



Winnipeg Police Museum & Historical Society Inc.

2017 Annual Report



Winnipeg Police Station telephone dispatch office (Rupert Street) c1937.



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Cover photo: Chief John McRae on Parade with the Winnipeg Police Force for the Annual Inspection in Victoria Park - 1909.

THE WINNIPEG POLICE MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

ANNUAL MEETING - JANUARY 22, 2018.

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors is pleased to report to the membership that 2017 was the first full year of operation for the Museum at our new location. We were very successful in attracting a significant number of visitors, and from January to December a total of 9,410 persons had toured the Museum.

The Board of Directors would like to thank our volunteers who staff the Museum and assist visitors when the Museum is open. There are usually two volunteers each day who direct tours, provide information, and respond to questions about the exhibits. Most of the volunteers are retired police officers, but other interested persons assist in this capacity as well. From January to the end of December, volunteers provided well over two thousand hours to the Museum (not including their travelling time). We would like to acknowledge and thank the following volunteers for their support:

Mike Ashley	Derk Derin	Des DePourq	Rick Donovan
Mike Kilpatrick	Rick Enns	Lyn Giles	Ron Hodgins
Alex Katz	Chris Lundgren	Gary Walker	Lawrence Klippenstein
Kerry Knight	Jim Raftis	Alex Mortimer	Glen Pancoe
Bob Paquin	Al Paul	Mike McDonald	Morris Strembicki
Dave Rees	Brian Kramble	Norm Rimmer	Aman Sran
Mike Ward	Don Wardrop	Ernie Tomchuk	George Walker

Museum Curator Jack Templeman stepped down as of March 31st, 2017. Jack was a Board Member and voluntary Curator from 1986 to 1993. He was later appointed as the official Curator in 1994, and served in this position for 23 years until his "retirement", making for a total of 31 years with the Police Museum. Jack was also involved in the working group that started developing a museum frame-work which included the Board of Directors, the General By-Laws, and obtaining a Certificate under The Corporations Act, which saw registration of the organization as #72990 - The Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society Inc. (established May 2nd, 1986). Jack was one of the original founders of the Museum and still continues to be active as a volunteer and historian.

Bruce Honey also stepped down as Assistant Curator on March 31st, 2017. Bruce had been a Director for 10 years, and later became the Assistant Curator in 2006, a position he held for another 11 years. Bruce had a total of 21 years of service with the Museum.

Both Jack and Bruce served the Museum well during those years while the organization was growing, and they can be proud of their contributions which made the Museum what it is today. We thank them for their steadfast dedication to the Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society Inc.

Our new Curator Randy James took over on April 1st, 2017. Randy also has significant service with the Museum Board where he began as a Director in 1992. He later became the Treasurer in 1994, and held that position until March 31st, 2017 when he stepped down to become the Curator. Randy has worked with Jack for the past two years and will be a good fit for the Curator position. He has also been taking courses with The Association of Manitoba Museums which will earn him certificates in Museum Management. This will assist in operation of the museum and also be of benefit to the Directors.

The Board of Directors held ten meetings in 2017: Jan. 9th, Feb. 28th, Mar.21st, Apr.25th, May 24th, June 28th, Sept. 19th, Oct.16th, Nov. 13th, and Dec. 11th.

The Museum operates in accordance with its mandate which is:

- (a) To discover and collect any material related to the local police services,
- (b) To promote the research and recording of the history of the local police services,
- (c) To provide for the preservation of material collected and to ensure its accessibility to those who wish to examine or study it,
- (d) To promote the rebuilding and refurbishing of police equipment and apparatus,
- (e) To promote and encourage public interest in police history.

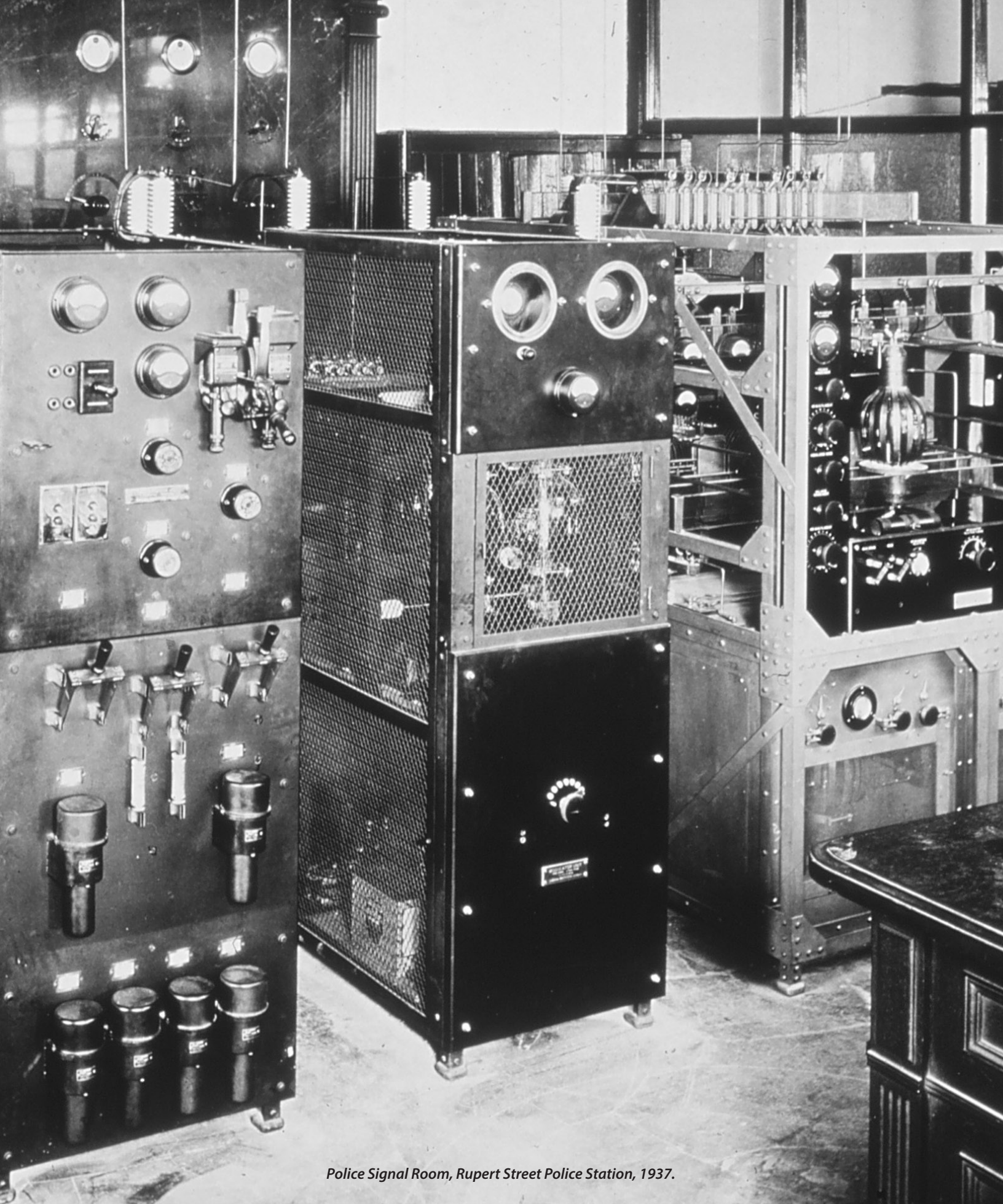
A monthly report on the Museum's activities is submitted to the Board President and to the Superintendent of Support Services (Winnipeg Police) by the Museum Curator. The Board is very pleased with our Curator's services, and look forward to his continued involvement with the museum.

The Board wishes to thank the Winnipeg Police Service Executive for their co-operation and assistance during the year. We also wish to thank our two major funding organizations – The Winnipeg Police Association and the Winnipeg Police Credit Union for their continued support. They, along with other private individuals and organizations, directly contribute to the Museum's success.



Chief Constable John C. McRae and helmet plate





Police Signal Room, Rupert Street Police Station, 1937.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

APRIL 25 *Presentations* to Retiring Curators and Directors

On April 25th, we hosted a Board dinner meeting and honoured our retiring Directors and Curators. The recipients have all long-time involvement with the Museum. Each of them received a framed picture of the 1925 Reo Wagon in recognition of that service.

Albert Apostle: One of the founding Directors who served 31 years from 1986 to 2016. He was one of the 4-man team who worked on the 1920 Reo restoration project. Albert was unable to attend the dinner due to a lengthy illness, and presentation of his framed picture was made to him in June at the Selkirk General Hospital by Director Gallagher and President Scarr.

Rick Enns: Director for 23 years from 1992 to 2014. Rick devoted hundreds of hours working on the Museum's collection of motor vehicles, and still volunteers to assist with mechanical repairs.

Randy James: Director for 25 years from 1992 to 2017, including serving 23 years as the Treasurer.

Garth McCombe: Director for 24 years from 1993 to 2016. Garth was also part of the 4-man team to restore the 1920 Reo. As a vintage vehicle enthusiast, he is still the Museum's expert operator of the Reo.

Richard McDougall: Director for 11 years from 2006 to 2016. He was unable to attend the dinner, and presentation was made to him personally a month later.

Jack Templeman: A founding member of the Museum in 1986, Jack was a Director for 8 years and volunteer Curator until 1994 when he assumed that role full time for the next 23 years. Jack was also part of the 4-man Reo restoration team.

Bruce Honey: Director for 10 years and Assistant Curator for 11 years from 2006 until he stepped down in 2017.

Bruce Ormiston: Director for 11.5 years between 2002 and 2017, two years as Vice-President. Unable to attend, he was presented with his picture later by Director Perrier.

March 31 • Jack Templeman stepped down as Curator after serving a total of 31 years (8 years as both a Director and volunteer Curator, and then another 23 years as the official Curator)

Also this date, Bruce Honey stepped down as Assistant Curator after serving a total of 21 years (10 years as a Director, and then another 11 years as the Assistant Curator).

April 1 • Randy James became Curator of the Police Museum. The Board wishes him well in his new position.

May 11 • The Curator and 9 Directors attended a training session presented by the Association of Manitoba Museums for a full day course on *Organizing & Managing Museums*. Since moving into the new Headquarters building, the Board also saw the need to revitalize its understanding of museum management.

May 24 • The Board received a request from the International Conference of Police Museums to host the 2018 Conference in Winnipeg, and it was decided to go ahead with preparing for the event.

May 27 and 28 • The Museum was open for the *Doors Open Winnipeg* event. Seven Directors volunteered for the two day event during which the Museum had a total of 729 visitors.



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

May 29 • Book Launch for *To Guard My People - The King's Police and Fire Service Medal in Canada* by Jack Templeman was held at the Carol Shields Auditorium in the Millennium Library. Light refreshments were served. Five Winnipeg Police Officers were recipients of this medal.

June 9 • Two Assessors from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies toured the Museum and interviewed the Curator.

July 5 • The 2018 International Conference of Police Museums website was up and running giving information on the in Winnipeg event from June 4th to June 6th. The conference planning is progressing with exciting events and speakers being planned for the attendees.

July 29 • A funeral service for Albert Apostle was held at the Gilbert Funeral Home in Selkirk. Two of the restored cruiser cars from 1978 and 1987 were on display outside the funeral home in honor of Albert's long service to the Museum.

September 6 • The Curator gave a tour of the Museum to Mayor Brian Bowman and Chief of Police Danny Smyth.

September 24 • The Museum set up and manned the display at the Annual Police and Peace Officer Memorial Service at the Legislative Building.

October 11 • Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) filmed the Museum's jail cell for a production on wrongly convicted persons.

October 30 • The Museum entered into an informal agreement with OPT (Options, Pathways & Transitions) that supports adults living with intellectual challenges, to provide work experience. Two adults from OPT and their supervisor come to the Museum for an hour each Tuesday to dust and clean some of the stationary exhibits with micro cloths.

November 13 • A tour by Steve Lambert, Canadian Press Reporter, who took photos and wrote an article about the Museum which also was published in the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

November 13 • At a regular board meeting a number of policies were passed pertaining to exhibits, collections management, and museum management.

November 17 • Curator James attended a course on *Collections Management* to further study and implement best practices surrounding the Museum's collection.

November 18 • The Museum participated in the Annual Santa Claus Parade with vintage vehicles from its collection, including the 1978, 1987 and 2008 cruiser cars, as well as the 1950's bomb truck. In addition there were 27 individuals who walked the route in period uniforms, including many of the Museum's Directors and volunteers.



