

History of the Greensboro Police Department

1829 and Earlier

Prior to 1830: The Early Years

Although the Greensboro Police Department did not come into existence as an officially sanctioned governmental agency until 1889, its roots extend back for several prior decades.

Guilford County was settled during the mid-1700s by German, Scots-Irish, and Quaker immigrants. In 1771, Governor Ingram officially established Guilford County, and Guilford Courthouse was named as the county seat in 1774. By 1781, this small village had a population of several hundred residents.

In 1807, the North Carolina State Legislature authorized the creation of the town of Greensborough. The following year, the city was formally established on a 42-acre site, and in 1809 it became the county seat. In 1810, the General Assembly passed a legislative charter for the town of Greensborough, which set forth its first set of town regulations.

Commissioners of Police

Six men were appointed as Commissioners of Police and were charged with preserving law and order. These commissioners continued to be appointed for the next 14 years.

In 1824, Greensborough became a self-governing town. It was placed under the charge of five Town Commissioners, one of whom was the Town Constable. Five years later, in 1829, the Town Commissioners appointed the first "Public Officer," a position which was the forerunner of the modern police officer. John McClintock Logan, 31, received the appointment. His duties also included being the town's Tax Collector. At the time of his appointment, Officer Logan policed a town about one-quarter of a square mile, with a population of 369 citizens. Employed on a part-time basis, he enforced nine regulatory town ordinances, for which he received an annual salary of \$15.

1830-1889

Policing in Greensboro

The middle of the 19th Century marked a period of steady growth for Greensborough. With this growth, the town grappled with the proper means to ensure its citizens' safety. One year after appointing John Logan as the town's Public Officer, the Town Commissioners realized the inadequacies of a part-time, one-man, public safety system.

The Citizen's Patrol

Accordingly, in March 1830, the Commissioners established a Citizen's Patrol system, designed to supplement Officer Logan's efforts. All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 (except ministers) were required to serve on the Citizen's Patrol. These men were organized into companies of five men, with each company commanded by a captain. Each company was required to patrol nightly for one week at a time. Although not paid a salary, service on the patrol for one year canceled a citizen's poll tax.

The Citizen Patrol's principal duty was to provide night-time protection to the town. Its members functioned within a very broad framework of state statutes, town ordinances and common law. Accountability was sought for by requiring the previous week's captain to report on Monday to the Chairman of the Board of Town Commissioners, swearing that his company had fulfilled their duties as required by law.

Night Watchmen

By 1837, the town limits had grown to one square mile, with a corresponding population increase. Seeing that further improvements in the public safety system were needed, the Commissioners hired Jeremiah and Jesse Lumbley as full-time Night Watchmen in 1839. The Night Watchman's duties specified that for a weekly salary of \$1.50, they were to patrol "...each and every night from the hour of 10 o'clock PM until the break of day the morning following." Their basic duties involved "...keeping a faithful and vigilant watch over the streets and property, reporting immediately all disorderly persons and all disorder calculated to disturb the peace and safety of said town to the Town Constable."

The Night Watchmen were also required to "...proclaim through the four main streets.. at least once an hour, after the hour of twelve o'clock midnight, the hour of the night and the condition of said town, the same to be done while passing through said streets." The streets of Greensborough thereafter echoed with the familiar cry of the Night Watchman as he called out the hour and announced to the citizens, "All is well!"

The Beginnings of a Professional Police Agency

By the middle of the 19th Century, Greensborough had three paid law enforcement officers of a sort. Admittedly, one of these officers served only part-time, working during the day enforcing minor ordinance violations and collecting taxes. The other two officers were full-time night watchmen, whose primary function seemed to be more to reassure the citizens of their safety than to enforce laws. Their combined efforts were further supplemented by a Citizen's Patrol system.

Growth continued over the next several decades. By 1850, Greensborough's population had risen to about 1500. In 1870, a new town charter was written, changing the community's name from the Town of Greensborough to the City of Greensboro. Additionally, the Board of Commissioners was empowered to appoint "...one or more Constables, all of whom shall respectively hold their office for twelve months, subject, however, to be removed at any time ...

for misbehavior or neglect in office." The duties of Tax Collector were still lodged with the Constable.

Gradually, over a period of about 60 years, law enforcement in Greensboro had taken rudimentary shape. The Public Officer, Night Watchmen, Town Constables, and Citizen's Patrol all served as the roots for the City's first professional police agency.

1889-1892

The Administration of Chief R. M. Reese

On July 11, 1889, the City of Greensboro instituted a new city charter. Section 36 of the new charter read, in part, "...the Board of Alderman shall have the power to appoint a police force, to consist of a Chief of Police and such number of policemen as the good government of the city may require, who shall hold their offices during the term of the Board appointing them..." Under the terms of this charter, the Greensboro Police Force came into existence.

The Board of Alderman established the duties of the Chief: "The Chief of Police shall have the supervision and control of the police force... He shall attend the Mayor's Court each day and report any violations of the law or ordinances of the city... and shall see that the laws and ordinances of the city are enforced."

In broad terms, the charter went on to state the new officers' powers and duties: "The Chief of Police and each member of the police force shall have all the powers and authority vested in Sheriffs and Constables for the preservation of the peace of the city, by suppressing disturbances and apprehending offenders. The police shall generally have power to do whatever may be necessary to preserve the good order and peace of the city, and secure the inhabitants from personal violence and their property from loss or injury."

