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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, 8. 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, 8. 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 (OOPS) 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 OOPS 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 OOPS 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, OOPS patch, and First Nations Chiefs of Police Association original logo

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.

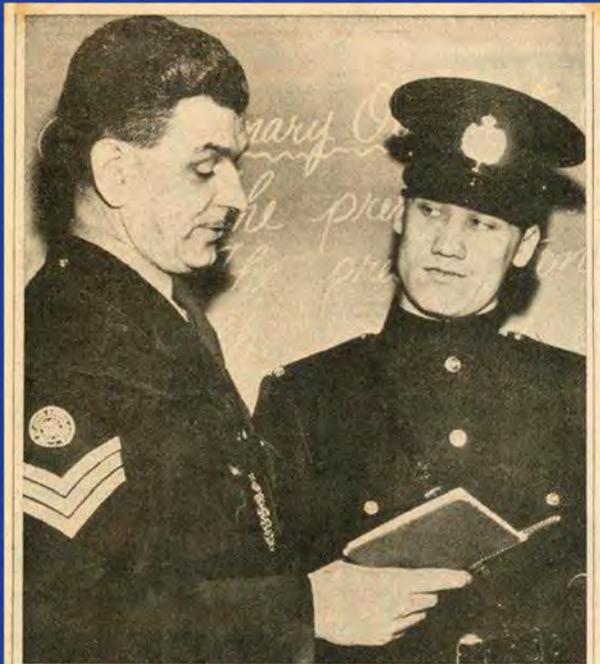
Ken passed away on June 29, 2019 at the age of 104 years, having been retired for just over 50 years which is an exceptional period of time.

Charles Tully

Superintendent Charles TULLY



The Winnipeg Police Museum gratefully receives pictures, articles and historical information from anyone who wishes to provide these types of items as either a donation or a temporary loan for reproduction. In particular, the Museum would like to acknowledge and thank former Superintendent Charles TULLY (retired) for the loan of his scrapbook detailing his illustrious career with the Winnipeg Police Department. The pictures and newspaper articles contained within were carefully scanned and preserved in digital archives held on the Museum Servers. These provide a wealth of historical information for future generations to draw upon.
 (The front and back covers of this 2015 Annual Report also feature pictures from this collection)



Instructor Charles Tully and Rookier Alexander Mortimer Chief's Advice to His Rookies - Be Impartial as the Rain

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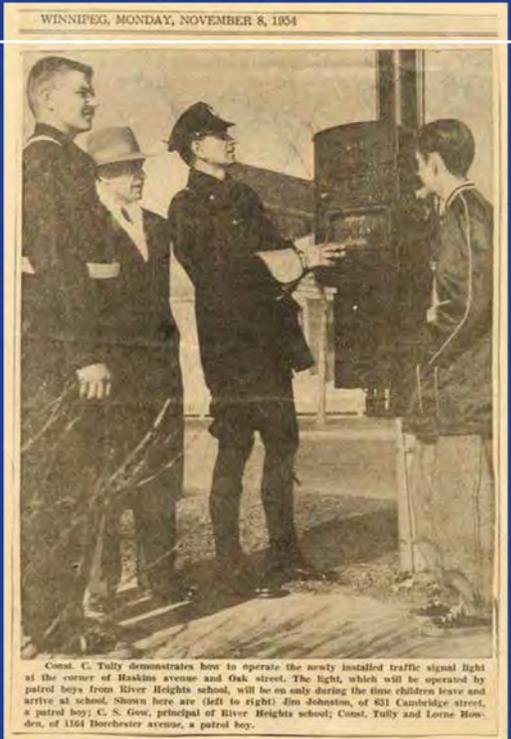
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The policeman you know: Const. Charles Tully stretches to check an unlocked transom on his beat.



Const. C. Tully demonstrates how to operate the newly installed traffic signal light at the corner of Haskins avenue and Oak street. The light, which will be operated by patrol boys from River Heights school, will be on only during the time children leave and arrive at school. Shown here are (left to right) Jim Johnston, of 831 Cambridge street, a patrol boy; C. S. Gow, principal of River Heights school; Const. Tully and Lotne Howden, of 1164 Boerhaave avenue, a patrol boy.



Monica Chertok #1564 Winnipeg's First Black Female Police Officer

*By Monica Chertok, with James Ham and
John Burchill, Vice President, Winnipeg Police Museum*

Monica Chertok (nee Naherny, Stothers) was born in Jamaica, immigrating to Canada at a young age. After attending Murdoch Mackay Collegiate, she joined the Winnipeg Police Service on February 1, 1988. At the age of 20, she became the first black female officer to join the Winnipeg Police.

Monica became interested in law enforcement from watching the original Charlie's Angels TV series that ran from 1976-1981. She found it inspiring and fascinating that these women were smart, beautiful and tough enough to be detectives. She learned from watching the "Angels" that women were just as capable as men at investigating crime and catching the 'bad guys.' Looking back at it now, she finds it amusing that she was so enamoured by the show and how much she got into it. She used to role-play the different lead characters and pretended to be one of them investigating and breaking a case open.



While none of the "Angels" were black [in fact, there wouldn't be a black Angel until the short-lived reboot of the series in 2011 and last year's movie remake], Monica noted that role models come in all colours, shapes and sizes. What she saw in the show were "women" doing something important. Something that as a woman, she could do it too.

Her childhood dream became a reality when she learned that the Winnipeg Police was making it a priority to better reflect the community by hiring more visible minorities. It was time for a change, and she wanted to be part of that change. She gives credit to Wade Williams, a well-known Winnipeg activist who fought for racial equality in the hiring of visible minorities to all levels of government in Manitoba. She knew that with her passion, tenacity, and drive, becoming a police officer was a real possibility. She learned there were no black female officers employed by the Winnipeg Police at the time as she had done her own "investigation." She found out that if she were hired, she would be the first. Applying was both a challenge and an opportunity.

Monica was also a single mother to a one-and-a-half-year-old son. With the support of family and friends, she would make it work. She arranged for a private daycare for her son while she was in recruit class, and at night she juggled parenting and studying. Her best friend Pearlene (who was dating and later married future police chief Devon Clunis) would help her prepare for

exams by quizzing her, and would also shine her police boots to help alleviate just one of the extra duties she faced while studying and looking after her son. Even with the added challenges, Monica successfully graduated from the Winnipeg Police Academy on September 16, 1988.

Monica's first assignment was in Division 11, Winnipeg's downtown division, as a foot patrol officer before moving into a regular patrol car. Following her tenure downtown, she was transferred to another busy district, followed by a term within the new community policing model, where she could focus on longer-term causes of crime, including the unintended consequences of poverty, addiction, homelessness and mental health.

After community policing, Monica joined the Community Relations Unit, where she became a school resource officer, responsible for 52 schools. She also served as one of the Service's diversity officers, where she represented the Service at many community events such as recruitment symposiums and outreach forums.

Monica was subsequently promoted to the rank of patrol sergeant, where she was responsible for about 27 subordinate police constables and civilian support staff. The Winnipeg Police Executive, impressed with her organizational skills, transferred her to Organizational Development and Support (ODS), the Service's policy and planning division. There she was charged with completing the Service's effort to become re-accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

"I enjoyed my time in ODS," she says. "I remember when the posting was published for the position of Accreditation Manager and Audit Supervisor (accreditation status is conferred to deserving agencies by CALEA), I looked at it for about a second and deleted it. However, it was my good friend Devon, who contacted me and told me I should apply for the position. He told me working in ODS would give me a wonderful birds-eye view of the entire Service, which would be very helpful for me in understanding how the Service operated".

Having a good grasp and knowledge of the Service would put Monica in a better position to compete for further promotions. So she took Devon's advice and applied for the post. After a number of interviews, she was the successful candidate. During this assignment, she learned how to write routine and general orders with a clear understanding for the readers. It was, she says, *"a challenging position because the job was, in essence, one where the manager 'policed the police' by ensuring the Service complied with the policing standards set by CALEA."* No police member ever wanted to hear from her she says, *"because if I was calling, that meant I was asking for them to do something or provide documents proving their division was complying with CALEA standards."* She loved the job with all its challenges. *"I am proud that our team worked to ensure we achieved re-accreditation with one of the smoothest 're-accredits' since the Service earned initial accreditation."*

In 2008, after completing 20-years of service with the Winnipeg Police, Monica was awarded the Police Exemplary Service Medal by the Governor General of Canada. The award, created in 1983, recognizes police officers who have served in an exemplary manner, characterized by good conduct, industry and efficiency.

After the successful re-accreditation of the Service, Monica transferred to the Public Information Office. There, she served as a *public information officer* (PIO). In that role, she represented the Service to the public, liaising with all the major media outlets, from print to radio to television. She remained in this position until her retirement in May 2013.

Today Monica resides in Satellite Beach, Florida, with her husband Alan, a retired police officer. Alan worked for 11 law enforcement agencies, in all the ranks from patrol officer to chief. After retirement, Alan worked as a law enforcement consultant in the U.S., Central America, the Caribbean Basin and Africa. Outside law enforcement, he practiced law and served in the U.S. Navy Reserve for some 26 years, retiring from there as well.

Monica and Alan jointly consult with U.S. police agencies by writing promotion examinations for officers. She also works as a licensed Florida Realtor® and holds an associates' degree in public relations.

While she enjoys living in Florida, she misses all the fantastic friendships she made while growing up and living in Winnipeg. She tries to return as often as possible.

MARHTA LOOK

Police Woman #567

Written & researched by John Burchill
January 16, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum



Martha Look, c 1964. Winnipeg Police.

On August 12, 1968, the Winnipeg Police Juvenile Branch came into existence within the Detective Division. It was staffed by ten men and four women police officers, overseen by a Sergeant of Detectives.

The “*the primary responsibility of this Branch [was] to assist the officers of the Force in the processing and handling of juveniles*”. It would be the central location for all information regarding juvenile offenders, street gangs, or youth suspected of delinquency, with a focus on prevention and intervention rather than prosecution. The objective of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* at the time was to rehabilitate and reform – not to punish.¹

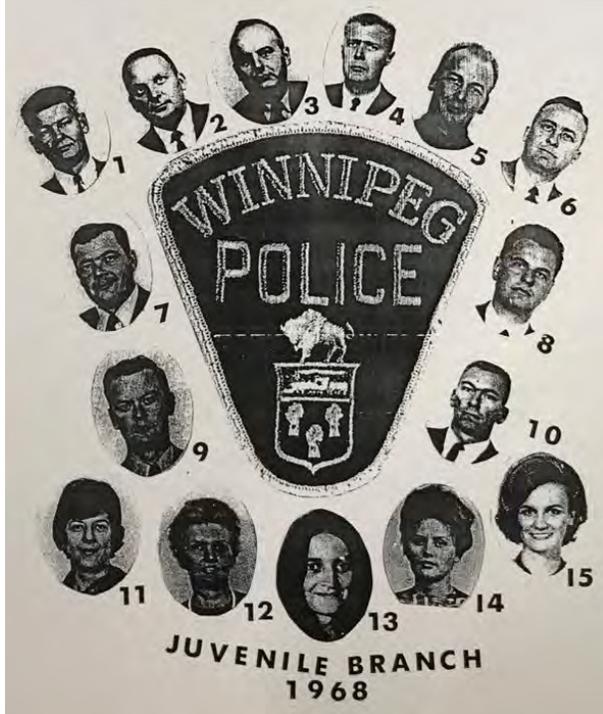
Young people who broke the law were “delinquents,” not criminals. They were viewed as victims of poverty, abuse, and neglect. Their parents had failed to raise them well, it was reasoned, so the state assumed custody of the child.

One of the first policewomen appointed into the Juvenile Branch was Martha Look. The others were Doreen Schur and Susan Irvine. The fourth was Lucienne Gelinias, who had been a policewoman since 1960 assigned to the Morality Branch.

Martha was originally hired on November 2, 1964, as a 999 Emergency Switchboard Operator. While she desired to be a police officer, there were only four positions for policewomen on the force at the time (all assigned to the Morality Branch). The detective who had done Martha’s background investigation was Detective Joseph Tronrud who would later be assigned to oversee the Juvenile Branch when it was created.

When Tronrud recommended Martha for employment, he noted that she had an excellent work ethic. She was punctual, straightforward, carried herself well, was fluent in German and had a good command of the English language. His interview with Martha likely stuck with Tronrud four years later when he was looking for suitable female candidates for the new Juvenile Branch.

¹ The Youth Criminal Justice Act is the law that governs Canada’s youth justice system today. During the past 110 years there have been three youth justice statutes: the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (1908-1984), the *Young Offenders Act* (1984-2003), and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (2003-present).



First Juvenile Branch, August 1968. Martha is “12”.

Interestingly the minimum/maximum age for hiring policewomen in 1968 was 25/35. It was changed in August that year to 21/31, same as for the men. The change allowed the department to hire 21-year old Susan Irvine. However, in theory, it should have excluded Martha if she had not already been an employee as she was 36-years old at the time of her “promotion” to policewoman – making her the oldest recruit at the time!!

After two weeks training, the Juvenile Branch commenced operations on August 26, 1968. Martha was assigned to work with Ron Houston looking after the “South Winnipeg” district, which at the time before amalgamation was bounded by the Assiniboine River to the North, the Red River to the East, Edgeland Blvd to the West and Wilks/Rosemount/Merriam to the South. ²

As police recruit classes were not held until there were a sufficient number of new constables, Martha did not attend recruit class until January 6, 1969. She graduated from Recruit Class #70 on April 11, 1969, along with Doreen Schur and Carol Durward (who replaced Susan Irvine). Lucienne Gelinias had previously gone to recruit class in 1960.



Recruit Class #70. Graduation April 11, 1969. Martha highlighted. Courtesy Doreen Schur.

² While Houston was Martha’s regular partner, she was not assigned to work with him on the night of June 26, 1970, when Houston was stabbed to death by Thomas Shand during a stake-out with John DeGroot, also of the Juvenile Branch.

That Martha was hired as a Switchboard Operator at 32 years of age and appointed a policewoman at 36 is a testament to the resilience and straightforward attitude she exhibited throughout her life and in her interview with Joseph Tronrud.

Martha was born in Płońsk, Poland, in 1932, about 60 kilometres northwest of Warsaw. Under German occupation, the town was annexed directly to Nazi Germany and was renamed Plöhnen after the German invasion in September 1939. The name reverted back to Płońsk after the end of World War II. Płońsk was also the name of the surrounding county that included the villages of Jeziorna, Błędowo, Pomocnia and others that were populated by several generations of the Look clan, including the birthplace of her father Edward and her mother Helena (nee Stöck), as well as her grandparents.

