



~After the Badge~



10025 Park Meadows Drive ~ Lone Tree ~ CO ~ 80124 ~ Editor: Barb Miller ~ May ~ 2016 ~ Number 67

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Letter from The President



We are well on the way to another meaningful year. If you remember, we asked for some input as to what your thoughts were regarding the dinners and other events. We have taken those suggestions and have made some changes in the dinner events.

We have tried to make the dinners more enjoyable by holding them in conjunction with the museum and the last event was an informational seminar presented by Horan McConaty prior to the dinner. As a result there were 2 dinners that were free to the membership. The dinner in May will again be held in conjunction with the museum. This dinner will be at the Highland Tavern (formerly Coors Tavern) and members will only pay for what they order. Special pricing will be in effect and it is anticipated that the cost will be less than the usual \$20.00/person.

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Message from the Board



Before, During, or After the Badge

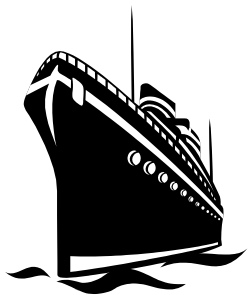


We will begin sharing stories about retired officers in the next and upcoming issues. If you have a story about yourself or fellow officer to share (ALL police officers have stories) please send a short email to denver@dpra.info and we will contact you for additional information.

We are sure many of you had interesting careers prior to the Police Department, many of you have interesting stories about events that occurred during your time as a police officer...things that happened, things you did, and things you saw! And many retirees have interesting stories to share about life after retirement.

Let us know. True stories are more interesting Fiction!

The next issue will feature a short story about Fred and Barb Cisneros.

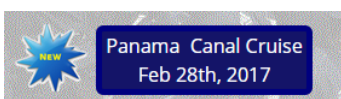


The Ship will be boarding... Again!!!

Join us on the next DPRA cruise! Only a small number of rooms are left so **BOOK NOW!** The beautiful Island Princess ship was built specifically for the transit thru the Panama Canal and will embark February 28, 2017. Cruising is all about fun, relaxation, excitement, camaraderie, and adventure. Think about relaxing on a ship with the sun rays warming your body as you sail over the ocean, the laughter of friends filling your ears.

An escape from our cold Colorado temperatures to the warm Central American temperatures is a welcomed benefit!

Go to <http://www.DPRA.info> and look for the Panama Canal Cruise button to find more information or contact Lisa Faircloth at Premier Cruise and Travel at 303-986-8603 for pricing and reservations. Book your room now before they are gone!

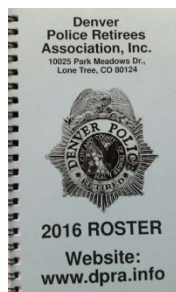


(President's Message Cont. from p.1)

We are continuing to look at other possible seminars to hold on the dinner nights. We will also continue to look at paying for "what you order" rather than collecting \$20.00 from each attendee. We hope that by eliminating the \$20.00 fee we can add to the restaurants we use and save the members some money at the same time. It is hoped that this will also raise the numbers in attendance at the dinners.



The rosters have been mailed so you should have your roster. This year we mailed them First Class so that the post office would forward them to you at your current address. However, there were a few issues that have delayed some rosters but we are getting the issues resolved and the rosters re-mailed. If you still have not received your roster, please let us know and we will get it to you as fast as possible.



If you have not looked at the Web Site lately, you need to look at it. Glen and Barb have posted a couple new videos and there is always something of interest on the site. It is gratifying to know that the site is now receiving over 3000 visits a month, <http://www.DPRA.info>, give it a look.

We are looking forward to the May dinner and hope to see many of you there. This will be the last event before the summer break. If there is anything you want to share with us please let us know, the web is a great place for communicating.

John



*A police recruit was asked during the exam, "What would you do if you had to arrest your own mother?"
He answered, "Call for backup."



Congratulations to the following members of the Denver Police Department who, after serving with exemplary dedication and pride, have been promoted to the rank of retirement!!!