At the Santa Claus Parade

SIGNIFICANT MUSEUM ACTIVITIES

JANUARY TO JUNE 2017



April 6 and 7
Community Relations use the 1978 and 1987 cruiser cars at WPS Half Marathon.

ASSOCIATION of MANITOBA MUSEUMS April 8
Curator James attends a course provided by Association of Manitoba Museums.

TOUR
March 8
Family Night Recruit Class #160



January 9



January 20

29 members in attendance.



February 28



March 21

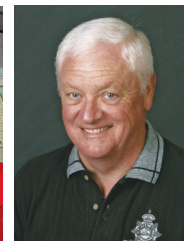
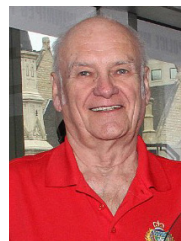
JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH



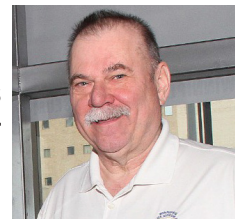
March 31
Jack Templeman retires as Curator.



March 31
Bruce Honey retires as Assistant Curator.

May 1
Scale model of the former Fort Rouge "B" Division police sub-station built by former Director Kevyn Bourgeois is unveiled in the Museum.

April 1
Randy James becomes Curator of the Museum



May 4
Museum Booth manned at Red River Heritage Fair, University of Winnipeg.

May 11

Curator and nine Directors attend a training session presented by the Association of Manitoba Museums for a full day course on "Organizing & Managing Museums"



Presentations to retiring Curators and Directors

April 21
Cruiser car 2008 is in a movie shoot in downtown area.

TOUR
April 19
St. John Special Education Group



April 25

TOUR
April 30

Mary Dunn family group. Mary Dunn was the first Winnipeg female police officer appointed on December 27, 1916.

May 13
Pollard Banknote, Naosh Family Day. Cruiser cars 1978 and 1987 on display.

May 31

Curator gives police history lecture to Cadet Class.



May 24

TOUR
June 11

St. Boniface Security and Department of National Defence

June 9

Two Assessors from the Accreditation Team tour the museum and interview the Curator

TOUR

June 14

Tactical Unit members attending conference



June 20

Crimestoppers Golf Tournament, Rossmere Golf Club. Cruiser cars 1978 and 1987 on site.



June 28

APRIL

TOUR
April 23

Director Tomchuk's family group

TOUR
April 27

PortsmouthHome Retirement members

April 27

Winnipeg Police Association 29th Annual Charity Ball at Canad Inn, Polo Park. Exhibits include the 1978 Harley-Davidson motorcycle and the 1966 Servi-car motorcycle.

MAY

DOORS OPEN
WINNIPEG PORTES OUVERTES

May 27 and 28

The Museum is open for the *Doors Open Winnipeg* program and greets 729 visitors.



May 29

To Guard My People Book Launch by Jack Templeman.

JUNE

June 8

Community Relations gives a presentation to senior citizens at Fred Douglas Lodge, Cruiser car 1978 on loan.

TOUR
June 12

Manitoba Geneology Society

June 27

Curator gives police history lecture to Recruit Class 161.

June 28

Community Relations gives a presentation to senior citizens at Fred Douglas Lodge. Cruiser car 1978 on site.

May 5

Winnipeg Police Service Awards Day
Cruiser cars 1978, 1987 and 2008 on display.



SIGNIFICANT MUSEUM ACTIVITIES

JULY TO DECEMBER 2017



July 16
Henry Ford Car Show
at Rona Home &
Garden. Cruiser car
1978 on site.

TOUR
July 27
16 seniors
visiting from
Vancouver



Rossmere COUNTRY CLUB September 13
Police Charity Golf Tournament
at the Rossmere Golf Club.

August 9
Interview with the Curator
by Kevin Walby about the
development of the Museum.

August 10
Curator gives police history
presentation to seniors at
Oakview Care Home.

TOUR
September 6
Chief of Police Danny Smyth
and Mayor Brian Bowman

September 18
Curator gives
police history
presentation
to seniors at
Oakview Care
Home.

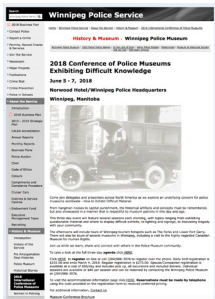
TOUR
September 22
Association
of Manitoba
Museums
Conference
attendees



September 19

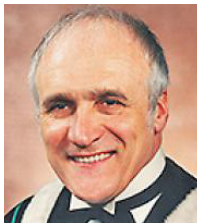
JULY

July 5
The Police
Museum 2018
Convention
website is up
and running.



TOUR
July 31
Ron Storozuk and
John DeGroot
families

July 29
Funeral service for Albert
Apostle. Cruiser cars 1978
and 1987 are on display
outside the Funeral home
in honour of Albert's long
service to the Museum.



AUGUST

August 2
Movie shoot
involving cruiser
car 2008 at Grant
Park Shopping
Centre

August 18
Cruiser car 1978 at
the Manitoba Club
for Director Elton Hall
wedding photos.

August 23
Special Olympics
Golf Tournament at
Glendale Golf Club.
Cruiser car 1978 on
site.

SEPTEMBER

TOUR
September 21
Francophone
Retired Teachers
Association

September 24
"Down Syndrome" walk
with cruiser car 1978.

September 24
The Museum supplies the display
for the Annual Police and Peace
Officer Memorial Service at the
Legislative Building.

November 1
Curator gives police history lecture to
Cadet Class #14. 17 Cadets attend.

TOUR

November 1
Take your child to
work day –144
persons attend.



TOUR

October 15
Rossbrook House
staff and youth.

October 5
Training in
conducting
tours in
French.

TOUR

October 20
French tour for
22 members of
"Club Eclipse"



October 16

TOUR

November 8
24 Girl Guides and 6 adult
supervisors from River Heights

TOUR

November 11
Cal Berzuk, CEO, Winnipeg Police
Credit Union, and family



November 17
Curator James attends
Collections Management
course.

TOUR

November 21
Therapeutic
Program for
Adults at YWCA
and YMCA



November 13



December 11

November 18
Police Officer for a Day

OCTOBER

October 11
Celebration
in honour of
John Drysdale's
retirement from
the Winnipeg
Police Choir.
44 persons in
attendance.

October 30
The Museum enters into an
informal agreement with
OPT (Options, Pathways
& Transitions) that
supports adults living with
intellectual challenges, to
provide work experience.

TOUR

November 9
Dave McInnes,
at Association
Manitoba
Museums

November 13

Steve Lambert, Canadian Press Reporter,
takes photos and writes an article about the
Police Museum for the *Winnipeg Free Press*



October 11
Aboriginal Peoples
Television Network film the
Museum jail cell for their
production on wrongly
convicted persons.

NOVEMBER

December 7
Museum purchases a "Casio" Cash
Register to assist with sale of items.

DECEMBER

December 27 to 29
Museum open regular
hours during the holidays.

November 18

The Museum participats in the Annual Santa Claus Parade with
vintage vehicles from its collection, including the 1978, 1987 and
2008 cruiser cars, as well as the 1950's bomb truck. In addition there
were 27 individuals who walked the route
including many of the Museum's Directors
and volunteers.



The King's Police and Fire Service Medal



1912 - 1951

In 1909, King Edward VII authorized the creation of a medal to acknowledge acts of gallantry or long and dedicated service for members of either a recognized Police Force, or Fire Department, anywhere within the British Empire. The award was originally named the Kings Police Medal (KPM), though from the start it was also available for members of organized Fire Brigades. In 1940, the name was officially changed to the Kings Police and Fire Services Medal (KPFSM).

During its tenure, 52 of these medals were awarded to Canadians between 1912 and 1951. Of these recipients, 5 were members of the Winnipeg Police.

- In 1913, retired Chief Constable John McRae received a medal for long and dedicated service.
- Also in 1913, the first gallantry medals in Canada were awarded to Constables William Traynor and Hugh Brown for their actions in apprehending 2 escaped American convicts wanted for numerous crimes in Winnipeg. Constable Traynor was shot and wounded in the incident but he recovered from his injuries. He later died on May 11, 1913 after contracting Typhoid Fever, just 17 days before the medals were to be presented on May 28, 1913.
- In 1946 two more officers, Constables James Gray and Leonard Davies, were awarded gallantry medals for their actions during a gunfight in 1937. During the fight, a bullet fired by one of the suspects passed through Constable Gray's overcoat, narrowly missing him before the criminal was shot and killed. The award recommendations were misplaced during the war years, so the actual medals were not awarded until 1946.

The Winnipeg Police Museum is proud to possess and have on display 3 of the 5 medals awarded to Winnipeg Officers:

- Chief Constable John C. McRae (1913)
- Constable William Traynor (1913)
- Constable Leonard Davies (1946)



*Under McRae's leadership,
the Winnipeg Police became one of the most
highly regarded and respected forces in Canada*

John McRae

John McRae joined the Winnipeg Police in 1881 and rose through the ranks to become the Chief in 1887. He took over at a time when the Force was under scrutiny and facing accusations of corruption. Under his leadership, the Winnipeg Police became one of the most highly regarded and respected forces in Canada. McRae served as the Chief for 24 years until his retirement in 1911, and is the longest serving Police Chief in Winnipeg's history. Under his leadership the force saw significant improvements including an increase in officers from 20 to 250 members, construction of a new Police Headquarters and 2 sub-stations, hiring of the first women as 'matrons' to supervise female prisoners, creation of an Identification Section, implementation of a Police Signal System made of 158 call boxes being a first in North America, obtaining motorized vehicles in 1906, motorcycles later in 1910, and the police ambulance in 1911. To recognize his achievements, the Police Commission submitted a recommendation for the medal which was approved by King George V and later presented in 1913. He was held in such regard that he later became a Commissioner for the Manitoba Provincial Police during the investigation into the Legislative Building scandal.



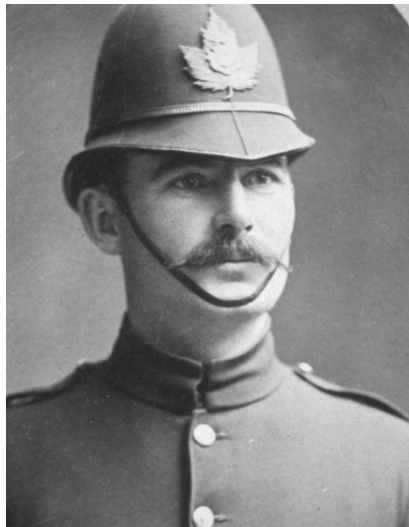
One of 158 call boxes - a signal system implemented by McRae



McRae added the Police ambulance in 1911.



Hugh James Brown



William Patrick Traynor

Each suspect had two revolvers and opened fire on the officers...

Constable Hugh James Brown and Constable William Patrick Traynor

Shortly after 5:00 pm on August 23, 1911, Cst. Traynor set out on a Motorcycle from the Central Police Station to investigate reports of 2 suspicious men in Elmwood who may have been responsible for break-ins occurring in the area. The lone officer, armed only with handcuffs and a baton, soon spotted the 2 suspects walking by the Louise Bridge. Upon seeing the officer, the suspects brandished guns and kept Traynor at bay while they fled across the bridge and entered a lumber yard. Traynor still chased after the males, and caught up with one who threatened to shoot him forcing the officer to stop the pursuit. Traynor then attended the nearby lumber yard office where he borrowed a revolver.

Word of the incident spread and additional officers attended to the area. The two suspects were tracked to a known brothel on Rachael Street where Cst. Brown arrived to assist. The armed Cst. Traynor and unarmed Cst. Brown took position behind a tree in the front yard while other officers, being Cst. Scott and Cst. MacKenzie, attended the rear of the residence. When Scott and MacKenzie entered the rear of the house, the suspects ran out the front and into Traynor and Brown. Each suspect had 2 revolvers and opened fire on the officers as Traynor shot at them. During the exchange, Traynor was struck on his right side by a .44 calibre bullet and the suspects made good their escape.