The Germans established and operated a court prison in the town. In 1940, the occupiers expelled around 1,000 Poles, whose houses and workshops were then handed over to German colonists as part of the *Lebensraum* policy.³ In September 1940, Jews from the town and the surrounding areas were imprisoned in a ghetto. In total, 12,000 Jews were prisoners of the ghetto and from October 1942, they were sent to the Auschwitz extermination camp. Between 1940 and 1944, about 50,000 Poles were forcibly removed from annexed territories. This policy also included those members of the population that contained "Germanic blood" but who had been "Polonized". Often these individuals were sent to Germany as labourers and subject to conscription into the Germany army.



Origin of German colonisers in annexed Polish territories. Wikipedia Commons.

³ The Nazis supported territorial expansionism to gain *Lebensraum* ("living space") as being a law of nature for all healthy and vigorous peoples of superior races to displace people of inferior races; especially if the people of a superior race were facing overpopulation in their given territories. The German Nazi Party claimed that Germany inevitably needed to territorially expand because it was facing an overpopulation crisis within its boundaries. Thus expansion was justified as an inevitable necessity for Germany to pursue in order to deal with overpopulation.

After Poland was overrun by the Nazi's Martha's family moved to Germany and resided in the general area of Hanover, moving around as the war disrupted their lives. She did not see her father, who served as a medic or "first aid man" for the German army, for several years during the war. At the age of eight she had to go out on the street in Germany to look for food during the war.

After the war was over, and two weeks before her 16th birthday, Martha obtained a Visa to leave Germany for Canada. She departed from the port city of Bremen, Germany, with her family (including her younger sister Beatrice) onboard the S.S. Beaverbrae. She landed at Quebec on August 18, 1948, and traveled straight to Winnipeg for resettlement. Her father gained employment as a carpenter in construction and, from 1948 to 1952, Martha worked in the Lynbook sewing factory at 290 McDermot Avenue.

While working in the sewing factory Martha went to Daniel McIntyre Collegiate to learn English. She was one of twenty students to graduate with a level 9 diploma in English in June 1951. Shortly after she took a job as a clerk at the F.W. Woolworth Co. department store and then an office position at Christie Brown and Company before joining Hudson Bay House in 1961. During that time she also took classes in Public Speaking at Kelvin High School.

After putting in 16-years of work, Martha was granted her Canadian Citizenship on September 23, 1964. It was obviously something she had been waiting for – as immediately after the ceremony she walked into the recruiting offices of the Winnipeg Police with her citizenship document in hand and applied for a position as either a 999 Operator or as a policewoman.

From November 10 to December 1, 1974, Martha traveled to Edinburgh, Scotland, for the Centennial Celebrations of the Winnipeg Police Department. There she had the privilege of meeting with the Royal Family.



Martha meets with Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother to Queen Elizabeth II and wife of King George VI, in 1974. Courtesy Cst. Julie Zayac (retired).



On December 11, 1978, Martha was transferred from the Juvenile Branch to uniform duties in District 5 (St. Boniface/St. Vital). She received one commendation from the Chief of Police for arresting two youths suspected of breaking into homes on September 11, 1980, while she was off duty. She was also the recipient of the Governor General of Canada's Police Exemplary Service medal, awarded on September 23, 1986.

After several years of battling cancer Martha was placed on Supernumary duties in 1988 and retired to pension with just over 25 years of service to the citizens of Winnipeg on January 27, 1990. She died in White Rock, B.C. on July 4, 2009.

In speaking with John DeGroot and Graham Stewart, two of the first policemen assigned to the Juvenile Branch in 1968, Martha was a good partner, very precise and worked well with people and children in particular. However, I gleaned the most insight into Martha from Beverly Campbell (nee Zylich), who worked with Martha in the Juvenile Division from 1971 until 1975. *"As the rookie", Beverly tells me "I enjoyed working with Martha because she was a thorough teacher, giving me standards to work by... standards like 'you are an ambassador for the police department' and 'do your best, that's all you can do'. Martha was hardworking and her work was comprehensive"*.

Exemplary Service Medal

Beverly continued, *"Martha was very outgoing and made many acquaintances. She would introduce me not only to other police officers but to many lawyers, judges, city officials and businesspeople. She made a lasting impression on me for years to come by instilling values and solid approaches to life. I not only worked with but socialized with Martha, and, although I had a lot of exposure to her, Martha was still a private person."*

While Martha spoke very little of her time during the war, she did tell Beverly that, being the older sibling, she had to find food for her family at the age of 8 on the streets of Germany, possibly providing her some understanding or insight into her work with children in the Juvenile Branch.

Late in life Martha married Walter Welychka, a former member of the RCMP who had been posted in several Canadian locations and retired to White Rock, B.C. Walter died in 2003. They had no children together.

I would like to recognize the kind and generous bequest on behalf of Martha Look to the Winnipeg Police Museum by the estate of her sister Beatrice Spitznagel.

LEST WE FORGET THE MURDER OF EDWIN L. PEARSE

Researched and written by Detective Sergeant John Burchill

Edwin PEARSE was born in Devonshire, England, in 1885. At the age of 28, PEARSE immigrated to Canada as a farmer and settled in the Municipality of Assiniboia where he set up residence with his wife Kate at 454 Rutland Road.



Edwin Pearse

In 1915, just after the outbreak of the First World War, PEARSE enlisted with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles but, due to his age at the time (30), he was passed over for active service in favour of the 18-24-year-olds and placed into the Militia as a reservist. On April 22, 1916, after volunteers started to dry up, PEARSE was taken on as Private Edwin PEARSE #875426 with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, 184th Battalion, under the charge of Lt. Col. W. H. SHARPE. On October 31, 1916, the 184th Battalion was sent overseas to Britain, disbanded, and the officers were divided up amongst the other serving battalions as they were required. On December 1, 1916, PEARSE was transferred to the 8th Battalion, sent to France, and fought in two of the bloodiest battles of the First World War - Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele. Twenty thousand Canadians died in these battles and over sixty thousand Canadians would die before the war ended on November 11th, 1918. To remember the signing of the Armistice and to honour those who died in the "the War to end all wars" November 11 was set aside as an annual national and international day of remembrance.

After the War, PEARSE returned home to 454 Rutland Road and became a fireman with the Municipality of Assiniboia. PEARSE remained with the Fire Department until 1921 when he joined the St. James Police Department under chief Constable WG AITKEN. (The old St. James Police station is still standing on the corner of Berry St. and Portage Avenue and is presently being used as a fire hall). He worked for the Police Department until 1930 when he left to become a guard with the Provincial Government. PEARSE worked for the Provincial Government as a guard at Headingley Gaol. He worked at Headingley for six months and was then transferred to the Vaughan St. Detention Home for Juvenile Delinquents located at 444 York Avenue in Winnipeg. He was not known to overstep his authority or become violent with the inmates. It was about this time that PEARSE and Kate moved to a new house at 237 Hampton Street in St. James. It was also around this time that PEARSE was diagnosed as having arteriosclerosis, or hardening of his artery walls.

On Thursday, November 11, 1943, PEARSE started his shift at the Detention Home. He was working evenings by himself, as was the policy at the time, and was guarding five youths who were awaiting trial in Juvenile Court. Three of the five youths were: (1) Leslie William YOUNG, 17 years old, by far the biggest of the five boys, was awaiting trial on six counts of break, enter and theft, (2) George Daniel JANSSENS, 15 years old, was awaiting trial for the theft of a bicycle the day before in St. Boniface; and (3) Lewis Glenny MCNEIL, 14 years old, was also awaiting trial on six counts of break, enter and theft. The other two were a 14-year-old and an 11-year-old. The youths were kept in a detention 'dormitory' on the main floor of the Detention Home. The dormitory was 12 feet square and held six beds. All five youths were kept in one dormitory. At night the rules were simple: lights out at 7:30 p.m. and no talking after lights out. The punishments for breaking the rules in the Home were clearly laid out and were used at the discretion of the guard; no food, no mattress, or a strap across the hands.



Vaughan Street Detention Home

Leslie YOUNG did not like the rules at the Home and told the other boys in the cell that they should try and escape. They worked out a plan whereby one of the boys would keep a shoe by placing it underneath his nightgown after they had changed. They would then surprise the guard, hit him over the head with the steel heel of the shoe to knock him out, tie him up and escape from the Home. They planned to catch a train to Kenora where YOUNG had some friends who could help them out. One of the boys did not like the idea and told PEARSE of YOUNG's plan to escape from the Home. PEARSE informed the Superintendent of the Home, Ronald JENNER, of Young's plans, but JENNER indicated to PEARSE that YOUNG had been a model prisoner and that he saw no reason to place him in confinement or segregate him from the other youths.

At about 7:35 p.m. on Thursday, November 11, 1943, after the lights in the dormitory had gone out, Leslie YOUNG and Lewis MCNEIL started to talk and laugh very loudly. PEARSE went to the dormitory and told them to be quiet or they would lose their mattresses. The two boys were quiet for a while and then they started to laugh and yell again to try and get PEARSE angry. PEARSE returned to the dormitory and told YOUNG and MCNEIL to remove their mattresses from the room. Both YOUNG and MCNEIL were removing their mattresses from the cell when MCNEIL started to insult PEARSE. PEARSE raised his hand as if to strike MCNEIL so YOUNG stepped in, punched PEARSE full in the face, and shattered his nose. PEARSE started to fight back so YOUNG punched him in the face several more times before MCNEIL stepped into the fight. During the fight, PEARSE received lacerations to his chin and the left side of his head, bruises to his forehead, cheeks and eyebrows, and sustained bleeding to the tissues under both of his eyes. Less than two minutes later YOUNG had PEARSE on the floor with his arms around his throat telling him to, "be quiet or I'll kill you", Young held him that way until he lost consciousness. MCNEIL grabbed the guard keys from PEARSE's pocket and with the help of George JANSSENS they ran to the basement and picked up their clothes.

They changed out of their Detention Home nightgowns and then all three of them escaped from the building onto York Avenue.

The other 14-year-old youth that had not participated in the fight ran from the dormitory after YOUNG, MCNEIL and JANSSENS had left and tried to contact the police, but was unsuccessful. The youth then ran to the trustee's room where he informed George LLOYD and Christian STEERTZ, who had not heard the fight because they had been listening to Bing Crosby on the radio, that PEARSE had just been assaulted by the three other prisoners. LLOYD called police and Constables L. ELFINSON and R.M. BURNS of the Winnipeg Police Department attended and found PEARSE dead on the floor of the dormitory, his face covered in blood. An autopsy performed later by Dr. O.C. Trainer at the Misericordia Hospital found that the cause of PEARSE's death was a cerebral hemorrhage due to the rupture of the cerebral artery. He concluded that the rupture was precipitated because of high blood pressure incidental to the struggle and the excitement of the physical attack and that his arteriosclerosis was a contributing factor to the rupture of the artery.

After they escaped from the Detention Home the youths ran across Memorial Blvd. And attempted to get into the University of Manitoba (situated where Memorial Park is now). The doors were all locked so the youths ran across Broadway. At the rear of 306 Broadway, MCNEIL discarded a handkerchief used to clean the blood off of himself. They cut through the legislative grounds (where JANSSENS threw away PEARSE's key chain), ran down to the Assiniboine River, followed the river bank to the CNR Yards and then walked down the tracks to Portage Avenue East, where they stole a truck from the rear of the Codville Co. Ltd. They drove the truck to the Salter Street Bridge, abandoned it and walked to YOUNG's apartment at 120 Juno Street where he picked up some money. The three boys then walked to Sherbrook Street and then to Portage Avenue where they caught a streetcar to Main Street At Portage Avenue and Main Street, MCNEIL and JANSSENS got off the streetcar, walked over the Provencher Bridge and went to 259 Provencher Avenue where JANSSENS had been renting the attic room for a few weeks. YOUNG continued on the streetcar to the Rupert Street Police station and turned himself into Station Duty Officer, W.J. GRAHAM at 11:07 p.m. YOUNG was subsequently turned over to Detectives W. H. OWENS and A.E. PRICE of the Winnipeg Police Department. YOUNG indicated he had no idea that PEARSE was dead and he gave a voluntary statement regarding the incident. At the time of his arrest, YOUNG's hands and arms were still covered in PEARSE's blood.

At about 10:00 a.m. on November 12, 1943, Chief J.H. BAUDRY of the St. Boniface Police Department received an anonymous phone call indicating that JANSSENS and MCNEIL were walking east on Provencher Avenue towards the East St. Boniface Freight Line. Chief BAUDRY and Cst.s. M. MICHALCHUK and A.R. BRUCE immediately left the St. Boniface station and apprehended the two youths near Thibault Street. Both youths were turned over to the investigating officers, PRICE and OWENS, and a subsequent search found that MCNEIL had blood underneath all of his fingernails while JANSSENS had no blood on him at all. All three youths were charged with murder and returned to the Juvenile Detention Home.

Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the Juvenile Court judge had sole jurisdiction over youths appearing before him. The Act portrayed youths as misguided and in need of aid, encouragement and assistance, but not punishment. However, if the offence before the judge was indictable, and the accused was 14 years old or more, the judge could have the youth's charges transferred to the 'ordinary courts' where he would be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code. The punishments for any offence under the Juvenile Delinquents Act ranged from (a) an indefinite adjournment, or remanded 'sine die', (b) a fine not exceeding \$25.00, (c) placement into the custody of their parents, a foster home, or the care of a Children's Aid Society, or (d) commitment to an industrial school. Under no circumstances could the youth be sentenced or incarcerated in any penitentiary, jail, or police station where adults were imprisoned unless the youth had been sentenced by the 'ordinary courts'. On Saturday, November 13, 1943, Juvenile Court Judge F.A.E. HAMILTON transferred the three youth's charges to the Police Courts after an application was made by Winnipeg Police Chief George SMITH to have the charges transferred. An appeal was launched on the grounds that Judge HAMILTON did not have the jurisdiction to transfer the charges but that appeal was quashed by Justice DYSART on November 23, 1943, on the grounds that it afforded the youths the protection of a jury while protecting the interests of the community. The youths now faced a sentence of death or life in prison if convicted of murdering Edwin PEARSE.