We know you are looking forward to a well deserved and fulfilling retirement. We hope DPRA is included in your plans and you will join us at the DPRA dinners, the annual Laughlin trip and all the other fun activities throughout the year

Welcome to the following retirees:

PO Alfonzo Archuleta 78044, Served from 1978 to 2016
Tech. Daniel Castro, 85010, Served from 1985 to 2016
Capt. Jennifer Steck, 84024, Served from 1984 to 2016
Det. Jolyn Bedard, 85005, Served from 1985 to 2016
PO Todd Parro, 82070, Served from 1982 to 2016
PO Scott Murphy, 84039, Served from 1984 to 2016
PO Brian Snow, 06064, Served from 2006 to 2016
PO Dennis Sanchez, 87022 Served from 1987 to 2016
PO Walter Albright, 90055 Served from 1990 to 2016
PO Keith Spooner, 92031 Served from 1992 to 2016
Det. Dennis Chavez, 79075 Served from 1979 to 2016



Farewell for Now

It takes only a minute to say hello and forever to say goodbye

We would like to extend our deepest sympathy to the families of our retirees for their great losses:



- **Retired Officer Raymond C. Olsen, 54004**, passed away January 26, 2016
- **Retired Officer Robert Gale, 51007**, passed away February 16, 2016
- **Retired Officer Stephen L. Zipperle, 73130**, passed away February 16, 2016.
- **Retired Officer Robert "Bob" O.McCormick, 50031**, passed away January 1 2016.
- **Retired Officer Richard Miklick, 51024**, passed away February 6, 2016
- **Retired Sgt. Mark Lewis, 71005**, passed away February 24, 2016.
- **Retired Officer John Skrocki Jr., 58022**, passed away March 6, 2016.
- **Retired Officer Dave Remley, 66002**, passed away March 8, 2016.
- **Gail Danhour wife of Retired officer Terry Danhour, 71077**, passed away March 16, 2016.
- **Alexander "Al" F. Nieto Sr., 55010**, passed away March 26, 2016.
- **Retired Officer James D. Clontz, 66011**, passed away April 9, 2016.
- **Retired Det. Rick Rollins, 72009**, passed April 10, 2016 in Kansas City, Kansas.

A Brief History of Denver

By Lynne Mullen



As a Denver native, every time I drive through familiar neighborhoods or the downtown area of town, I marvel at the constantly changing landscape. Denver has experienced major changes since its inception in 1859, but the pace at which new developments, buildings and businesses are emerging seems to be much quicker than in previous times. I am sure that those of you who were charged with keeping the city safe during your careers have noticed the rapid growth we seem to be experiencing.

Many of us are native Coloradoans who were required to study the history of our city as well as our state during our junior high school experience. Many more of you are transplants to the area, and may not have realized what a vibrant place Denver has been for over a century and a half. Some of this information may be new to you, and may be a review for others. Volumes have been written about our city, and I have had to select only brief bits of information. Further information may be obtained by a visit to the State Historical Society Museum at 1200 Broadway. The main branch of the Denver Public Library houses the Western History collection, an extremely extensive source for any segment of Denver and Colorado history. Respected local authors have provided a plethora of information regarding the history of our area, including Dr. Tom Noel, known as "Dr. Colorado". He is a professor at the University of Colorado at Denver and is the author of numerous publications.

Initially, Denver was part of Kansas Territory. Colorado did not acquire statehood until August 1, 1876. Prior to 1858, the area was sparsely populated by traders and travelers heading west. The Arapaho and Cheyenne Indian tribes peacefully shared the area, located along Cherry Creek and the South Platte River. In 1858, gold was discovered at a site located in present-day Englewood. The discovery created a rush to the area and approximately 100,000 gold seekers eventually arrived to seek their fortune. Hopeful miners settled along the South Platte River and Cherry Creek in hopes of finding gold.

The town of Auraria was founded by William Russell, a Georgia native, who named his town after a gold-mining town in Georgia. By 1859, 50 cabins had been built on the site. Other towns sprang up in the area, and Denver City emerged to overtake the smaller settlements. The founder of Denver City, William Larimer, named his site after the current governor of the Kansas Territory, and hoped that he would be rewarded with the establishment of his city as the county seat of Arapaho County, Kansas Territory. Official organization of the Territory was slowed by the start of the Civil War. Denver predominately supported the North, although many Southerners resided in Denver, including the first mayor of Denver, John C. Moore. They were eventually driven from the city.

When gold was discovered in the area currently known as Central City, the thousands of miners who had flocked to the Cherry Creek and South Platte areas abandoned that location and fled to the mountains where they were promised better luck at striking it rich.

