

Winnipeg Police Museum
& Historical Society Inc.
2019 Annual Report

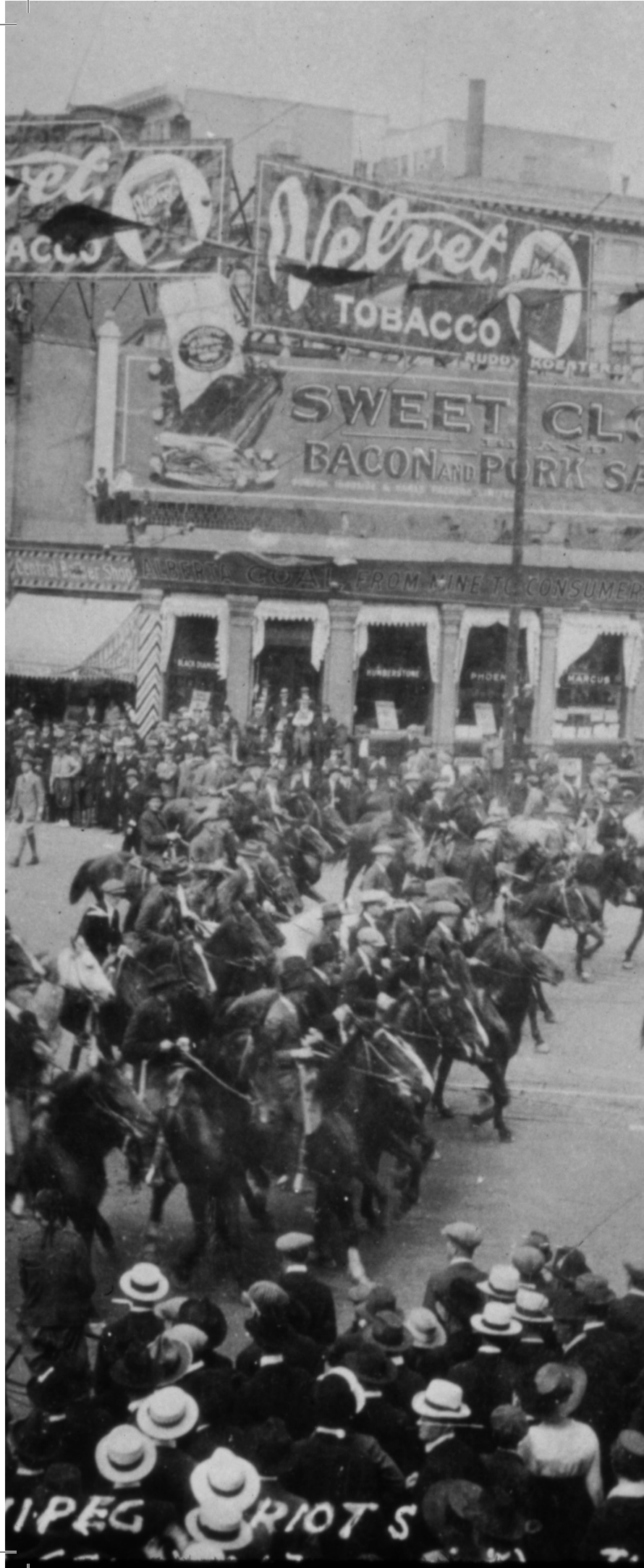


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Cover photo: Crowd tipping streetcar on “Bloody Saturday,” June 21, 1919. Photo: Archives of Manitoba, Foote 1696 (N2762)



Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society

Note from President Gary Walker

I would first like to acknowledge the support of the Board Members who generously give of their time. We have 10 Regular Meetings a year and Executive Meetings as needed. However there is much more to being on the Board than just meetings. We email extensively regarding issues needing addressing or implementation and often much more. The Board has developed both a strategic and a business plan to guide the Museum into the future. The Board is very much responsible for the oversight of the Museum including the financials, of which we have a fiduciary responsibility and are indeed liable. This is not taken lightly. So... I thank you all for your efforts and involvement.

Also at this time I would like to acknowledge on behalf of the Board and myself personally, all the incredible support we receive from our Volunteers who often donate not just time but often perform the real 'grunt' work. While the Board values all of our volunteers, I would be remiss in not singling out one and I will be in trouble with him for doing so; Derk Derin. He is our "go to" person for just about everything that needs repairing and/or restoring. We have him and his team to thank for our restored Cruiser Cars and much more. Thank you Derk.

I want to thank our major sponsors as well; The WPS for their support in providing a phenomenal space for the Museum, the WPA for their many years of support which contributes to the everyday operations of the Museum, and the WPCU whose continued and long time support is a very much appreciated. I would also like to acknowledge the financial support from the retired WPS membership and the current serving members.

A huge thank you goes to our Curator Tammy Skrabek. The Museum has gone through many challenges and changes since its inception and will continue to do so. We also owe such a huge debt of gratitude to Jack Templemen, a founder of the Museum and who continues to be the Museum's Historian, for weathering those many changes and challenges. Tammy has embraced and demonstrated this same ethic and indeed courage. The Board feels the Museum is in very good hands. Thank you Tammy.

The Board published a 2018 Annual Report in 2019 and it is available on the webpages for those who want to peruse same. It is a good read and an impressive document. Thanks go to John Burchill and Rod Hutter.

The Board spent considerable time developing and revamping existing Policy in areas such as, but not limited to; Firearms, Volunteers, Harassment, Drugs and Alcohol, Loan Agreement, Research requests and the Board of Directors Application process. Thanks John.

2019 saw a temporary 1919 Strike exhibit in the Museum honouring the members and involvement of the WPD during this historic event. This exhibit expanded on our existing static display of the General Strike. This expanded exhibit received rave reviews from the many people that came to see it and indeed was a 'must see' during the Open Doors Winnipeg held during the summer. Tammy has another focused exhibit planned for this year to honour the 100th Anniversary of the WPS Pipes and Drums.

One important activity that is not so apparent to anyone is the 2nd floor Storeroom. Many hours and sore muscles were required to move cabinetry and shelving from the decommissioned PSB and bring it to the Headquarters Bldg. I believe there was at minimum 8 truckloads of materials. These have really made a change to the storage area and accountability of the Museum's many artifacts and property. This is no small deal.

The Museum underwent an audit, inspection, and review of its Firearm Business License. We were successful in obtaining same and again this was because of the dedication and knowledge of a Board Member, thank you Rod.

The Museum has a fleet of 20 vehicles which includes trailers. Not all are operational due to a myriad of circumstances and some indeed won't ever be, i.e.: Hovercraft. We do take two of our operational Cruiser Cars on activities as required. This could be funeral requests and or weddings. We do have two Cushman that are being restored. This is in partnership with MITT who has students assigned to the project. One Cushman will be restored to its original state and the other is being adapted to run on an alternate fuel source.

A real tangible expansion to the Museum has been its Gift Shop. Thanks really go out to Board Members Chris Lundgren and Ernie Tomchuk and again Tammy. This has seen an increase in sales activity and clothing items available. The Museum doesn't make a lot of money on these sales but it indeed increases foot traffic and interest.

We look forward to 2020 which will no doubt see further changes and advancements for your very progressive Winnipeg Police Museum!





Winnipeg Police Museum 2019 Activities Report

2019 AGM & Elections/Executive Appointments

The Winnipeg Police Museum started the year with the 2019 Annual General Meeting held at the Museum on January 14. Aside from the usual presentation of reports, elections are also held which determine the Board of Directors for the next fiscal year. The Museum Board consists of 12 Directors divided into 3 groups of 4 whose terms last 3 years. 2019 saw the re-election of Rod Hutter, Joe Gallagher, Tammy Skrabek and Alex Katz to 3-year terms. Peter Korzeniowski was also elected to fill the remainder of a 1 year term that became vacant with the unfortunate passing of long-term Board President Stan Scarr.

The AGM also sees the appointment of the auditor, and once again Mr. Ron Storozuk was chosen to oversee the Museum's financial affairs. Mr. Storozuk is a retired partner of the firm Deloitte & Touche, and has been assisting with the Museum's Financial Reporting for many years.

In accordance with Bylaws, the Museum Board's Executive members are appointed at the next meeting after the AGM. This was held on February 11, 2019, where the following appointments were made: President - Gary Walker, Vice President - John Burchill, Treasurer - Tammy Skrabek, and Secretary - Rod Hutter.

Curator Appointment

April 2019 saw the appointment of Tammy Skrabek as the Museum's Interim Curator, replacing Randy James who left at the end of March. Tammy immediately set to work on an inventory, organizing the storage room/archives, and creating more exhibits.

Firearms Licencing

The Winnipeg Police Museum possesses a commercial Firearms Business licence, and as such must have personnel with valid Firearms licences in order to handle and process firearms held within our inventory. To increase authorized personnel, in February of 2019, five individuals completed the Firearms Safety Course hosted by retired WPS member Norm Tchir. This is a prerequisite needed before applying for a firearms licence which everyone successfully obtained afterwards. The Museum Board wishes to thank Norm for his expertise and assistance in this area. Of note, the vast majority of firearms in possession of the Museum and on display have been deactivated and are rendered inoperable.

Cushman Servi-Cars

The Museum entered into a partnership with the Manitoba Institute of Trades and Technology (M.I.T.T.) to restore 2 Cushman Servi-Cars. M.I.T.T. students were going to restore one to its original condition which would be used as an exhibit, and the other they proposed to convert to an alternative fuel source which could be used for events such as parades.

Warehouse Upgrades

The Museum storage warehouse saw a number of improvements during 2019 which included upgrades to the alarm system, replacement of the overhead garage door, acquisition of commercial shelving donated by the City of Winnipeg, improved lighting, and the installation of a vehicle hoist to assist with the restoration of vehicles.

Board Training

Board members participated in a number of training ventures through the Association of Manitoba Museums. Museum representatives also attended the International Police Museums Conference hosted in Calgary Alberta over June 25-27 which offered numerous courses and speakers presenting on the best practices for running Museums along with preserving and displaying artifacts.



Rupert Avenue Monument

The Museum was instrumental in saving the Rupert Avenue Station Monument that was located on the north side of the PSB courtyard (off King Street). The monument consisted of an ornate stone lintel that was originally constructed above the main entrance of the "A Division" Police Headquarters Building located at Rupert and Lily. The Police Museum helped create the courtyard

Monument which at the time was spearheaded by Director G.R. (Bob) Taylor (Inspector, Retired) who raised \$5,000 for the project. The stone lintel sat on a concrete base with a Police Department call box on the right side, and a Fire Department call box on the left. Prior to demolition of the Public Safety Building and parkade, the Museum removed both call boxes and secured them in the warehouse for restoration. The Stone monument was disassembled by a contracted company and moved into storage just before demolition of the parkade commenced. The monument will be moved to the new Headquarters Building at 245 Smith Street and reassembled there on a new base, likely sometime in 2020.

Gift Shop

The Museum moved forward with the organization of a more formalized gift shop offering additional items including redesigned clothing which proved to be quite popular. Additional shelving units were moved into the Museum for item display and presentation. A wider array of promotional items were reviewed and selected to make available. The Museum also organized web pages where items can be viewed, selected and ordered on-line over internet. The Museum would like to thank Tammy Skrabek, Ernie Tomchuk, and Chris Lundgren for their initiative and tireless work in this area.

Updated Policies

The Museum drafted and updated numerous policies and procedures during 2019. These included a Firearms Policy, Volunteer Policy, Harassment Free Workplace Policy, Drug and Alcohol Policy, Loan Agreement procedure, Research Request Procedure, and revised applications for the Board of Directors. The Board would like to thank Vice President John Burchill for his expertise and assistance in these areas.