On Monday, May 8, 1944, George JANSSENS appeared in the Court of Kings Bench before a jury and Chief Justice H.A. ROBSON. The trial lasted 3 days and both MCNEIL and YOUNG were called as witnesses by the defence. Both MCNEIL and YOUNG indicated to the court that JANSSENS was not involved in the fight and on Thursday, May 11, 1944, the jury found JANSSENS guilty of escaping custody, but not guilty of murder. Chief Justice ROBSON sentenced JANSSENS to one year at the Portage la Prairie Gaol for First Offenders for escaping custody.

On Wednesday, May 17, 1944, Lewis MCNEIL appeared before Justice DYSART in closed chambers. MCNEIL pled guilty and on Saturday, May 20, 1944, Justice DYSART sentenced MCNEIL to 18 months for manslaughter to the Portage la Prairie Gaol for First Offenders with a 12-month concurrent sentence for escaping custody.

On Friday, May 12, 1944, Leslie YOUNG appeared in Court of Kings Bench before a jury and Chief Justice ROBSON. During the trial, the defence tried to establish that YOUNG attacked PEARSE in order to defend Lewis MCNEIL who was about to be struck by the guard and that he had no intention of escaping. The defence claimed that PEARSE was an overbearing guard, that he provoked the entire incident, and that his death was not due to YOUNG hitting him but to his arteriosclerosis. The trial lasted 7 days and ended on Friday, May 19. The jury found YOUNG guilty of murder and of escaping lawful custody.

Chief Justice ROBSON, when sentencing YOUNG for the murder of PEARSE, used all the wisdom that came with his position and decided that, 'the killing was the result of a "chance-medley" and there was no plan to inflict bodily injury on PEARSE with a view to escape'. Justice ROBSON blamed the circumscribed conditions and

irksome restraint inside the Detention Home as likely to make anyone want to escape. He claimed PEARSE's 'diseased arteries' and that he provoked the attack because his language and attitude to the lads that night exceeded the bounds of discretion. Justice ROBSON felt that the circumstances were of such a nature that they sufficiently deprived YOUNG of the power of self-control and that YOUNG acted on impulse before his passion had time to cool. Justice ROBSON continued, stating that, "In my earnest consideration I come to the conclusion that YOUNG is not incorrigible and that the penitentiary is not the place for him". ROBSON sided with the defence. He did not take into account the fact that YOUNG had planned on escaping from the Detention Home that same morning that he had a juvenile record of violence including pointing a sawed-off shotgun at youths in the area of Teulon, Manitoba, in March 1942. Justice ROBSON sentenced YOUNG to 23 months for murder to be served at the Portage la Prairie Gaol for First Offenders. He also gave YOUNG a 12-month sentence for escaping custody which was to run concurrent with the sentence for murder.

Since Chief Justice ROBSON could not find Leslie YOUNG incorrigible after murdering Edwin PEARSE, the Portage la Prairie Gaol must have made him incorrigible. From April 25, 1944, when he sawed the bars out of his cell window and escaped from the Portage Gaol, until his death in Vancouver on May 8th, 1984, Leslie YOUNG was charged and convicted of 135 more offences.

Edwin PEARSE had answered the call to serve his country during The Great War. He served in two of the worst battles of that war and survived only to die still serving his country and within a few hundred feet of the Cenotaph on a day set aside for remembrance.



The Cenotaph

Sources:

Winnipeg Centennial Library, Micromedia/Periodicals/Circulation, Newspaper Archives.

Winnipeg Police Department Historic Files, Re: Death of Edwin Pearse and Coroners Inquest Report (1943).

Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society records and archives. Re: Edwin Pearse and the St. James Police Department.

Sergeant James G Jewell,
badge #1488 (retired)

one man's story in celebration of Black history month

Over the past decade, many people have come to know James Jewell from his evocative and thought-provoking articles as "The Police Insider". Tackling issues related to crime and law enforcement James was never one to hold back his truth. He called them as he saw them. By the time he hung up his shingle last year, he recorded over 1.3 million views on his site.

James gained his insight into the world of crime and law enforcement from his 26 years of dedication to the citizens of Winnipeg, 18 of which were spent as a detective in Winnipeg's organized crime, major crime and homicide units.



I had the good fortune of working with James for 25 of those years. We worked out of the same building for most of our careers and were promoted at the same time. Getting to know James gave me a deeper appreciation for the life skills he brought to the table that made him such an exceptional detective. I am honoured that he has allowed me to share his families journey with you for Black History month from the American slave trade to the Winnipeg Police Service

**Researched, written and edited by James G Jewell for John Burchill,
Winnipeg Police, Chief of Staff**

"There is a set of peculiarities found in each branch of our family connection. When we combine any two or more characteristics and qualities from the various blood sources, each individual emerges uniquely unto himself." - Theodore Kenneth Jewell (James Uncle - the first Black Mayor of Kapuskasing, Ontario)

Theodore Jewell had a great love, passion and appreciation for his family. It was that passion that fuelled his efforts to document and share the biographical and historical information he discovered during his research into his family's origin.

Theodore learned the family's African connection originated with a man identified as Henry Dangerfield Lawson. (circa 1806 - 1861)

Henry was an escaped slave from Virginia (circa 1840) who travelled north like many escaped slaves who made it to Canada via the underground railway.

Escaping slavery was not an easy undertaking.

Henry was desperately pursued by his master and overseer who became separated as they tracked their runaway slave. When his master caught up to him, he immediately began to whip Henry from high atop his horse. Henry managed to overpower the man, pulled him from his horse and used the object of his oppression to strangle his master to death.

He left the man dead on the roadside and continued his flight to freedom in the north, eventually arriving in Peel County north of Guelph, Ontario.



Ellen Jane Lawson (Jewell)

"Henry Dangerfield Lawson was my 3rd great grandfather," James tells us.

"His son, Henry Dangerfield Lawson Jr. had a daughter, Ellen Jane Lawson, my great grandmother, who was described by my Uncle Theodore as a strong, ill-tempered, steel-spirited black woman."

Ellen suffered many difficulties in her life but had one well-placed friend, the wife of a Professor, who employed her as a domestic servant.

Theodore Jewell writes, "They had a firm, lasting, enriching, meaningful relationship, respect and affection grew between these two entirely different women. One a wealthy, high-born white woman, the other, a black woman, a slave's daughter."

In 1875, brothers William Arthur Jewell and Jonathan James Jewell, sons of a sheep thief, left Liverpool, England to immigrate to Canada, landing in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Jonathan settled in Halifax while brother William travelled by foot and lake ship to York (Toronto) in Ontario.

William had difficulty finding work in York and travelled to Guelph in Wellington County where he subsequently met and married Ellen Jane Lawson.

The couple had four children.



Grandma, Grandpa & Father

William Arthur Jewell died on August 1, 1926, leaving Ellen the onerous task of raising and providing for her four children. She managed to make ends meet by running a boarding house and lunch kitchen.

"For years the boarding house business was good and for years Granny Jewell enjoyed complete independence, some income and carried herself proudly. She was a woman of great spirit, pride and was deeply religious," Theodore Jewell wrote.

Ellen Jane Jewell (Lawson) died on October 7, 1945.

At the time of her death a newspaper article reported, "One of Guelph's leading colored folk, Mrs. Jewell died in her 75th year at her home on 81 Norfolk Street, Sunday morning."

The article reports, "Before the Civil War in the United States, Mrs. Jewell's maternal grandfather, William Still, operated the underground railway between Philadelphia and Canada for the escape of runaway slaves. He belonged to the group of pre-emancipation "free negroes."

The article goes on to share a somewhat muted version of her paternal grandfathers (*Henry Dangerfield Lawson*) harrowing escape from the bondage of slavery.

"One of Ellen Janes's children was my grandfather William Arthur Jewell II. I'm sad to say I never met the man but from all accounts, he was a hardworking, dedicated father and husband," James writes.

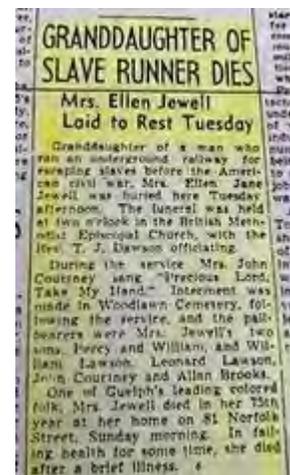
William Arthur Jewell II married Mary Elizabeth Nichol, a German woman who bore him a total of seven (7) children.

"One of those children was my father, William Arthur Jewell III aka "Bill", born on October 22, 1928, in Guelph, Ontario," James informs us.

Bill Jewell followed the path laid before him and continued the tradition of hard work and struggle. He left school with a grade 8 education so he could enter the workforce.

Employment was not always easy to find for uneducated people of colour. One of the few jobs available to men of colour during those days was working on the rail-lines as a Porter.

These were challenging times for Jewell - he was on the road working the Winnipeg to Vancouver route, serving the predominately white passengers who often called him, "*George*," a common name used by Caucasian passengers to the men of colour who served them on the trains.



"It was just the way it was, we didn't have an identity to them, we were servants not worthy of having our own names, they either called us "George or boy", they seemed oblivious to how degrading it was," James recalls his father telling him.

"I remember him telling me how difficult it was being bi-racial, he told me the white community largely rejected him because he was too black, and the black community didn't accept him because he was too white."

(Bill Jewell was known as a fierce defender of members of Winnipeg's north-end Jewish community who faced considerable antisemitism. A National Film Board mini-documentary called "The Jews of Winnipeg" referred to him as a "one-man Jewish defence league in the days of the north end gang fights.")

"My father very much identified with the role of protector; he was famous for standing up for the "little guy." On reflection, it made sense that I ended up in law enforcement," said James.

On July 22, 1955, Bill Jewell married his wife Elizabeth (*Anderson*) and brought five children into the world.

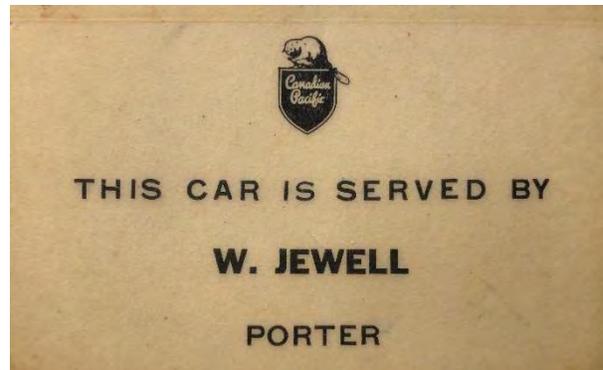
Elizabeth was a lover of all things horses and eventually convinced her husband to purchase a farm in Rosser, Manitoba.

"I didn't become aware of my bi-racial status until we moved out of the City of Winnipeg. The fact we were people of colour was driven home to us by a few less socially evolved people in our new community," James said.

"I didn't care much for school, I never thought I would ever be anything other than a labourer, so I dropped out of high-school during grade 11 with only a complete grade 9," James laments.

Years later, a seed planted by the RCMP during a visit to his high school started to take root.

"The RCMP came to our school and put a bunch of us through the paces. The physical tasks they made us perform were incredibly demanding. They inspired me tremendously - they emphasized discipline, handwork and respect. They made a lasting impression on me."



After working over a decade in physically demanding, labour-intensive jobs, James applied to the Winnipeg Police Service for a Constable position, he was 26 years of age and ready for a career.

"I really didn't have much to offer them at that time, other than maturity and a solid work ethic. I managed to get my GED and took on the mentality that I would double whatever physical standards they required."

"The process took about a year and is easily one of the most difficult tasks I had ever undertaken at that point in my life."

The reward was sweet.

On January 7, 1987, James received a letter from Staff Sergeant K. Porter advising him he'd been selected to begin his career with the Winnipeg Police Service as a member of Class #107.

"When I started with the WPS the organization was dominated by Englishmen, Scotsman and Irishmen. There were very few women or people of colour on the police force."

"Even so, I never had to deal with any significant incidents of racism and I never saw anyone treated poorly because of their race or identity. If I had, I wouldn't hesitate to say so."

"The diversification of the WPS had an enormous positive cultural impact on the organization. The efforts to diversify show the Service was truly committed to offering an equal and fair opportunity to everyone," James said.

"At some point, they recognized the Service had to be more reflective of the community they were serving. I give them tremendous credit for coming to that realization."

James would spend the next 26 years working in all aspects of policing from front-line patrol to helping crack some of the city's most difficult homicide cases.

He was promoted to Detective Sergeant in 2001, and Sergeant in 2005.

In 2013, James retired from the Service.

"I wouldn't want you to think a police career is an easy thing, because it's not. Police Officers are often exposed to the darkest elements of humanity, to grotesque crime scenes and are frequently subjected to emotional trauma. There are also internal stressors that seem to frequently test your ability to cope."

"As you probably deduced, the ability to cope with struggle is in my DNA. It's a generational gift that was handed down to me that I tremendously cherish. I have

great strength because the people in my family tree had great strength. They were survivors therefore I'm a survivor."

In retirement, James started his blog "*The Police Insider*" where he wrote true crime stories and tackled issues related to law enforcement. His crime reporting resulted in guest appearances on CTV National News, APTN, CJOB and Mike on Crime. A great many of his articles were published and he was frequently quoted in print media.

He retired his blog in January 2020 after recording over 1.3 million views.

In 2015, James started a second career as an Instructor and Dean of Students at the Northwest Law Enforcement Academy where he is currently employed.

"Northwest Law has an extremely diverse student body with students who come from across the country, the Province and all over the world including Africa, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Europe. It's an incredibly rich learning environment," James says.

"For me, it's the perfect ending to a perfect story - I truly love doing my part to develop the next generation of law enforcement officers."

I agree.

What could be better than that?

Footnote:

James would like to express his appreciation to his Aunt Rosemarie Mazzocca of Guelph, Ontario, for her research and contributions to this article.

Canadian Wrestling Champion

Constable W.L. McIntyre

*Researched and written by John Burchill,
Vice President, Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society*

In our salute to the Canada Summer Games, set to kick off in Winnipeg on July 28, 2017, the Winnipeg Police Association and the Winnipeg Police Museum look back at one of its members who was the Canadian wrestling champion in two divisions from 1927-1930, a gold medal winner in the inaugural Commonwealth Games, and who had the chance to represent Canada at the 1928 Olympics.



In 1920 the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association, the forerunner to the Winnipeg Police Association, was born. As police officers were not allowed to form a trade union the Association supported its members in other ways focusing on athletics, amusements and pastimes for its members.