With the passage of this charter, Greensboro had its first official police force. On July 11, 1889, R.M. Reese was elected by the Alderman as the city's first Chief of Police. In addition to Chief Reese, four officers were appointed as patrolmen: W.J. Weatherly, W.J. Lynn, W.M. Donnell and M.A. Whittington. Each patrolman received a salary of \$40 per month, or 11 cents per hour.

Those officers were the first of thousands over the years who had to contend with shift work. Their shifts were 12 hours on-duty and 12 hours off. They had no off-days and were not compensated for off-duty attendance in Police Court. For the first time, uniforms became a part of the Greensboro Police Department.

Uniforms Required

The new city charter mandated that, "The Board of Alderman shall require the entire police force to wear badges and to be armed and uniformed as to be readily recognized by the public as peace officers." The first uniform worn by Greensboro Police Officers consisted of a long overcoat with two rows of bright brass buttons. Trousers were dark navy and matched the overcoat. The uniform was topped by a tall, felt hat with a rounded top and small brim. The hat badge was a wreath-type, and the breast badge was a tin shield. Each officer's badge number was in the center of both shields. Officers carried short nightsticks but it is not known what type of firearm was carried.

By 1890, the city's population had reached about 3,000. In April of that year, Chief Reese

reported that the Greensboro Police Force's annual budget was \$2,045.50. In May of 1891, the position of Sergeant of Police was created and the force's first promotion was announced. Officer M.A. Whittington was advanced to the rank of Sergeant at a monthly salary of \$60. Each patrolman's monthly salary was raised to \$50. In May of 1892, the Alderman separated the offices of Chief of Police and Tax Collector. R.M. Reese was appointed as full-time Tax Collector and resigned as Chief of Police on May 15, 1892. In describing the quality of Chief Reese's six-man force, a special town committee declared, "We find the present force as efficient as any set of men we could likely get."

Clearly, the spirit of excellence which would manifest itself over the next century had been firmly established by the first members of the fledgling Greensboro Police Force.

1892-1921

The Administrations of Hall, Weatherly, Reese, Scott, Neeley, Isley and Foushee

The last several years of the 19th Century, and the first two decades of the 20th Century saw numerous leadership changes within the Greensboro Police Force.

Following Chief Reese's resignation to become full-time Tax Collector, F.R. Hall was selected as the Greensboro Police Force's second Chief on May 16, 1892. Chief Hall's tenure lasted six months. Apparently his administration was beset by continuous, adversarial relationships with the City's Aldermen, the force's officers and the community. He tendered his resignation on November 13, 1892.

Officer W.J. Weatherly was named as the Acting Chief of Police. Two days later, on November 15, 1892, Weatherly was selected as Greensboro's third Chief of Police. Chief Weatherly served for almost two years. During his administration, a public telephone exchange was installed in Greensboro. This proved to be very advantageous to the police force. Prior to the installation of the telephone system in 1894, citizens had to go to the police station to get assistance or be lucky enough to encounter a beat officer. The telephone also eliminated frequent trips to the station by beat officers to handle administrative tasks or receive calls for service.

Chief / Tax Collector Offices Combined

In 1894, the Aldermen decided to combine the offices of Chief of Police and Tax Collector once again. R.M. Reese was elected by the Aldermen for the second time to fill the position of Chief of Police. As Greensboro's fourth Chief, he received 3 percent of the taxes collected, \$120 in salary and other fees.

At this time, he had five officers on his force: W.A. Scott, M.S. Whittington, Arthur Jordan, J.H. Davis and R.E. Pearce. Chief Reese served his second term until almost the end of the decade. He was replaced in May of 1899.

On May 12, 1899, W.A. Scott became Greensboro's fifth Chief of Police. The new chief's salary was \$690 annually. Chief Scott's administration reflected the continued growth of Greensboro. Construction of a new City Hall began in 1900 and the city's population stood at 10,035 in that same year.

The Force Continues to Grow

By 1902, the force had grown to seven officers. The following year, officers were granted 10 days of annual leave and officers began filing written reports. In 1904, the police station was staffed all night for the first time.

Existing records indicate that Chief Scott resigned in early 1904. It appears that Officer R.J. Barnes served as the Acting Chief of Police for a very short period of time. C.F. Neeley was elected as the sixth Chief of Police on March 24, 1905. By this time, the Greensboro Police Force had grown to 14 officers. In April 1905, the position of Sergeant of Police was re-established (having been abolished in 1892) and the new position of Corporal of Police was created. The corporal's job paid a salary of \$52.50 monthly.

In about 1905, the automobile was introduced into the city. Soon, streetcars and automobiles were creating traffic and noise problems as the city continued to grow. By 1910, the population had increased to 15,895. A new city charter was obtained in 1911 and the police force had increased to 21 sworn officers.

Between 1905 and 1921, it is difficult to establish with certainty the appointment and termination dates for the Chiefs of the Greensboro Police Force. From existing records, it appears that Chief Neeley was replaced around 1911 by I.B. Isley, who became the seventh Chief. Several years later, W.H. Foushee was appointed as the eighth Chief. The next pertinent entry in City Council minutes shows that Chief Foushee was replaced by I.B. Isley as the ninth Chief on May 1, 1919. As with Chief Reese, this was Isley's second term as Chief of Police.