Early Denver experienced its share of catastrophes. Most of the buildings had been hastily constructed from wood. In April, 1863, a majority of those dwellings were destroyed by a catastrophic fire. Later, Denver instituted laws which required brick and non-flammable materials to be used in further construction.

The Arapaho and Cheyenne Native Americans peacefully shared the expanding Denver and its outskirts. In November, 1864, the Sand Creek Massacre occurred, an unauthorized attack of a village of an estimated 500-1,000 Indians. Revenge followed, and after several attacks on homesteaders and outlying communities, the Indians were re-located to reservations.

Cherry Creek initially flooded in 1864, killing many Denver residents. Homes and businesses were rebuilt, but flash floods occurred again several times until Cherry Creek Dam was built in 1950.

Statehood was granted on August 1, 1876, and Colorado became known as the "Centennial State". The site for the capitol had been decided earlier after several towns competed for the honor. The State Capitol building was designed to reflect the importance of mining in the area and 200 ounces of 24 karat gold were used to cover the dome. The 15th step of the capitol building measures one mile high, and thus, the term "Mile High City" was established.

Denver Union Station-Crawford Hotel



Originally a mining community, Denver quickly grew into a market for the
(Cont on next page)

(Cont. History of Denver)



production of meat products as well as other produce. It served the mountain mining camps by supplying needed equipment. The Union Station was built in 1881, and commerce and trade escalated. The population soared from 5,000 residents to 100,000 residents between 1870 and 1890. Denver became the second most populated city in the west, after San Francisco. People from all over the United States, as well as groups from around the world settled in Denver. There was a large contingency of German immigrants who contributed heavily to the economy, social life and government. In 1877, a law was passed by the state legislature that required German to be taught in all public schools. Until 1889, all of Colorado laws were printed in English, Spanish and German to accommodate the needs of its residents.

The railroad and the success of commerce in Denver brought an influx of immigrants and others looking for a better life. Crime was prevalent, and security for citizens was not guaranteed. Early territorial lawmen encountered an active group of individuals who operated outside of the law. They were called the Vigilance Committee, or the Law and Order League. The members of this group acted as enforcement, judge and jury, and hangings were commonplace. The position of Chief of Police was established in Denver in 1874, and efforts were made to restore peace and safety.

Prostitution was actively tolerated in the early years of Denver. Market and Larimer Streets were the primary location of brothels. Mattie Silks and Jenny Rogers were both colorful madams, who insisted that their establishments were of the highest quality to serve the needs of the community. Squalid shacks, called “cribs” were located further away and the plight of the young women who worked in these establishments was bleak. Mattie Silks, whose brothel was located at 1442 Market Street, claimed that she cared for her workers, and referred to them as her “soiled doves.”

In 1907, a Constitutional amendment banning prostitution was presented for a vote to the people, but it was defeated. The first real effort to control the growing problem of prostitution and its association with crime is attributed to the appointed Police Commissioner, George Creel, in 1909. He formed a committee dedicated to looking for ways to lure women and young girls away from the

brothels and provide them with the means for a more satisfactory lifestyle. His efforts were not generally supported by the community or the legal establishment, and prostitution continued to flourish.

In 1923, the Ku Klux Klan convinced the citizens of Denver that the crime and the corruption of “Americanism” were caused by the arrival of immigrants who had no regard for the values of the community. Most of the immigrants were of Italian, Chinese, Slavic and Irish descent, with many more of Jewish heritage. The Klan found a welcoming environment and before the end of their influence in 1927, they held office in the Senate, the House, and the mayor’s office and in the Supreme Court of Colorado. Because there had been an increase in the immigrant population following the end of World War I, many citizens were distrustful of the newcomers and provided the Klan with support for “Americanism” rhetoric. The Klan promised to restore public safety and protect the citizens from crime. It has been reported that the influence of the Klan was stronger in Colorado, primarily in Denver, than in any other state. The Klan’s hatred was based more heavily on religious grounds than on racial discrimination, although no one was safe from the consequences of their influence. A bill was proposed in the state legislature to fire all Jewish and Catholics professors and faculty from Colorado University. By 1927, the influence of the Klan was gone, and most of the members who held public office had been voted out.