In its early years, the Association promoted many sporting events and even became one of the provinces' main sponsors of high-profile wrestling competitions. However, they not only organized the events, but they also produced several outstanding wrestlers including William Lloyd (W.L.) McIntyre.

During his career, McIntyre won the Manitoba and Canadian wrestling championships in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 in the light-heavyweight class. He was also the Manitoba heavyweight champion in 1927, 1928 and 1929. In 1930 he won the light-heavyweight class at the inaugural Commonwealth Games (then called the British Empire Games) held in Hamilton.

At the peak of his success, McIntyre was selected to represent Manitoba at the 1928 Canadian Olympic trials in Montreal. He advanced to the finals and beat George Rumble, who had represented Canada at the 1924 Olympics, to win first place in the light-heavyweight division. However, he was not selected to travel with the Canadian team to Amsterdam for the Olympics due to the budget. No one represented Canada in the light-heavyweight division that year.

Instead, the Canadian Olympic committee sent Earl McCready to present Canada in the heavyweight division. McCready was unopposed at the Olympic trials in Montreal. He had previously won the Canadian heavyweight championships in 1926 and 1927 as well as the NCAA title while attending Oklahoma A&M in 1928. At the NCAA finals, he won by a fall in 19 seconds, still a record for an NCAA Tournament. As such McCready was a likely



contender to win an Olympic medal, even though he went unopposed at the Olympic trials.

There was general disappointment that McIntyre was not selected. However, the position of the Olympic Boxing and Wrestling Selection Committee was they only wanted to send people they felt could beat the best of the other nations with the budget they had. It is unknown why they felt McIntyre could not beat the best the other nations had to offer in his weight class considering his victory over George Rumble, however, three of the five wrestlers they did send came home with medals – still the best showing by a Canadian wrestling team in Olympic history.

In the end, McCready did not win a medal at the 1928 Olympics, tying for 6th place. As McIntyre was also the Manitoba Heavyweight champion in 1928 it would have been an interesting match if he had contended for the heavyweight spot in Montreal considering McCready went unopposed. Nevertheless, McCready, who went on to have a 28-year career as a professional wrestler, would have outweighed McIntyre by a good 40 pounds and McIntyre's odds were better placed at winning the light-heavyweight class.

Notwithstanding his obvious disappointment, McIntyre came back in 1929 and 1930 to win the Canadian light-heavyweight championships and in 1930 he won the gold medal at the inaugural British Empire Games (now called the Commonwealth Games), defeating Edgar Bacon who had previously represented Great Britain at the 1908, 1912, 1920 and 1924 Olympics in both the Middleweight and Welterweight divisions.

It is unfortunate that McIntyre defeated two previous Olympic contenders during his career but never got the chance to go to the Olympics himself due to budget pressures that perhaps foreshadowed the Great Depression.



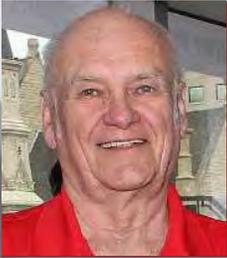
Cst. McIntyre's Canadian and Empire Games medals courtesy of his son Vince McIntyre of Prince Edward Island

McIntyre was already considered for the P.E.I Hall of Fame, perhaps a fitting candidate for the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame as well?

William Lloyd (W.L.). McIntyre was born in Prince Edward Island in 1900. He joined the Winnipeg Police Force on August 1, 1922, and retired on December 31, 1956, after 34 years of service. He died on August 3, 1975, at the age of 75.

Picture of W.L. McIntyre taken after the Empire Games appeared in the September 1930 edition of the Canadian Police Bulletin

Jack Templeman



POLICE CAREER OF MUSEUM CURATOR

Staff Sergeant John (Jack) Templeman



Jack Templeman began his Policing career in 1955 when he commenced employment with the Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) Police. In 1958, he joined the St. Boniface Police Force and worked out of their offices located in the basement of the town Hall building at 219 Provencher. With this agency he was later promoted to the rank of Patrol Sergeant. The amalgamation of all suburban departments occurred in 1974, and during this time Templeman transferred over to officially become a member of the Winnipeg Police Department.

Templeman always had an interest in Police history, and during Amalgamation in 1974 he was appointed to a Historical Committee along with Cst. Bernie Hutchison. Both were tasked with the responsibility of preserving artifacts for a future museum that would be created one day. Hutchison eventually retired and Templeman carried on to later be involved with the formation of the Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society that was incorporated in 1986. He was also promoted to Sergeant, and then Staff Sergeant.

Initially, Templeman was allowed to set up a small one room Museum in the training academy when it was located in the Van Belleghen School at 10 Vermillion Road. When the academy moved to Allard School at 130 Allard Avenue, S/Sgt. Templeman set up a much larger museum and performed the role of Curator.

In January of 1994, S/Sgt. Templeman retired having completed 38 years of service over the course of employment with three agencies. He commenced duties as a Museum Curator and Historian on a part-time basis which allowed him to conduct research on local Police history. This led him to write a number of articles, and in 1999 he published a history book *From Force to Service* which celebrated the 125th Anniversary of the Winnipeg Police Service.

Jack continued to serve as Curator for many years, and was directly involved with the planning and building of the new Police Museum located in the Winnipeg Police Headquarters Building at 245 Smith Street. This modern 4,000 square foot facility was much larger than anything seen in the past and officially opened to the public in July 2016.

Jack plans to retire as Curator in 2017, but will continue on as the Police Museum Historian.

Michael(Mike)Stephens,badge#1683
From Court to Court

By Mike Stephens for Black History Month



WESMEN VOLLEYBALL 1985-86

All Canadian Awards - 1st Team - Michael Stephens; 2nd Team - Hans Hildebrandt; Tournament All Stars — M.V.P. - Jean Pierre Perron (1st year); All Stars - Hans Hildebrandt (2nd year); Michael Stephens (1st year); C.I.A.U. Coach of the Year — David Urruh.

All Canadian Most Valuable Player - Ruth Burchuk; 1st Team - Brenda Boroski; Tournament All Stars — M.V.P. - Brenda Boroski; All Stars - Ruth Burchuk, Suri Smith.

Back in the 1980s, it was expected that a 6'9" black kid would gravitate to playing basketball. However, it was abundantly clear that this was not going to be a future for me, for one simple reason; I really wasn't very good. So life took me in another direction, which had an incredible impact.



In 1984, at the age of 17, I became a member of our Canadian Junior National Men's Volleyball Team. To represent our country and wear the Canadian flag was such an honor and privilege; one that I cherish to this day. To be able to travel the world and experience many different cultures was the definition of diversity.

Several post-secondary opportunities to play volleyball in both Canada and the United States were presented to me, but, in the end, I decided to stay home and attend the University of Winnipeg. Over a three-year career, our team captured two consecutive National Championships which was an extremely difficult feat. Each year brought selections as a First Team All

Canadian with both Rookie of the year and a Championship MVP award. I was honored to be asked to join the Senior Men's National Volleyball Team at the end of my university career and received opportunities to play in the pro leagues in Europe, but something was missing; I needed purpose and I wasn't sure if I had found it yet.

In September of 1989, I found that purpose and became a member of the Winnipeg Police Service. It was a career choice that was a far cry from my Economics and Administrative Studies degree, but it felt right. I was so proud to wear the uniform and immediately noticed how kids would approach me. I wasn't sure if it was because of the uniform or because I was a 6'9" black man or both, as not many men out there looked like me.

Whatever the reason, it didn't matter, the connections with our youth were strong, and again, the purpose was staring me in the face. For many years I played on the Winnipeg Police volleyball and basketball teams, attending events in our city and playing against both Educators and students. Bridging the gap between the Service and community was important to me as these connections are vital in so many ways.



My career spanned over 27 years, with early assignments in uniform operations which later lead to becoming involved in a district community services unit. At that time, nine schools ranging from elementary to high school were my responsibility. Being involved with the next generation was a natural fit and fulfilled that purpose to give back.

My next assignment was the Child Abuse Unit. Children of abuse often don't often have a voice, so I did what I could to ensure that their voices were heard. I can honestly say that this assignment was my most challenging, as the dark side of society reared its ugly head far too

often. When asked to speak of my most memorable case or event of my career, I can say that they occurred in this unit. A child abused in ways that lack comprehension is still a memory that comes and goes in my mind, some twenty years later.

A promotion to Detective Sergeant in 2004 led to my next assignment in Major Crimes, followed by a promotion to Sergeant in 2007, which took me back to uniform in charge of a platoon in Downtown Winnipeg (Division 11). Being responsible for the members of a platoon was something that I took great pride in. Taking care of our members was important to me.

As with all things, change is inevitable, and I was transferred to Human Resources as the Sergeant of Recruiting. This was a time when applications to become a police officer were down, and it was difficult to field a class of recruits. However, after overseeing the development of the Services' first recruiting website, revamping the recruiting process, and taking a more proactive approach in recruiting, our Service experienced a dramatic increase in qualified applicants. Fast forward and eighteen months later saw my final promotion in 2010 to the rank of Staff Sergeant.

As a Staff Sergeant, I remained in Human Resources and gained invaluable knowledge of the inner workings of the Service, Winnipeg Police Association and the City of Winnipeg. To say that it was complex would be an understatement, but the skills gained were life-changing. It was here that I joined the Services' Peer Assistance Program as I wanted to help members that needed someone to talk to.

I was fortunate to be granted my final three transfer requests to Divisions 40 and 42 in the Criminal Investigation Bureau and then to Division 13 in Winnipeg's North End, where I eventually retired from in 2017.

When I look back on my career, I reflect on the experiences that have shaped me into the person I am today. Successes are great, but you have to remember your failures in order to grow and become better.

As I spoke of earlier, the game of volleyball has been a major part of my life. For the majority of my career, life was often a juggling act, as I spent many hours within the community giving back to the sport; often finishing my shift and then attending my community obligations.

I served on the Board of Directors for Volleyball Manitoba for six years, with the last four in the capacity of President of the association. Volleyball Manitoba is a not-for-profit organization that has over 5000 stakeholders. Its vision of growing community, inspiring excellence and leading by serving, defines the reason for my involvement. *[In 2010 Mike was inducted in the Manitoba Volleyball Hall of Fame in the player category, and in 2015 he was named Mary Jean England Elite Coach of the Year for his outstanding leadership in guiding the WinMan Wesmen to both a National and Provincial Championship].*

I realized long ago that knowledge is wasted if not shared. My personal experiences and passion for the game itself allowed me the opportunity to teach the game from grassroots to elite levels. I have been coaching young athletes for over twenty years. Venues ranged from Junior and Senior High Schools to club settings and university. The sport had opened many doors for me and it

remains important for me to do the same for others. There have been many successes along the way, particularly in the club setting. Nine consecutive Provincial gold medals, two National gold medals and one bronze, along with several quarterfinalist placings at Volleyball Canada's National Championships.

Stephens sets volleyball record

Michael Stephens led the Wesmen men's volleyball team in the Festival du Voyageur tournament at Laval, Que., yesterday and set a Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union record in the process.

The Wesmen fell to Dalhousie 12-15, 14-16, 15-11, 13-15 in their tournament opener and then rebounded later in the day to drop Laval University Rouge et Or 16-14, 15-12, 12-15, 15-14.

Stephens had 33 kills in the first

match and Chico Martineau added 16 kills. In the match with Laval, Stephens registered an almost unheard of 63 kills in 108 attempts, a CIAU record. J.P. Perron added a team record 99 assists.

Dalhousie, Winnipeg and Laval were tied after yesterday's play and in a countback Dalhousie was awarded first place by three points, Laval took second by one point and Winnipeg was forced to settle for third.

The goal of so many youth athletes is to try and play the game at the next level, and I am proud to have helped many of them receive athletic scholarships to either university or college. It is common for me to speak to post-secondary coaches on behalf of the athlete. I've always stressed to my athletes that sport isn't forever and to make sure they get a quality education while playing the sport. Over the years, I've seen many of these athletes graduate and work in their chosen profession. A few have been fortunate to receive opportunities to play in the pro leagues in Europe. One, in particular, has a very good chance to be selected to the Senior National Men's Volleyball Team that is slated to compete in the 2021 Olympic Games.

It is so satisfying to watch those that I have coached achieve great things, and humbling that many still keep in touch and call me 'coach'.

Retirement still has me in the gym teaching and mentoring athletes and coaches; both in club and university settings. Prior to Covid, I travelled several times to Langley BC to take part in higher learning with one of the elite university programs and coaches in the country. You're never too old to learn, and I sure am old. Well, that's what my body feels like sometimes.

The next eighteen months will see me in the gym frequently, as I have been selected as the 2022 Canada Summer Games Head Coach for Team Manitoba. These athletes are considered the 'best of the best' our province has to offer, with the event often referred to as the 'Youth Olympics.' It is my hope that some of these Manitoba athletes will get the chance to wear a Canadian jersey and represent our country as I once did.

Being involved with my community has given me a purpose in life and I look forward to what the future has to offer. Being a black man in our community has given me the opportunity to act as a role model to show that great things are possible regardless of the color of your skin.



Titans in Taekwondo

Ron "Hopper" Bilton takes on the World

Researched and written by John Burchill, Vice President, Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society

In our continuing salute to Canada's Summer Games, taking place this summer in Winnipeg, we recognize another one of our own members who was on the national stage as a four-time medalist in taekwondo. Although not an event at the Canada Games, it is an Olympic and Pan-Am medal event and an optional sport in the Commonwealth Games. In addition, there are annual Canadian championships.

Taekwondo is a traditional Korean martial art, which means "the way of kicking and punching". It is characterized by its head-height kicks, jumping and spinning kicks, and fast kicking techniques. While the hands may also be used, the sport's trademark is its combination of kicks.



While taekwondo is a relatively recent sport, developed during the 1940s and '50s, it incorporates various elements of karate and Han Chinese Kung-Fu with traditional Korean martial arts traditions dating back two thousand years. It subsequently became the dominant form of martial arts practised in Korea. In 1973 the first World Taekwondo Championships were held in Seoul, Korea.

Taekwondo made its debut as a medal event at the Pan American Games in 1987 in Indianapolis and was a demonstration sport the following year at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. It was again a demonstration sport in 1992 and in 2000 it became an official medal sport at the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games.