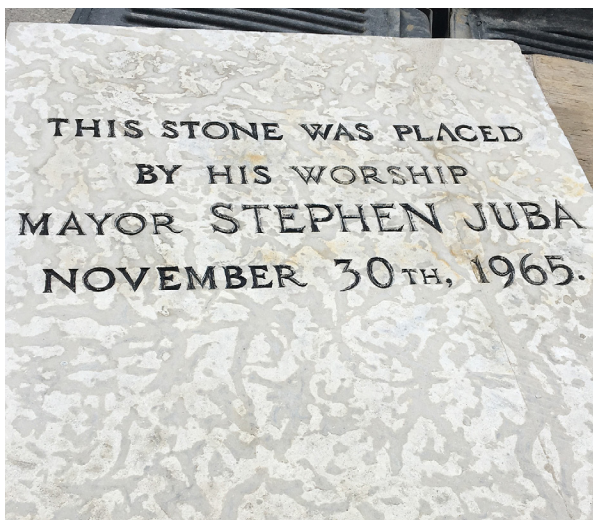


Strike Display

In keeping with the 100th Anniversary of the 1919 General Strike, the Museum assembled a large display showing many original artifacts and pictures showcasing the event. Years ago the Museum took possession of many original artifacts from the strike including hundreds of metal identification badges, arm bands, and improvised wooden batons actually used by the “Specials” who were hired to replace members of the Winnipeg Police Department when almost the entire Force was fired. These rare original items were put out on public display for all to see and enjoy. Also included in the display were pictures showing strike events, a timeline, uniforms, and original newspapers from 1919 showing the headlines and stories of significant moments during the strike.

HQ Storage Room

The Museum storage room in the HQ Building saw a number of improvements during 2019. These included the installation of a large quantity of cabinets and countertops salvaged from the decommissioned Public Safety Building. Upgrades to the alarm system included the addition of motion sensors, smoke detectors, moisture sensors, along with high definition PTZ cameras. Additional steel shelving was also added to the storeroom which greatly assisted with the organization and inventory of artifacts. A large work table was also created and a corner desk added for a workstation.



PSB Cornerstone

After being contacted by PSB Demolition Project Manager, the Museum took possession of the cornerstone that was removed from the building to uncover a time capsule. The stone was originally placed on November 30th, 1965, by Mayor Stephen Juba. The Museum will keep this item in storage for its eventual incorporation into a display or monument.



Firearms Business Licence

The Museum renewed our Firearms Business Licence in 2019 which saw an extensive review of inventory, storage, and display of all firearms and other weapons held as exhibits in the Museum archives. The Museum underwent a comprehensive inspection conducted by officials from the office of the Manitoba Chief Firearms Officer and was commended for our high levels of organization and professionalism.

Flight Operations Unit Donation

The Flight Operations Unit generously donated a complete pilot's uniform (decommissioned) to be added to the Special Operations Group Display in the main Museum.



PSB Decommissioning

With the PSB being decommissioned, Museum representatives were permitted to go through the building and salvage items that were either of historical value or could be used in our own facilities. As such, the Museum recovered millwork (cabinets and countertops) from the 6th and 4th floors for installation in the Museum's HQ storage room. As well, numerous banks of metal shelving were recovered for use in the storage room and warehouse. The Museum would like to thank the Police Service and the City of Winnipeg PSB Demolition Team for the opportunity and the received items.

Museum Site Inspection Report

The WPS Museum received a comprehensive 25 page report from the Association of Manitoba Museums Cultural Stewardship Program in relation to their April 29, 2019 inspection of our storage areas. The Museum was commended on our efforts to save and preserve artifacts and numerous recommendations were received on how to make improvements in relation to facilities and systems.



TST Heavy Armour Donation

The Museum would like to thank the Tactical Support Team for their donation of 2 complete sets of heavy Body Armour. This armour had passed its expiry dates for the Kevlar panels and would normally be sent for destruction. One set will be used for display and the second will become part of an interactive clothing group where people attending the Museum can try on uniform clothing. Overseen by Museum volunteers, visitors can try on Buffalo Coats, a leather overcoat, and now a set of body armour. This opportunity has always been a crowd favourite with pictures regularly being taken with exhibits like the REO Paddywagon in the background.



The Last WPS Crown Victoria Cruiser Cars

The end of 2019 saw the decommissioning of the last 2 Ford Crown Victoria cruiser cars used by the Winnipeg Police Service. Ford stopped producing the Crown Victoria in 2011 because they could not meet the regulated Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. Afterwards the WPS transitioned its fleet to predominantly use the Ford Police Sedan (based on a Taurus) and the Ford SUV Police Interceptor (based on an Explorer). The last 2 cars in use were CR04 (unmarked) and CR09 (marked) which were both assigned as Community Relations Units. The vehicles also had lower kilometers as compared to General Patrol units which made them ideal to acquire for future restoration. The Museum approached the WPS Executive who graciously agreed to donate both vehicles to the Museum instead of sending them to auction. The Museum would like to thank Chief Danny Smyth, Deputy Chief Art Stannard, and the WPS Executive for their consideration and involvement with preserving these important pieces of Winnipeg Police History. The Museum would also like to thank Garage Supervisor Lee Trakalo for his help and assistance with identifying and transitioning these vehicles.



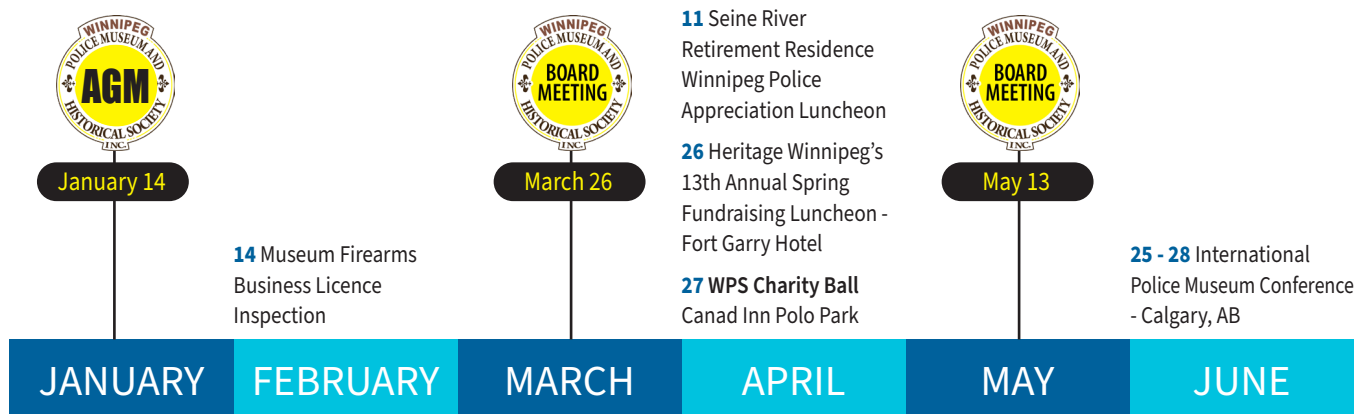
Winnipeg Archives Shelving Donation

The end of 2019 also saw a large donation of metal shelving from the Archives Building at 380 William which the City of Winnipeg cleared out to renovate after leaks developed in the roof. The Museum was included with many other City Departments to receive some of the shelving which was decommissioned after Archives moved to their current location at 50 Myrtle while the building at 380 William is being renovated. Museum volunteers



attended the Archives building over a number of days to disassemble the shelving and move everything to the warehouse. The Museum would like to thank the City of Winnipeg for their generous donation and Move/Relocation Supervisor Mahamed Hassan for his assistance which allowed everything to run smoothly.

2019 SIGNIFICANT MUSEUM ACTIVITIES



TOURS

- February 20** Hot Rod Association tour (40 people)
- February 21** 30th Winnipeg Scout Troop tour
- February 26** 20th Winnipeg Cubs Group tour
- April 3** Hydro X Tour for retired employees (40 people)
- May 10** Gordon Bell High School Jr High School Special Education Students
- May 16** Hydro X, Portage la Prairie
- May 21** Phil Penner group
- May 22** Association of Community Living
- May 25 and 26** Doors Open (683 people)
- May 28** Law Enforcement Program from University College of the North
- May 31** Heartland International English School

2 Heritage Fair - U of W
20 X 20 on 1919 - Millennium Centre, 398 Main Street (Union Trust Tower)

April 8



5 WPS Half Marathon
 Officers took both the 78 and 87 cars for display.

21 CTV Live - CTV live did seven morning segments from the Museum, five with various museum volunteers.

22 Winnipeg Police Awards Day
 Club Regent Event Centre

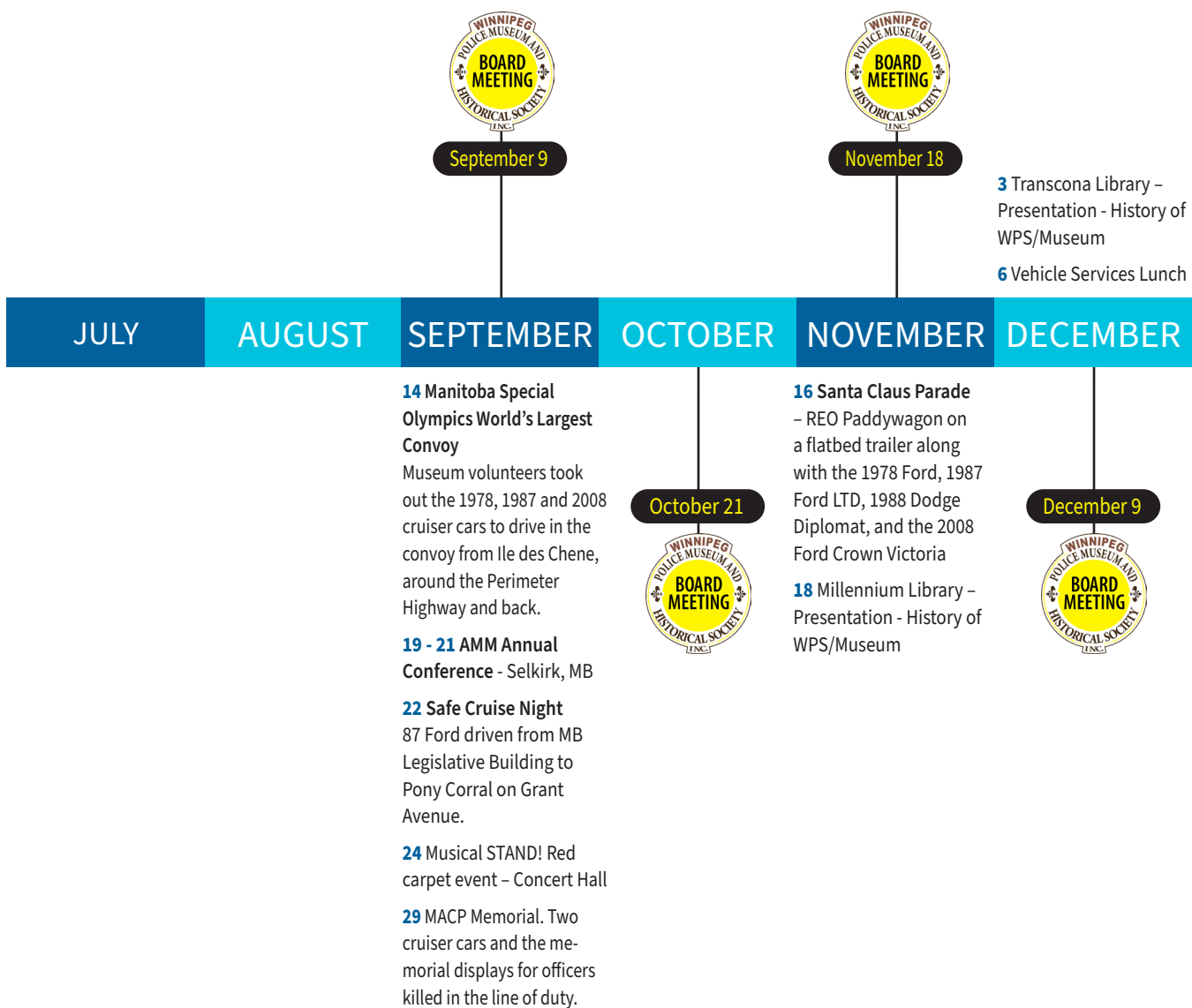
June 10



The Winnipeg Police Museum was active throughout the year in accordance with its mandate to