Cst. MacKenzie assisted the wounded Traynor while Brown and Scott pursued the 2 suspects who then ran towards Main Street while cutting through yards and jumping over fences. The suspects shot at the pursuing officers several times, however Brown still continued the chase. At Main Street the suspects attempted to hijack a street car but upon seeing the armed men, the conductor disabled the trolley and jumped out. Cst. Brown jumped onto the street car only to be fired at numerous times by the suspects. The suspects then tried to steal a horse and buggy but other officers arrived being assisted by citizens. One suspect shot at a citizen attempting to grab the horse reins and missed, hitting and killing the horse instead. Both suspects were then overpowered and captured. They were identified as half-brothers Albert Mecum and Charles Mecum. Traynor survived his wound and returned to the Force. The Police Commission submitted recommendations for both Traynor and Brown to receive the medal which were approved by King George V and later presented in 1913.



Leonard James Davies



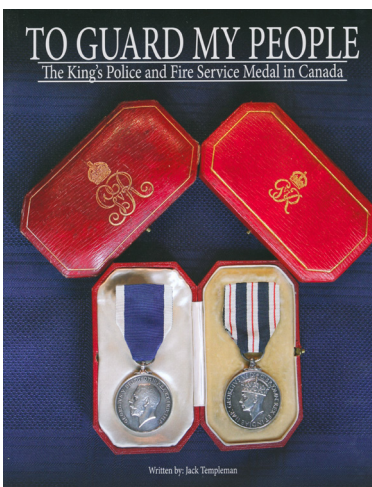
Stephen Gray

The suspect shot at Gray with the bullet passing through the officer's coat...

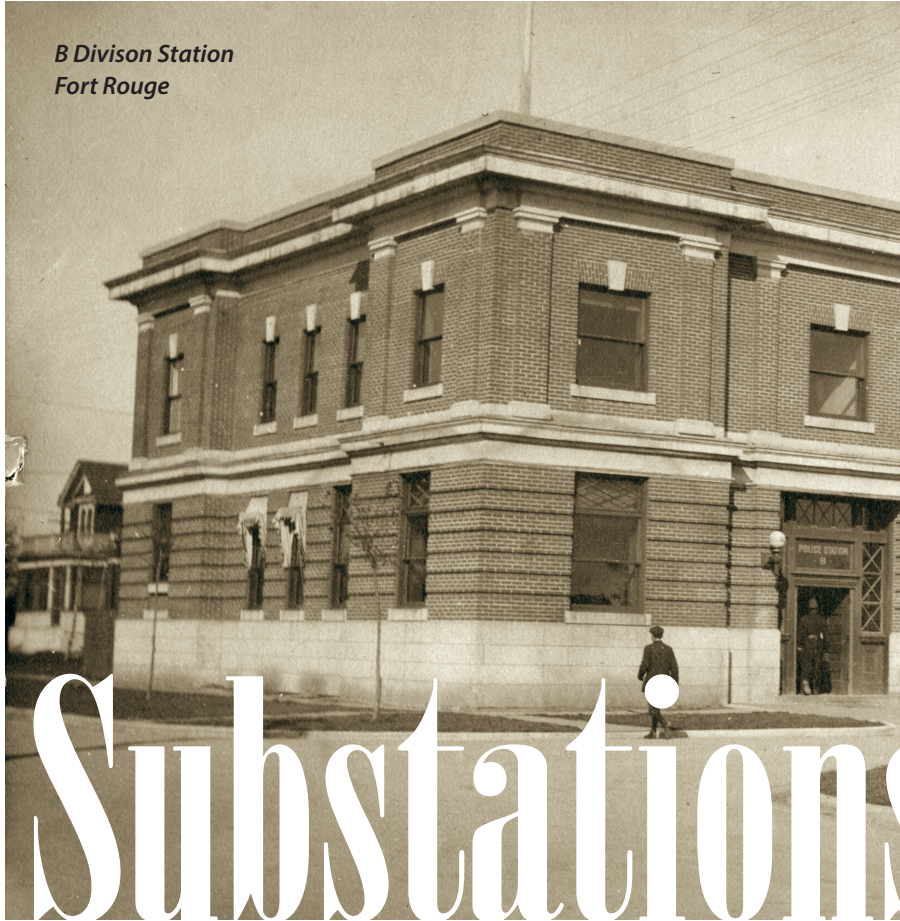
Constable Leonard James Davies and Constable Stephen Gray

On February 25, 1937 at 04:30 am, Cst. Davies and Cst. Gray were around the west end of Winnipeg patrolling in a cruiser car when they observed 2 males driving carelessly at high rates of speed. The officers chased the suspects as they drove through residential areas and eventually turned onto Portage Avenue. At Portage and Lenore, the driver lost control during a turn and struck a stop sign before coming to a stop on a snow pile. The driver immediately fled but the passenger was trapped due to the car door being stuck. Cst. Davies ran to the open driver's door to stop the passenger who in turn pointed a Winchester rifle at the officer. Cst. Gray had initially run to the passenger door, but upon seeing it jammed went to the driver's side as Davies was backing away from the armed passenger.

The passenger threatened to shoot Gray as he approached. Without hesitating, Gray threw his flashlight at the suspect to distract him and charged forward. The suspect shot at Gray with the bullet passing through the officer's coat but not striking him. As Gray and the suspect fought on the ground, Davies was able to draw his sidearm. As the suspect pointed the rifle preparing to shoot at Gray again, Davies fired one shot killing the suspect instantly. He was later identified as William Morton. The car was confirmed to be stolen, and the driver, later identified as Lloyd Knight, was arrested shortly afterwards after being located in a nearby house. Both officers were recommended for the Kings Police medal in 1939 by Chief George Smith who wrote a lengthy submission. The paperwork ended up being misplaced for a number of years until inquiries brought it to light. The medals were approved by the King in 1946, and later presented to both officers in 1947.



Additional information surrounding these and other events can be found on the Museum's website at www.winnipeg.ca/police/History/stories.stm. A complete history book on the King's Police and Fire Service Medal in Canada has been researched and written by former Winnipeg Police Museum Curator Jack Templeman. Published in 2017 the book, "To Guard My People", contains the stories behind all 52 of the recipients across Canada, and is available to purchase through the Museum.



*B Division Station
Fort Rouge*

Fort Rouge Police Station Is Closed

Doors Shut and To Let Sign Hung Out—City Cuts Expenses

Read here of a tragedy. It concerns the fall from grace of Winnipeg's newest police station.

Used for six years to populate its cells in arbitrary ways, the Fort Rouge station today displays in a front window a roughly crayoned sign "To Let."

At 11 o'clock today the last police relief paraded for duty. At 12 o'clock the signal station rang in its "six bell" to show it was noon for the last time. At 1 o'clock, the last telephone message was received, the front door was closed.

By 1.30 o'clock the last constable had made out his report, and taken a last look at the old guard room.

At 11 o'clock tonight, Sergeant John Livingston will have cleared the station of the last record, and will lock up the building. Shortly after that workmen from the build-

ing inspector's office will board up doors and windows.

Hoping to cut expenses, the police commission ordered the station closed a month ago.

The station is not without its mourners. More available property is open to burglars in Fort Rouge than in any other part of the city. Many family quarrels are settled quietly by the police sergeant. More than one attack by jealous husband or jealous wife has never been heard of in the courts, and the breach has been healed after police had a talk with the quarrelsome pair.

These little matters, so delicate that policemen study them as a science, as much in the south end as in the north, will all be brought to Central station.

Police orders issued today redistribute the 20 patrolmen and three officers of the station to North and Centre precincts.

Sergeant J. Livingston, officer in charge of the station since it was opened six years ago, will become a sergeant on the north precinct force.

Patrol-sergeant T. Mitchell, of Fort Rouge, has resigned, and Patrol-sergeant D. McKenzie, the other Fort Rouge officer, will be transferred to Central station.

In 1909 Chief John McRae officially opened the Rupert Street Police Station at the corner of Rupert Avenue and Louise Street. This large building was to be the new Police Headquarters, however Chief McRae also saw a need for additional substations to help cover other areas of the rapidly growing City of Winnipeg. In response, the City purchased other parcels of land in 1909, specifically allocated for these planned substations.

With **A Division** being the Rupert Street Station, the substations were designated as:

B Division (Fort Rouge) Nassau St. & Jessie Ave.

C Division (West End) Arlington St., near Westminster Ave.

D Division (Notre Dame) Notre Dame Ave. & Pearl St.

E Division (North End) Magnus St. & Charles Ave.

F Division (Elmwood) Levis St. & Regent Ave.

The first substations to be constructed were B and E Divisions, which later opened on May 23rd, 1911. They were built from blueprints as mirror images of each other,

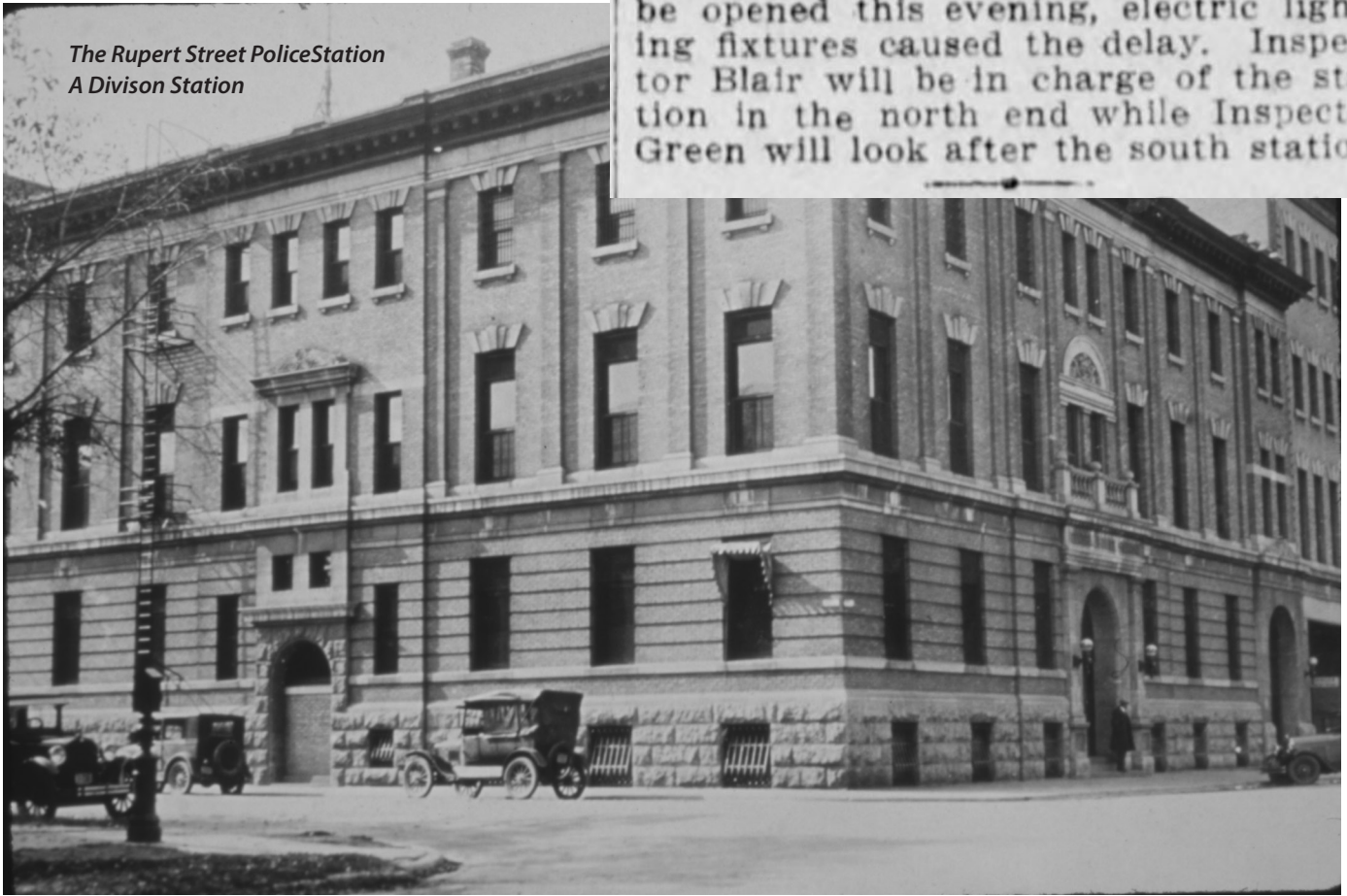
and had horse stables at opposite ends of the building to meet the needs of transportation in those years.