Taekwondo is also an optional sport in the Commonwealth Games, although it has never been a medal event. While other individual combat events such as Judo and Wrestling, and previously Boxing, are medal events at the Canada Games, Taekwondo is not. However national championships are still held on an annual basis in Canada.

One of the early Canadian taekwondo pioneers was Sergeant Ron Bilton. Born in Winnipeg in 1960, Ron took up Taekwondo at an early age and entered his first tournament in 1972. Ron received his black belt in 1978 and competed in his first national championships in 1983. In 1984 he won his first Canadian national championships as a welterweight.

In 1986 Ron won the Canadian championships again in Toronto and went on to fight that year in the World Cup in Colorado Springs and the Pan American Taekwondo Championships in Ecuador, but did not place.



Bilton named to team

Winnipeg's Ron Bilton was named to the national taekwon do team following a selection competition in Toronto last weekend.

Bilton will compete for Canada at the World Cup in Colorado Springs in July, a competition that launches preparations for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, at which taekwon do will be a demonstration sport.

In 1987 Ron again won the Canadian championships in Saskatoon, securing himself a place as team captain at the Pan American Games in Indianapolis in August.

Unfortunately, Ron broke his ankle with a hard kick to his opponent during his opening match. While he scored enough points to win his match, he was unable to successfully complete the rest of the tournament. Nevertheless, his ankle had mended enough to compete in the 1987 World Games in Barcelona, Spain, in October that year. Again he was selected as team captain but did not medal.

Sparrers earn bronze

Gold medals were sparse, but Winnipeg fighters managed to capture a few bronze medals in sparring at the 1989 Canadian National Taekwondo Championships.

Five local competitors earned bronze medals in sparring at the event, which took place at Red River Community College, May 27.

Roger Cordoviz, Victor Luke, and Ron Bilton placed third in the country in the flyweight, featherweight, and welterweight divisions respectively. Tammy Skrabek and Angela Sann tied for third place in the women's heavyweight division.

Local entries fared better in the pattern competition, sweeping the junior male division. Steven Bautista finished first, followed by Jason Woo and Sal Loria. Roger Cordoviz won the first dan pattern event, with Luu Ha placing third. Paul Affleck won the second dan event, and Keith Saunders won the bronze in third dan competition.

Almyra Gomez placed second in the junior female pattern competition. Colleen won bronze in first dan, and Tammy matched her sparring bronze with a bronze medal in second dan patterns.

After the World Games were over Ron joined the Winnipeg Police Service on February 1, 1988 (Badge #1549). While he was unable to attend the Seoul Olympics, graduating instead from police recruit class #110 on the same day as the opening ceremonies, Ron still had one more national taekwondo tournament in him after becoming a police officer. In May 1989 Ron earned a bronze medal in the 1989 Canadian championships in Winnipeg. After retiring from competition Ron remained in the sport as a coach and trainer until 1994. In 2012 he published a book on his life experiences called "One Piece of a Life".

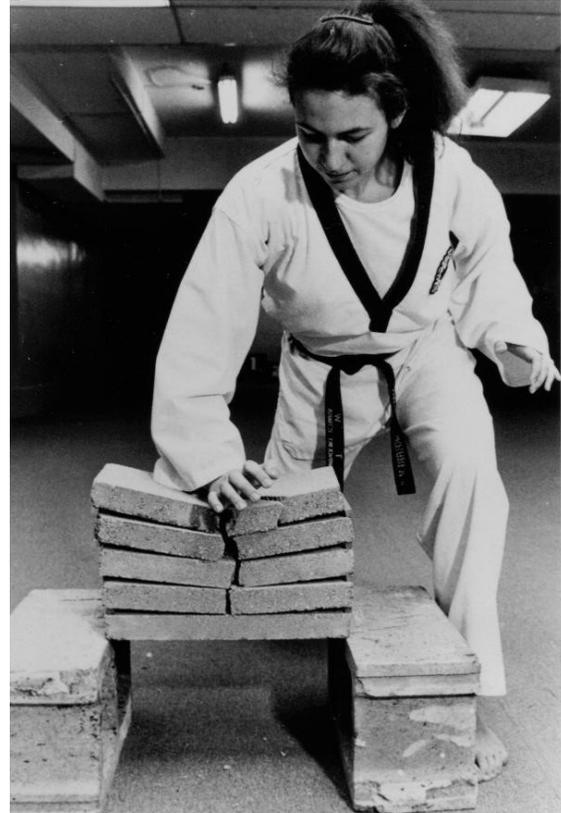
She was a leader for young women in the sport

During the 1989 national championships, another young star was rising - Tammy Skrabek. She had previously followed her three brothers into the sport and showed great promise early on. She began training in 1984 and earned a black belt by 1986 when she began competing at a national level. Tammy placed in the top three of her division at the Canadian Nationals, three years in a row. She took home the Canadian gold medal in 1989, launching her onto the international stage. Tammy trained at the Olympic Training Centre in Colorado Springs for a month prior to competing in her first World Championships where she placed third, taking home a bronze medal.

While training, Tammy took on the role of assistant instructor at her club, teaching children's class and beginners class, and training adults to compete in sparring. She holds a 4th degree black belt (Chang Moo Kwan) and a 4th Degree black belt (Kukkiwon), is a certified referee and coach.

After competing, Tammy also joined the Winnipeg Police on June 14, 1993 (Badge #1826) and remained active in the sport for the next decade as an instructor and trainer at her club and the University of Manitoba.

Tammy retired from policing in 2020 and now serves as Curator of the Winnipeg Police Museum and Historical Society.



Devon Clunis, badge #1509

Canada's First Black Police Chief

By John Burchill, Chief of Staff, for the Winnipeg Police Service



Devon was born in Harmony Vale, Jamaica, in 1963. He came to Winnipeg as an 11-year old boy in 1975. The journey wasn't easy but Winnipeg provided all the necessary ingredients to help that *Little boy from Jamaica* to be appointed Winnipeg's 17th Chief of Police in 2012, and the first black Chief of Police in Canadian history.

When he first arrived in Winnipeg from Jamaica in 1975 he never dreamed he would be a police officer. Let alone the first black Chief of Police in the history of this country. However, he became a police officer because he wanted to make a difference.

"When I started school in the North End, I was the only one who looked like me", Devon has said. "On television, the bad guys looked like me. I never saw a black police officer in Winnipeg. As a young person, I was profoundly aware of the depiction of blacks and other minorities in mainstream media".

"However you don't have to let someone else define you", he continued. "I didn't set out to make any type of history. I simply wanted to make a difference -- to be an example for the youth in our City. I was able to be successful because key people stepped into my life at significant places."

Role models cross ethnic boundaries. One of my first role models was a white teacher – Mrs. Hannah. She took the extra time for a young boy, struggling with change and cultural upheaval in a new country, to help me become the top student in my school by grade 9. It didn't matter what colour I was.

"When I started with the Winnipeg Police almost 34 years ago there were few black members of the Service. I later learned that the first black police officer in

Winnipeg was Allen Mayes who was hired in 1975, the same year I arrived in Canada. However, times have changed since then. The Service now has representation from all races and nationalities. In fact, there are almost 200 police and civilian members of visible minority groups. As we saw in Mike Stephens's life story for this year's Black History month, each is a role model and an example for their community."



"So my message to you during Black History Month, and every month, is make a difference. Today we live in an amazing country where we have the opportunity as individuals to contribute to the health and welfare of our society. To become leaders in our community – doctors, lawyers, police chiefs, politicians, teachers, coaches ... the possibilities are endless. Celebrating our unique culture and heritage, recognizing our role models and celebrating our accomplishments is what unites us".

"Cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all people and all nations are sources of mutual enrichment for us all. Diversity is our strength".



During Devon's 29-years with the Winnipeg Police, he served in all major areas of the Service, from uniform patrol, plainclothes investigations, Community Relations, Organizational Development & Support, to a number of administrative leadership roles. He was first promoted to the senior officer rank of Inspector in 2007, then to Superintendent and finally Chief of Police on November 2, 2012.

During that time Devon also answered the call to become a Police Chaplain. He remained extremely active as a Chaplain up to the time of his appointment as Chief of Police, during which he attended multiple courses at the Providence University College & Theological Seminary.

His legacy as a police chaplain is two-fold. The first item being that he initiated dramatic changes to the Chaplain program. Under his direction, Devon broadened

the scope of the Chaplain program to ensure all members, and their respective families had access to spiritual assistance regardless of where they were at in their faith journey, or on many occasions when a person did not have a faith. In essence, his focus was not to convert people to Christianity, but rather to offer loving support during times of need. In 2001 he travelled to New York to assist officers and families after the tragic events of 9/11.

The second item that will not be forgotten is the high level of care, compassion and integrity he consistently brought forward in every word or action. These qualities enabled him to gain a strong level of trust and respect from the membership. As a result, he was routinely called upon to officiate at weddings, funerals, or to simply sit down to hear someone's concerns. Devon's love for people allowed him to make quick and easy connections with those he came into contact with. His non-judgmental approach opened the door for many deep discussions on life and death, and he brought comfort to more people than can ever be counted.



Devon never hid his faith as a police officer, openly embracing it. Years before he became Chief of Police he was interviewed by the Winnipeg Free Press about being the "Force's Spiritual Guide" and the importance of being a police Chaplain:



"Really, one of the most integral parts is just simply being there to have those informal conversations with people," he said. "Somebody will simply come into your office, they're having some real difficulties, whether it be family or medical issues, and they will say: 'Would you pray for me?' And I say, 'Absolutely, let's do it right now.'"

Within weeks of the announcement of his appointment as Chief in 2012 Devon was interviewed with Christian Week, a Winnipeg-based national news publication. The mainstream media had a field day by reporting his suggestion that harnessing the power of prayer could help stem the tide of serious crime facing the City. Many in the press saw the discussion of his faith and prayer as an abdication of responsibility. As reported in Alliance magazine in 2013:

[The media] reacted by mocking the chief, questioning his ability and criticizing his ethics. Arthur Schafer, an ethicist with the University of Manitoba, said, "I think it's entirely inappropriate for a chief of police, in his role as chief of police, to be

advocating prayer either to his colleagues on the police force or to the general public." Winnipeg Centre MP Pat Martin expressed concern about the idea of prayer as a crime-fighting tool. "You have to welcome a more enlightened approach to criminal-justice issues, but if anyone thinks the power of prayer alone is going to make our streets safer, they're deluded," Martin is reported to have said during a telephone interview from Ottawa.

[Even] the Winnipeg Free Press stated in an editorial "It is understandable a devout Christian would see the hand of God at work in the world that faith would be "foundational" to everything he does. Winnipeggers, however, are equally justified in expecting their new police chief, Devon Clunis, would have a less supernatural plan for battling the city's ignominious crime rate. "Now citizens are told acting Chief Clunis believes violent crime is not something that can simply be "policed away." ... But the police chief is not hired to engage in mass invocation for divine intervention."

For his part, Clunis was understandably disappointed that his attempts to bring the community together were twisted out of context. When asked by Christian Week about reducing violent crime in Winnipeg, this veteran of law enforcement suggested that you cannot simply "arrest crime away." He followed up with: "What would happen if we all just truly—I'm talking about all religious stripes here—started praying for the peace of this city and then actually started putting some action behind that?"

While eyebrows may have been raised, Devon handled it with the confidence, dignity and class that would become his trademark during his term as Chief. He stood by his beliefs and comments, even taking the time to meet with non-believers about the role of faith in the Police Service and its leadership with the Humanists, Atheists & Agnostics of Manitoba in 2014. He did not apologize for his comments; rather he went on to show over the years how his beliefs and values could bring the community together to tackle problems in a new and better way.

Devon believed in "people first" and the impact we can have within our communities through outreach and education. He engaged with many different faith-based and cultural groups. From the Indigenous, Punjab, Italian, Islamic, and newcomer communities, to the Parliament of the World Religions in Salt Lake City in 2015, he did not shy away from addressing his beliefs, policing issues or the root causes of crime in a public forum.

He put his convictions to the forefront, volunteering his time participating in mentorship



programs, police basketball and bicycle relay teams, "Run with the Chiefs", and with a Joint-Forces Humanitarian Project to restore a school library and provide educational aid to children in a high-priority neighbourhood in Jamaica.

He was honoured to participate in such events and truly believed that effective community engagement requires the Service to understand all cultures and how interreligious and intercultural dialogue can make a significant contribution to mutual understanding, tolerance and respect. For his faith and community outreach the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Janice Filmon, presented Devon with the Award for the Advancement of Interreligious Understanding at a ceremony at Government House on February 7, 2017.

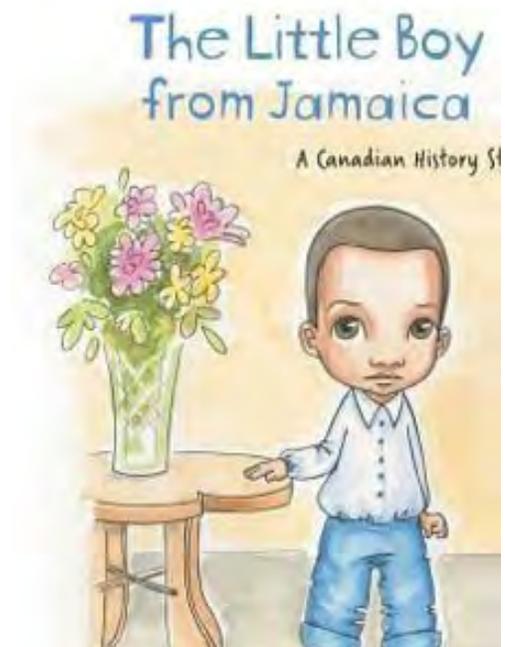
"As a man of unyielding faith, Devon Clunis leads with compassion and integrity and has the gift of being able to unite our community across cultures and beliefs," Lt.-Gov. Filmon said in a news release. *"His love of all people and non-judgmental approach as a police officer, chaplain, and later chief of the Winnipeg Police Service continues to effect change throughout our community, inspiring us to continue to work in furthering Manitoba as a home for all people."*

On July 9th, 2016, Devon officially retired as the Chief of Police of the Winnipeg Police Service. As John Maxwell once said *'that leadership is not about titles, positions or flowcharts. It is about one life influencing another. A successful person finds the right place for himself. But a successful leader finds the right place for others'*.

Devon was both a successful person and a successful leader and I believe he has been a profound influence on the Service, its members and the community during his tenure.