The climate of Denver was widely advertised to be healthy and capable of healing serious ailments. Doctors on the east coast prescribed a move to Denver for their patients suffering from tuberculosis. In 1880, the city was known as the “World’s Sanitarium”. It is estimated that by 1900, one out of three residents of Denver and surrounding areas were here for treatment for tuberculosis, (T.B.). The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives was established to provide treatment for T.B. victims. The present National Jewish Hospital follows in the footsteps of its predecessor, and specializes in diseases related to lung and immune system conditions.

The landscape of the city has endured many changes during its history. From the earliest buildings, including the first building in Denver to be erected, a saloon, to the establishment of the theater district in the 1920’s and the 1930’s, a great deal of creativity was put into place to make Denver a beautiful city. Larimer Square and Market

(Cont on next page)



Street were filled with bustling businesses, as well as brothels. In 1889, Horace Tabor, then the state's wealthiest citizen, built the Grand Opera House at 16th and Curtis. It was described as "grand", but it soon had rivals. Curtis Street became known as the Great White Way, and was brilliantly illuminated. City officials are reported to have announced that Thomas Edison described Curtis Street from 15th to 18th street as the best lighted street in the world. It was filled with theaters, cafes, pool halls, candy stores and bars.

Some of the magnificent theaters survived into the 1950's and 1960's, when they were destroyed as part of urban renewal. The Denham Theater, the Denver Theater, the Paramount Theater, as well as



Elitch Gardens Entrance 1890

the Aladdin Theater on Colfax, were all special venues for young Denverites wishing to attend a movie.

Elitch Gardens was founded in 1890 on the grounds of a farm at present-day 38th and Tennyson by Mary Elitch. She established beautiful gardens and the amusement park and world-renown theater was enjoyed by Denverites for many years until the park was closed and moved to its current location in 1994. Generations of families enjoyed picnics on the stone picnic tables amidst beautiful landscaping.

Robert Speer, the first mayor of the city when it became a city as well as a county, had a far-reaching vision for the beauty of the city. He allocated funds for the development of the park system, which now includes 205 parks in the city, as well as 20,000 acres

of park area in the mountains. His ideas were not popular at the time, but we all enjoy the beauty of the many parks available to us.

The Colorado State Home, a statewide orphanage built in 1897 at South Clarkson and Iliff figured prominently in the history of the city. Children were placed into the facility if they were orphaned, had only one parent or two parents who could no longer care for them. Over the lifetime of the orphanage, from 1874 until its closure in 1971, the facility provided a home to 16,971 children. In 1973, the Denver Police Department used the previous gym as the SWAT sniper and canine unit communication center. The Denver Police Academy used the boy's dormitory and the laundry facility as classrooms.

The State Home property is currently occupied by the Harvard Gulch Recreation Center and golf course.

The Daniels and Fisher Tower was built in 1910 as part of a department store. It was 325 feet tall and was the tallest building between California and the Mississippi River. The tower survived the demolition of the building in 1981 and lofts and office space were eventually built into the tower.

Denver has been home to countless colorful personalities, and many of the early residents of our city were people looking for an opportunity to create a positive environment for others. Daddy Bruce, who began life in poverty in Pastoria, Arkansas, eventually settled in Denver and started a barbeque catering service in his son's backyard, using his grandmother's secret recipe. In the late 1960's, Daddy Bruce began providing Thanksgiving dinners to thousands of people who would be unable to enjoy Thanksgiving dinner without his help. He told a reporter interviewing him that he did it "because Jesus did it". His tradition continues to this day.

Daddy Bruce copied the generosity of another lesser known man, Louis Sigman, a local meatpacker. Mr Sigman gave away 100,000 pounds of meat in 12 pound portions to thousands of needy people from 1931 to 1940, just before each Christmas holiday.

An important thread in the fabric of the city is Emily Griffith Opportunity School. Emily Griffith was born in 1868 and was raised in a family that believed in the value of education. Emily became a teacher and ultimately
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(History of Denver Cont from p 6)



moved to Denver. She became aware of the large number of residents living in poverty and was committed to helping those families. She believed that education was the only way to lift people out of poverty and began a school for adults in 1916. She focused on literacy and vocational programs which would help her students attain employment in meaningful careers. Ms. Griffith retired from a lifelong commitment to teaching and service to the community in 1933 and moved to a mountain community with her sister. She and her sister were murdered in 1947, in Pinecliffe, and the perpetrator was never found. Her legacy lives on in the school she founded which is one of the most successful vocational programs in the state.