The stables and apparatus room (garage) made up half of the main floor. Station Duty was at the front of the main floor along with an assembly room, an officer's room, a signal room, a vault, and jail cells which were at the back. The second floor had a recreation room with a pool table, and a suite for the caretaker. Often the caretaker's wife would be hired as a matron to look after the female prisoners.

In 1913, before the other substations could be built, Winnipeg entered an economic downturn and shortly afterwards the Great War (WW1) broke out. This drained the city of men who went to fight and cut off any excess spending. As a result, work on the remaining substations was never carried out.

In 1966 the Rupert Street Station closed when the new Public Safety Building opened on Princess Street, and the two existing substations closed shortly afterwards on June 30, 1967.

*The Rupert Street Police Station
A Division Station*



New Police Stations.—After many delays the two new police stations will be opened this evening, electric lighting fixtures caused the delay. Inspector Blair will be in charge of the station in the north end while Inspector Green will look after the south station.

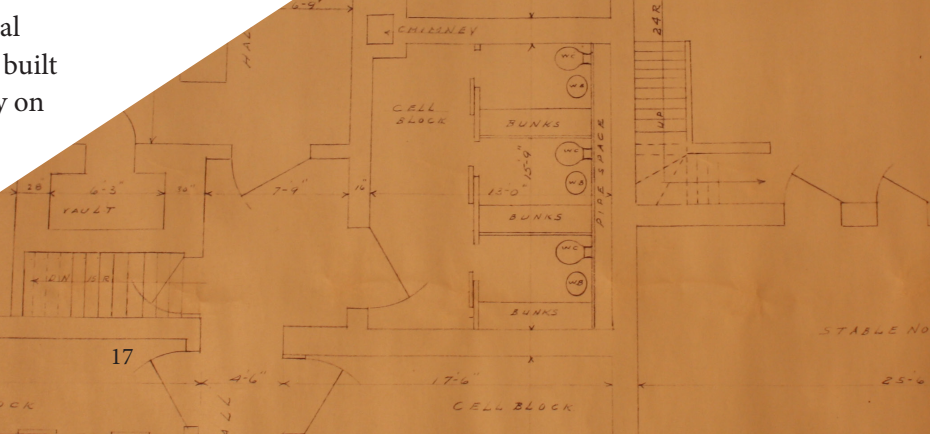
The B Division substation was torn down, but the E Division station remained intact. It stayed vacant until 1990 when a developer purchased the building and converted it into an apartment block. It still stands at 200 Charles Street today.

In 1990, the Winnipeg Police Museum was approached with the idea of recovering any artifacts from the former station before it was renovated by the developer. Numerous items were salvaged including one of the original 11 jail cells. This complete cell is presently on display inside the Museum as a working and interactive artifact.

In 2017, Patrol Sergeant and former Director Kevyn Bourgeois completed a scale model of the first floor of the former B Division sub-station from original blueprints. This model, which was painstakingly built and re-created over a number of years, is proudly on display in the Winnipeg Police Museum.



Scale model of the first floor of the former B Division, created by former Director Kevyn Bourgeois



History of the **EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT (ERU) & TACTICAL SUPPORT TEAM (TST)**

The creation of Emergency Response Units in Canada date back to the mid 1970's when Police Forces were faced with rising fears of political terrorism and increasing numbers of incidents involving firearms and other weapons.



**Winnipeg Police Department - Emergency Response Unit (ERU)
"The Original Five"**

ERU Team Members (from left to right): Det. Wayne KING, Det-Sgt. Ivan KLEPATZ, Det. John KIDD, Cst. Ken DOWSON, Cst. Randy BELL (c.1975)

The Winnipeg Police Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was formed in May of 1975 and consisted of 5 members:

- Detective Sergeant Ivan KLEPATZ #111
- Detective Wayne KING #217
- Detective John KIDD #228
- Constable Randy BELL #586
- Constable Ken DOWSON #658

These members were sent to the F.B.I. training academy in Quantico Virginia, where they received specialized weapons and tactics training from instructors there.

ERU was designed as a part-time unit and remained as such for many years. Members were called out on an “as needed” basis, and consisted of officers from varying backgrounds who regularly worked in other positions throughout the Service. Over time the unit was expanded to 20 members, consisting of 1 coordinator, 3 team leaders, and 3 teams (1-Assault, 1-Gas & 1-Sniper). The unit eventually saw its role expand to include hostage rescue, armed and barricaded, high risk warrants, VIP protection, and high risk escorts.

ERU originally started with a Chevrolet G20 delivery van, but as the unit expanded in size, so did the need for a larger vehicle to transport both the members and their equipment to scenes and training facilities. The delivery van was replaced with a much larger truck which became known as “Big Blue” and had the call sign of “ALPHA 1-1”. This truck was later replaced with a diesel powered 2003 Chevy 5500 5-ton van which also took on the “Big Blue” nickname. Around this time the unit also acquired a Chevy Suburban that was converted for tactical use and was assigned the call sign “WHISKEY 101”.

In May of 2008, as part of a pilot project the Part-time Emergency Response Unit became a new full-time operational unit consisting of 16 members and one coordinator. The ERU title was officially retired and the new Tactical Support Team (TST) was formed, originally having two 8 member platoons (1-A side and 1-B side) working from 13:00 to 01:00. These platoons were increased to 10 members each after the addition of 4 more members in December of 2008.

Demand on the unit was such that staffing was increased again in the spring of 2009 to the present 37 members who, along with a coordinator, made up 4 platoons of 9 officers (1 Sgt, 1-P/Sgt & 7 Cst) to cover both A-side

and B-side, day and evening shifts, between the hours of 7:00 am - 02:30 pm.

Some notable events for the unit include the acquisition of a Mercedes Benz Sprinter Van as a deployment vehicle in 2011, the creation of a Tactical Emergency Medical Support (TEMS) team in conjunction with Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service in 2014 to enable paramedics to better care for those involved in high-risk emergency situations, the acquisition of a Terradyne Gurkha Armoured Vehicle in June of 2016, and the selection of the first 2 female team members in April of 2017.

As a full time unit, the TST will be found on active patrol, and attending all manner of calls involving firearms and other weapons. Their mandate also includes executing high risk search warrants where firearms, weapons, or gang members may be involved. They also work closely with specially trained members of the Service’s K9 Unit as well as the Bomb Unit when required in high-risk situations.

The Museum is currently working on a display recognizing the creation and history of the ERU/TST members of the Service.

New Unit Crest - Design & Meaning

As part of the change, the Tactical Support Team created a new unit crest which symbolized the ideologies of the members who formed the Winnipeg Police Service’s first full time emergency/tactical team.



Article written with files supplied by the Tactical Support Team.

DESCRIPTION

The crest consists of an upwards pointing dagger inside of a triangle. The triangle is enclosed by having each side of the triangle displaying a component of the team's name. The word "Tactical" encloses the left side of the triangle, the word "Support" encloses the right side of the triangle and the word "Team" encloses the bottom of the triangle.

MEANING

The name Tactical Support Team is significant as each word represents the core principles of the team itself.

TACTICAL

The word "Tactical" represents the special skill set that the team was formed to perform. Each member of the team was evaluated, selected and trained specifically for tactical expertise. Members invest hundreds of hours training, both in individual and team skill sets. This training elevates their tactical abilities to a higher standard than expected prior to their selection to the team. These skills are honed in actual high risk events compounding real experience in this area.

SUPPORT

The word "Support" represents the team's mandate within the Winnipeg Police Service. Counter to the elitist ideologies that specialized teams can fall prey to, the team views themselves as subservient to the front line officers. These front line officers have the greatest impact on safety and security in the City of Winnipeg. The team was created to function in harmony with these officers, providing additional support during high risk events.

TEAM

The word "Team" is not just a label to identify this group of officers but the philosophy that the Tactical Support Team is only a small component of a greater team, the Winnipeg Police Service. The Tactical Support Team views every sworn and non-sworn member of the Winnipeg Police Service as the "Team". It is placed at the bottom of the triangle to emphasize that it is the core foundation of how the Tactical Support Team operates.

THE DAGGER

Housed within the triangle is an upwards pointing dagger. Throughout history, the warrior culture always carried daggers as a means of last resort if disarmed of their primary weapon. The Tactical Support Team looks at the dagger as representing the team's philosophy of using force only as a last resort. The dagger points up towards the heavens to represent the belief that when force is used, it is used righteously with justification both spiritually and morally.

COLORS

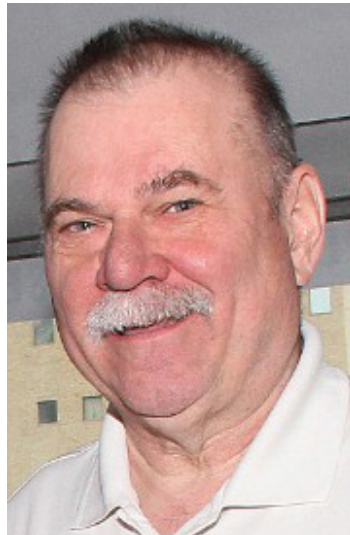
Grey and black. The colors not only assist tactically in reducing the reflective signature of brightly colored crests, but represent the history of the Tactical Support Team. The Tactical Support Team was formed by members of the former Emergency Response Unit. The Emergency Response Unit was the first unit on the Winnipeg Police Service to adopt the grey on black stitching for the tactical reasons stated above. These colors remain not only to assist in officer safety, but as a reminder the original Emergency Response Unit.



CURATOR Randy James

Randy James joined the Winnipeg Police Force in June of 1974, when he was taken on as a Cadet just prior to the amalgamation of all the suburban departments. He was later hired as a full-time officer and attended the Police Academy in October of 1976. In those days the time spent in the Academy was only 2 months in duration, and he officially graduated on December 23, 1976.

Randy initially worked downtown in District 1 as a Cadet, and remained there as a sworn officer for 2 more years. In 1978 he transferred to District 6 (Fort Garry station) where he worked for 10 years before returning back downtown. In 1993 Randy was transferred to District 2 (St. James station), where he switched from General Patrol to Community Based Policing in 1996. He finished his career at the Polo Park



Shopping Centre, assigned there as the Neighbourhood Foot Patrol Officer. Randy officially retired from policing in 2000 after 26 years. Of his numerous accolades, Randy was also a Field Training Officer for a total of 22 recruits, which was a departmental record at the time he left. After retiring in 2000, Randy continued working in the Security Industry as a consultant, security manager, and instructor.

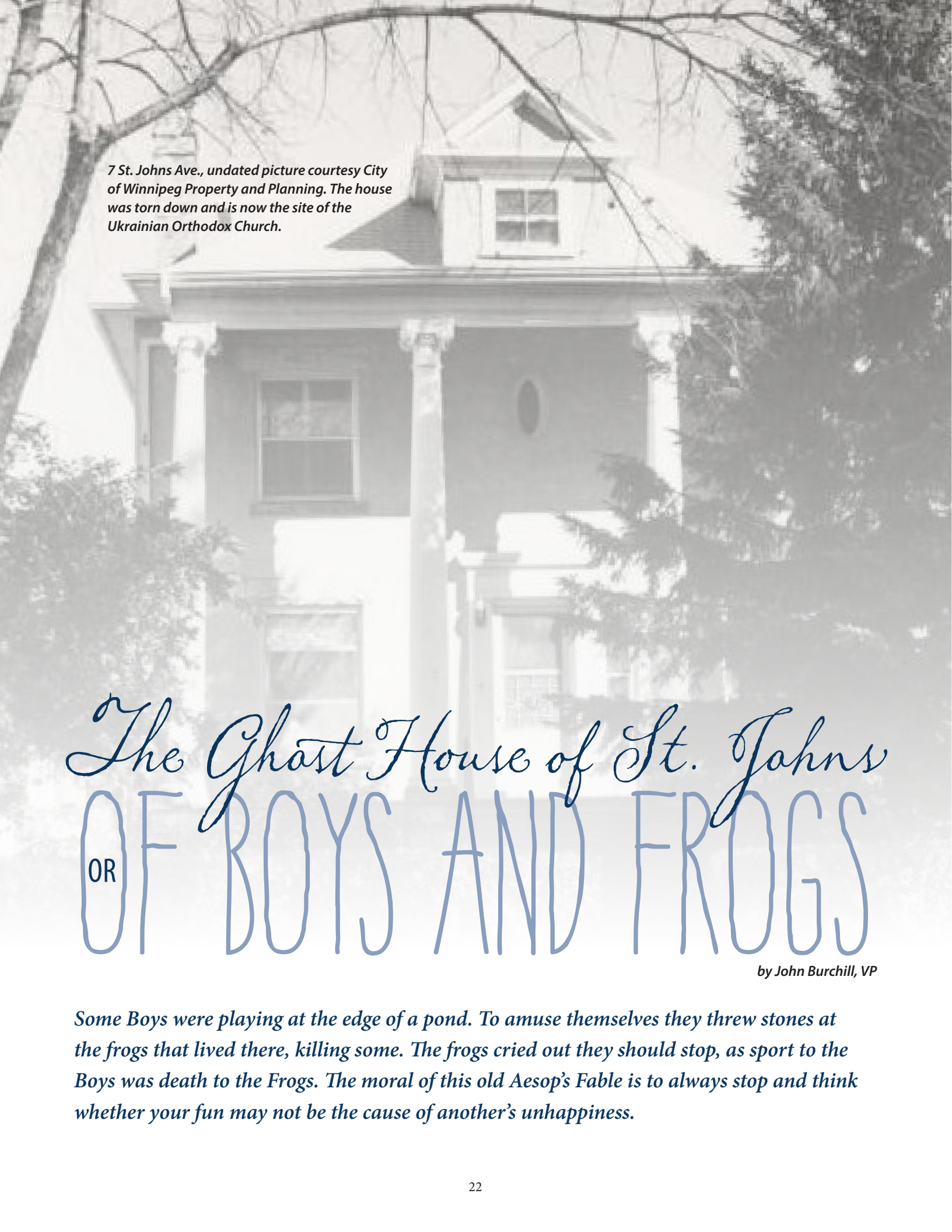
Randy originally became involved with the Museum in 1990 after being recruited to assist with the recovery of jail cells from the old North End “E” Station at Magnus and Charles. This project resulted from the