Recollections from then rookie officer William Donnevant shed light on the police officers' lot in 1921. He recalled that officers, "...were paid a salary of approximately one hundred dollars a month. The City furnished uniforms and there were twenty-three men allotted to the Police Department. They worked two shifts of twelve hours each. At that time, the Department had two vehicles and no radios. All communication...was by telephone."

Officers Die in Line of Duty

During Chief Isley's administration, two Greensboro officers died in the line of duty. On May 4, 1921, Officer William T. McCuiston and his partner, Officer Burton D. Oakes received information on a gang of whiskey runners. McCuiston, who was off-duty, and Oakes lay in wait for the bootleggers near Washington and Forbis (now Church) Streets. When the whiskey-laden vehicle approached on Washington Street, Officer McCuiston hailed the car. When it did not stop, he stepped onto its running board and ordered the driver to halt. Before McCuiston could take any further action, one of the three occupants fired a .38 caliber pistol point-blank into McCuiston's chest. He died instantly.

Less than three weeks later, Greensboro lost its second officer to violent death. On May 23, 1921, motorcycle Officer Arthur G. Calhoun gave pursuit to a speeding Cadillac, and a vehicle chase ensued. As Officer Calhoun tried to pass another vehicle during the chase, he lost control of his motorcycle at over 60 miles per hour and it slid out from under him. Six days later, Officer Calhoun died as a result of the injuries he sustained in the collision.

I.B. Isley continued to fill the position of Chief of Police until the end of July 1921.

1921-1930

The Administration of Chief G.P. Crutchfield

Following the resignation of Chief Isley, George P. Crutchfield assumed the duties of Chief of Police on July 27, 1921. He was the Department's 10th Chief. At the time Chief Crutchfield assumed command, the Greensboro Police Force included 23 sworn officers and two automobiles. Greensboro officers had begun handling traffic duties, and the position of Desk Sergeant had been established.

On March 15, 1923, annexation increased the city's land area to almost 18 square miles, and its population from 25,000 to 40,000. By the end of that year, 45 officers were employed by the Department. Patrolmen fell into one of two pay grades, earning either \$115 or \$125 per month. Chief Crutchfield's monthly salary was \$225.

A new City Hall was erected in 1924 on the northeast corner of Greene Street and Friendly Avenue. This building housed the offices of the Greensboro Police Department and had a small jail located on the top floor. In mid 1924, tragedy struck for the third time in as many years. At approximately 10 am on June 15, 1924, Officer Elmer E. Honeycutt and Officer Jennings entered a wooded area off High Point Road looking for a prowler who had been seen in the area. They did not know that John Davis had just burglarized several homes in the area and had fled into the woods. As Officer Honeycutt came upon Davis lying on the ground, Davis shot and killed the officer from close range.

Reorganization

Around 1925, Chief Crutchfield reorganized the Department. Out of the 52 men employed as sworn officers, 40 made up the uniformed patrol division. Four officers held administrative positions and a plainclothes unit consisting of eight men was formed. This plainclothes unit would later evolve into the Criminal Investigation Division.

Chief Crutchfield continued to make progress with the organization of the Department. He set up the Identification Bureau, which was the predecessor of the current Central Records and Laboratory Sections. He also set up a motorcycle squad and a Traffic Division. He was instrumental in the installation of the call-box system to facilitate better communications for police officers.

By 1926, the population of Greensboro had risen to an estimated 48,500. The following year, the Department acquired two more automobiles, bringing the fleet total to four. Then-rookie officer Tom Trulove remembered what it was like to be a Greensboro officer in the mid-1920's. He recalled, "A man younger than his 30's was generally not considered mature enough to handle the problems of police work. The traffic problem was so minor that the officer assigned to the beat could handle anything that came up; nobody ever heard of parking tickets. Three cars worked on the outside; one at the station, one for detectives and one as a scout car. Promotion was based on seniority alone."

During the middle of January 1930, there appears to have been a very strong disagreement between Chief Crutchfield and the City Council. After Chief Crutchfield refused to submit his resignation when so requested by the Council, he was terminated on January 29, 1930.

1930-1937

The Administration of Chief M.D. Caffey

On January 30, 1930, Mike D. Caffey was appointed as Greensboro's 11th Chief of Police. At the time of his appointment, Caffey was a member of the Guilford County Sheriff's Department.

The Greensboro Police Department faced many challenges during the Great Depression. Chief Caffey's first major problem was an 11 percent across-the-board salary reduction due to the depressed local economy. This pay cut took place in July of 1932 and lowered most patrolmen's pay from \$140 per month to \$126, or about what an officer had been making nine years earlier. By 1932, patrol officers in Greensboro were working 8-hour shifts. The only time they got an off-day was when they took one of their 10 vacation days. Otherwise, they worked seven days a week, every week of the year. The plain clothes division remained on 12-hour shifts until September of 1933, when they, too, began working 8-hour days.

Radio Communications

In 1934, the GPD implemented the use of radio communications. This added a new dimension to police work. Now an officer could be dispatched to a call almost as soon as it came into the station. Interestingly, in that same year, the youngest officer in the Department was 30 years old and the oldest was 67.