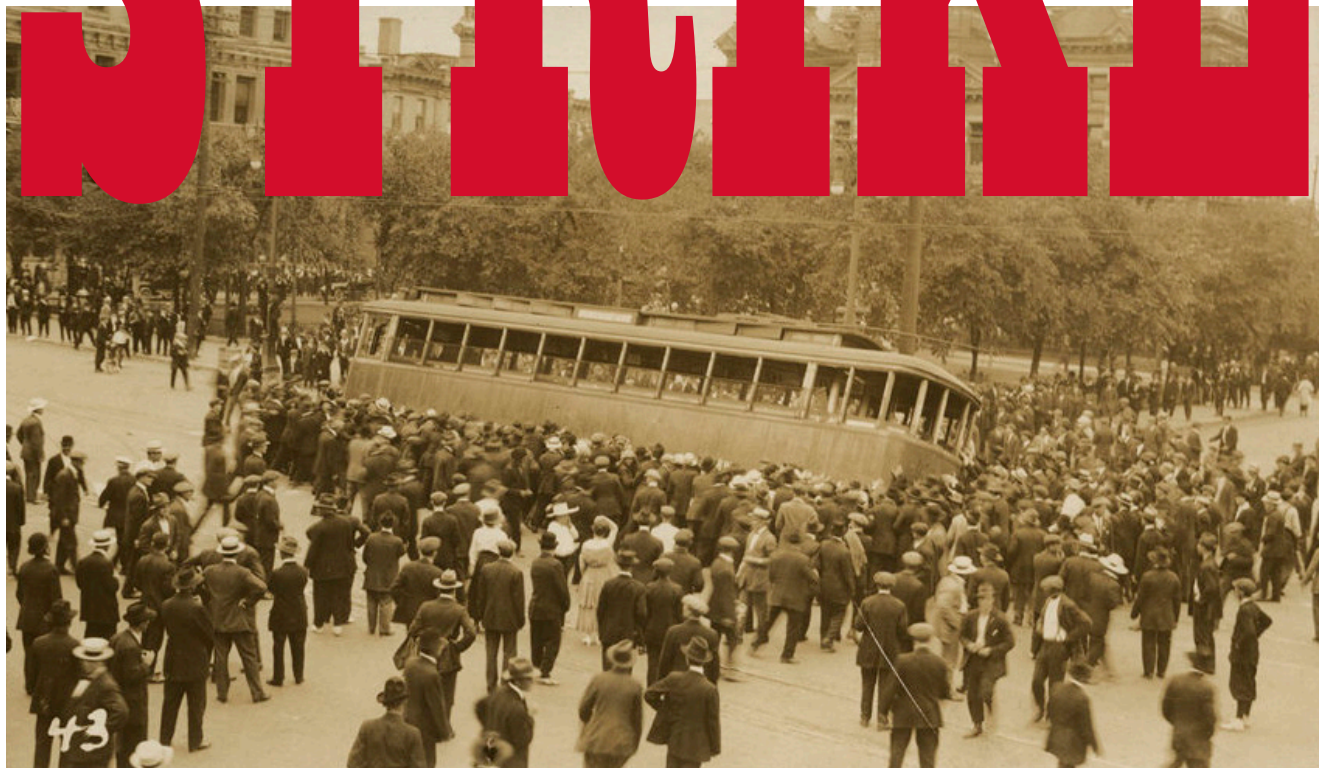
- (a) to discover and collect any material related to the local police services
- (b) to promote the research and recording of the history of the local police services
- (c) to provide for the preservation of material collected and to ensure its accessibility to those who wish to examine or study it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

Some of the activities and events museum members and volunteers were involved in are highlighted below:



2019 marks the 100th Anniversary of the Winnipeg General Strike which historians say was one of the largest and most influential strikes in Canadian History.

100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY 1919-2019
WINNIPEG GENERAL
STRIKE



By Rod Hutter, Secretary

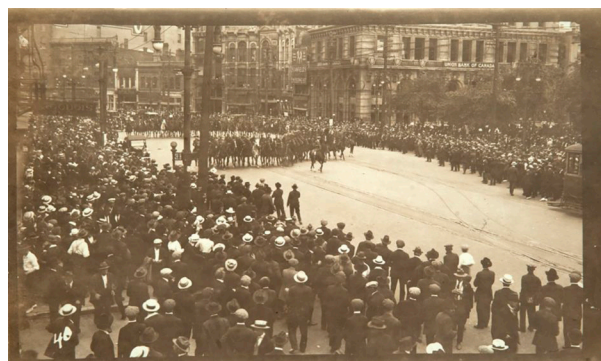
Between May 15 and June 25, more than 30,000 workers left their jobs and essentially paralyzed the city while advocating for better working conditions. This event however, produced a dark and unprecedented moment for the Winnipeg Police where almost the entire Force was dismissed under a cloud of disloyalty. Special Constables were hired to patrol the streets as replacements, and the RNWMP were used to maintain order and break up protests. Clashes between Protestors and law enforcement cumulated in “Bloody Saturday” where the RNWMP opened fire on the rioting crowds resulting in the deaths of 2 protestors and the injuring of 30. Over 80 people were arrested before the riots were quelled. Realizing that conflict would not further anything, the Strike was officially ended at 11:00 am on June 26, 2019. Most of the former Winnipeg Police Force members were reinstated shortly afterwards to resume their duties of protecting the city and its citizens.

Background

There were many underlying causes that influenced the strike, but they all came together at once during a tumultuous period of time. The majority related to working and living conditions. Jobs were scarce, employment was unstable, wages were low, and everywhere prices were rising. Housing and health conditions were poor, and the large numbers of arriving immigrants were constantly faced with discrimination because they were different and taking needed jobs. Returning soldiers experienced difficulty finding employment and were frustrated. Most workers with jobs did not have union representation, but were highly motivated to achieve greater economic security through them. At the forefront were the very obvious social inequalities and the impoverished living conditions of the city’s working-class people.

Winnipeg Police Labour Relations

Despite a City resolution in 1917 that banned the Winnipeg Police Force from having any union or association, a number of Police Officers began organizing a labour group that steadily became





more influential over time. By June of 1918, this “union” became sanctioned through the Department of Labour in Ottawa, as the Police Federal Union No. 40. At this point, about 90% of the Police Force belonged to the union which was strengthening ties with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, an organization created through the joint membership of other major unions throughout the City.

On April 30, 1919, under a growing cloud of Labour unrest, the Winnipeg Police Commission agreed to a new working agreement with members of the Police Force who were threatening a strike of their own over pay and working conditions. The Commission did not officially recognize the representation of any Police Union, but did allow negotiations with a “Policeman’s Board of Adjustment” of which members were selected by the officers from their own ranks.

Soon after this agreement was made, the City was faced with the beginnings of the General Strike. As tensions rose and conditions deteriorated, The Police Commission received a written communication from the Trades and Labour Council that was dated May 14, and gave notice of the General Strike which included support from employees of the Winnipeg Police Force. This letter also happened to be counter-signed by John Gray who was the Secretary of the Police Union at the time.

To the Commission, this clearly indicated the union was fully aware of their inclusion in the planned strike and brought their loyalty into question. Ironically, though the Police Union had voted in favour of the strike, the Strike Committee established by the Trades and Labour Council actually requested the Police Force remain on duty. As events unfolded and unrest continued, the Police Union advised the Commission that the Force stood ready to enforce the law and maintain order, even if they had to work 24 hours a day. The Police Commission however felt the Police Officers through their union would only side with the Trades and Labour Council because they were formerly affiliated.

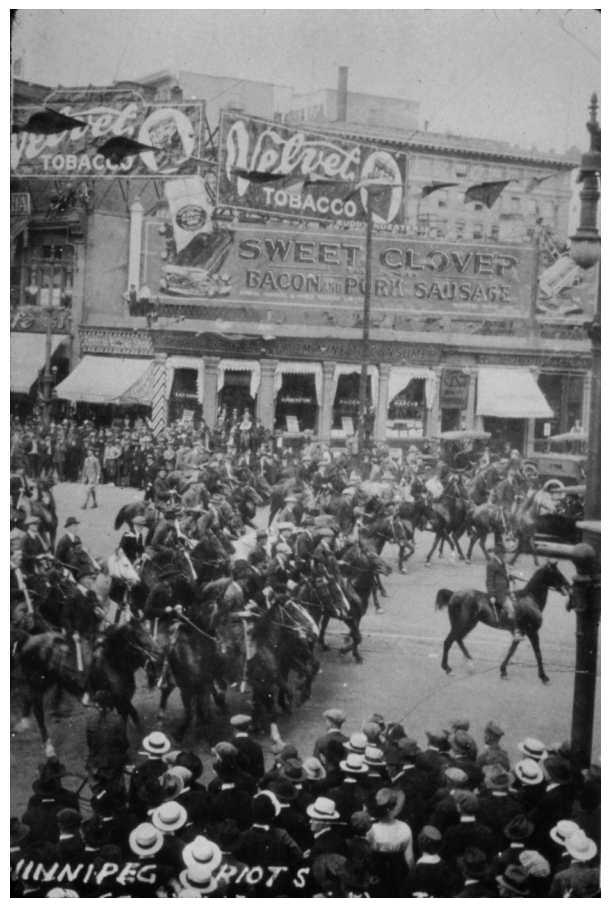
As a result of these fears, the Commission ordered Chief Constable MacPherson to interview every member of the Police Force and directly order them to quit the union and sign an Oath of Loyalty to the City. Those who refused would face immediate dismissal. The interviews were conducted on June 9 and 10 but did not include members away on sick leave. By the end, 228 members refused to sign the oath and were summarily dismissed while 23 members did sign and remained employed.

In response, the Commission authorized the hiring of Special Constables to patrol the streets and keep order. There was no time to outfit anyone with uniforms, so for equipment these “Specials” were issued wallet badges, white identification armbands, and crude wooden batons that more resembled chair legs. The Commission formally approved the hiring of up to 3,000 Special Constables at wages of up to (but not more than) \$6.00 per day. At the height of the Strike, approximately 1,400 “Specials” were patrolling the streets, including groups that were formed into mounted squads for quick response.

Upon dismissal of the Police Force, the Commission removed Chief MacPherson and reorganized the force under Deputy Chief Chris Newton who was made the Acting Chief. Newton assumed control over the remaining officers still employed, as well as the newly hired Special Constables. Chief MacPherson was formally dismissed later on June 11, after he refused to accept a 3-month paid leave of absence.