building’s sale to a developer and one of the holding cells recovered from this building is on display inside the Museum today. Randy was elected to the Board of Directors two years later in 1992, and assumed the role of Treasurer in 1994. Randy also helped out on occasions when Curator Jack Templeman was away on holidays, and this led to his further education and development with such duties. Randy continuously served as the Treasurer for 23 years, and finally stepped down from the Board in 2017 to assume the role of Curator after Templeman retired.

With an interest in history, Randy is currently pursuing his certification in Museum Management through the Association of Manitoba Museums. He very much enjoys researching and setting up displays in the already full Museum. Randy is always willing to share his knowledge and experience, and scheduled tours on the Museum can be arranged through him outside of normal hours.



Randy originally became involved with the Museum in 1990 after being recruited to assist with the recovery of jail cells from the old North End “E” Station at Magnus & Charles.



7 St. Johns Ave., undated picture courtesy City of Winnipeg Property and Planning. The house was torn down and is now the site of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The Ghost House of St. Johns

OR BOYS AND FROGS

by John Burchill, VP

Some Boys were playing at the edge of a pond. To amuse themselves they threw stones at the frogs that lived there, killing some. The frogs cried out they should stop, as sport to the Boys was death to the Frogs. The moral of this old Aesop's Fable is to always stop and think whether your fun may not be the cause of another's unhappiness.

On July 2nd, 1904 George Gaspard Nagy died. He was buried in St. Johns Cemetery. Nagy had just finished building a home for his family on property he acquired in 1903 at 7 St. Johns Avenue near the cemetery.

George Nagy came to Manitoba in 1880 with his family and assumed the honorary title of Nemes or Baron of Hungry when his father died. In 1882 he married Rachel Gomez, the daughter of Don Derigo Nojada Gomez da Silva Fonseca (William Gomez), one of Manitoba's early settlers who arrived here from the Danish West Indies via New York in 1860. William Gomez himself died on April 22, 1905. He was also buried in St. Johns Cemetery.

On October 21st, 1905, at 12.30 a.m., the following entry was made in the Winnipeg Police 'Occurrence Book', which was available to view at the counter of the old James Street police station. "Second house east of Main, on St. John's avenue, is believed by some people to be haunted at night between 11 and 12 midnight; there are parties of men hanging around this house, also in basement, awaiting the appearance of the spook; this house is at present unoccupied."

Several reporters read the entry and, intending to be humorous, wrote the following article that appeared in the Manitoba Free Press the next day, appearing in both the morning and evening editions of the paper:

There is a ghost in the north end of the city that is causing a lot of trouble to the inhabitants. His chief haunt is in a vacant house on St. John's Avenue near to Main. He appears late at night, and performs strange antics, so that timid people give the place a wide berth.

A number of men have lately made a stand against ghosts in general, and at night they rendezvous in the basement and close around the haunted house to await his ghostship, but so far he still remains at large.

The owner of the house, Rachael Gomez Nagy, sued the Manitoba Free Press alleging that by reason of the publication she had lost her ability to sell the property at market value, having been depreciated as a result of its 'haunted house' reputation. At trial several witnesses were called who either decided to withdraw their offers, or offered less than was being asked by Mrs. Nagy based on the newspaper reports.

The trial opened with Constable John Street, who joined the Winnipeg Police on November 25, 1903, by reading the Occurrence Book entry relied on by the newspaper, into court.

The issue at trial was whether you could defame or cause injury to property by publication. Justice D.A. MacDonald, in his ruling of December 14, 1906, found that it could not. "In the days of conjurations, enchantments, and witchcraft, when these and like superstitions were rife" such a suit may succeed. However "in this enlightened age and generation and in this modern city of Manitoba to find that such an article is a slander would be a calumny upon its people".

However the decision was appealed and on April 8, 1907, a majority of the Manitoba Court of Appeal overruled the decision of Justice MacDonald on the grounds that the existence of ghosts generally was untrue and the Free Press would have known this when it published the article. Justice Richard, for the majority stated that unless the Court took judicial notice of the fact ghosts did not exist, "the falsity of the statement could never be absolutely proved". However as "educated men [we] should, assume that there are no such things as ghosts, and that therefore the statement is necessarily false." As such the Free Press "must be held to have [published the story] without reasonable justification or excuse".

The fact that superstitious people would be likely to assemble at the house, and when so assembling would likely make trouble, is something that would have occurred to the reporter and sub-editor had they taken time to remember that, while they themselves and other people of the educated class, would only treat such a report as jocular or harmlessly contemptuous, the more ignorant of humanity through reading it be naturally and readily aroused to commit such overt acts as happened in this case."

Mrs. Nagy was subsequently awarded \$1000 in damages and costs.

The Free Press appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, not only on the grounds that you couldn't slander property, but that the onus was on Mrs. Nagy to prove that the story was false [i.e. that ghosts don't exist]. In asking the Court to uphold the Court of

Appeal's decision, Mrs. Nagy's lawyer cited Aesop's Fable about Boys and Frogs, suggesting that the Free Press should not be excused on the grounds that they merely intended the article to be humorous. Malice should be presumed from the recklessness of the publication.

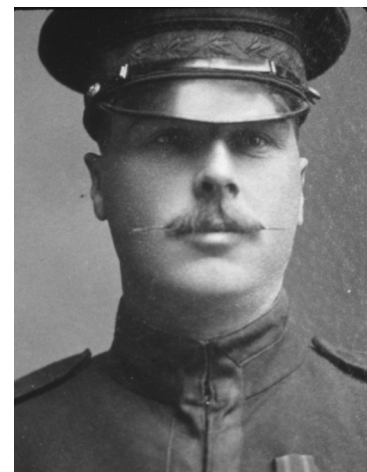
The Supreme Court was obviously persuaded and on November 5, 1907, a majority found in favour of Mrs. Nagy. Justice Idington in a concurring opinion stated "In the recklessness and indifference these facts display, I find abundant evidence of malice and hence a legal remedy for such a palpable wrong. [The newspaper] dressed up the original entry in such a way as to distort the statements it contained, by making them positive instead of being colourless as they stood, and by expanding, and adding to them so as to render the publication more attractive, more sensational, and more damaging — and then published it."

Although 'educated men should assume that there are no such things as ghosts', in only a few short years Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, came to Winnipeg to discuss spiritualism and the afterlife. Commenting on his first night in Winnipeg, Conan Doyle wrote in his 1924 book "Our Second American Adventure":

"We attended a circle for psychical research [in Winnipeg] which has been conducted for two years by a group of scientific men who have obtained remarkable results. The medium[s] ... psychic gifts are both mental and

physical. The circle, which contained ten persons, including my wife and myself, placed their hands, or one hand each, upon a small table, part of which was illuminated by phosphorus so as to give some light. It was violently agitated, and this process was described as 'charging it.' It was then pushed back into a small cabinet made of four hung curtains with an opening in front. Out of this the table came clattering again and again entirely on its own, with no sitter touching it. I stood by the slit in the curtain in subdued red light and I watched the table within. One moment it was quiescent. A moment later it was like a restless dog in a kennel, springing, tossing, beating up against the supports, and finally bounding out with a velocity which caused me to get quickly out of the way. It ended by rising up in the air while our finger-tips were on it and remaining up for an appreciable period."

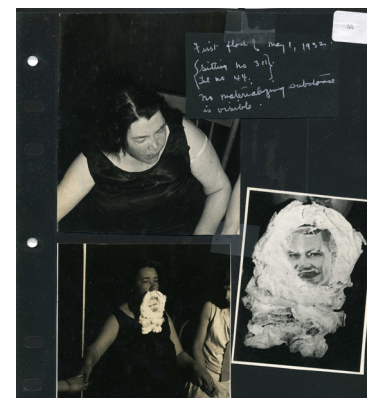
So maybe ghosts do exist? Perhaps it was the spirit of George Nagy, or that of his father-in-law, returning to the house he could not enjoy in life. It is unfortunate for the Manitoba Free Press that Sir Conan Doyle did not come to Winnipeg a few years earlier to help illuminate the learned members of the Court. However Sir Conan Doyle did return to Winnipeg in 1932, after his own death but before the death of Justice MacDonald, as an apparition in a teleplasmic protrusion from Mary Marshall's nose during a séance conducted by Dr. Thomas Glendenning Hamilton, a Canadian doctor and former member of the Manitoba legislature from 1915-1920.



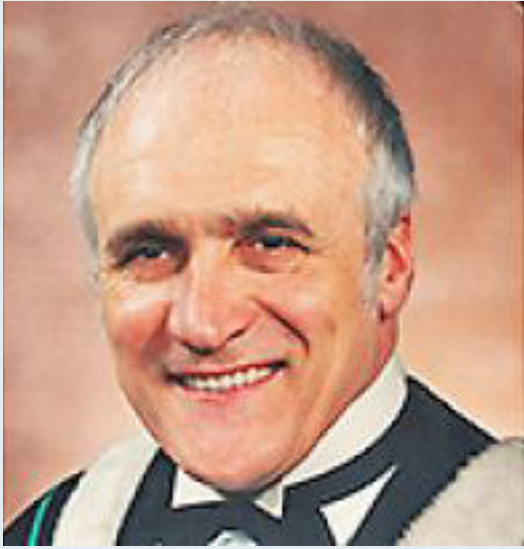
Sgt. John Street circa 1909, joined the WPD on Nov 25, 1903 and retired on pension July 31, 1936.



Justice D.A. MacDonald was appointed to the Court of Kings Bench in 1906 and Chief Judge in 1928. He died in 1937 and is also buried in St. Johns Cemetery.



University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections, Hamilton Family fonds, Annotated Photo Album, Groups XII-XIII - #44, First Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Face Downloads



In Remembrance

Albert APOSTLE

1942 - 2017

Retired Patrol Sergeant Albert APOSTLE (badge #398) was one of the founding members of the Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society, and one of the original Directors when the Museum was incorporated on May 2, 1986. He remained on the Board, serving continuously for 31 years as both a Director, and for a time the Vice President, before stepping down in January of 2017 due to his declining health.

Albert was born on May 16, 1942, and grew up in Dauphin, Manitoba where he completed his schooling and began employment. He initially started working with Manitoba Hydro, but switched in September 1962 to join the Winnipeg Police Department as a Constable. Albert was later promoted to Patrol Sergeant and spent much of his career working out of the Traffic Division, an area that was always important to him. During this time Albert also became involved with the Police Museum, and worked on many projects including the restoration of the widely recognized REO Patrol Wagon. Albert eventually retired from policing in August 2000 after 37 years of service.

Albert spoke several languages, and at the age of 52 attended the University of Manitoba where he received a degree in Slavic Studies. Albert also loved sports, and played hockey, baseball and curled on a regular basis. Another hobby consisted of his involvement with Rhodesian Ridgeback dogs, which he and his wife Morag owned and bred for over 30 years.