Greensboro's first recorded tornado struck at twilight on April 2, 1936 in the general vicinity of Lee and Elm Streets. Within two and one-half minutes, 12 people were dead and more than 100 were injured. Property damage was more than \$2 million.

In 1937, Chief Caffey faced yet another setback. The City Council decided to lay-off six policemen in an effort to trim the budget. Although their decision was met with fierce opposition from Greensboro citizens, six officers were dismissed. On January 19, 1937, Chief Caffey began a four-month leave of absence after submitting his resignation.

1937-1951

The Administration of Chief L.L. Jarvis

During Chief Caffey's leave of absence, Captain Luther L. Jarvis was appointed Acting Chief of Police. Jarvis held that position until being sworn in as the 12th Chief of Police on April 1, 1937. During his administration, the Department took some of its first steps toward true law enforcement professionalism.

On October 1, 1937, Chief Jarvis distributed a Police Manual of Rules and Regulations to the city's 65 sworn police officers. This manual was designed to be carried in an officer's pocket and spelled out exactly what was expected of a Greensboro officer. In its introduction, Chief Jarvis wrote, "My ideal for the force is leadership in all ranks, based on personal example. I shall be satisfied only when the fact is nationally recognized that the Greensboro Police Force is the best in the country."

Some of the manual's regulations sound similar to regulations used today, while others clearly reflect the environment of the 1930s. According to the Rules and Regulations, an officer was required to stay in the public view and to make an immediate investigation when he observed a circumstance of suspicious nature. The beat officer was to call for assistance using one of two methods: three blasts on his whistle, or one shot fired into the air. Three types of posts were specified to perform the police function: traffic posts, used to direct traffic; patrol posts used by beat officers; and temporary posts used for all other duties such as parades and stake-outs. An officer could not leave his post except in the event of an emergency.

On January 21, 1938, the first major course of study for police officers was presented by the Department. This in-service type of school, which appears to have been the forerunner of the present day Police Basic Introductory Course, focused on basic police functions.

By 1939, the Department had grown to 94 sworn officers. Personnel were assigned to one of the following units: Uniformed, Traffic, Plainclothes, Identification, Jail Warden or Court Officer. By 1941, the Department had 10 patrol cars, six detective cars, four three-wheel motorcycles and five solo motorcycles. The city's population had grown to 66,000 by 1945 and the Department totaled 96 sworn officers. By 1947, this figure had risen to 104 sworn officers. This growth continued through 1950, with a population in that year of 74,000 and 114 sworn officers.

First Black Officers

On January 19, 1944 Samuel A. Penn and John L. Montgomery became the first black officers in the Greensboro Police Department. Their appointment followed a City Council vote on November 29, 1943 to approve hiring Negro police officers "as most people who were asked believe that negro citizens and taxpayers are entitled to the services of negro officers." The starting pay for the officers was \$140.80 a month, the standard salary for beginning officers on the Greensboro force. However, the officers could arrest only other black citizens.

In February 1945, Chief L.L. Jarvis describes the work of the officers as "commendable" and recommends hiring more black officers. In December 1947, the *Greensboro Daily News* reports that "Greensboro's highly effective use of Negro officers during the past three years has brought widespread recognition both from other municipalities and local residents."

Meter Maids

One of the final changes of importance that took place during the Jarvis administration occurred in 1951. On August 3 of that year, six women were hired to enforce parking regulations. They received one week of training in traffic regulations, public relations and city geography. They then worked two days under the supervision of a field officer. Nicknamed "meter maids," their employment reflected the progressive attitude of Chief Jarvis' administration.

1951-1956

The Administration of Chief Jeter L. Williamson

On November 1, 1951, Jeter L. Williamson was sworn in as the 13th Chief of the Greensboro Police Department. Over the next four years, Chief Williamson set in place innovative and modern concepts. Because of his emphasis on coordination and long-range planning, many of his programs remain a part of the Department more than 35 years later.

Early in his tenure, Chief Williamson directed that the Uniformed Division begin operating a cruising "paddy wagon" to transport prisoners for walking-beat officers. The Uniformed Division was divided into two platoons, and the City was divided between them on a north-south basis. Each platoon covered eight beats, and the beat officer was required to call in every hour from a call-box.

In 1952, Chief Williamson organized the Department into five divisions: Uniformed, Traffic, Detective, Records and Communications, and Personnel and Training. The Personnel and Training Division was a newly created unit and reflected Chief Williamson's commitment to a rigorous selection and training program. In addition, he established the Department's first squad of Vice Investigators. That year also saw the introduction of blood testing to determine an impaired driver's blood/alcohol level; the completion of the Department's firearms range; and the adoption of a new promotional system.

New Uniforms

By 1953, the traditional dark blue, brass-buttoned uniform had been replaced with a two-tone blue uniform. This uniform, although it would undergo several modifications throughout the years, was worn until 1976. This change appeared to give the Department a morale boost. The first Police Department Annual Report was published, detailing 1952's accomplishments. This document represented a new attitude of greater communication between the Department and the community.

In 1953, an intensified firearms training program showed its value when 30 percent of the revolvers carried by officers were found to be defective. Other innovations in 1953 included the first issue of a Departmental Training Bulletin and the formation of a Departmental Pistol Team. The Auxiliary Police Unit was formed, which later evolved into the present-day Police Reserve Corps.