The Winnipeg General Strike

The catalyst for the General Strike originated as a result of labour support during collective bargaining for both the metal and building trades. Workers were attempting to negotiate contracts through their respective trades councils, and by the end of April both failed to secure anything. The building trades officially went on strike May 1 and the metal trades followed immediately afterwards on May 2. When these developments were discussed by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, they decided to have their 12,000 affiliated members vote on a proposal



for a general strike. The result showed the unions held overwhelming support for the job action.

At 11:00 a.m. on Thursday May 15, 1919, virtually the entire working population of Winnipeg went on strike. Somewhere around 30,000 workers in the public and private sectors walked off their jobs, and the city experienced an immediate cessation of normal activities.

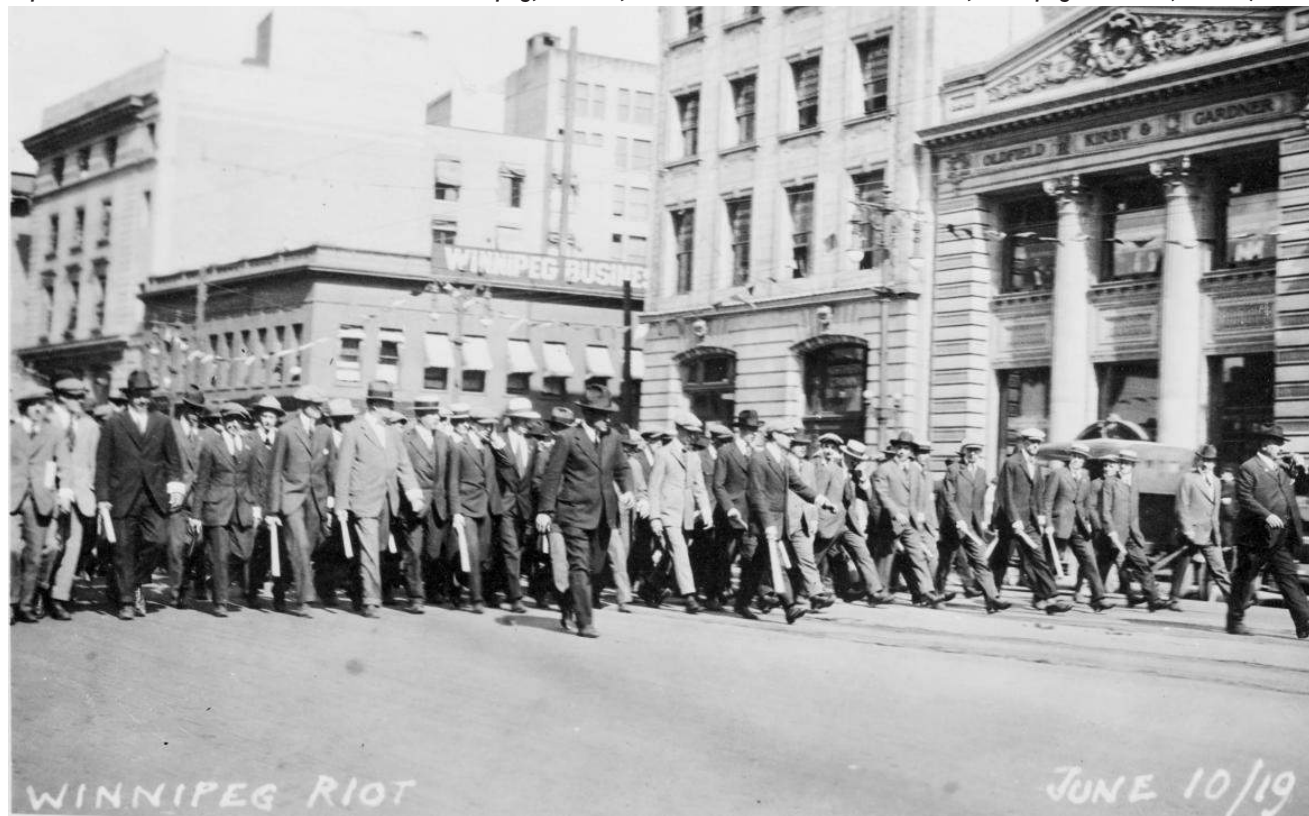
While the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council were on one side, opposition to the strike became manifested through a consortium of local businessmen and like-minded professionals who called themselves the “Citizens’ Committee of One Thousand”. They encouraged employers not to give in to the strikers and pressured the government to take action against the movement and its organizers.

Within the first week, two federal cabinet ministers arrived in Winnipeg being the acting Minister of Justice Arthur Meighen, and the Minister of Labour Gideon Robertson. They met with the Citizen’s

Committee who were against the strike, but refused to meet with the Strike Committee. Being influenced by the businessmen, they reported to Ottawa that the strike undoubtedly was a movement towards the overthrow of Constitutional Government. They also authorized the local government to use the armed forces and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as needed to maintain law and order.

The strike actually remained generally peaceful for the first few weeks until returning soldiers began organizing their own protests. In response, on June 5, Winnipeg Mayor Charles F. Gray announced a ban on public demonstrations, however this did little to cause their cessation. During another protest on June 10, the Special Constables had difficulty controlling the crowds gathered at Portage and Main. A group of specials on horseback charged into the massed protestors to disperse them, only to be pelted with stones and bottles amongst other items. During the melee that followed, a number of Specials were pulled from their horses and assaulted. These

“Special Police” on the march in downtown Winnipeg, June 10, 1919. Photo: Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg Strike 61 (N12335)



individuals included Sgt. Frederick Coppins, who was an army veteran, and had previously been awarded the Victoria Cross, Canada's highest medal for bravery, stemming from his actions in combat overseas in Amiens, France during WW I. Coppins was badly injured during the riot incident, and the treatment of this war hero at the hands of an unruly mob served to inflame anti-strike sentiment.

In an attempt to put an end to the Strike, the government ordered the arrest of all the strike Leaders. Several were taken into custody by RNWMP on June 17, and immediately transported to Stony Mountain Penitentiary for housing. This effort however failed to end the strike and really only caused increased tensions.

The worst violence during the Strike occurred on June 21 which became known as "Bloody Saturday". Veterans groups appealing for the release of the strike leaders met with government officials but failed to make any headway with their demands. A large silent protest march was then called for, and protestors

planned to gather at City Hall for a march down to the Legislature Building. Acting Chief Newton advised the Mayor that the Specials would be unable to manage the huge crowd that was already gathering. Winnipeg Mayor Charles Gray then called on the RNWMP to move into the area. He further went and read the Riot Act to the crowd, giving them thirty minutes to clear the area. The crowd did not disperse, and instead continued to assemble for the march.

During the strike, the city administration tried to restore some services to the City which included operating a limited streetcar schedule. Unfortunately, as the protestors were forming up, one of these street cars came down the roadway and tried to pass through the crowd. The trolley was pulled from the overhead wires and the crowd tried tipping it over. When this failed, protestors smashed the windows and set the streetcar on fire.

At this time a mounted detachment of the RNWMP traveling north on Main Street came across the protestors at City Hall. The officers were met with a

Crowd tipping streetcar on "Bloody Saturday," June 21, 1919. Photo: Archives of Manitoba, Foote 1696 (N2762)



PROCLAMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me I do hereby order that all persons do refrain from forming or taking part in any parades or congregating in crowds in or upon any of the streets of the City of Winnipeg, and do hereby request of all law abiding citizens the full compliance with this proclamation.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 5th day of June, A.D. 1919.

CHARLES F. GRAY, Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation by Winnipeg Mayor Charles Gray banning parades and public gatherings, June 5, 1919. Photo: Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg Strike 66 (N12340)

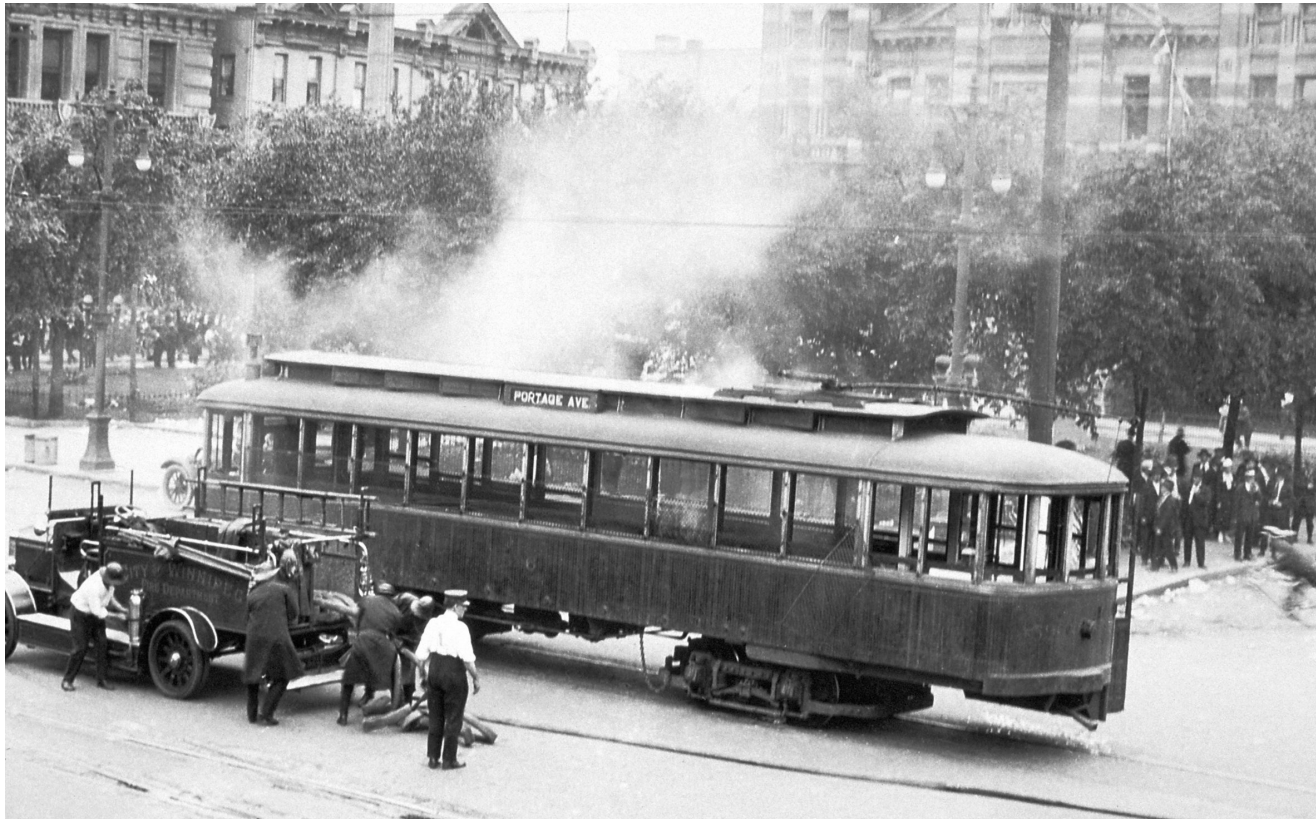
barrage of stones and other objects, forcing them to retreat and ride their horses onto William Avenue to reorganize. A second attempt to break up the growing crowd also failed and was turned back. During a third attempt, officers rode into the crowd while brandishing drawn guns and batons.

The RNWMP later claimed the first shots were actually fired from the crowd before the commanding officer ordered his men to fire back. The shots fired by Police instantly killed one man, Mike Sokolowski, and fatally wounded another, Mike Schezerbanowicz, who died from his injuries two days later. It was reported that about thirty others were injured by gunfire or by thrown objects. With all the shooting, the crowd dispersed with protestors attempting to flee in all directions. A large group of "Specials" had been assembled inside the Rupert

Avenue Station only two blocks away, and were immediately deployed to secure the street. These Specials intercepted people trying to get away from the scene, and later accounts claimed they used unnecessary force and violence to disperse anyone found in the area. Main Street was secured and blocked off from William Avenue to Rupert Avenue so the Fire Department could extinguish the fire in the streetcar. At the request of civic administration, the army deployed and took control of streets.