Albert and his wife later established an endowment fund in honor of the “Rhodesian Ridgebacks of Stalkmoor Kennels” at both the University of Manitoba and University of Winnipeg. This fund specifically provides assistance for students who go on to study veterinary medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. They also established other scholarships through the Canadian Scholarship Trust Fund to assist various children with their educations.

After a lengthy battle with Cancer, Albert passed away on July 19, 2017 at the age of 75. Amongst his friends, Albert will always be remembered as a gentle giant who was kind, decent and loyal to a fault, and who supported the Museum during his long career.





1988 DODGE DIPLOMAT

RESCUE

Derk Derin is a restoration specialist who has donated countless hours assisting the Winnipeg Police Museum with the acquisition and rebuilding of vehicles and other items. His last major endeavor was the original Winnipeg Police Bomb Unit Truck, and upon its completion he almost immediately started thinking about other projects.

After hearing accounts of an older police car sitting derelict in a yard somewhere in Garson, Manitoba, Derk and his wife drove out to the town on March 25, 2017, hoping to find and identify the vehicle. Meticulously searching through the town street by street, they eventually located the car amongst the trees in the front yard of a vacant residence whose owner had moved away according to neighbours.

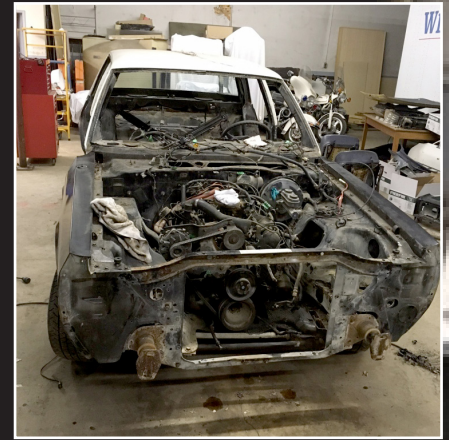
Starting with pictures, a licence plate and the cars vehicle identification number (VIN), Museum personnel were able to identify the owner and make contact with him in Winnipeg. This person had purchased the car from the Winnipeg Police at an auction, and was very willing to sell it to the Museum knowing the vehicle would be restored. With the sale finalized, the car was picked up on April 5, 2017, by Derk and former Museum Board Member Rick ENNS, who brought it back by trailer to the Museum warehouse in Winnipeg. While at the warehouse, a more thorough examination identified the unit number on the side as 1662, being a supervisor unit formerly used by Community Based Policing members in District 6 (Fort Garry). As the car was never repainted, the unit number was still faintly visible as an outline in the glue residue left over when the original decals were removed.

Shortly afterwards, Derk began dismantling the car to commence what would become a full restoration. Due to corrosion and rust, most of the exterior panels had to be either repaired or replaced. This also included cutting out and welding new metal into the floor, engine compartment and inner trunk area. A used trunk lid in good condition was discovered at Bucks Auto, where Derk quickly became a regular in his quest for parts to replace ones that were either damaged or missing. As the restoration progressed, the gas tank was rebuilt and installed with new fuel lines, the undercarriage was cleaned and repainted, and the car upholstery was completely redone by retired WPS officer John Baxter.

Once the car body is complete, all 4 doors will be rebuilt and installed on refinished door pillars. The final step will be reinstalling the engine and transmission which will be refurbished.

During the restoration, era specific lights, mobile radios, shields, and other equipment will be also be installed that have either been kept in storage by the Museum, or acquired through other means such as the internet or contacts with other vehicle enthusiasts.

The car is expected to be finished sometime in 2018, and may likely be seen in the community representing the Museum at upcoming events! The Museum would like to again thank Derk for his hard work and dedication to our vehicle restoration efforts, and the further expansion of the Museum fleet!



History

OF THE
Winnipeg Police Association



The Winnipeg City Policemen's Federal Union was formed in July of 1918, and was the earliest form of unionization that years later would be taken over by the present day Winnipeg Police Association. At the time, the fledging Union was known as Local Charter #40, affiliated with the Trades & Labour Congress of Canada.

Not long afterwards, the organization was greatly impacted by the Winnipeg's General Strike in 1919, as the new union's membership voted overwhelmingly to join striking workers. Though officers for the most part remained on duty during the strike, their sympathies towards strikers were noted by their lenient conduct in maintaining law & order. The consequences of this behaviour included the mass firing of almost the entire force.

Most (but not all) of the Police Officers were re-hired shortly afterwards to resume their law enforcement duties. However, as a condition of employment, they were made to sign an agreement prohibiting them from being involved with a union. This became known as the "Slave Pact".

In 1920, the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association (WCPAA) was created, and provided police officers with an organization that on the outside held a focus on promoting athletics, amusements and activities for its members. The WCPAA adhered to the non-union conditions of the Slave Pact, but over time began to exercise a creeping degree of authority in relation to collective representation for its members. Over time, "City" was dropped from the name and the organization became the Winnipeg Police Athletic Association (WPAA).

Their representation of officers was formalized on July 21, 1948, when the WPAA received union certification as the bargaining agent for Winnipeg police officers.

Police Association Crest 1972

The crocus represents the eleven Police Departments prior to the amalgamation of the Winnipeg Police Force in 1972. The green maple leaf represents Canada. The Countess of Dufferin and the three sheaves of wheat are symbolic of Winnipeg and Western Canada. The crown symbolizes Queen Elizabeth II. The English translation of "Robur per Concordia" is "Strength Through Harmony."

As a condition of employment, Police members were made to sign an agreement known as the **Slave Pact**

The WPAA officially became the Winnipeg Police Association (WPA) on March 16, 1972, in advance of the Unicity amalgamation of 1974. All other police associations within the Greater Winnipeg area also became members of the newly formed WPA when all the separate municipal departments merged.

The WPA has grown considerably since then, and now represents over 1,400 police officers and approximately 450 civilian support staff. The WPA is the sole bargaining agent for all contractual matters with the City of Winnipeg, and provides counsel and support to its members on a wide-range of internal and employment issues.

The WPA employs two full time representatives being the President and Vice President, as well as an Executive Assistant who oversees the office and in-house organizational matters. Along with the Executive, there are 11 other police members and two staff members who make up the Association's Board of Directors.

The WPA is affiliated with both the Canadian and Manitoba Police Associations. In collaboration with these organizations, the WPA is actively involved with lobbying Provincial and Federal governments for positive changes in law & labour that are meant to improve the working environments of police officers, and address the needs of safer communities.

Since its formation in 1986 the WPA has supported the mandate of the Winnipeg Police Museum & Historical Society in preserving the history of its membership for future generations. In fact former WPA President, Stan Scarr, was also the founding president of the Museum and remained in the position for the next 31 years. Items representing the history of the WPA can be seen throughout the Museum.

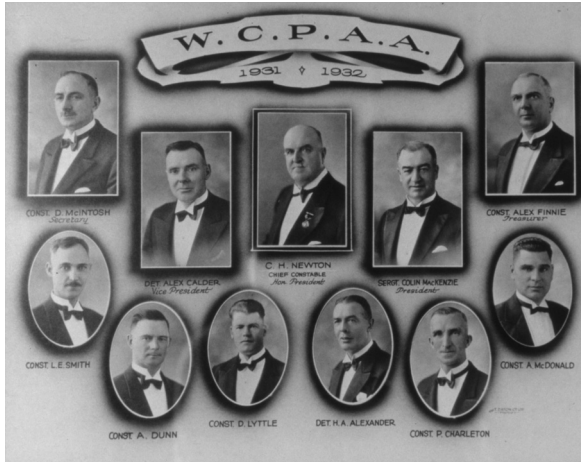
Article written with files supplied by the Winnipeg Police Association.

*Track & Field 1923
Manitoba
Champion 1923.
Angus McDonald,
with 16 LB shot
put. Winner of
Board of Police
Commissioners'
Trophy 1924
"Grand Aggregate."*

*1920
Winners of the Wallace
Nesbitt Trophy,
St. John's Ambulance
Association Trophy
1920. Included are:
H.J. Harrod, J.G. Shields,
C. Lorimer & J.S. Patrick
(Captain).*

*Medical 1923
"A" Division Winners
of "Lord Shaughnessy
Western Police Shield
for First Aid" Winners:
J. Reeves, R. Fisher, G. Blair,
H.K. Dekker, H.J. Harrod
(Captain), J.S. Patric
(Sergeant Instructor).*

WCPAA Executive members 1931-1932.



In 1920, the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association (WCPAA) was created and provided police officers with an organization that on the outside held a focus on promoting athletics, amusements and activities



Winnipeg North End A.A.C. Relay team. Winners Canadian Championship and Manitoba Championship 1909.



*Tug-o-War personalities 1920
Chief Constable C.H. Newton is seated fourth from the left.
Photo from Manitoba Archives.*



*Track & Field 1921
J. Scholta
"B" Division,
Winner of the A.
MacDonald Cup
16 LB Hammer*

Wrestling
1927-30, Light-Heavy Weight Wrestling Champion, W.L. McIntyre

Track & Field 1920
Winners of the Relay Cup 1920: C. Gilles, A.R. Grieve, Angus McDonald, W. MacPherson

Tug-o-War 1920
Tug-of-War winners 1920. Winners of the Sir John Eaton Cup, WCPAA Cup, Eaton Inter-division Cup, Osler Cup, GWVA Cup, D.R. Reid Cup



for its members. The WCPAA adhered to the non-union conditions of the Slave Pact, but over time began to exercise a creeping degree of authority in relation to collective representation for its members.



Track & Field 1921
C. Gilles, "A" Division, Winner of Board of Police Commissioners' Trophy 1921-23 and 1925 "Grand Aggregate."

Boxing 1921
Heavy Weight Boxing Champion, Walter A. Hughes. Manitoba Champion 1921, 1923; Winnipeg Champion 1924; Police Champion 1924, 1925

Curling 1920-1921
Lee Trophy Winner, Civic Curling Club: J. Mauland, Skip; J.A. Hermiston, 2nd; J.R. Goghill, 3rd; W.F. Shaw, Lead.

Shooting 1926
Winnipeg Police Department's Canadian Champion Revolver Team. Photo from Manitoba Archives.

“The whole value of detective service would be destroyed if the government was obliged to place on the table statements as to what they were doing.”

Attorney-General Hudson
1917

McRae was held in such high esteem that he received the King’s Police Medal in 1913, awarded for exceptional courage, skill, and distinguished service.

John C. McRae

Commissioner of Police 1915-1917

BY JOHN BURCHILL, V-P

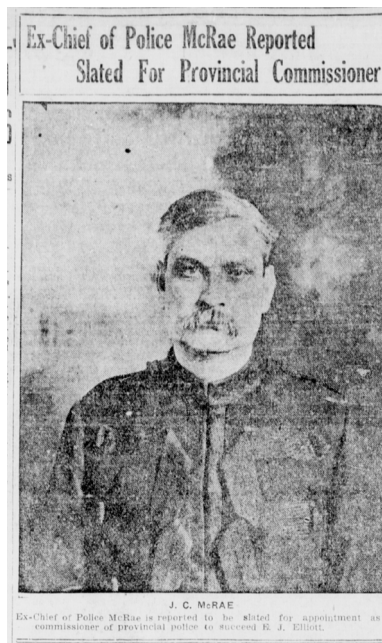
John McRae, born in 1859 in Ontario, joined the Winnipeg Police in 1881 and rose quickly through the ranks to become the Chief of Police in 1887. McRae served as the Chief for 24 years until his retirement in 1911. He was held in such high esteem that he received the King's Police Medal in 1913 after his retirement, awarded for exceptional courage, skill, and distinguished service.

However his career did not end there. When the Province of Manitoba was looking for a Commissioner of Police to handle the investigation and prosecutions associated with the scandal over the construction of the Manitoba legislative buildings in 1915, they turned to McRae.

The history of the scandal goes back to 1911 when a competition was opened to architects to design the new Manitoba legislative building. Out of the 66 designs submitted, the successful submission was that of Frank Worthington Simon and his partner Henry Beddington.

In July 1913 the contract to construct the building was awarded to Winnipeg's Thomas Kelly & Sons for \$2,859,750, one of the largest individual construction contracts at the time. The only other bid was submitted by Peter Lyall & Sons Construction of Montreal shortly before for \$2,863,000 (a difference of only \$3250). According to a later Royal Commission, Kelly was given information on Lyall's bid and reduced his original bid down from more than \$3 million to secure the contract.