On January 7, 1954, Chief Williamson announced the organization of the first Juvenile Division in the state. Continuing to develop the Department's organization, Chief Williamson created the Department's first modern bureaus in 1954: the Operations and Staff Bureaus.

Cadet Program

Also in 1954, the Greensboro Police Cadet program began. Young men between the ages of 18 and 20 could enroll in the program and become sworn probationary Police Officers upon reaching their 21st birthday. The Cadet program was continued until the late 1970s.

By the end of 1954, the Greensboro Police Department had increased to 120 sworn officers, 23 vehicles and seven motorcycles. By the end of the following year, Chief Williamson's leadership had resulted in the enlargement of the Police Library, the hiring of a Taxi Inspector, a property control system and an improved promotional process. Chief Williamson retired on June 1, 1956.

Although he had served less than five years, Chief Williamson implemented many new programs and ideas that have had lasting value. He brought the Department a long step toward the goals set by Chief Jarvis several years before.

1956-1974

The Administration of Chief Paul B. Calhoun

Following the retirement of Chief Williamson, Inspector Paul B. Calhoun was appointed as the 14th Chief of the Greensboro Police Department. Chief Calhoun's administration was the most enduring in the Department's history, lasting over 18 years.

When Chief Calhoun took office, traffic, scout car and walking beats were manned on three shifts. Officers worked on permanent shifts assigned by seniority. They worked six days on-duty and got one day off each week. Pay raises were generally automatic every three years.

Annexation Challenges

Chief Calhoun's first major challenge occurred in 1957 following a massive annexation. The size of the city increased from 21 to 49 square miles. The population jumped to more than twice its former size, reaching 122,000 citizens. The Department had 38 police vehicles and, in 1958, employed 186 sworn police officers and 16 non-sworn employees. The recruit school of 1958 covered 62 police subjects in 132 hours of instruction. Traffic radar had been in use for several years and for the first time the Department's annual budget exceeded \$1,000,000.

By 1960, the city's population had reached 131,711 and its area had grown to 52 square miles. In that same year, the Underwater Recovery Team was formed. The initial team was made up of six officers who volunteered their services to the team in addition to their regular duties. Bloodhound tracking services were provided to the Department by Bill McCormick.

Greater Accountability

The honor of the Department was tarnished in 1960 with the discovery of a burglary ring within the Department. As a result of an extensive investigation, two lieutenants and one sergeant were indicted for breaking, entering, and larceny in connection with safe burglaries. Following the discovery of the burglary ring, the Department took steps to guard against future possibilities. A reorganization took place in the Patrol Division to provide greater supervision. Officers were required to keep a more detailed account of their activities and new procedures were established concerning the entry of businesses that were closed. The attitude of the Department and the manner in which the investigation and prosecution were handled helped to regain the confidence of the community.

By 1962, the Department's authorized strength had reached 282. This included 218 sworn officers with the remainder being non-sworn employees and school crossing guards.

Civil Rights

Greensboro mirrored many of the social and political changes that occurred nationwide in the 1960s. These included a heightened sensitivity towards civil rights. On February 1, 1960, four young NC A&T State University students helped bring national attention to the issue of integration by staging a peaceful sit-in at the Woolworth lunch counter in downtown Greensboro. In 1963, peaceful, large-scale civil rights demonstrations were held in the city. Professional conduct by individual officers, coupled with an on-going dialog between police administrators and civil rights leaders, did much to ensure that these police/community contacts were not marred by violence.

Unfortunately, the decade did not close on a peaceful note. On the morning of March 12, 1969, a group of cafeteria workers at A&T State University staged a peaceful sit-in to protest their low wages and other working conditions. The next night, A&T students held a rally on campus in support of the cafeteria workers. The rally ended around 9:30 pm. After the rally, a group came off the campus. Rocks and bottles were thrown at passing cars and police were called. Upon their arrival, officers were met with a barrage of bottles and bricks, and tear gas was subsequently used to disperse the crowd. Several hours later, in the early morning hours of Friday, March 14, police units received sniper fire from the campus. Police returned fire and two persons were hit in the crossfire, which ended around 2 am.

In May 1969, further unrest arose following student body elections at Dudley High School. Over a period of several weeks, tension ran high and several confrontations occurred. On May 21, 1969, a violent crowd confrontation took place on Dudley's campus. Fearing that further violence was imminent, the Mayor requested National Guard assistance. As night fell, violence near the A&T campus escalated. Around midnight, police and Guardsmen began receiving sniper fire, which lasted for several hours. One civilian death was reported that night.

The next day, May 22, the University's President announced that classes had been suspended

and the campus closed, and the Mayor announced a curfew. Another night of violence and shooting ensued, resulting in the wounding of one civilian and four officers. Tensions had eased by late Friday, May 23, and the curfew was lifted the next day.

In an effort to improve its community support following these disturbances, Chief Calhoun formed a Community Relations Office. Subsequently, a new position of Community Relations Director was established reporting directly to the Chief of Police.

First Female Officer

In August 1972, Anne Garcia requested a transfer from her position as a "meter maid" to the uniformed patrol division. Following approval by Chief Calhoun, Officer Garcia became the Department's first female patrol officer on November 1, 1972.