The violence and deaths that resulted from Bloody Saturday made people realize that conflict was not going to resolve any of the issues. The Strike was called off and officially ended at 11:00 am on June 26th. Regular members of the Winnipeg Police Force resumed control of the city and began patrolling the streets of Winnipeg as of the 1st relief on June 27th.

Most of the members of the Police Force were permitted to rejoin and retain their original ranks under the condition they now sign the Oath of Loyalty. Acting Chief Newton also took advantage of the strike to submit a report to the Police Commission, recommending that a number of men not be rehired due to their conduct during the event. This list of 39 men included all the officers who were Executives of the Police Union, and further included men who the Acting Chief did not want back for his own personal reasons. The one stipulation to the list was the Commission should consider individual appeals if the men were soldiers returning from the war. This occurred in four cases where the men were rehired after having their appeals heard.



Aftermath

The Crown brought eight of the strike leaders to trial on charges of seditious conspiracy. Of note, their prosecution was conducted by A.J. Andrews who previously led the Citizens' Committee during the strike.

Seven of the accused were found guilty by rural juries and one was acquitted. Of the seven convictions, 5 received one-year sentences, one received a 2 year sentence, and the last received 6 months.

A provincial royal commission investigated the strike and concluded the uprising was not a criminal conspiracy by foreigners to overthrow the government.

The political impact of the strike became evident in subsequent elections at all levels of government. While still in Gaol, Armstrong, Ivens and Queen were all elected to the Manitoba legislature. Queen also served multiple terms as mayor of Winnipeg. Heaps was elected as a Member of Parliament for Winnipeg North in 1925.

Arrested Strike Leaders

- George Armstrong 1 year Gaol
(later became an MLA - Manitoba Legislature)
- Roger Bray 6 months Gaol
- William Ivens 1 year Gaol
(later became an MLA - Manitoba Legislature)
- R. J. Johns 1 year Gaol
- William Pritchard 1 year Gaol
- R. B. Russell 2 years Gaol
- John Queen 1 year Gaol
(later became an MLA and also served as Mayor)
- Abraham Heaps Acquitted
(Later became a Member of Parliament - Ottawa)



The 1919 Winnipeg General Strike on Display

The Winnipeg Police Museum has saved and preserved a large number of original artifacts that were part of the 1919 Winnipeg General Strike. These items include badges, insignia, equipment, and other pieces *actually used* by the “Specials” during the time period such as:

- white arm bands
- metal wallet badges
- lapel identification badges
- crate of wooden clubs

The Museum also houses other original items including pictures and the memo written by Chief Newton where 217 members were dismissed between June 9 and 10, almost the entire Police Force.

To recognize the Anniversary of the 1919 Winnipeg General Strike, these rare items were put on display for the first time in 100 years and made available for public viewing. Artifacts were also loaned to other organizations such as the Human Rights Museum to assist with their own displays.

60th
ANNIVERSARY

WINNIPEG POLICE

REVOLVER CLUB

By Rod Hutter, Secretary

(Inc. 1959)

During the spring of 1959, Winnipeg Police Constable Don Thorsteinson was a shooting instructor who trained Winnipeg Police recruits in the basement range of the “CPS” (Central Police Station) on Rupert Avenue. At the time, officers were taught to shoot “Olympic Style” which consisted of firing 10 rounds in five minutes, one handed, at a bulls-eye target situated 20 yards away. Side arms of the day were primarily Webley revolvers that fired a .38 short, though some detectives had .38 caliber Colt revolvers which they purchased themselves.

Constable Thorsteinson happened across a magazine article by the University of Indiana Center for Police Training, which promoted a new style of “combat shooting” that appeared to be more oriented towards Police officers. This handgun course also moved away from the bulls-eye target, and instead used a man-sized target developed by Colt which had point values assigned to various areas.

The university, located in Bloomington Indiana, planned to host a competition sponsored by Colt Manufacturing to teach this type of shooting over the week-end of May 22, 23, and 24 (1959). Thorsteinson felt the Winnipeg Police should attend on the chance it would greatly advance the organization.

By way of a written “Special Report” to Chief Taft, Constable Thorsteinson requested permission to assemble and fund a team of 6 officers to attend the



Constable Stan Smyth

University and learn this new combat shooting. The request was granted, and “shoot-offs” were held at the Miller Road Range to find the most qualified individuals who would be sent. When scores were tallied at the end, six officers were selected and became the first Winnipeg Police Shooting Team which consisted of: Detective-Inspector Norm Stewart (later Chief of Police), Detective Ron Truesdale, Constable George Robert (Bob)

Taylor, Constable Don Thorsteinson, Constable Stan Smyth and Constable Stan Miner.

With a budget of \$900 provided by the department, and transportation consisting of a Volkswagen van loaned by the Winnipeg Police Association, the six departed Winnipeg and drove to Bloomington, Indiana. They were away for a total of 9 days, and joined 429 Police officers from across the United States, and 4 from Puerto Rico, for the first ever U.S. National Police shooting Championships. During the shooting competition, the Winnipeg officers won first place in the category of “Highest Police Team West of the Mississippi” (highest scoring).

The impact of this type of shooting was such, that the Winnipeg Police Revolver Club was formally incorporated in the fall of 1959 to begin promoting the new combat shooting for all Winnipeg officers. Through the club, Winnipeg Police teams began attending various shooting competitions held across Canada and the United States where they won numerous awards. Concepts of this “combat

shooting” (which emphasizes instinctive shooting) were soon adopted as part of regular firearms training, making the Winnipeg Police the first department in Canada to adopt this style.

Around 1968, the Winnipeg Police Revolver Club assisted in building the Cadboro Range along with the Fort Garry Police Department under the leadership of Chief Art Bridgewater. The club used this facility to sponsor many shooting competitions before and after it was turned over to the Winnipeg Police Department upon amalgamation in 1974. Of interesting note, the range tower used to be the north guard tower of the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, and the original wooden building was previously the Southwood Golf Course Clubhouse. This original building was replaced by another more modern one in 1993. The Club also possessed a mobile home at Cadboro that was donated by the Transcona Waterworks and hauled in from their yards.

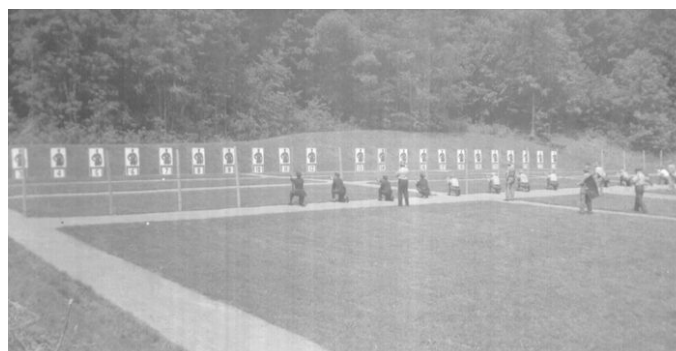
All these buildings were destroyed when the Cadboro Range was decommissioned and sold for the development of Waverley West. The club still continued hosting competitions that were now hosted at the new Winnipeg Police gun range constructed on Wyper Road.

2019 marked the 60TH Anniversary of the Winnipeg Police Revolver Club which continues to host shooting competitions to this present day. These events have many categories to accommodate both veteran and novice shooters alike, and are open to members of the Winnipeg Police Revolver Club or any other shooting organization associated with the Canadian Police Combat Association (CPCA). Of particular interest, the “Duty Gun” category was created for members to use their Police issue pistols and requires no other equipment aside from an issue belt and holster. Costs to enter are low and prizes consist of cash back awards.

Anyone interested in joining the Winnipeg Police Revolver club can approach the Museum for the Club contact information.



First Canadian Police Pistol Team - Bloomington, Indiana, 1959. Stan Smyth, Bob Taylor, Stan Miner, Ron Trusdale, Norm Stewart, Don Thorsteinson



IN REMEMBRANCE

John Kenneth Hansell

1915 - 2019



For many years Sgt. John Kenneth Hansell (Ken) badge #117 had the distinction of being the oldest living retired Winnipeg Police officer. As such, he possessed somewhat of a celebrity status and would receive regular visitors or be seen at Police events. During one occasion in August of 2013, young officers from Division 11 picked up Ken from his home, and drove him to the Public Safety Building to partake in various activities including a luncheon. He would always reminisce about the days of old, and marvel at the profound changes since he was on “the beat”.

Ken was born at 523 Banning Street in Winnipeg on June 16, 1915. His family was quite large with the children totaling 5 boys and 1 girl as siblings. Tragically, their father passed away when Ken was 2 years old, leaving their mother to care for everyone by herself. Their life afterwards was described as “tough with many hardships” but the family prevailed. While growing up Ken worked in a number of capacities including delivering meat for a butcher shop, mechanics assistant, salesman, server, and digging ditches for the City of Winnipeg (Engineering Department). During the depression years however, with jobs being scarce Ken found himself unemployed.

Fate intervened however, and Ken ended up joining the Winnipeg Police Department in 1936 when he received a job offer after apprehending an armed suspect during the robbery of a drug store. The story received a fair amount of media attention, and highlighted the courage and bravery of this young man.

On March 23, 1936 at 9:30 pm, 20-year old Ken Hansell was walking down Portage Avenue when he saw a suspicious car stop in front of the Beverley Pharmacy (at 811 Portage). He observed 2 men exit the car and walk towards the drug store, with both pulling handkerchiefs over their faces just before



entering the business. Peering through the window, Ken could see the men inside with one standing in the middle of the store brandishing a gun while the other was emptying the till. Ken positioned himself by the door, and tackled the pair as they exited the business. In the ensuing struggle, one managed to escape while the second was overpowered and held for Police by Ken and 2 other passersby who stopped to assist.

The local media picked up on the story and Ken became front page news in both the Winnipeg Free Press and Winnipeg Evening Tribune newspapers. With all the attention, the Police approached him for consideration as a potential officer. On March 26, Ken was given a tour of the Central Police Station at Rupert/Lily and asked to write a composition of his observations. To the Police supervisors, his submission demonstrated excellent penmanship, suitable composition, and a good memory for detail. He formally submitted his application for employment on April 1st, and after being examined and cleared by the Police Surgeon, Ken officially commenced duties as a Probationary Constable in "A" Division on April 7, 1936.

Ken later took a leave of absence to serve with the Canadian Air Force during WW2, completing a tour of service between April 19, 1943 and May 1, 1946. He officially returned to Policing on May 15, 1946, after the war ended. During his Military Service, Ken married his wife Catherine in 1944, and built the family home at 499 Burnell Street where they later had 2 children, a son (Garry) and a daughter (Donna).

After returning to Policing duties, Ken was later promoted to Patrol Sergeant on February 1, 1952, and then to Sergeant on April 1, 1958. He retired from the Police Department on May 11, 1969, having worked out of all the stations including "A" Division being the Central Police Station at Rupert/Lily, the "E" Division station at Charles/Magnus, and the "B" Division station at Nassau/Jessie. Police records state Ken left the force after receiving a position with the Province of Manitoba.



Afterwards, Ken spent many happy years with his wife and children with the family cottage being a favorite place to spend time. Sadly, Catherine passed away in 2010, leaving Ken alone in the house he built for them on Burnell. Ken remained in this same house until the age of 102, at which point he moved to Deer Lodge Centre.