Construction of the new building began in the fall of 1913; however by 1914 concern was raised over a change in design for the building's foundation that would increase the cost of the building by almost \$1 million. There were also accusations that Kelly was cutting



Kelly was given information on Lyall's bid and reduced his original bid down from more than \$3 million to secure the contract.

wages from between 20 and 50 percent for tradesmen.

On review by the Public Accounts Committee there was evidence the Conservative government under Sir Rodmond Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba, was in collusion with Kelly to divert money away from the construction project to party's accounts and for Kelly's personal benefit. A majority of the Committee, finding "gross and culpable negligence on the part of the government and officials thereof" asked for a Royal Commission into the construction project. On March 31, 1915, the headlines in the Manitoba Free Press blared that Kelly received "a total over-payment of \$857,200 – Nothing quite so bad in the whole history of contracts - Royal Commission Demanded".

The "Mathers Commission" was subsequently established under Chief Justice Thomas Mathers, along with Justice Donald Alexander Macdonald and Police Magistrate Hugh John Macdonald in April 1915.

To avoid appearing before the Commission Thomas Kelly left to the United States and neither he nor the company's books were available for inspection. Victor Horwood, the Provincial Architect, also left for the United States to undergo an operation, and Dr. Robert Mills Simpson, the Treasurer for the Conservative Party, left for military service overseas before he could testify.

When Roblin appeared before the Mathers Commission on June 8, 1915 he admitted to signing the revised contract, but that it had been an error. At the time he signed them Dr. Walter H. Montague, the Minister of Public Works, was ill and he took over his responsibilities. When Montague returned to work he told Roblin



EX-MINISTERS FACING GRAVE CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



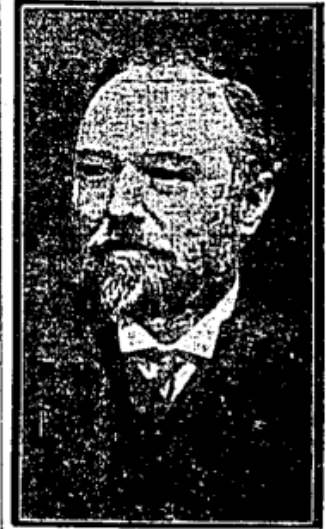
SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.
Ex-Premier.



Dr. W. H. MONTAGUE.
Ex-Minister of Public Works.



J. H. HOWDEN.
Ex-Attorney General.



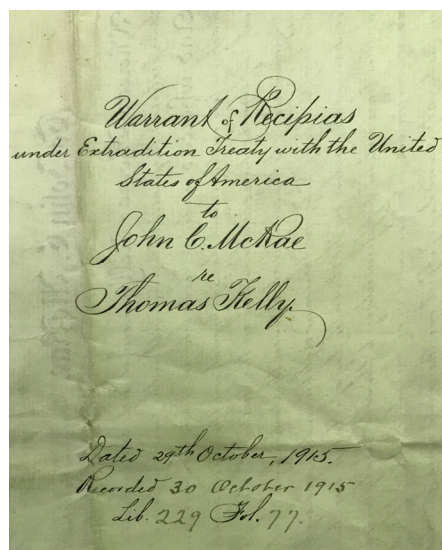
G. R. COLDWELL.
Ex-Minister of Education.

that he had made an error in signing the contract. As a result they collected the documents and Roblin threw them in the garbage but stated "there was no attempt to destroy [the evidence]" considering too many people knew about it.

On June 12, 1915 the commissioners travelled to Minneapolis to hear testimony from Horwood, who admitted he had provided false information to the Public Accounts Committee at the urging of Roblin and George R. Coldwell, the Minister of Education.

When the Mathers Commission filed its report on August 24, 1915, they found a "fraudulent scheme or conspiracy formed before the contract [for the new foundation] was entered into to obtain from the extras an election fund ... For this purpose Dr. R. M. Simpson, V. W. Horwood, the provincial architect, and at least some members of Thomas Kelly & Sons became parties to and active participants in carrying it out in addition to those by whom the original conspiracy was formed."

While the Commissioner found no evidence linking Attorney General James H. Howden to the original conspiracy, "his subsequent conduct convinces us that he early became a party to it ... We believe that Dr. Montague for some time after he became public works minister did not become a party to the fraudulent scheme or conspiracy entered into by his colleagues, but that he was informed of its existence and purpose by Dr. Simpson in January or February, 1914, and he then became a party to it."

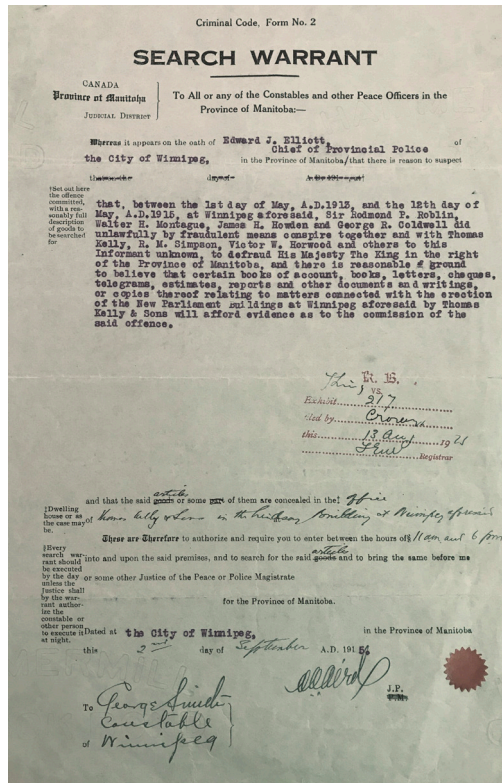


Manitoba Archives

On August 31, 1915, proceedings were initiated in Winnipeg Police Court against Roblin, Montague, Howden, and Coldwell, by the Chief of the Provincial Police, Edward J. (E.J.) Elliott. The four ex-cabinet ministers were subsequently released on \$50,000 bail each and bound over to appear again in Provincial Police Court on September 8, 1915. A Preliminary Hearing commenced shortly thereafter. However Dr. Montague, who had already been ill, died a few months later on November 13, 1915. An arrest warrant was also sought for Thomas

Kelly for perjury, conspiracy to defraud and obtaining money under false pretenses.

On September 2, 1915, Chief Elliott swore out three search warrants for the residences and offices of Thomas Kelly alleging that between May 1, 1913 and May 12, 1915, Roblin, Montague, Howden, and Coldwell did unlawfully by fraudulent means conspire with Kelly, Simpson, Horwood and others, to defraud the Province of Manitoba. The warrants were given to members of the Winnipeg Police to execute including Detective Inspector George Smith (who was later appointed the Acting Chief of the Provincial Police in 1922 and who became the Chief of the Winnipeg Police from 1934-1947).



Manitoba Archives

evidence from McRae, ordered Kelly's extradition to Canada. McRae obtained a Warrant of Recipias under the Extradition Treaty with the United States for Kelly on October 29, 1915. While Kelly appealed his extradition to the U.S. District Court, Judge Kenesaw Landis upheld the ruling and ordered Kelly extradited on November 24, 1915. Kelly appealed again to the United States Supreme Court which upheld his extradition on April 17, 1916.

On May 6, 1916 McRae took custody of Kelly and left Chicago for Winnipeg. On May 9 Kelly appeared before Justice James Prendergast of the Court of Kings Bench and was remanded to the Provincial Jail until his trial. An

attempt to have his case thrown on procedural grounds was denied by Justice Prendergast on June 6, 1916 and, after an 11-day trial, Kelly was found guilty on June 29, 1916 of defrauding the provincial government of more than \$1.2 million. Prior to passing sentence however Prendergast submitted a number of questions to the Court of Appeal.

On August 18, 1916 the Manitoba Court of Appeal upheld Kelly's conviction and the stated questions by Justice Prendergast. A further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was upheld on November 7, 1916. The Court commented that "so overwhelming is the proof furnished by the evidence not excepted to, that no honest jury could have returned other than a verdict

Kelly was placed under surveillance and arrested on October 1, 1915 by members of the Chicago Police. McRae travelled to Chicago and extradition proceedings were started. Kelly initially appeared before U.S. Commissioner Louis F. Mason who, after hearing

On August 18, 1916 the Manitoba Court of Appeal upheld Kelly's conviction and the stated questions by Justice Prendergast. A further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was upheld on November 7, 1916. The Court commented that "so overwhelming is the proof furnished by the evidence not excepted to, that no honest jury could have returned other than a verdict

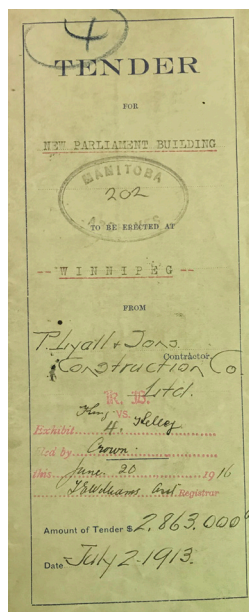
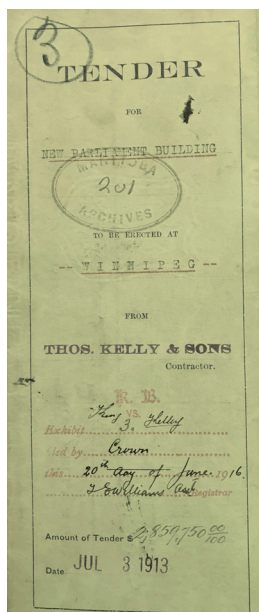
31	4pm	419	E. J. Elliott	Robln	Merchant	✓	1	Canadian	Conspire to Defraud	8	Remanded to other Court
31	4pm	420	E. J. Elliott	Montague	Physician	✓	1	Canadian	Conspire to Defraud	8	"
31	4pm	422	E. J. Elliott	Coldwell	Barrister	✓	1	Canadian	Conspire to Defraud	8	"
31	4pm	423	O. W. Donald	Laugston	Prostitute	✓	1	English	Drunk on the street	10	Convd & Impr
31	4pm	424	J. H. Paddison	Morrisette	Laborer	✓	1	Can	Drunk on the street	10	Convd & Impr
31	4pm	425	A. W. Donald	Walker	Broker	✓	1	Canadian	Drunk on the street	10	Convd & Impr
31	4pm	426	W. P. Tracey	Scott	Married Woman	✓	1	Irish	Drunk on the street	10	Convd & Impr
31	4pm	427	J. Bell	Puchalski	Laborer	✓	1	Polish	Drunk on the street	10	Convd & Impr

of guilty of obtaining money by false pretences had the conduct of the case been entirely free from all the alleged errors of omission and commission". Kelly was subsequently sentenced to 2½ years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Citing poor health Kelly was released from Stony Mountain on August 23, 1917. He moved back into his home in Winnipeg and later went to Kansas where he was awarded several large contracts that were also surrounded in some controversy. In addition he undertook contracts in Missouri and Oklahoma and a large oil strike apparently returned him to financial success. The civil matters against Kelly were concluded when he offered to turn over a number of properties in Winnipeg on Hargrave, Clifton, Adelaide, Notre Dame, Wellington and Ross streets and in Tuxedo, Transcona and St. Charles, to a value of \$1.2 million. He subsequently died in Pasadena, California, in 1939.

According to Public Account records McRae was paid \$4800 for his work through 1916; almost double that of Chief Elliott. When a breakdown for these fees was requested in the legislature in February 1917, Attorney-General A.B. Hudson stated "the whole value of detective service would be destroyed if the government was obliged to place on the table statements as to what they were doing". Further that he (Hudson) was under responsibility to others, and it would be improper for information which came to him in a confidential way to be placed before the public.

What McRae was doing was investigating the possibility of other political improprieties and possible jury tampering until March 1917. He was the main witness in the "Galt Inquiry" headed by Justice Alexander Galt into other monies paid to Thomas Kelly and possible collusion with the conservative government during the construction of the new Agricultural College (University of Manitoba) buildings. During that Inquiry McRae retained the services of a number of undercover agents or "operatives", some from the Theil Detective Services Company, to collect evidence on various individuals.



Manitoba Archives

As for Roblin, Coldwell and Howden, the jury was deadlocked, resulting in a mistrial on September 5, 1916. In June 1917 when they appeared in court to set a new trial, Crown Attorney Robert Bonnar, with the approval of Justice Prendergast, dismissed all the charges owing to Roblin's poor health. Roblin subsequently died twenty years later while on holidays in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1937.