However, Devon has not been idle. Following his retirement, he wrote a children's book -- The Little Boy from Jamaica -- co-authored with his wife, Pearlene, about his life journey from being a little boy in Jamaica, to the first Black police chief in Canada. He also co-authored a second children's book with his wife called The Little Girl from Osoyoos, which they hope will help create a socially conscious and aware generation of young adults as it relates to diversity, equity, and inclusion. He is currently working on book #3 in the series.

He also worked as a consultant for several police departments, sat on the board of the Canadian Police Knowledge Network, and assisted grassroots organizations such as the



Bear Clan Patrol, which has nearly 1500 volunteers who engage in community-based crime prevention drawing on Indigenous values and traditions, by sitting on their board of directors until 2020.

In October 2020 the Ontario government appointed Devon as the province's first Inspector General of Policing. In his role as the Inspector General, Devon will be responsible to:

- Provide oversight of policing in Ontario,
- Establish a modern policing oversight framework for Ontario, and,
- Establish an Inspectorate of Policing, which will work with the government and its partners to develop regulations under the new Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA).

Under Devon, the Inspectorate of Policing will operate at arm's length from the government to provide policing oversight and ensure that effective policing services are provided to every community in Ontario. This will be done by:

- Monitoring and conducting inspections of police services to ensure compliance with the CSPA and its regulations once the CSPA is in force;
- Monitoring and conducting inspections of police service boards to prevent police misconduct and impose measures where necessary;
- Investigating policing complaints related to the provision of adequate and effective policing services; and,
- Developing, maintaining and managing records, conducting analyses regarding compliance with the CSPA and publishing inspection results and annual reports.

Devon became the role model he wanted to be, he was a change maker – Mrs. Hannah would be very proud. It doesn't matter what colour your skin is, your race, or your national or ethnic origin. I am reminded of the words spoken by the great Dr. Martin Luther King in 1957, and echoed in recent years by Devon *"life's most persistent and urgent question is, 'What are you doing for others?'"*



JOSEPH (JOE) TERES

Chief of Police (Transcona) Superintendent #5

*Written by John Burchill, President
July 21, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*



A top 10 Transconian, a Manitoba Baseball Hall of Famer, a Kiwanis Club President, an elementary school honorarium, and a Chief of Police all have this man in common.

Joe Teres was born to Ukrainian parents in East Kildonan on January 1, 1921. His family moved from their home on Winterton Avenue to Melrose Avenue East in Transcona when he was 12. He attended the old Transcona Central School, United College, and the University of Manitoba where he took engineering.

During his youth, Joe was very active in baseball. Although nicknamed “Mr. Shortstop” during his 20 years playing baseball in Manitoba, he was also a powerful batter, a fast baserunner, and he had a great throwing arm.

However, Joe stood out for his play at shortstop, which is considered one of the most demanding defensive positions in baseball. The National League Champions, Cincinnati Reds, even offered him a contract in 1938.

After high school Joe joined the Transcona Railroaders of the Greater Winnipeg Senior Baseball League (GWSBL), playing out of Kern Park. At the time there were only four teams in the league. Including Transcona, there were the St. Boniface Native Sons, the CUAC Blues, and the Norwood Seniors. In Teres’ first year on the team, the Railroaders won the championships.

According to Don Bruce, who would start work with the Town of Transcona in 1960, and later for Teres in the police department, baseball was the only thing happening in Transcona during the summer. It was a community event and everyone went out to the ballpark to watch the Railroaders, so the players were well known.

Indeed most of the league’s games were carried in Winnipeg’s daily newspapers, if not the local community newspapers such as the Transcona News.

By 1940 the GWSBL had increased to six teams with the addition of the Selkirk Fishermen and the Morse Place Athletics. That year Joe was selected to play shortstop for the first all-star team in support of the Athletic Patriotic Association. Sponsored by the Winnipeg Free Press, his team defeated the second all-star team sponsored by the Winnipeg Tribune 9-6 at St. Boniface.

During the Second World War Joe worked as a manager for Defence Industries Limited (D.I.L.), a Crown Corporation that oversaw the Transcona Cordite Plant where acid, nitroglycerine, and guncotton (nitrocellulose) were manufactured as ingredients in cordite for the war. Working at D.I.L. was likely the reason Joe took engineering in school. The plant was built by the Canadian and British governments under the auspices of the Allied War Supplies Corporation, construction on the site began in 1940 and was opened in June 1941.

At its height, the Transcona Plant consisted of 230 buildings, including a hospital, machine shops, offices, residences, telephone exchange, laundry, and numerous production buildings. Given the sensitive nature of goods produced at the plant, the site had its own fire hall and a reciprocal agreement with the Transcona Fire Department to share resources in a time of need. ¹



Defence Industries Ltd., Transcona Cordiate Plant.
Courtesy of the Transcona Museum and Archives, TH99.46.4

The plant was a major source of employment during the war. Throughout its operational life, the facility turned out 30,000 tons of guncotton, 14,500 tons of nitroglycerin, 75,000 tons of nitric acid, and 167,000 tons of sulphuric acid, and packed a total of 65,300 tons of cordite.

Within days of Emperor Hirohito announcing the surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945, production at the facility ended, after which the main plant was demolished. The rest of the site was largely demolished and decontaminated in 1946. However, for four months before its demolition, it served as a Japanese Internment camp.

By 1947, only the power plant, administration building, and machine shop remained standing. By mid-June 1948, the power plant and stacks were also knocked down. Today, all that remains

¹ Until 1974 the Transcona Fire Department was actually overseen by the Chief of Police, who wore two hats. All the police officers were cross trained as firemen, supported by a number of on-call volunteer firemen. Notwithstanding that Transcona was a small community, where most residents knew each other, it is likely Teres had direct contact with the Transcona Police (*qua* firemen) during his time at D.I.L.

is the Cordite Ditch and adjacent Cordite Road. A series of information panels along Cordite Trail, under the stewardship of the Transcona Trails Association, detail the area's history. Throughout the War, Teres continued to play baseball for the Railroaders during the summer months. He would regularly get mentions in the newspapers for his batting prowess ...

"Joe Teres came through with a pair of hits to drive in three runs".

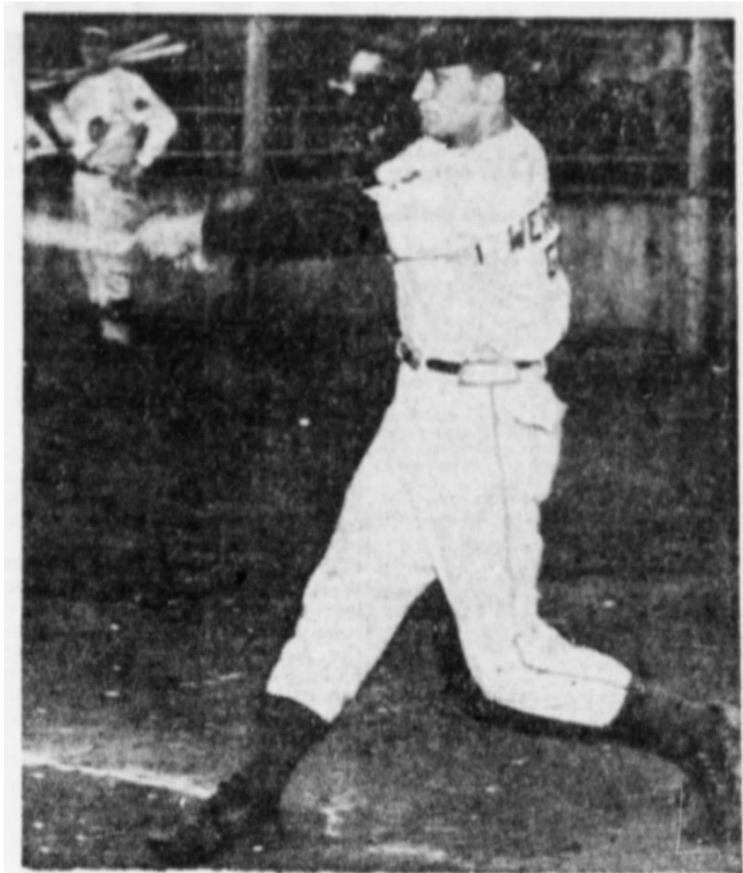
"Joe Teres was voted the trophy as the most valuable player [for the Railroaders], and also received the Royal George Cup for highest batting average".

"Joe Teres, Transcona shortstop, blasted out a series of triples".

"Captain Joe Teres, who is currently hitting at a murderous pace, showed no signs of slipping by coming through with four singles".

"Joe Teres, Transcona's shortstop, hit two triples".

In fact, because of his batting output the Manitoba Junior Baseball League initially named their annual batting championship trophy after Joe Teres in 1977 (now called the Vic Bozyk Memorial Trophy).



*"Joe Teres, Transcona's favorite cop, taking a lusty swing" during MSBL all-star game.
Winnipeg Tribune, August 10, 1951*

Lead Senior Ball Series



*Transcona Lead Senior Ball Series. Winnipeg Evening Tribune, September 15, 1941.
Teres is fourth from the right, back row.*

Waging Hectic Battle For Honors



*Transcona Waging Hectic Battle for Honors. Winnipeg Evening Tribune, September 20, 1943.
Teres is third from the left, back row.*



*Transcona Keeps Senior Ball Title. Winnipeg Evening Tribune, September 16, 1946.
Teres is third from the right, front row.*

After the closure of the Cordite Plant, Joe joined the Transcona Police Department as a constable on June 2, 1948. Rising through the ranks to Sergeant he was appointed Chief of Police in 1960. After the amalgamation of all the metro police departments resulted in the formation of the City of Winnipeg Police Force in 1974, Joe was appointed Superintendent of District 4 which included Transcona, East Kildonan, North Kildonan, and Elmwood at the time.

Joe Teres passed away suddenly on March 20, 1976, at the age of 55. He had served as a police officer for 28 years, 14 as Chief of Police. During that time, Joe was very proud of his profession and wore his uniform with pride. Joe believed that a police officer should be a friend and worked with the youth in his community. During his tenure as a police officer, he spent a great deal of time mentoring and counselling the youth and their parents and would speak at various schools and group meetings.

He was remembered as a person who cared about his community and was always there to help in any way he could so that the community would be a safe place to live. Joe was even selected as chair of children's activities for Transcona's 50th Anniversary celebrations in 1961.

Outside of policing and baseball Joe was also a member of, and past-president of the Kiwanis Club, one of the founders of the Transcona Kiwanis Senior Citizens Centre, as well as a member of the Transcona Curling Association, the Transcona Golf and Country Club, the Sandy Hook Golf Club, the Rod and Gun Club, and the Transcona Memorial United Church.

In 1988 the Transcona-Springfield School Division paid tribute to Joe by naming the new elementary school at 131 Sanford Fleming Road after him. Prior to the unveiling School Trustee

Mary Andree told the Winnipeg Free Press on November 1, 1987, that *“he (Teres) was not only a law enforcement officer, he was like a father to some of the children who needed guidance and help. If there was a problem in the school, he was right there willing to help out.”* Paul Martin, former Transcona Mayor and teammate of Joe’s added *“Joe, a local boy, knew everybody [in Transcona]. He operated with a little compassion in those days, so he fit in well. He cared for the community”*.



Joseph Teres School, 131 Sanford Fleming Road. Photograph by Kelly O’Donnell, 2021

Joe’s popularity wasn’t something new, or simply because he was the Chief of Police. In fact, as far back as July 16, 1949, when the Winnipeg Tribune profiled all the managers and coaches behind junior baseball in Manitoba, they said (in an article on “Buggy” Maslanko of Transcona), that he (Maslanko) *“isn’t far behind Mayor Paulley and Joe Teres in Trancona’s popularity”*.

In wondering what made Joe so popular, I spoke with John Urchenko, former Chief of Police for Old Kildonan, which shared a border with Transcona, and retired Staff Sergeant Don Bruce, who worked under Teres for 14 years in Transcona. Both made the same comments. Joe grew up in the community he policed. He knew everybody. He was friendly, engaging, and got out from behind his desk to talk to the people in the community. To borrow a phrase from retired Police Chief Devon Clunis, Joe Teres was *“a difference maker”*.

In 1999 Joe Teres was inducted into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame for the position of shortstop. He was also recognized by the citizens of Transcona as one of the ten *“Greatest Transconians”* in a 2005 contest held by the Transcona Museum. Like Joe, two of the other candidates on the list had schools named after them (Bernie Wolfe and Murdoch MacKay). However, in the end, the winner of the contest was a war veteran, politician, school trustee, founder of the Transcona Historical Society ... and Joe’s former teammate ... Paul Martin.



Sergeant Joe Teres, far right. Members of the Transcona Police Department, 1959.



Joe Teres, Chief of Police (Transcona), 1960-1974



Constable John William Clarkson
KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

By John Burchill

Between RathweU and Treherne, on Road 43 North, about 115 kilometers south west of Winnipeg is the Woodlands Cemetery. Buried beneath a barely legible headstone, weathered with the passage of time, in section 2, row 10, plot 14, lies John Winiam Clarkson - murdered on duty - November 17, 1905.

**John William Clarkson's headstone.
Courtesy of Scott Smart, Woodlands Cemetary.**

Before coming to Canada in May 1904 John had been a member of the 1st Life Guards in England. Originally formed in 1660 as the Horse Guards, the Life Guards are a military unit within the Household Cavalry and is the official bodyguard unit for the King or Queen at Windsor. The troops were reorganized in 1788 into the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, and remained as such until 1922, when they were amalgamated into one regiment known as The Life Guards.

Trooper John William Clarkson, 2276, born in Manchester on November 16, 1883 joined the 1st Life Guards on September 18, 1900 during the last year of Queen Victoria's reign. He served the next three years under King Edward VIII before seeking his discharge at Windsor on payment of £18.

His reasons for leaving the 1st Life Guards are unknown, but perhaps seeking greater adventure

within the British Empire John left England in May 1904, traveling to Winnipeg via Quebec City, on board the ship "Dominion". He visited Treherne where he worked for a short time before joining the Winnipeg Police in December 1904. At 6'2", well built and with cavalry experience, he would have been an interesting addition to the growing police force.

Whether it was the rough and tumble Winnipeg lifestyle he didn't like, or a lack of excitement (the Winnipeg Police arrest books show that he only brought in about a dozen drunks while walking the beat), or simply having to start at the bottom after working in the Life Guards, John decided to hang up his Winnipeg uniform in the summer of 1905. He returned to Treherne where he became the town constable, deputy sheriff and deputy bailiff.