Ken passed away on June 29, 2019 at the age of 104 years, having been retired for just over 50 years which is an exceptional period of time.



Call Box 131

RESTORATION

PORTAGE & MAIN

The Museum has restored a number of original Police call boxes that were made by the Seimens Corporation and installed on Winnipeg streets starting in 1913. These ornate “Police Signal Boxes” were mounted on large round cast iron bases, and refurbished ones can be seen in various locations including the Police Museum, the Winnipeg Police Association offices, The East District Station, and both branches of the Winnipeg Police Credit Union.

In subsequent years, the city also used a newer style of “Gamewell” call box manufactured by the Northern Electric Company. These signal boxes came with a more modern telephone receiver, and were often attached to square metal bases or wooden poles. Restoration specialist Derk Derin wanted to rebuild one of these newer style call boxes as the Museum actually had none on display.

Derk searched through the collection of call boxes that have been saved and held in storage by the Museum. Each of the individually numbered boxes has an identification tag detailing the location where it was installed and used. Meticulously examining each box, Derk found #131 which came from the iconic intersection of Portage and Main!

Having found the one he wanted, Derk then turned his attention to the base. Call box bases are difficult to find for 2 reasons. When the system was decommissioned, the call boxes were removed from their bases and all sent to auction. The bases however were either recycled as with most of the round cast iron ones, or discarded as with the majority of square metal variety which were more often found extremely corroded and unsalvageable.

The Museum has 4 of the square metal boxes which were received from the city after being saved during street reconstruction. Three were in rougher shape while one was nice enough to be easily restored without needing extensive rebuilding.

Derk stripped and repainted the base, then built a wooden platform to mount it on. While mulling over how to incorporate a light, Derk located a picture on “Vintage Winnipeg” (Facebook) showing the exact call box he was trying to restore. Derk approached Winnipeg Streets and Traffic who made up “Portage”



and "Main" street signs that were placed behind the call box on a pole. They also supplied the mounting hardware! The usual red signal light was incorporated into the pole and wired up with a plug end and a switch so it could be turned on as art of the display.

This restored Gamewell call box is currently on display in the Police Museum and available for viewing. The Museum extends our sincere thanks and appreciation to Derk for his endless ideas and restoration efforts!



999

60TH ANNIVERSARY

THREE DIGIT EMERGENCY DIALING IN WINNIPEG

Three-digit emergency dialing was proposed in Winnipeg after then Mayor Stephen Juba visited the UK in the late 50's and heard of the idea. A sub-committee was then struck which was composed of two members each from Manitoba Telephone System, City of Winnipeg Signals Department, and the Winnipeg Police Department. In January of 1959, a proposal and budget summary was submitted to City Hall indicating that the adoption of 3-digit dialing would "simplify the procedure for the public to obtain emergency services with a minimum of delay and confusion", and that the numbers 999 were selected because it was "easily dialed and remembered".

The proposal combined emergency service phone numbers for sixteen different municipalities. Some municipal leaders were upset with the cost, which was a proposed annual fee of 10.77 cents per person in their municipality, believing this was too extravagant. Alderman A.E. Bennett (Police Commissioner, Chairman) proposed a way to cut costs by instead hiring *women* as operators, at a cost of \$200/month instead of \$345/month for male personnel. This cut one quarter of the cost to the municipalities, and was accepted by city council as they were reassured by Mr. Bennett that "this arrangement will not affect the efficient operation of the proposed system". For perspective, \$200 in 1959 equates to \$1780 in today's market.

On June 21st, 1959, Winnipeg would become the first city in North America to adopt 3-digit emergency dialing.

Several articles have been written with conflicting dates on when the number 999 changed to 911 in

Winnipeg. City archives documentation confirms that it was recognized in 1969 that the number needed to change because 911 would eventually be the digits used universally for emergency services throughout the American continent; however, the numbers did not in fact change until 1975. This



THE EMERGENCY SERVICE
Provided in the
CITY of WINNIPEG
 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY **DIAL "999"**
 ANOTHER FIRST FOR WINNIPEG

Front Cover of a 1968 Brochure

999



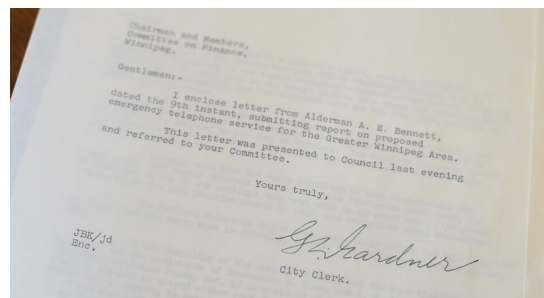
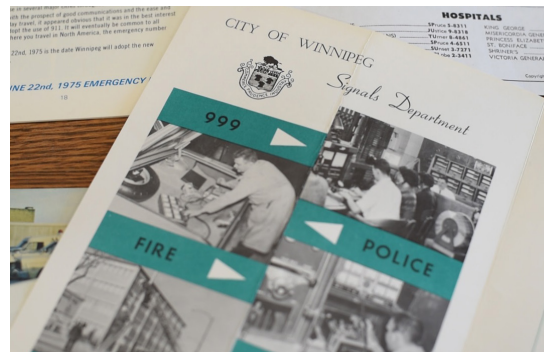
999 Centre in 1965

delay was largely due to technical problems experienced by Manitoba Telephone System.

In 1990 a significant change in Winnipeg's 911 capabilities was experienced with the implementation of Enhanced 911, which provided Call Takers with landline details (name, address, phone number) of 911 callers. In 2009 another significant change was experienced when Call Takers began to receive the estimated geographic coordinates of wireless 911 callers. In the near future, yet another significant change is scheduled to occur which will impact the entire 911 industry in North America - Next Generation 911. Current 911 analog systems will be replaced with digital (internet protocol) systems in order to support a growing wireless society. This will not only provide more accurate location information for callers, but also open up the doors to the possibilities of things such as video and texting to 911.

Today, Call Takers answer an average of 1350 calls per day (911 and non-emergency lines combined). In contrast, in the early years 999 Operators answered approximately 300 calls per day. Calls for service are much more complex than in the past due to technological advancements and procedural changes. Staffing has increased from 9 members to approximately 100 members working inside the Winnipeg Police Service Communications Centre.

2019 marks a celebration of Winnipeg's 60-years in the 911 industry.



1988 DODGE DIPLOMAT **RESCUE** PART 3

Restoration work came to a successful end on the 1988 Dodge Diplomat that was salvaged from a Garson, Manitoba residential yard in 2017. With the car having been painted at Northwest Autobody throughout November and December of 2018, only the final tasks of reassembling, equipping and finishing touches remained.

Restoration Specialist Derk Derin and his assistants started on the interior which began with the installation of new flooring. The doors were all painstakingly rebuilt and windows reinstalled. Seats, shields, radio, sirens, lighting, and the computer

mobile data terminal (MDT) were all mounted in their proper places. Final trim pieces meant additional trips to Buck's Autobody where they were salvaged from other wrecked vehicles.

Finally, in July the decals were installed by Aaron Kohut of General Sign in Selkirk, Manitoba who designed and made them from pictures of other cruiser cars used by the Winnipeg Police.

The fully restored 1988 Dodge Diplomat made its public premier in the 2019 Santa Clause Parade on November 16!





Franklin Harry McKay

Badge #253A

WINNIPEG'S FIRST INDIGENOUS POLICE OFFICER

and the First Chief of the Dakota
Ojibway (First Nations) Police Service

By John Burchill, Vice President

Franklin (Frank) McKay was Winnipeg's first Indigenous police officer. He is a member of the Dakota Nation, born in Griswold, Manitoba in 1944. He grew up on the Oak River Reserve, now the Sioux Valley First Nation, located just west of Brandon on the banks of the Assiniboine River in Southwestern Manitoba.



Portage Residential School

Although the members of Sioux Valley First Nation are not signatories to any of the numbered treaties, and today are a self-governing First Nation, they petitioned the Federal Government to grant them a reserve in 1876. Yet Frank's mother still went to the Indian Residential School in Portage la Prairie run by the United Church from the time she was 5 years old until she was 18.

Early Years

Frank went to the Sioux Valley elementary school run by Indian Affairs from grade 1-7. Dakota was his first language and he was taught to speak English at school. For grades 8-12 he went to the Portage Collegiate Institute. He lived at the Portage Indian Student Residence, the same facility his mother had lived in for thirteen years. The residence was split equally with 45 boys and 45 girls. He met his future wife at school.



Recruit Class #69 (September - December 1968)

Back row: Raftis, D. Toyne (St-Boniface), W. Sinclair, K. Dromo (St. James), E. Monkman (St. Vital), A. Galbraith, R. Patrick (North Kildonan), D. Swanson, D. Boutain (Tuxedo). Middle Row: Johnson, B. McKellar, R. Penner (Transcona), R. Wiersma, R. Lang, M. Chiborak (East Kildonan), R.H. Johnson, K. Wingate, R. Bush, T. Lenhurst. Front Row: Sylvestre (Garry), J. Stocki, W. Billeck (Assin.), D. Scott-Herridge (Sergeant Instructor), N.M. Stewart (Superintendent), L. Domaratzki (Assistant Instructor), F. McKay, B. Chikowski

There was a farm located near the Portage Residence where they could milk cows and harvest a garden. All the students had to work on the farm after school as that was where their food came from. He didn't really mind as that was the life was in Sioux Valley. Indeed, Frank felt fortunate to go to Portage Collegiate as the residential school run by the United Church, his religious affiliation, was in Dauphin, Manitoba.

Frank was one of the earlier students who helped develop the integration program in the City of Portage la Prairie on an academic and community level. He was highly involved in school athletics, leading his high school hockey team and league in scoring; skip in the provincial high school curling bonspiel; and represented his school in the zone track meets in the 200- and 400-yard dashes.

In addition to sports Frank was also seen as a leader in his school. He was elected President of the Student Council in his final year in residence, setting the stage for what he would do later in life. In fact, it was during high school that Frank decided to become a police officer. Watching the interactions with the RCMP he came to appreciate that many in his community did not understand the law and the RCMP, who were stationed in Virden some 35 kilometers away, did not understand their community.

Frank's father stressed the importance of education. After graduating from Portage, he went to Winnipeg and took Business Administration at Success Business College. As part of that program he gained employment with Federal Grain Ltd., as an Accounting Clerk.

Winnipeg Police

However, Frank wanted to make a difference for his people so he applied to the Winnipeg Police in the fall of 1967. He "would be a great asset to himself and his people, and to future Indian boys across Canada" wrote the Administrator of the Portage Indian Student Residence. This sentiment was echoed by the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre which stated that "hiring a person of Indian origin as a police constable [of which there were none in Winnipeg] will have much significance to the Indian people in the City of Winnipeg", but was clear that "a man of Mr. McKay's caliber would be a valuable addition to our police force regardless of his racial origin."

Frank was hired by Chief of Police George Blow and he started on September 9, 1968 in A Division (downtown). Frank was part of Recruit Class #69 and graduated in December 1968. He has a fond memory of his instructors and classmates. Of his

police responsibilities he recalls being assigned to do traffic duty in the middle of Portage and Main, and the stares he would receive from motorists unaccustomed to seeing an Indigenous officer in uniform. He also remembered going to calls where the white victims or complainants only wanted to talk with his white partner. On the other hand, however, the Indigenous community would usually come and talk with him and not his partner.

For personal reasons Frank resigned from the Winnipeg Police on May 9, 1971. However this was simply the opportunity to begin again. He joined the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (the forerunner to the Assembly of Manitoba First Nations) where he worked from 1971 to 1974 for better health on northern reserves.

Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council

In 1974 Frank was elected Chief of the Sioux Valley First Nation. As Chief he was instrumental in establishing the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC). Incorporated in August 1974 the DOTC essentially evolved from the South West Region of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. Ten communities made up the DOTC at the time: Sandy Bay First Nation; Roseau River Anishinaabe First Nation; Swan Lake First Nation; Long Plain First Nation; Dakota Plains First Nation; Sioux Valley Dakota Nation; Birdtail Sioux First Nation; Dakota Tipi First Nation; Valley River First Nation (Tootinaowaziibeeng); and Oak Lake Sioux First Nation (Canupawakpa Dakota Nation).

The original purpose and intent of DOTC was to “facilitate the development of Reserve Government at the pace decided upon by each member Reserve; by making sure there is total participation in direction of obtaining adequate funds in accordance to the needs of member Reserves; assisting in transferring authority, responsibility of activities to the communities; providing a vehicle by which the communities assist each other in all aspects of Reserve development; assisting in the creation of a method of operation acceptable to the members of the Tribal Council which is consistent with the

First Indian hired by Winnipeg police

The Winnipeg police department has hired a 24-year-old probationary police constable of Indian descent.

Constable Frank McKay, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has been attending recruit training classes for the last three weeks, and “likes it fine.”

“Frank was hired as a Canadian. We don’t take race, creed or color into consideration when we hire personnel,” said acting chief Jack Webster, “he is the first applicant of Indian descent to meet our qualifications.”

Mr. McKay, a bachelor, attended Portage la Prairie Col-

legiate Institute where he attained a partial Grade 12 standing in the general course.

Vincent Salay, former student president of the collegiate said, “Frank is a real fine guy, and a good athlete too.”

Mr. McKay’s application was received by the police force about six months ago, and he was accepted Sept. 9. He will be a probationary constable for one year, as is custom, before becoming a full constable.

Mr. McKay was employed as a clerk with a local grain company before his application was accepted.

Winnipeg Tribune, September 28, 1968

responsibility and obligations of the Government of Canada”.

Frank was appointed the first Chair of the DOTC. One of the objectives of the DOTC was to establish their own police department. They did not want a band constable program under the Indian Act, but actual police officers who lived in the community (not 35 kilometers away) and understood their community.

The formation of the DOTC Police Department, now the First Nation Police Service, was prepared and agreed to by all Chiefs of the DOTC in December 1974. After three years of negotiations, funding was approved by the different levels of government and in 1977 the police department commenced operations with one Chief of Police and nine members. The program was funded by Indian & Northern Affairs Canada from 1977 to 1993. The development of the Police Department was to establish local control and accountability to the DOTC First Nation communities.

First Chief of Police

The DOTC Police Department started on April 1, 1977 with Frank as its first Chief of Police. Recruit training was done out of the RCMP Depot in Regina with all

10 members including Frank enrolled. The class consisted of 24 other Indigenous police officers from the Blood Tribe and Hobama Police Departments in Alberta.

The original uniforms of the DOTC Police Department were green in colour to differentiate them from the RCMP.

Frank remained Chief of Police until 1983. However, he returned to the helm in 1986 and would shortly appear before the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, commissioned in 1988, to explain the DOTC and its policing operations in Manitoba. Frank observed that Aboriginal constables' skills are much better in defusing a crisis in family conflict situations, handling them calmly, even-handedly and non-aggressively. An evaluation of the DOTC supported this view, stating that "by sharing the same or a similar culture and knowing the disputants personally, the DOTC officers are better able than regular members of the RCMP to deal with conflict situations by finding alternative remedies to maintain order."

The Commission also found that the 1983 evaluation showed some evidence that the presence of DOTC police led to a decrease in the numbers of reserve residents who became involved in the criminal justice system and recommended that it was preferred to regular RCMP policing. The Commission subsequently recommend that Aboriginal communities be encouraged to form regional police forces and regional police commissions following the model of the DOTC Police Department, established under Aboriginal control and management.

Frank subsequently appeared before the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1990 to further speak about policing First Nations communities and their primary objectives to reduce crime; reduce the number and the cost to the taxpayers of prison terms by First Nations people; improve the police services received by First Nations community members; attract and retain suitable persons as police officers; and to concentrate on proactive policing as opposed to reactive policing.



First Nations Chiefs of Police Assoc.

In 1992 Frank had helped establish the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association (FNCPA) and became its first President in January 1993. He held the position for two years and was Vice-President for another two. The other founding members of the FNCPA were the Akwesasne Mohawk Police, Siksika Law Enforcement, Louis Bull Police Department, Six Nations Police, Blood Tribe Police, Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service, and Eskasoni Police Department.

The purpose of the FNCPA is to serve First Nations police services and First Nations territories across Canada by facilitating the highest level of professionalism and accountability, in a manner that reflects the unique cultures, constitutional status, social circumstances, traditions and aspirations of First Nations.

The FNCPA received formal recognition from the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) and was also recognized by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP). The FNCPA now has representation on the CACP Board of Directors and continues to participate on the Aboriginal Policing Directorate Coordination Committee. This liaison committee has formulated a solid working relationship with members of Public Safety Canada to explore ways and means for improving First Nations Policing across Canada.

Unfortunately, in November of 1993, the DOTC Police ceased operations due to a lack of funding commitment from the Province of Manitoba. At the time funding was done on a four-month term basis, which made it almost impossible to plan if you continually had to worry about funding.

Dakota Ojibway Police Service

Tripartite negotiations reconvened in 1994 and on May 19, 1994 the DOTC Council of Chiefs and representatives from both levels of Government and the RCMP were able to secure an Interim Policing Service Agreement which saw the restoration of joint policing services to seven of the DOTC First Nation communities. By December 1994 a long-term



Tripartite Agreement was finalized and on February 1, 1995, the new Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS) resumed full-time policing services to six DOTC First Nation communities: Birdtail Sioux First Nation, Dakota Plains Wahpeton Nation, Long Plain First Nation, Canupawakpa Dakota Nation, Roseau River Anishinaabe First Nation, and Sioux Valley Dakota Nation.

Frank continued as Chief and in 1999 he entered into negotiations with the Brandon Police Service to provide recruit training to DOPS members. The first class of nine recruits graduated from the Brandon Police Academy in 2001. He also negotiated with the Canadian Police College to send his members for advanced training in subjects such as advanced investigations and forensics.

Retirement

In 2003 Frank retired from DOPS at the age of 60, although he continued to work in the justice system

as a “court communicator” for the DOTC Justice Committee and as a member of the National Parole Board. At the time he retired DOPS patrolled six Manitoba First Nations communities – Sioux Valley-Dakota, Birdtail-Sioux, Canupawakpa, Roseau River, Sandy Bay and Dakota-Tipi. The force was approved for a total of 26 officers, responsible for policing 7,500 residents. They were backed by a staff of 10 support personnel and had established an auxiliary constable, summer student and ride-along programs.

On June 1, 2018 DOPS was renamed the First Nations Police Service (FNPS). It is one of the longest operating First Nation police services in Canada. The FNPS is currently authorized for thirty-six (36) officers employed across six First Nations communities, one Criminal Investigator, one Crime Prevention School Resource Officer, and two Administrative Officers.

Although Frank was the first Indigenous officer hired by the Winnipeg Police, a founding member and the first Chief of Police of the DOTC/DOPS police department, and a founding member and inaugural President of the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association, he was never recognized for his police and community service.

Although a few years late I set out to correct this oversight and on November 21, 2019, Frank was recognized in front of his family and peers by Winnipeg Police Chief Danny Smyth and Attorney



General Cliff Cullen with the Manitoba Law Enforcement Award for Excellence.

Frank still lives in Sioux Valley where he enjoys time with his family and horses.



DOTC Police patch, DOPS patch, and First Nations Chiefs of Police Association original logo

By John Burchill, Vice President

EAGLE STAFF

History comes alive when someone is able to read about the past, visit the places, or examine the artifacts or images, from another time. For this reason, it is vital to record the present so that future generations can understand our cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic legacies. As Pope John Paul II so eloquently stated, “the future starts today, not tomorrow.”

With this in mind I wanted to highlight the presentation of the Eagle Staff to the Winnipeg Police Service at the Manito Ahbee Festival’s Pow Wow on May 19, 2019.

An Eagle Staff is a symbol of an Indigenous nation’s identity and principles. Each Eagle Staff is one-of-a-kind to the people who created it, to the people to whom it is given, and to the time and place where it was made. It is a sacred symbol that is held in high esteem and used for ceremonial purposes.

The Manito Ahbee Festival and Pow Wow is one of the largest gatherings of its kind with Indigenous peoples from all over North America travelling to Winnipeg to celebrate Indigenous culture and heritage.

This year the Winnipeg Police Service joined in the celebration and participated in a Transference Ceremony. Chief Danny Smyth was honoured and humbled to accept the Eagle Staff from Regional Chief Kevin Hart who was accompanied by Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) Grand Chief Garrison Settee and Long Plain First Nations Chief Dennis Meeches.

Elder Joseph Meconse began the process of gifting the Eagle Staff to the Winnipeg Police in 2018, reaching out to Chief Danny Smyth and members of the Service’s Indigenous Partnership Section to honour and protect present and future members



of the Service and those that have been killed, injured or passed. The Eagle Staff reflects the respect the Indigenous community has for the hard work and caring members of the Service provide to the community, and at the same time honours the Indigenous community the police are sworn to protect.

The journey that led to presentation and Transference Ceremony began long ago with the passing of tobacco and consultation and guidance from many Elders representative of many First Nations communities. This included:

1. Chief Orville Looking Horse a spiritual leader from the Sioux Tribe in South Dakota.
2. Elder Joseph Meconse of the Sayisi Dene First Nation and a past Canadian Forces Veteran and Indigenous Veterans Association member. (He passed on earlier this year).
3. Elder Mike Calder the Director of Indigenous Services at the Behavioral Health Foundation. A Winnipeg based Elder who has provided guidance and teachings to the Winnipeg Police Service for many years.
4. Elder Lisa Meeches, of the Long Plain Ojibway Nation residing in Winnipeg; an Order of Manitoba recipient and film producer.
5. Elder Eric Robinson of the Cree Nation and former member of the Manitoba Legislature from 1999-2016.

The Eagle Staff was created by members of the Blackfoot Confederacy who are renowned for their artisan work throughout North America. The symbolism incorporated within the Eagle Staff is stunning and multidimensional.



The staff is made of Lodgepole Pine which was harvested in the Rocky Mountains. It is wrapped in Otter fur. The panels used on the Eagle Staff are from the same material used in our Uniform Tunics. The panel within the crook of the staff bears the crest of the Winnipeg Police Service. The lower panel includes three yellow and three red hoof prints symbolic of warriors “on the right path”.

There are thirteen Eagle feathers that adorn the panel of the staff. They are black tipped golden eagle feathers and are highly valued. Each feather is dressed with Ermine fur. Thirteen represents the thirteen moons, as well as the thirteen provinces and territories that comprise Canada, and the thirteen municipalities that amalgamated to form the City of Winnipeg.

There is also a red and a yellow black tipped Eagle feather attached to the crook of the Eagle Staff. The yellow feather honours those members who have died or been injured in the line of duty. The red feather honours members of the Service who have passed on before us.

The Eagle Staff is also adorned with several bells to let the spirits know that our Staff is here with the Winnipeg Police Service and announces our Eagle Staff to the spirits at Grand Entries and Ceremonies. At the base of the Eagle Staff is a red medicine tie containing the four sacred medicines to protect our Staff and keep its spirit healthy.