The Police Department moved into the new Municipal Office Building in December of 1972, although the building was not officially dedicated until June 1, 1973. The move was a welcome relief for everyone in the Department, especially the patrol officers, who had been holding line-ups for several years at remote facilities, including the Patton Avenue Service Center and "Unit 9," an old building at the corner of Lee and Fulton Streets.

Killed in the Line of Duty

On May 31, 1959 at 1:27 am, Corporal Joe R. Massey was shot to death while sitting at a table inside Foust Service Station on East Market Street while filling out reports and preparing to end his tour of duty. Earlier in his shift, Cpl. Massey had given Joseph Daniel Herring Jr. a ticket for obstructing traffic. Herring had gone home, gotten his pistol, and returned looking for Massey. Massey looked up just as Herring started firing. Herring emptied the pistol, hitting Massey five times in the chest. Massey became the fourth Greensboro officer to die in the line of duty.

On May 12, 1962, the Greensboro Police Department lost a fifth officer to violent death. At 7:05 pm, Officer Edward Ford stopped a vehicle driven by Thomas Woodrow Dixon at Elm and Burtner Streets. Officer Ford placed Dixon under arrest for operating a vehicle while intoxicated and took Dixon to the jail. While there, Dixon grabbed Ford's revolver and began firing point-blank. Officer Ford was taken to Moses Cone Hospital, where he died several days later as a result of his wounds.

At 3:30 am on August 15, 1970, Officer Joseph Gibbs Cooper and his Reserve Officer partner attempted to get into position to assist other patrol units involved in a vehicle chase. While attempting to pass another police car on Lee Street near Elm Street, their vehicle went out of control and wrecked. Officer Cooper was admitted to the hospital with serious injuries. He developed pneumonia and died on August 23, 1970. He was the sixth Greensboro officer to die in the line of duty.

On February 14, 1974, a seventh Greensboro Police Officer was killed in the line of duty.

Shortly after 10 pm, Officer Arthur Glenn Craft and his Reserve Officer partner were dispatched to the 1700 block of Dillon Road to investigate a report of a man hollering and carrying a shotgun. The two officers walked toward a small wooded area to investigate, unaware that Henry Oliver McQueen was lying in ambush for them. McQueen took aim, and from a distance of about 20 feet, he fired, striking Officer Craft in the face and chest. Officer Craft was taken to Moses Cone Hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival.

Chief Calhoun's retired on December 15, 1974. Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Burch served as Acting Chief of Police pending the selection of a new Chief.

1974-1984

The Administration of Chief William E. Swing

On February 25, 1975, Lieutenant Colonel William E. Swing became the 15th Chief of the Greensboro Police Department. The next nine years saw a great many changes within the Department.

In May of 1975, Chief Swing announced a reorganization of the Department. He created a fourth bureau (Community Services) and organized the patrol forces into divisions. Another improvement brought about by Chief Swing early in his administration was the institution of a new uniform. In 1976 the Department retired the two-tone, blue uniform first worn in the 1950s. The new uniforms were solid black and featured a shoulder patch.

In May of 1975, Chief Swing held the first ceremony to honor the Department's slain officers. Held during National Police Week, this ceremony has been conducted annually ever since. Organizationally, a Warrant Squad was created within the Department.

On June 26, 1978, Officer Michael Gray Winslow responded to assist other officers on an emergency call. As Officer Winslow approached the Vanstory Street overpass on Interstate 40, his vehicle went out of control, slid into the median and struck a bridge support column. Officer Winslow was rushed to Moses Cone Hospital with severe injuries, but he died the next morning. Only 21 years old, he was the eighth and youngest officer to die in the line of duty. He is memorialized through the Michael G. Winslow Award, presented to the most outstanding officer in each recruit school.

Klan/Nazi Confrontation

On November 3, 1979, a violent incident occurred which drew national attention to Greensboro. The Workers Viewpoint Organization (later to become the Communist Workers Party) organized an anti-Ku Klux Klan rally in Greensboro. They were confronted by members of the Klan and the Nazi party. Gunfire erupted and the ensuing shootout left five persons dead and several more wounded. Arrests were made swiftly by responding officers.

The City remained tense during the following week. A funeral march was held the next weekend and Greensboro officers were assisted by the National Guard and other law enforcement

agencies. The march was held peacefully. As a result of this incident, the Department was faced with many challenges. Lengthy and emotional civil and criminal trials followed. However, through detailed operational planning, further violence was prevented.

Specialized Units and Programs

Chief Swing made great strides in the area of specialized units and programs. New teams, such as the Special Response Team, Hostage Negotiation Team and the first Departmental Canine Unit were formed. The Underwater Recovery Team, the Honor Guard and the Bomb Squad were used frequently and became proficient during Chief Swing's administration. During Chief Swing's administration, the framework for the Departmental Awards Program was developed. In addition, the Crime Stoppers program, Career Development program, citizen ride-along program, Community Advisors program, Differential Police Response program and the Managing Criminal Investigations program were implemented.

Other new units were also added including: Telephone Response Unit, Staff Duty Office, District Coordinators, and the Crime Analysis, Staff Inspections and Special Intelligence sections. Under a federal grant, a Driving While Impaired program was begun, using video equipment for court evidence. A permanent polygraph program was also started. In addition, the Departmental newsletter was begun. In the area of Communications, Computer Assisted Dispatch equipment was installed in the Communications Center and Mobile Digital Terminals were placed in many patrol cars, eliminating the need for voice communications for routine inquiries and greatly enhancing the ability of the Department to provide timely field services for the most critical needs.