Denver has endured an exciting journey through the past 157 years. The image of a “cow town”, once the focus of the early city because of its emphasis on the processing and shipping of animal products has gradually given way to an image of a progressive and vibrant community. Because of its location, Denver was the ideal setting for a number of federal installations during World War II. The Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the Denver Ordnance Plant, and Buckley Air Base all opened here during the war. The Denver Ordnance Plant remained and was converted to the Denver Federal Center. Other federal installations opened offices in Denver after the war, as did many other industries such as energy and technology.

This city is an appealing destination for tourists as well as new residents of all ages. We are all lucky to be part of such an exciting environment. Learning about Denver’s history may help us add to our appreciation of this community.



Capitol Hill

“Code 7”

DENVER POLICE RETIREES ASSOCIATION

- May 10th DPRA Dinner at Highland Tavern
- May 10th Dedication of Sign for Paul D. Wilson, Died Sept 14th 1968
- May 11th Dedication of Sign for Paul L. Major, Died January 20, 1965
- May 12th Denver Police Memorial
- May 12th Comedy Works
- October 23 – 25 Laughlin Reunion

****Check the DPRA.info Web site for more information****

National Police Week

In 1962, President Kennedy proclaimed May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week in which May 15 falls, as National Police Week. Established by a joint resolution of Congress in 1962, National Police Week pays special recognition to those law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty for the safety and protection of others.



Laughter-The Best Medicine

WHAT NOT TO SAY TO A POLICEMAN

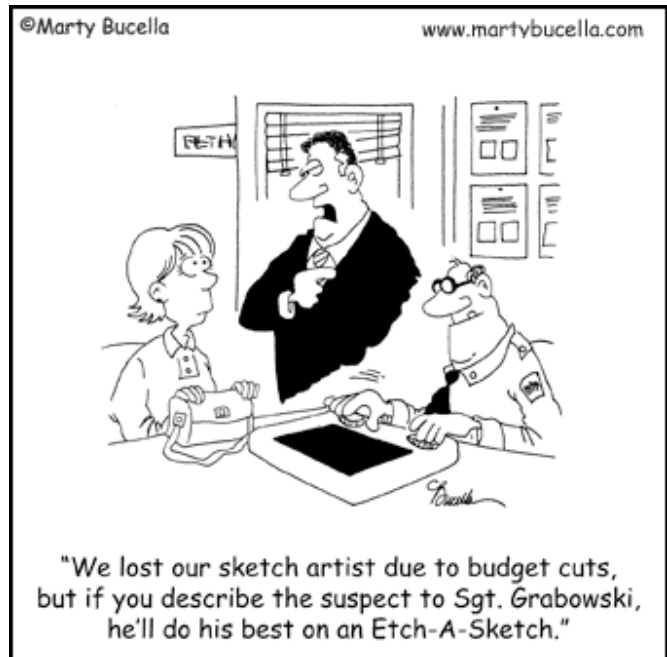
- I can't reach my license unless you hold my beer.
- Sorry, Officer, I didn't realize I was driving.
- Wow, you must've been doing about 125 mph to keep up with me!
- I was going to be a cop, but I decided to finish high school instead.
- You're not gonna check the trunk, are you?
- You look just like my girlfriend's deadbeat ex-husband.
- The question is - do YOU know why you pulled me over?
- I was trying to keep up with traffic, and it's miles ahead of me.
- If you have to ask if I've been drinking, I'm not going to tell you, dude.
- It wasn't my fault - when I reached down to roll this joint, my gun fell off my lap and got lodged under the brake pedal.
- That's a sweet 9mm. You want to hold my .44 magnum?
- If I'd known I was getting a full body cavity search, I would have waxed!

I JUST SPENT 15 MINUTES
SEARCHING FOR MY PHONE
IN MY CAR.
USING MY PHONE AS A FLASHLIGHT.



"If we couldn't laugh we would all go insane"

~Robert Frost



ANOTHER BLONDE JOKE

A blonde woman was speeding down the road in her little red sports car and was pulled over by a woman police officer, who was also a blonde.

The blonde cop asked to see the blonde driver's license. She dug through her purse and was getting progressively more agitated.

"What does it look like?" she finally asked. The policewoman replied, "It's square and has your picture on it."

The driver finally found a square mirror in her purse, looked at it and handed it to the policewoman. "Here it is," she said.