I discovered John's murder by accident. I wasn't tipped off by a local historian. I did not find him



Life Guards on Duty circa 1905. (Under Edward VIII)

in the Treherne council minutes, all of which were destroyed prior to 1942 by fire and floods anyway, but in the bylines of the Minnedosa Tribune ...

**JACK W. CLARKSON, CONSTABLE OF TREHERNE
MURDERED EARLY THIS MORNING BY ELI GROBB**

I came looking for Provincial Police officers who had worked the area at the time (none of whom were murdered) for a book I am writing with Jack Templeman, and found John William Clarkson instead ... A town constable who had been gunned down at the age of 26 while serving court documents -- and a former Winnipeg police officer no less.

I had never heard of John William Clarkson. His name is not one of those we recognize every September at the Memorial for Fallen Police and Peace Officers at the Legislative Grounds. Nor does his name appear on the Honour Roll at the Canadian Police and Peace Officer's Memorial in Ottawa.

Perhaps with no family in Canada and little time to establish long lasting relationships, he was taken to his grave by neighbourhood boys who acted

as pallbearers. No family came from his home in Blackpool, England, for his burial however his mother was reportedly present for the special hearings into Grobb's sanity in March 1906.

John had gone to Eli Grobb's farm on November 17, 1905 with Robert McQuaig, County Court Bailiff. Grobb had been delinquent in paying his debts and the two officers had gone to his farm to serve court documents and seize goods under the Seed Grain Mortgage Act. Grobb was not home so McQuaig went to look for him while Clarkson remained behind at the farm. When Grobb returned, finding Clarkson on his property, he wasn't happy with him trespassing and let him have two blasts of "Triple A" shot from his shotgun at close range.

Grobb cleaned his gun, tried to mop up the scene and then loaded Clarkson's body face down into a wheelbarrow, depositing him and the wheelbarrow in the yard near the granary. Grobb then went to Treherne and gave himself up. He admitted to shooting Clarkson, but felt it was justified.



*Treherne 1905. Jury member H.W. Reeves'
Shoe Store is in the background.*

The scene was examined by the Coroner, Dr. George (G.W.) Staples, along with William Staples, the local Member of Parliament; and J. Coulter, Justice of the Peace. It was determined that most of the first shot went into the large muscle of the upper arm, breaking the bone. "The second shot, from the choke barrel, which was evidently fired before Clarkson fell, entered the back of the left shoulder blade, behind the arm, tore through his left lung, incinerated the tubes over the heart, lodging in his left lung ... the gun wad was found in the right pleura cavity. [Clarkson] fell just inside the door, killed instantly".

A coroner's jury was empanelled and an inquest held at the Treherne municipal detention house.

The jury members were H.W. Reeves, James Dawson, C. Roux, W.J. Irwin, J.H. Ferguson, W.O. Barkwell, W.J. Scott, J.P. Straube, S. Colvert, D.S. Harvie, and George Gorle. The preliminary hearing was held the following morning and Grobb was bound over for trial. A number of town residents believed that Grobb was insane and expressed remorse - not for Clarkson - but for Grobb's father who was a 'good man' (and whom Eli had apparently tried to kill the year before).

Grobb was taken to Portage la Prairie and held for trial. He was examined by a number of medical doctors over the coming months, some who felt he was insane and others that he was not {split almost evenly between the Crown and defence). At a special hearing to determine his fitness to stand trial before Justice Richards "Dr. Young, medical superintendent of the Selkirk Asylum, and Dr. James Patterson, of Winnipeg, testified that in their opinion the prisoner was insane, while Dr. Anderson, superintendent of

EX-WINNIPEG IS MURDERED

John Clarkson, Former Policeman Here, Killed by Treherne Farmer.

Special to The Tribune.

Treherne, Man., Nov. 15.—This little town, usually so quiet, is greatly excited today over an awful murder committed yesterday by a farmer, Eli Grobb, at his place, eight miles from town. The victim was John W. Clarkson, municipal constable and deputy sheriff, who, while on duty, was cowardly shot down without having a chance to defend himself. The murderer came into town last night, told his story, and gave himself up for arrest, and was locked up with the toys taken from the dead man's pocket.

the Brandon Asylum, Dr. Keele and Dr. Gordon, of Portage la Prairie, testified that they believed him to be sane". On March 15, 1906 the special jury subsequently found Grobb fit to stand trial for murder.

However the jury's decision was appealed to the newly created Court of Appeal (formed July 23, 1906) as Dr. G.W. Staples, of Treherne, who was called as a general witness by the Crown, also expressed his personal opinion that Grobb was sane. As Staples was not speaking as an expert, the issue was if his opinion may have tainted the jury. In its decision

of September 24, 1906, the Court of Appeal found that the issue of sanity would be an open one in the discretion of the trial Judge and the matter proceeded to trial in October.¹



**Arthur Meighen,
Grobb's Defence
Attorney and
future Prime
Minister of Canada**

The trial was overseen by Justice William Perdue, Justice Richards having been promoted to the Court of Appeal on July 23, 1906 {Perdue would be appointed to the Court of Appeal himself a few months later). The Crown was represented by Mr. Edward Anderson and the defence by Arthur Meighen, future Member of Parliament for Portage la Prairie (1908-1921, 1926) and Prime Minister of Canada (1920-1921, 1926).

On November 2, 1906, after hearing all the evidence and all the experts, the jury found that Grobb was not guilty by reason of insanity. He was spared the death penalty and he was sentenced by Justice Perdue to an indefinite period to be served at the pleasure of the Crown.

When I looked further, the murder and trial were well covered in the local newspapers. However, without a local police force in Treherne to remind us of Clarkson's murder, it became lost with the passage of time. He gave his life for King and Country, lest we forget.

1. *R. v. Grobb* {1906}, 17 Mon.R.191, 13 CCC 92



Roel Orteza

Badge #1565, retired

Researched & written by John Burchill with Roel Orteza

The Philippines is a country of about 7,640 islands in Southeast Asia. It is situated in the western Pacific Ocean, sharing maritime borders with Taiwan to the north, Japan to the northeast, Indonesia to the south, Malaysia and Brunei to the southwest, Vietnam to the west, and China to the northwest. With a population of nearly 110 million people, it is the world's twelfth most populous country.

For more than 300 years the Philippines was a Spanish colonial possession, which was ceded to the United States in 1898 as a result of the Spanish–American War. An ensuing Philippine–American War for independence (1899–1902) ended with the United States establishing control over the Philippines, which they maintained until the Japanese invasion during World War II. Following liberation, the Philippines became one of the founding members of the United Nations and was recognized as an independent nation in 1946.

On February 1, 1988, Roel Orteza started his 32-year career with the Winnipeg Police. He was the first Filipino officer to don the uniform (which was a light blue at the time).

To understand the significance of Roel's appointment, one must realize that there were only a few hundred Filipinos in Manitoba by the mid-1960s. The first wave of Filipino migration to Manitoba did not begin until the 1950s when a number of Filipino nurses arrived in Winnipeg from Minneapolis to work at the Misericordia General Hospital. While they could speak English as a result of their colonial relationship with the United States, many still experienced discrimination based on the colour of their skin and other physical traits due to the federal immigration system then in place.

Indeed, there were only about 770 Filipinos in all of Canada by 1965, four of them were Roel and his family – who were then living in Montreal (a fifth member was on the way, born in 1966). It was not until after 1967, when the immigration classification system that favoured European immigration was abolished, that there was a steady increase in the number of Filipinos that immigrated to Canada.¹

Prior to 1965, Roel was living in Caloocan, Rizal, Philippines. His mother was a Registered Nurse and his father was an Anesthesiologist. Roel's father had left the Philippines to pursue work in Seattle, Washington and later in Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother followed later to advance her career in Massachusetts and then to Montreal. Roel and his older brother Felidon

¹ Manitoba, which had a large textile industry, attracted many Filipino immigrants in the early 1970s. By 1991 there were 21,085 Filipinos in Winnipeg, 25,395 in 1996, and 31,170 in 2001. By 2016 there were 73,875 Filipinos living in Winnipeg, or 9.49% of the population, making it one of the largest per capita Filipino-Canadian communities.

remained in the Philippines with extended family until 1965 when they were reunited with their parents in Montreal.

From 1966 to 1971 Roel went to primary school in Montreal before their family moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, where his parents continued to work in various hospitals. With conscription still in force in the United States, drafting young men to fight in Vietnam, Roel's parents moved him and his brother Felidon back to Montreal in 1973 to stay with relatives, while they remained in New Jersey.

In the Philippines, police officers were viewed with distrust and as corrupt. However, Roel had two positive experiences with the police – the first was when a member of the Montreal police visited his elementary school, the other was a “field contact” with a member of the New Jersey Port Authority when he was setting off firecrackers behind a hospital. In both situations, the officers displayed their authority in a non-aggressive or threatening manner that led him to have great respect for them and their profession.

In 1976 Roel's family was reunited once more at which time they moved to the Maples area of Winnipeg, due to affordable housing and an area well known for its Filipino community. His mother worked at the Misericordia Hospital, while he attended grade 10 at Garden City Collegiate. Unable to get work or pass his Canadian medical license his father returned to the Philippines to practice. In 1977 Roel and his family moved to Fort Richmond so Felidon could be closer to the University of Manitoba. Roel finished high school at Fort Richmond Collegiate.

In 1984 Roel's father returned to Winnipeg and retired. His mother continued to work as a nurse at the Victoria Hospital until 1994.

After high school, Roel worked as a shipper/receiver for the Hudson Bay Co at St Vital mall before enrolling in a government-sponsored program at Red River College as an Automotive Mechanic in 1984. After graduation, he was employed as an auto mechanic with Eastern Sales Chrysler on north Main. However, he viewed his work more as a hobby, not as a lifelong profession.

All that changed in 1987 when Roel saw an advertisement for the Winnipeg Police. He recalled his experiences in Montreal and New Jersey and knew that he wanted to be a police officer. He felt in his heart that policing was a “noble” profession and with the support of his parents and future wife, Kelly, the drive to become a police officer became his ultimate priority.

In his culture, Roel tells me, family means everything – who you are and what you do revolve around your family. He learnt at an early age that it was always better to give than receive and that no matter what, the family would always stick together during good times and bad times. It as important to him to have the support of his family as there is a Filipino tradition, whereby e children follow in their parents' footsteps. However, his mother said that no matter what you do in life, as long as you work hard, then happiness and success will follow.



Six police constables assessed the patrols throughout the year judging them on their ability, professionalism and technique. (From left) Const. Jim Rogala, Const. Roel Orteza, Const. Monica Stothers, Const. Gaby Irving, Const. Denis Courteau and Const. Claude Labossierre.

Winnipeg Free Press, May 23, 2004 – Cst Orteza evaluating school patrols

Roel began his basic training at the old Fort Garry (District 6) police station at 1350 Pembina Highway, with assignments downtown and the North End in both uniform patrol and detectives. He moved to the Traffic Division where he was involved in impaired driving and accident investigations. He then moved to Community Relations as a School Resource Officer and did two rotations through Human Resources as a background investigator for police candidates.

Putting the mechanical skills to work that he learned as an automotive mechanic, Roel became involved in the Firearms Unit as a “trainee” instructor. By 2009 he was appointed a full-time instructor and in 2010 he was appointed the Service’s Armourer (an officer who maintains and repairs small arms and weapons systems). Roel held that position until he retired on April 24, 2020.

Roel tells me that *“I enjoyed every aspect of my career and in particular, my favourite stint was with the Firearms Unit as an armourer and instructor. I found working in this capacity to be interesting, as each day brought new and unique challenges and a variety of different people and professions. Situations such as these made me look forward to going to work each and every day.”*



The Firearms Unit, he says *“was more than fixing guns and instructing. It involved networking with suppliers, local/provincial/federal/international agencies, internal specialty units and general membership; networking at its finest. It involved applying all your knowledge pertaining to how a pistol works, perfecting the art of shooting, adjusting to wearing gear/equipment and investigating unintentional discharges and accidents”.*

Roel continued *“I humbly learnt in my career, that as you navigate through life and your profession, you’re always interacting with different types of people and personalities. I learnt to be patient, honest, and respectful in all my interactions with staff and the public, because I believed that I could make a difference in that individual’s life, or their families, ultimately*

creating a positive outcome. In my heart, I believed this to be an honour. In my daily practice, it was always important to me to project myself to my fellow police officers who were in various capacities/roles and with civilian staff in a positive, honest, respectful, and professional manner at all times”.



Cst Ortez at City Hall with Mayor Norrie & Chief Stephen, 1991

Asking if he had any advice for future generations, Roel offers these thoughts: *“don’t limit yourself, respect all people, including yourself, and find your passion and purpose in life. The rewards/benefits will follow. And, most importantly, you must create balance in your life. Because when you retire, your job is done, and someone else continues in your role. What’s ultimately left is family and friends. Thus, it is very important I feel to have one’s priorities straight. Family first and career second. And at the “end of the day,” you can honestly say that you did your best and that you have no regrets”.*

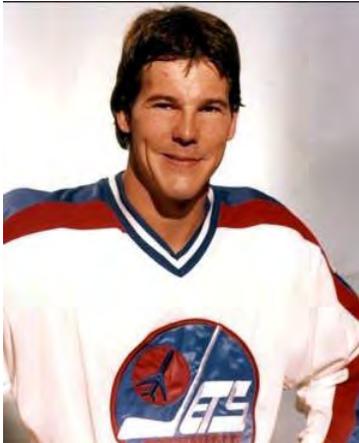
Since the 1950’s the Filipino community has grown to become an integral part of Manitoba’s social, economic, political and cultural fabric. Indeed the Filipino language has become one of the most commonly spoken languages in Manitoba after English. To recognize the Filipino community’s contribution in Manitoba Bill 233 was introduced earlier this week by Jon Reyes, MLA for Waverley, to set aside June as Filipino Heritage Month in Manitoba.

I hope that when the Bill passes, Roel and his family will be invited to stand proud with Jon Reyes and the rest of the Filipino community on the steps of the Legislature.

BARRY LEGGE

#1378, retired

Written & researched by John Burchill
June 2, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum



Barry Legge, Winnipeg Jets, 1980-81

May 31, 2021, marked the 10th Anniversary of the official return of the Jets to Winnipeg. The team has moved on to the second round of the NHL Playoffs and I am reminded of an early Jets player who played on or against three *different* Winnipeg Jets organizations ...