During Chief Swing's administration, patrol officers switched from working seven days on with two days off to a schedule that included five days on and three days off. As a result, the Field Operations Bureau was reorganized to accommodate a fifth division and overlapping shifts.

In the summer of 1982, the Department concluded an internal investigation into drug use by police officers. As a result of this investigation, 12 officers were terminated or resigned.

Programs developed during Chief Swing's administration brought a new level of sophistication to law enforcement in Greensboro. On June 30, 1984, Chief William E. Swing retired and Major P.J. Colvard was appointed as the Acting Chief of Police.

1984-1987

The Administration of Chief C.D. Wade

Major Conrad D. Wade was appointed the 16th Chief of Police in Greensboro on August 8, 1985. The crowning achievement during Chief Wade's tenure was the awarding of accreditation status to the Department. Adhering to rigid standards set forth by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the Department began the lengthy accreditation process soon after Chief Wade took office. Following an exhaustive self-review, many areas of

performance were strengthened to meet or exceed accreditation standards. New methods, procedures and policies were adopted.

This complete review of the Department's rules and regulations resulted in a new Departmental Directives Manual. Standard Operating Procedures were written for each functional unit. Following an on-site review by a team of assessors, the Greensboro Police Department was awarded accreditation status on November 9, 1986, becoming the first North Carolina law enforcement agency to receive accreditation.

During Chief Wade's administration, the Departmental Awards program became a reality. The first awards were presented in May, 1985.

On June 3, 1985, Greensboro again received national attention when officers from several agencies attempted to arrest Frederick "Fritz" Klenner Jr., for murder. As officers attempted the apprehension, Klenner opened fire with automatic weapons, wounding one Greensboro officer. After a lengthy vehicle pursuit into northern Guilford County, Klenner's vehicle exploded, killing Klenner, his cousin Susie Lynch and her two children.

Departmental Improvements

During Chief Wade's administration, the PRIDE program was developed and launched. This program is designed to evaluate the physical well-being of officers and to offer specific programs for improving both their health and lifestyles.

Chief Wade also directed a major study of the Department's long-term handgun needs. As a result, the Department began issuing Beretta 9mm semi-automatic pistols in early 1987. Many other agencies have followed Greensboro's lead in this area.

Chief Wade retired on January 15, 1987. As a result of the efforts made during his tenure, the GPD had officially attained the goal that Chief Jarvis had set forth in 1937: national recognition of the Department's excellence.

1987-1998

The Administration of Chief Sylvester Daughtry Jr.

Sylvester Daughtry Jr. dedicated 29 years to the Greensboro Police Department, working his way up through its ranks. He was appointed as Greensboro Police Department's 17th chief on January 16, 1987. Daughtry's administration proved to be one of strong leadership and growth. He met an immediate obstacle upon his appointment. More than 24 seasoned veterans of various ranks left the department early in 1987 due to changes in the department's retirement program, which left Daughtry with an acute and significant manpower shortage.

Early in his administration, Daughtry implemented a reorganization of the department into four districts with their accompanying command and supervisory personnel. This geographically based district system helped to better meet the needs of the community. In tandem, the first

police sub-station, located on Downwind Road near Piedmont Triad International Airport, was established in what is now the Western Division.

Another of Daughtry's improvements to the GPD was the implementation of the first lateral entry recruitment program early in 1989. This program required intensive staffing studies that had several beneficial results. By January 1989, the department had increased to 402 sworn officers and 117 non-sworn employees to serve an 80-square-mile community with a population of 194,000. The 1988-89 departmental budget was more than \$21 million and more than 80 percent of it was dedicated to employee salaries and benefits.

During his tenure, Daughtry advanced Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) and promoted the installation of an 800 MHz radio system. He replaced the department's 9 mm handguns with .40 caliber handguns.

When Daughtry retired from the GPD in January 1998, a nationwide search was launched to find his replacement.

1998-2003

The Administration of Chief Robert C. White

Chief Robert C. White was appointed as Greensboro Police Department's 18th chief on July 1, 1998. Having retired from the Washington DC Metropolitan Police Force as assistant chief, White was GPD's first "outside hire" since former Chief Jeter Williamson in 1951.

White's contributions to the department included the decentralization of Police Services and the implementation of ComStat, a management process within a performance management framework that synthesizes analysis of crime and disorder data, strategic problem-solving, and a clear accountability structure. In addition, White broke the Criminal Investigations Division (CID), Traffic Division, and Tactical Division into district-specific entities. His focus on these entities allowed separate police divisions to operate efficiently and independently.

Along with these improvements, White also reinstated the Motorcycle Unit and he was strongly dedicated to the physical fitness of department personnel. He was responsible for the development of the initial plans for several full-service police substations, the first of which was the Maple Street substation now serving the Eastern Division.

Most noteworthy, White installed the first female assistant chief, Vickie Powell.

Like all leaders in law enforcement, White found it necessary to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. A position was created within the Special Operations Division to plan for terrorist incidents and school shootings. This position, which still exists, serves as a planning basis for unforeseen events that could affect the safety and security of the Greensboro community. Also under White's leadership, the

Greensboro Police and Fire Departments began to work together to create a unified response program called the "Incident Command System."