The blonde officer looked at the mirror, then handed it back saying, "OK, you can go. I didn't realize you were a cop..."



~ AFTER THE BADGE ~

Beyond Carrots — 9 Foods for Better Vision

by Nissa Simon, August 31, 2015

Seeing Is Believing

Carrots aren't the only foods that can help your eyes — they've just gotten most of the attention; thank you, Bugs Bunny. But many other nutritious foods not only improve your vision but also can lower the risk of cataracts or age-related macular degeneration.

Broccoli

Packed with eye-nourishing antioxidants that protect against cell damage, broccoli is also high in vitamin B2 (riboflavin), which helps your eyes adapt to changes in light. Boiling broccoli destroys this vitamin, so opt for light steaming or roasting. Top with a bit of olive oil and lemon juice to power up its benefits.

Coffee

A morning cup of coffee may help you get through the day without the itchy, burning, gritty irritation of **dry** eyes, a problem brought on by lack of tears. Researchers at the University of Tokyo found that study participants produced significantly more tears after swallowing the caffeine equivalent of a couple of cups of brewed coffee.

Corn

This sweet vegetable treat is rich in lutein and zeaxanthin, two micronutrients that guard against harm from sunlight, damaging high-energy blue wavelengths of light (computers, television sets, smartphones), cigarette smoke and air pollution. Enjoy corn fresh, frozen or canned. Other good bets: avocados, broccoli, eggs, kale and spinach.

Eggs

Egg yolks are packed with zinc, a trace mineral that helps keep the retina (the light-sensitive part at the back of the eye) in tip-top shape. A deficiency of zinc has been linked to poor night vision as well as mental sluggishness, according to the American Optometric Association. Beans, nuts, poultry, tofu and wheat germ are also good sources.

Fish

Mackerel, salmon, sardines and tuna are rich in omega-3 fatty acids that help protect against both age-related macular degeneration and cataracts. Aim for at least two servings a week. Want a change from fish? Try flaxseed, olives, brussel- prouts or walnuts.

Oranges

Men and women who ate the equivalent of two vitamin C-rich oranges a day had half the risk of developing cataracts as those who ate less than one a day, according to a recent study of nearly 600 adults over age 65 published in BMC Ophthalmology. For a change of pace, try red bell peppers, kiwi, grapefruit or strawberries

Sunflower seeds

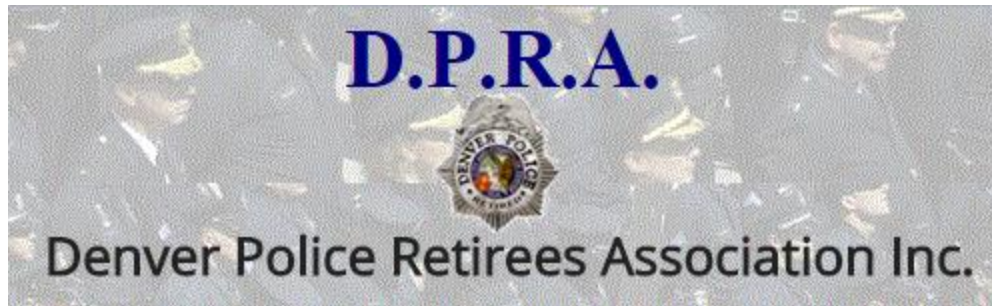
Rich in vitamin E, a powerful antioxidant, sunflower seeds can help slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration and cataracts. Other foods rich in vitamin E include almonds, pecans, spinach, and safflower and olive oils. Sprinkle a topping of sunflower seeds over a green salad and drizzle on a bit of oil for an eye-healthy side dish

Sweet potatoes

Bright orange fruits and vegetables are a great source of beta-carotene, a nutrient the body uses to make vitamin A. Plentiful amounts of these colorful foods help the eyes adjust to light changes and contribute to better night vision. Other good choices: pumpkin, butternut squash and, yes, carrots

Wine

Drink a toast to healthy eyes with a glass of red wine. According to a five-year study from Iceland that involved more than 800 people, moderate red wine consumption, loosely defined as anywhere from two glasses a month to two or three glasses a day, can reduce the risk of developing cataracts.



DPRA

c/o

Rocky Mountain Law Enforcement Credit Union

10025 Park Meadows Drive

Lone Tree, CO 80124

Web Site: www.dpra.info

Email: denver@dpra.info