While Justice Galt found there to be a conspiracy between Kelly and Robert Rogers, the provincial Minister of Public Works, to (a) provide moneys for the Conservative Campaign Fund, and (b) to provide Thomas Kelly with funds out of the Provincial Treasury, over and above what he might legitimately earn totaling \$302,789. Upon further review by a Royal Commission headed by Ezekiel McLeod, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick (Rogers was now the Federal Minister of Public Works), it was felt that Galt had erred and that Rogers was not involved in the conspiracy when they released their findings in August 1917.

As for McRae, his term as Commissioner of Police in and for the Province of Manitoba expired on May 1, 1917, shortly after Justice Galt released his final report and likely when the Province had already decided they were not going to retry Roblin, Howden, and Coldwell. He died on July 19, 1921, after a protracted illness at the age of 62.

Besides McRae's career, it is also remarkable that this case progressed through three Commissions of Inquiry (including the "Perdue Inquiry" in 1915 into whether there was a backroom deal between the Liberals and the Conservatives to make the Kelly matter go away if the Conservatives just stepped down), two different criminal jury trials, extradition proceedings that went all the way to the United States Supreme Court, and an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada -- all in less than 2 years.

From the forthcoming book "Pioneer Policemen: The History of the Manitoba Provincial Police 1870 to 1932" by John Burchill and Jack Templeman. Footnotes omitted for length.

Supporting your Museum

ARTIFACTS

The Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society is successful in part thanks to the generosity of former members and their families who donate artifacts and photos. We gratefully accept these items and incorporate them into our archives and exhibits. Please keep the Museum in mind if you have old photographs, digital images, or other articles of Police memorabilia.

TIME

The Museum is regularly looking for volunteers to assist with projects and tours. Please contact the Curator if you would like to become involved.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Museum is a registered Charity and can receive donations. Tax receipts are made available upon request.

PAYROLL DEDUCTION

The Museum can be supported through Payroll Deduction overseen by the City of Winnipeg for employees, or the Pension Board for Retirees. The pledge form on the next page can be used for donating to the Museum and even \$1.00 can make a huge difference!

PROMOTIONAL ITEMS

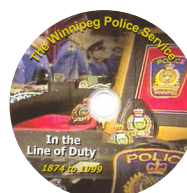
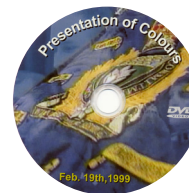
A number of promotional items are offered for sale including the items on these pages.

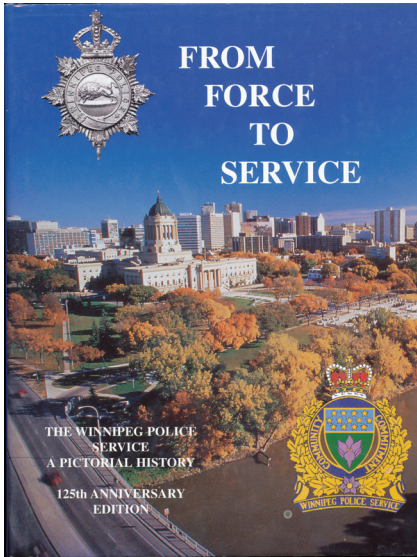


Patrol Sergeant George Edward BOSSALL posing with a Traffic Motorcycle outside the Winnipeg Police "A" Division Headquarters at Rupert/Laurier, 1946c



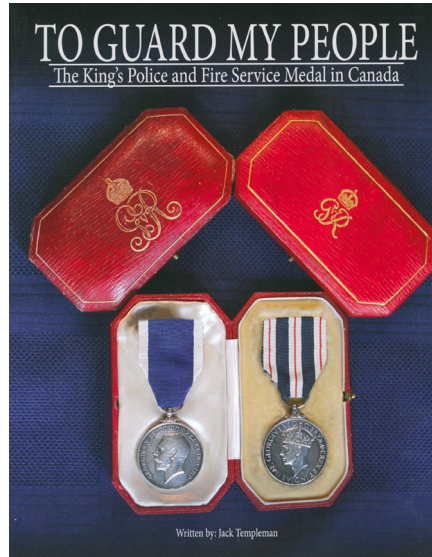
New Winnipeg Police Cruiser Car (1971 Plymouth Fury II) parked outside the front entrance of the Public Safety Building at 151 Princess Street, Winnipeg, 1971c





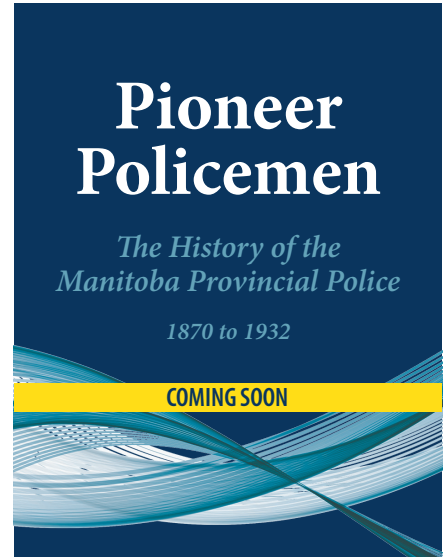
From Force to Service
A Pictorial History of the Winnipeg Police Department
 Department
 125th Anniversary Edition
 (1874 - 1999)

Jack Templeman
The Winnipeg Police Force was established early in the history of Winnipeg. As the city grew, so did the force. This book presents the history of the force, which today serves a population of about 675,000. Numerous photographs support a very interesting text.



To Guard My People
The King's Police and Fire Service Medal in Canada
 Jack Templeman
 2017

In 1909, the British monarch King Edward VII signed a Royal Warrant establishing the first medal of its kind to recognize the most distinguished service in police forces and fire brigades across the British Empire. From 1912 to 1951, 57 decorations were awarded in Canada. This book is a collection of the stories leading to those awards and the individuals who earned them.



Pioneer Policemen
The History of the Manitoba Provincial Police 1870 to 1932
 John Burchill and Jack Templeman
 2019

Formed 1870 the Manitoba Mounted Constabulary was the first police force in Western Canada formed after Confederation. It remained in existence until 1932 when, at the height of the Great Depression it was absorbed into the RCMP. This book chronicles the history of these pioneer policeman for the first time.

Stories, Memorabilia or Pictures

If anyone has interesting stories, memorabilia or pictures of our members (past or present) participating in sporting events they would like to share please send them to John Burchill or the Museum Curator. Also consider supporting the Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society, a registered charity, through payroll or pension deduction so our stories can be preserved for future generations. The pledge forms are available through the WPA, your WPS Charitable Fund Representatives, or the Civic Employee Benefits program.



New Donor
 Change Request

PLEDGE FORM

The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund

Name: (Please print)		Employee ID#: (6 digit)	
Department:			
Work Address:		Telephone No.	(204)

* The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund currently allocates funds to the following 26 local charities:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alzheimer Society of Manitoba | Heart & Stroke Foundation | Rehab Centre for Children |
| Canadian Liver Foundation | Jocelyn House | Royal Canadian Legion |
| CancerCare Manitoba | Kidney Foundation | The Salvation Army |
| Cerebral Palsy (Manitoba) | L.I.T.E. | The United Way |
| Christmas Cheer Board | Literacy Works | Variety, Children's Charity |
| Compassionate Friends | Manitoba Lung Association | Westland Foundation |
| Diabetes Foundation of Manitoba | Masonic Foundation of Manitoba Inc. | Winnipeg Harvest |
| Firefighters Burn Fund Inc. | Movement Centre of Manitoba (2008) | W.I.S.H. |
| Habitat for Humanity | Osteoporosis Society of Canada | |

DONATION REQUEST

I authorize the City of Winnipeg Payroll Branch to deduct the below listed bi-weekly charitable donation(s) on behalf of the The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund.

MY TOTAL PLEDGE/DONATION is to be distributed to the charity(ies) listed below. If changing the donation amount or if this is a new donation, please enter the TOTAL bi-weekly amount you wish to be deducted from your pay cheque:

<input type="checkbox"/>	The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund (C.W.C.F.) *	\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society Inc.,	\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>		\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>		\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
Total Bi-Weekly Payment		\$ _____	

I give the C.W.C.F. permission to release my name to my charity(ies) of choice (check box and Initial here _____)

Employee Signature _____
Date

CANCELLATION REQUEST

I respectfully request that my charitable donation(s) that are currently being deducted from my pay cheque on a bi-weekly basis be cancelled immediately.

Employee Signature _____
Date

******* Return your SIGNED & DATED form to your WPS Representatives *******

P/Sgt. Nicole Sabourin-Friesen #1797 nsabourin-friesen@winnipeg.ca
 Marla Lewis Volunteer Coordinator Div. 51 Tel: 986-3977 mlewis@winnipeg.ca

Accepted and Processed by CWCF Secretary		Date	
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Thank You

The Board again wishes to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for the strong and continual support of the Winnipeg Police Service Executive for their co-operation and assistance during the year, as well as our other two major funding organizations - The Winnipeg Police Association and the Winnipeg Police Credit Union.



2017 Annual Report
Editor: Rod Hutter
Assistant Editor: John Burchill

DR. SIMPSON ASKED KELLY FOR \$100,000 OUT OF CAISSONS FOR CAMPAIGN FUND

SEE HOPE OF KAISER GIVING IN

Special U.S. Note on Lusk... It is so framed that door is opened for Germany to release without hindering her.

No Threat in U.S. Note

Full text of note on page 11... The Lusk note was not aimed at the United States... It was a warning to the world.

COLDWELL ORDERED HORWOOD TO DO AS SIMPSON DIRECTED

Former Provincial Architect Again Facing Royal Commission at Minneapolis Today... Tells Sordid Details of Government's Plans to Make People Pay Election Expenses.

WHAT WM. SALT TOLD:

That caissons were not as deep as they had been... That the caissons were not as deep as they had been.

WHAT HORWOOD TOLD:

That George R. Coldwell provided money to keep Salt... That Salt had received \$100,000 from the caisson fund.

SLAVS TAKE 6 REGIMENTS OF AUSTRIANS

Russian Drive For Along Dniester River - 49 Machine Guns and 17 Cannon Taken.

ZEPPELINS SINK 2 BRITISH SHIPS

After their success in the Baltic... The British battleship and the British cruiser were sunk.

311th Day of War

After their success in the Baltic... The British battleship and the British cruiser were sunk.

That \$802,650 Contract

Horwood also declared that Dr. R. M. Simpson, then president of the Conservative association, whose secretary Horwood was taken by Hon. C. R. Caldwell to obey, had notified Horwood that a \$100,000 campaign fund had to be got out of the caisson contract, but Kelly would not stand for more than \$50,000, he was told.

Robins Says Be Careful

Robins says be careful... He warned Horwood about the contract and the money.

Fred. H. Jones, Police Evader, Caught in Net

After being freed from prison... Fred. H. Jones was caught in a net.

Out of 1,000 British Landing From Warship, 100 Step on to Shore

British troops landed from a warship... 100 of them stepped on to shore.

CLAIM BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British cruiser sunk by submarine... The claim was made by a British officer.

TRIBUNE TRUMPS

Winnipeg Tribune... The Tribune has won a victory over its competitors.

Robins Says Be Careful

Robins says be careful... He warned Horwood about the contract and the money.

Out of 1,000 British Landing From Warship, 100 Step on to Shore

British troops landed from a warship... 100 of them stepped on to shore.

CLAIM BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British cruiser sunk by submarine... The claim was made by a British officer.

THE WINNIPEG EVENING TRIBUNE

Royal Commission Charges 'Million Dollar Graft'

Here are excerpts from the Minutes of the Royal Commission... The commission has found evidence of a million dollar graft.

Principals in Conspiracy Charged By Commission



Dr. R. M. Simpson... Thomas Kelly... Hon. A. H. Howden... The commission has charged these individuals with conspiracy.

Dr. R. M. Simpson... Thomas Kelly... Hon. A. H. Howden... The commission has charged these individuals with conspiracy.

*Pick-pockets caught here after fleeing
Minneapolis/St. Paul.*

Mug shots taken on July 13, 1899.

*These photos were displayed on World
Photo Day.*



Identification Unit camera and equipment for taking mug shots at the Rupert Street Police Station c1930.





**Winnipeg Police Museum
& Historical Society Inc.**