During White's tenure, the "state of the art" Public Safety Training Facility opened in 2002 and the 81st Police Basic Introductory Course graduated from there in 2003.

White left the department in 2003 to become the Chief of the Louisville Metropolitan Police in Kentucky.

2003-2006

The Administration of Chief David A. Wray

David A. Wray was appointed to the position of Greensboro Chief of Police in July of 2003. He graduated from the 54th Police Basic Introductory Course. Throughout his administration, Wray focused his efforts on the reduction of violent crime. To accomplish that goal, he recentralized the components of the department that White had divided. Wray returned to rotating shifts, which proved unpopular with personnel and he instituted the "four watch system" for coverage.

One of Wray's major contributions during his short tenure was dropping the Field Training Officer program (FTO), which focuses on mechanical repetition and rote memory skills, and introducing the Police Training Officer (PTO) Program: A Contemporary Approach to Post-Academy Recruit Training. The PTO prepares new officers for today's complex policing needs by developing an officer's learning ability as well as problem-solving and leadership skills.

To ensure the success of the PTO program, Wray petitioned City Council to create more positions within the department: 16 positions for the new Tactical Special Enforcement Teams (TSET) squads, nine positions for two additional CRT officers per district, three positions for the newly expanded walking squad (Center City Resource Team), two positions for training, a forensic computer detective position, and a new lieutenant position as a "special projects coordinator."

The implementation of the PTO was the first innovation to the FTO in 30 years. TSET consists of four separate eight-man teams. Unlike patrol officers who cover distinct areas, TSET teams work in neighborhoods across the city. The unit mostly handles drug issues, but has also lent assistance to detectives investigating robberies. Wray also improved the In-Service Training Program.

Wray became embroiled in departmental/city politics regarding his duties and responsibilities and he resigned in January 2006.

2006-2010

The Administration of Chief Timothy R. Bellamy

A native of Whiteville, NC, Timothy R. Bellamy joined the Greensboro Police Department in 1983 as a patrol officer and he advanced through the ranks to become Assistant Chief of Police in 2003. He was appointed as interim Chief of Police upon the resignation of Chief David A. Wray in January 2006 and then appointed Chief of Police in 2007. He served in that position until he retired from the force on July 31, 2010.

Bellamy's major objective focused on the restoration of public confidence in the Greensboro Police Department by "Policing for Greensboro Communities." In the process, he eliminated the Special Investigations Division (SID) and replaced it with the Criminal Intelligence Squad (CIS). CIS responsibilities included gathering, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence data related to subversive groups and other groups or individuals involved in criminal enterprise. The creation of the Center City Resource Team provided police services to the downtown area including vehicle (i.e. bike and Segway) and foot patrols during the afternoon and evening hours. The Center City Resource Team was also responsible for providing proactive and crime prevention activities throughout other areas of the division in an effort to reduce criminal activity, and address residents' complaints and quality of life issues.

In 2008, the City contracted with Carroll Buracker & Associates to produce the Police Management and Staffing Study. The group did a thorough analysis of the department and provided 226 recommendations on how to improve services to the public and enhance internal operations. In many cases, recommendations – such as take-home vehicles, were not feasible given the budget climate. Others had no direct impact on budget or operations because it had already been implemented. For example, "install vehicle locators on cars utilized for patrol services" was already in place at the time of publication, and therefore required no additional action. The remaining recommendations were evaluated based on their true relevance for operational needs and were either implemented or rejected with approval by the City Manager.

2010-2014

The Administration of Chief Kenneth Miller

Chief Kenneth Miller came to the Greensboro Police Department with stellar credentials, impressive accomplishments, and worthy goals. He was sworn in as Greensboro's 21st Chief on September 1, 2010.

After joining GPD, Miller reorganized the department to improve operational and neighborhood focus in addressing crime and disorder. Auto burglaries and larcenies were reduced by 35 percent citywide since 2010. Overall crime was reduced from its highest rate in 2008 to its lowest since 1984. Miller created the innovative Priority Offender Program with GPS monitoring and crime correlation process, reducing the recidivism of participating chronic offenders more than 5 percent. He also led the collaboration to develop a Guilford County Family Justice Center to better address various types of family violence and sexual assault.

Miller significantly improved community confidence, trust and perceptions of police among all demographic groups, achieving an overall 80 percent community satisfaction rating in 2013. He overhauled all internal investigation and disciplinary processes, significantly reducing employee grievances. He published a comprehensive annual report on internal investigations and accountability.

The chief also implemented a comprehensive process to benchmark patrol workload, measure and improve efficiency in delivery of patrol services, and balanced workload in each patrol division. One of his most exciting accomplishments was creating the Greensboro Police Foundation, a nonprofit organization promoting a safer city through strategic support of the police department.

Miller commissioned a two-year staff analysis study to best determine how to allocate police resources. The findings resulted in a departmental reorganization and a realignment of geographic patrol boundaries. Simultaneously, GPD adopted a stratified model of crime fighting that assigned specific roles to each ranks and position throughout the organization. The combination of the two initiatives was called "Neighborhood Oriented Policing."

As he approached 30 years of service with North Carolina, the retirement system made it disadvantageous for Miller and his family to remain in Greensboro. He accepted the position of Chief of Police in Greenville, SC.