The Eagle Staff was included in the Grand Entry and Eagle Feather Ceremony for the first sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada outside of Ottawa on September 26, 2019, when they heard two cases at the Winnipeg court house.

On October 11, 2019, the Eagle Staff was introduced into the graduation ceremony for Recruit Class #162 at the Winnipeg Convention Centre. It marked the first significant change to the ceremony since 1999 when the Winnipeg Police Colours were

introduced during the graduation of Recruit Class #128. That ceremony also took place at the Winnipeg Convention Centre.

The Colours, which represent the eight Winnipeg Police Service members who have fallen in the line of duty, were originally presented to the Winnipeg Police Service on Feb. 19, 1999, by Lieutenant Governor Yvon Dumont, the Queen's representative in Manitoba.

On both occasions the graduating class marched on the parade square accompanied the Winnipeg Police Pipe Band, a custom that had been carried over from the British system upon which the Service was founded. Including the Eagle Staff recognizes and pays tribute to the Indigenous community which lived, and lives, in the area we call Winnipeg today and who work within the ranks of the Winnipeg Police Service. By incorporating Indigenous ceremony into our police customs as members of Treaty One Territory, we add the traditions of our community protectors.



Eagle Staff Ceremony (2002)

This was not the first Eagle Staff to be carried by a member of the Winnipeg Police. On September 20, 2002, a simple ceremony took place at the St. Norbert Foundation where an Eagle Staff completed and assembled by Constable Ken Anderson under the direction of elders Art Shofly and Luke Arcquette, was blessed.

This function was attended by aboriginal elders, leaders from the community and members of the Winnipeg Police Service including Chief Jack Ewatski. While this was an important step toward building a stronger relationship with the Aboriginal community it was not an Eagle Staff created for and transferred to the Service by the Indigenous community.



DON'T THEY HAVE COWBOYS FOR THIS?

By John Burchill, Vice President

In response to the release of the Winnipeg Police Service's Annual Statistical Report on July 22, 2019, Mayor Brian Bowman addressed the increasing demand on police services and resources, stating "police are often called to respond to non-core policing activities. Our police service and those who are sworn officers are the only ones that can legally enforce our laws, but unfortunately, extensive and expensive police resources continue to be used for non-core policing activities."

I was curious what 'core policing services' are? They are not defined in the *Police Services Act of Manitoba* or the *City of Winnipeg Police Regulations*. However, both these pieces of legislation define the primary objectives and duties of the Winnipeg Police, which are to ensure:

- a. the safety of the lives and the property of citizens,
- b. the preservation of peace and good order,
- c. the prevention of crime,
- d. the detection of offenders, and
- e. the enforcement of the law.

If you canvass the average person, they would probably come up with c., d. and e on their own. However, the core activities that fall within a. and b. are more elusive. Yet it is those activities that account for the greatest bulk of police work.

When I was (much) younger there was an unbridled group of horses galloping down Kings Drive in Fort Richmond. I went to a nearby house and called 999 (as the number was at the time in Fort Garry). As a kid, it never crossed my mind that I would call anyone else. Was it a core police responsibility to corral some horses to preserve order or protect the lives and property of the citizens of Winnipeg? Probably.

As I write this, Winnipeg Police members responded to a report of two horses wandering loose in traffic on Plessis Road near St. Boniface Road. Two officers, who are familiar with horses, were able to calm the horses long enough to put ropes around their necks so they could be guided off Plessis Road and returned to their owners.

In 2019 there were 625 animal calls reported to the Winnipeg Police. Not many overall, but they include



animals running at large (mostly dogs that had got away from their owners), some wild animals that wandered into the City like bears, others involved animals that had been hit by cars (some wild, some domestic), and a couple dealt with cases of animal abuse.

This is nothing new. Looking back at the Museum's photo collection I found some pre-amalgamation pictures of Winnipeg Police officers roping cattle that had escaped from the Stock Yards or when a truck over turned. It seems not much has changed over the past 50 years.

As one of the only 24 hour a day publicly available services, police officers respond to a great many types of calls. Most people wouldn't call roping cattle or corralling some horses a core police duty, until of course it is.



It's usually a two-footed individual that Winnipeg police department seeks, but this policeman appears to be holding his own against an escapee near the fork of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. A half-hour chase started at 12:10 p.m., Tuesday when a truck transporting eight steers from Fisher Branch, Man., to the St. Boniface stockyards stopped too quickly at a stop sign at River Avenue and Main Street. Two steers were thrown out of the truck. Truck driver Emile Smith of Winnipeg was reported very happy when police and a stockyards worker teamed to corral the animals. One of the steers swam part way across the river. But, to the amazement of many, he turned and came back to shore.

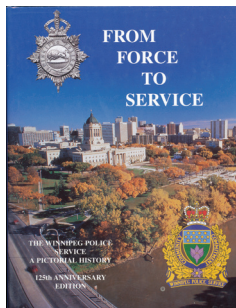
Winnipeg Police Department

THE 2019 SANTA CLAUS PARADE



Cook Book Proceeds Donated to the Museum!

The Winnipeg Police Museum would like to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to Patti Petrie and Lori Pardini who created and marketed the Winnipeg Police Associations “Now We’re Cooking” cookbook with the proceeds being donated to the Museum. Knowing that everyone usually has much loved recipes, the duo solicited Winnipeg Police employees for their favourite home cooked creations. Received submissions were categorized, formatted and assembled into an easy to read and follow along limited edition cook book. The finalized books were advertised for sale with a great response being received from the Winnipeg Police Family! Patti and Lori then donated their proceeds to the Police Museum which will greatly assist our artifact restoration and maintenance efforts! Thank you again Patti and Lori! If any cookbooks are left, they may be available at the Museum’s gift shop!

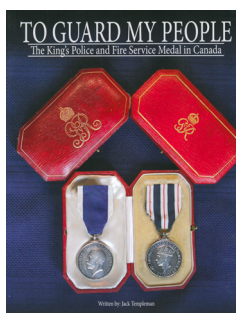


From Force to Service

*A Pictorial History of the Winnipeg Police Department (1874 - 1999)
125th Anniversary Edition*

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.

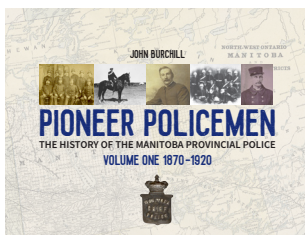


To Guard My People

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 Volume 1 (1870 to 1932)

John Burchill

2020. Formed in 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.

Museum

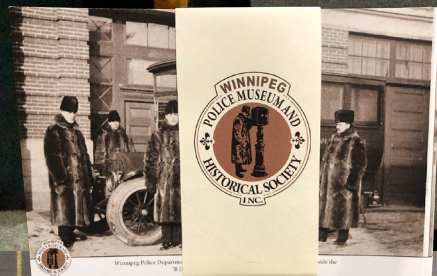
GIFT SHOP

Badges



Key Lanyards

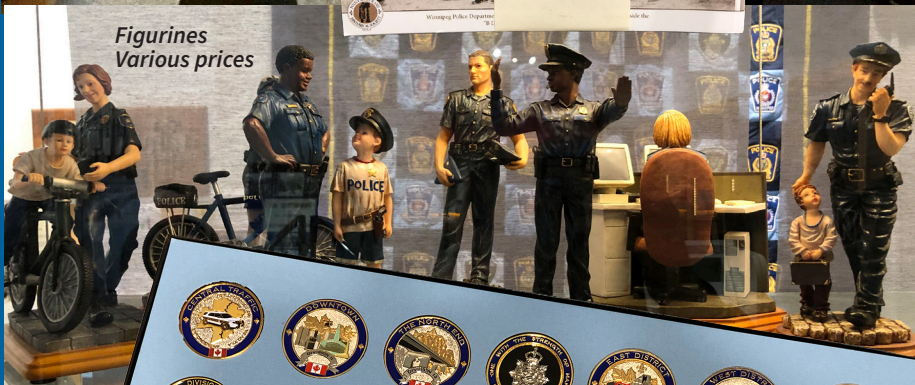
Postcards



Sweatshirts



Figurines
Various prices



Coins

Cell Phone Poppers



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!

Stories, Memorabilia or Pictures

If anyone has interesting stories, memorabilia or pictures of our members (past or present) they would like to share please send them to John Burchill or the Museum Curator.



The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund (C.W.C.F.)

PLEDGE FORM

Name		Employee ID	
Department			
Work Address		Phone No.	

DONATION REQUEST

I authorize the City of Winnipeg Payroll Branch to deduct the below listed bi-weekly charitable donation(s) on behalf of the City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund. MY TOTAL PLEDGE/DONATION is to be distributed to the charity(ies) listed below.

***** IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ *****

Please be sure to include the **TOTAL** bi-weekly amount you wish to be deducted from your pay cheque. The total bi-weekly amount must include **ALL** CURRENT and NEW donations (include the amount you are currently donating bi-weekly, PLUS any changes you are making on this form)

PLEASE CHOOSE THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS & SPECIFY BELOW:

New Donor Add Charity Remove Charity Increase Donation Decrease Donation

<input type="checkbox"/>	The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund (C.W.C.F.) CC174	\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Winnipeg Police Museum & Historical Society	\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>		\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/>		\$ _____	Bi-Weekly
		\$ _____	TOTAL BI-WEEKLY <small>(INCLUDE CURRENT & NEW DONATIONS)</small>

Comments:

I give the C.W.C.F. permission to release my name to my charity(ies) of choice

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

Please email the signed and dated form to cwcf@winnipeg.ca

or return it to The Winnipeg Civic Employees' Benefits Program
5th Floor - 317 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2H6

ACCEPTED BY CWCF SECRETARY		DATE	
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The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund Retirees Pledge Form

Name: (Please print)		Member ID#: (Not Employee ID)	
Address			
Department at Retirement		Telephone No.	

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

Alzheimer Society of Manitoba
 Canadian Liver Foundation
 CancerCare Manitoba
 Cerebral Palsy (Manitoba)
 Christmas Cheer Board
 Compassionate Friends
 Diabetes Foundation of Manitoba
 Firefighters Burn Fund Inc.
 Habitat for Humanity

Heart & Stroke Foundation
 Jocelyn House
 Kidney Foundation
 L.I.T.E.
 Literacy Works
 Manitoba Lung Association
 Masonic Foundation of Manitoba Inc.
 Movement Centre of Manitoba (2008)
 Osteoporosis Society of Canada

Rehab Centre for Children
 Royal Canadian Legion
 The Salvation Army
 The United Way
 Variety, Children's Charity
 Westland Foundation
 Winnipeg Harvest
 W.I.S.H.

DONATION REQUEST

I authorize the Winnipeg Civic Employees' Benefits Program to deduct the below listed bi-weekly charitable donation(s) on behalf of The City of Winnipeg Charitable Fund from my pension deposit

MY TOTAL PLEDGE/DONATION is to be distributed to the charity(ies) listed below.

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

Signature	Date
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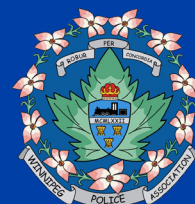
**Please return the completed form to The Winnipeg Civic Employees' Benefits Program
5th Floor - 317 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2H6**

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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. Their co-operation and assistance during the year directly results in the Museum's continued success. We also wish to recognize and thank our other two major funding organizations – The Winnipeg Police Association and the Winnipeg Police Credit Union.



2019 Annual Report
Editor: Rod Hutter
Assistant Editor: John Burchill

*Back cover photo: "Special Police" on the march in downtown Winnipeg, June 10, 1919.
Photo: Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg Strike 61 (N12335)*



WINNIPEG RIOT