This player was ‘capped’ by Pepsi, ‘traded lumber’ with Gordie Howe, tripped up Bobby Hull, scored on Vladislav Tretiak, broke Wayne Gretzky’s scoring slump, blocked for Mike Liut, played with the real ‘Hanson Brothers’ of Slapshot, set up plays for Mark Messier, Robbie Ftorek, Rick Dudley, and was coached by Jacques Demers, all before donning a Winnipeg Police uniform. I am talking about Barry Legge of course.

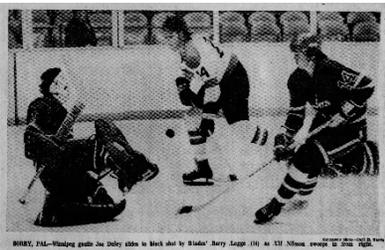


The Gordie Howes of tomorrow, courtesy the Greater Winnipeg Minor Hockey Association.

CREAM OF GWHMA CROP HONORED

A big night for young hockey stars
GWHMA Award Winners - Winnipeg
Tribune, April 14, 1966

Barry was born and raised in St. James. He was well known from a very young age for his defensive play, making a name for himself when he was selected as one of the top players in the Greater Winnipeg Minor Hockey Association. “*The Gordie Howes of Tomorrow*” they were called by the Winnipeg Tribune in their April 14, 1966 edition.



Baltimore Blades' Legge stares down
Jets Joe Daley and Ulf Nilsson -
Baltimore Evening Sun, February 19,
1975

Barry had the chance to meet “Mr. Hockey” himself during the summer of 1964 when Howe gave him some batting advice while visiting his St. James baseball team. Barry would meet Howe again several more times between 1974 and 1980 when he was playing with the Houston Aeros and the Hartford/New England Whalers in the WHA/NHL – they even traded high stick majors in 1979. Barry was also on hand when Hartford retired Howe’s jersey on February 18, 1981, just before the Winnipeg Jets took on the Whalers at the Hartford Civic Center.

After playing minor hockey with the Winnipeg Mustangs Barry moved on to play with the St. James Canadians in 1970 with the Manitoba Junior Hockey League, before joining the Winnipeg Jets of the Western (Canada) Hockey League in 1971. Barry played three seasons with the Winnipeg

Legge clicks as Clubs' power-play centre

Blades 5, Winnipeg 5
The coach of a last-place hockey club sometimes succumbs to pot-pourri strategy in search of a successful solution to his problems. And Gord Pennell, coach of the cellar-dwelling Winnipeg Clubs in the Western Canada Hockey League's Eastern Division, begrudgingly falls into that category.

Pennell inserted defence-man Barry Legge at centre on the Clubs' sporadic power play, and bingo. Winnipeg scored four goals with the man advantage, including two in the final period, to earn its second consecutive 5-5 tie with Saskatoon Blades in Saskatoon.

"Legge is 19-years old and he's big and strong," explained Pennell. "We needed somebody that would stand in that slot and not get pushed around."

"This is only the second game I've tried him at centre on the power play," added Pennell. "It didn't work so well in Medicine Hat Saturday night (lost 4-1), but I was understandably pleased with the results today (Sunday)."

The script was a somewhat reversed from Friday evening's match between the two teams when Saskatoon scored three power-play goals in an identical 3-5 deadlock. You might even assume from this that the penalty wheel always turns full circle.

By Bob Strumm
of the Star-Phoenix

Just the same though, the fourth-place Blades crept another point ahead of the

founder Brandon Wheat Kings in the eastern chase. Blades now lead the Wheaties by four points and still own four games in hand, while the Clubs trail Saskatoon by 11.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix, February 8, 1974

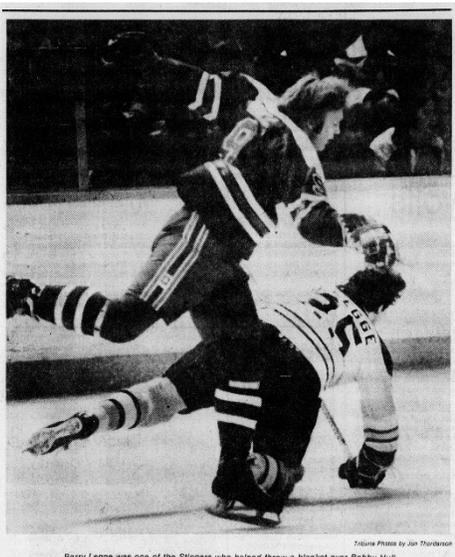
Jets/Clubs¹ before being drafted in the 4th round (61st overall) by the Montreal Canadiens in the 1974 NHL amateur draft, and 31st overall by the Michigan Stags in the WHA (World Hockey Association) amateur draft.

With future Hall of Famers Larry Robinson, Serge Savard, Guy Lapointe, and staples Jimmy Roberts and Pierre Bouchard already playing defence, cracking Montreal's line-up was extremely unlikely for Legge, so he chose to sign with the Michigan Stags in the WHA instead.

Barry would play 345 games in the World Hockey Association for the Michigan Stags, Baltimore Blades, Denver Spurs, Ottawa Civics, Cleveland Crusaders, Minnesota Fighting Saints, and Cincinnati Stingers. While that appears to be a lot of teams, Barry was less of a journeyman and more the result of being drafted by teams that kept relocating.

After five full seasons in the WHA, Barry spent the next part of three seasons in the NHL with the Quebec Nordiques and the Winnipeg Jets from 1979-80 to 1981-82, playing a total of 107 games before hanging up the blades.

Barry's best season was with the 1976-77 Cincinnati Stingers when he collected 29-points feeding the likes of Rich LeDuc, Blaine Stoughton and Rick Dudley to a second-place finish in the Eastern Division. The following year was almost as good, netting 24-points feeding Cincinnati's newest star Robbie Ftorek to a 109 point season. When the WHA folded in 1979, Barry would follow Ftorek to the Quebec Nordiques in the NHL.²



Barry Legge trips up Bobby Hull - Winnipeg Tribune, March 4, 1978

¹ In 1966, Ben Hatskin formed the Winnipeg Jets as an entry in the Western Canada Hockey League. In 1972 Hatskin brought the World Hockey Association to Winnipeg and called it the Winnipeg Jets as well. In 1973 Hatskin sold the "Junior Jets" to a group led by Gerry Brisson. A sponsorship deal with Club Beer, gave the team a new name, the Winnipeg Clubs. Doug Wilson was another member of the 1973-74 Clubs who would go on to a very successful NHL career.

² Although Barry was selected by the Winnipeg Jets in the WHA dispersal draft, he was traded to Quebec with fellow Cincinnati alumnus Jamie Hislop for teammate Barry Melrose. Barry would be re-acquired by the Winnipeg Jets the following season from Quebec in a cash trade.

For those too young to remember, the WHA was the first major hockey league or at least the most successful to compete with the NHL from 1972 to 1979. The WHA tried to capitalize on the lack of hockey teams in a number of large US and Canadian cities and hoped to attract the best players in the world by paying more than the NHL. *Sixty-seven* (67) players left the NHL to play in the WHA in the first year, led by Chicago Blackhawks star forward Bobby Hull who signed with the new Winnipeg Jets.

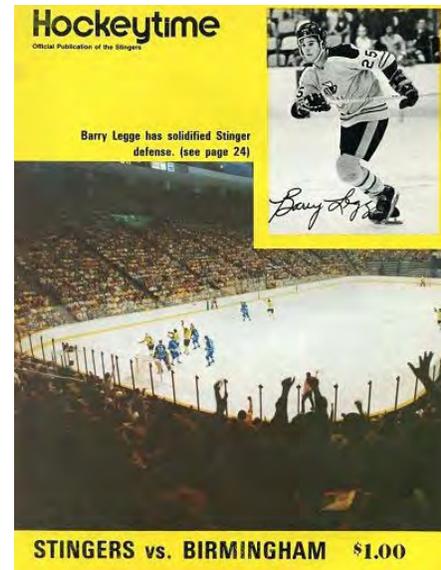
An initial attempt to merge six WHA teams (Edmonton Oilers, New England Whalers, Quebec Nordiques, Cincinnati Stingers, Houston Aeros, and Winnipeg Jets) in 1977 was rejected by the NHL before the a final merger in 1979 was approved that saw the Edmonton Oilers, New England Whalers, Quebec Nordiques, and Winnipeg Jets join for the 1979-80 season. The Oilers are the only WHA merger team to retain both their original name and city.

The Cincinnati Stingers, where Legge found his most stable years, joined the WHA in the winter of 1975-76. While owners Bill DeWitt Jr. and Brian Heekin failed to land an NHL expansion team, they bought into the WHA, building the Riverfront Coliseum. Barry was acquired in October 1976 from the Minnesota Fighting Saints, a team that also hosted the Carlson brothers (aka the "Hanson Brothers" from the 1977 movie "Slap Shot" and "Slap Shot 2") at the time.³

Besides Robbie Ftorek, Cincinnati also acquired 17-year old Mark Messier early in the 1978-79 season after his previous club, the Indianapolis Racers, folded. The future Hall-of-Famer played 47 games for the Stingers during the WHA's final season. Messier was the last active WHA member in the NHL when he retired in 2004 at the age of 43.

In fact, almost all of the Cincinnati players were picked up by NHL teams and played in the NHL after 1979 including Peter Marsh, Barry Melrose and Rick Dudley who also played with

³ The Hanson Brothers were based on three brothers who were actual hockey players (Jeff, Jack and Steve Carlson); two of which starred in both films. Due to another hockey commitment, Jack Carlson could not make the movie shoot and he was played by Dave Hanson. All four played in the WHA with Jack, Steve and Dave Hanson also playing in the NHL.



Barry Legge on the cover of Hockeytime magazine, December 22, 1976

Legge's Consistency Rewarded With Co-Captain Nomination

BY TERRY FLYNN
Enquirer Sports Reporter

Barry Legge isn't a flashy hockey player. He's a defenseman, and he goes about his job with the Cincinnati Stingers minus any flair or showmanship, playing tight defense and scoring occasionally.

It might therefore come as a surprise to many hockey fans in Cincinnati that Legge should be selected as one of the Stingers' assistant captains on the eve of the team's game at Riverfront Coliseum tonight (7:35 p.m.) against Houston. It even came as a surprise to Legge.

"Yeah, I'd have to say I was surprised," said Legge after he was offered the "A" on his sweater by Stinger coach Jacques Demers. "I had to think about it for a while before I accepted. There were other guys like Whitley (veteran defenseman Pat Stapleton) who deserved it too."

Demers didn't think the decision to make Legge an assistant captain was at all unusual.

"HE'S THE type of player the team wants to build around," said the Stinger coach. "He's a real winner, and he's a team player. His play has show leadership on the ice."

"He's not the flashy type of player, and he's a quite, reserved kind of guy. But he's a solid defenseman who gives you the same game every night. He has played hurt and that's the sign of a winner."

Legge, a 23-year-old native of

Winnipeg, Man., came to the Stingers last year after starting the season with the Minnesota Fighting Saints. He showed continuing improvement last year and has looked even stronger on defense this season.

"The first half of the season I did pretty well, but I've been struggling a bit lately," said Legge, who nonetheless is a plus player on a team that had a disastrous start and is just now beginning to see the light.

Legge said he wasn't making too much of the assistant captain post. "It's not that big a thing," he said with the type of shyness that has marked his career. "I'll try to be a leader on the ice, but I've never really looked at myself that way. One of the things I'll do, I guess, is talk to the referees some times."

Looking at the recent trade which saw Ron Plumb, Rich Leduc and Claude Larose depart Cincinnati, Legge said he had questioned some of the Stinger deals in the past but had "a different attitude now."

"I couldn't figure out why they traded some guys who were doing a pretty good job," he said. "I was a little upset for a while, but I'm not worrying about it now. I just go out and try to do my job on the ice and help the team."

Sizing up Sunday's six-player, three-team trade, Legge said it appeared the Stingers came out on top.

"IF YOU take it by position, it looks pretty good," he said. "You can't really replace a guy like Plumb,

ber, but (Darryl) Maggs is a good defenseman so we didn't get hurt there. If you take Greg Carroll for Rich Leduc, and Carroll plays well the rest of the season, we don't lose anything there. And Claude Larose is a good winger but so is Reg Thomas, and Thomas is bigger."

Looking back to the start of the season, Legge said there had been so many changes on the roster he had trouble recalling all the players who had departed. But he added, "I think the team we have now is strong and I'm certain we'll be in the playoffs. We have a solid lineup."

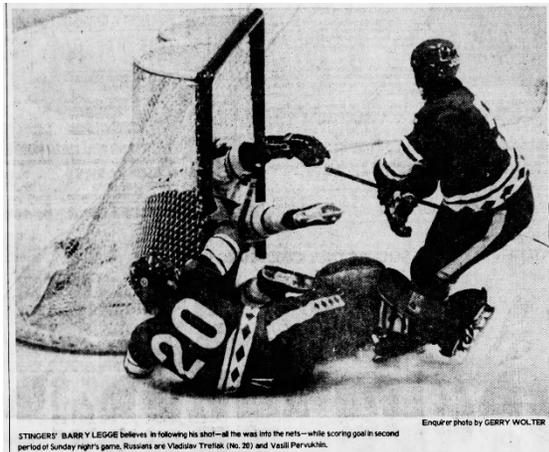
A total of 10 players who started the season in Cincinnati are now playing elsewhere. Asked if he thought the team which played in the season opener could have rounded into shape and made the WHA playoffs, Legge said it would be difficult to make comparisons.

"It's hard to say," he said. "We had a pretty good defense when the season started, but we had a lot of good forwards too. The defense is probably stronger now, but there's no way to tell if the original team would have come around. Look at (goaltender) Ernie Wakely. He wasn't going well early in the season, but he went to Houston and now he's playing great. There's no way to tell what could have happened."

Legge isn't concerned with what might have been. He's interested in how the Stingers are playing right now and he's pointing to a strong finish and play-off berth.

Cincinnati Enquirer, February 15, 1978

the Winnipeg Jets. Besides Mark Messier, Mike Gartner was another NHL Hall of Famer from Cincinnati. Mike Liut was a top-50 all-time goalie in ranking by The Hockey News, and Jacques Demers was the last coach to lead a Canadian team to a Stanley Cup when Montreal won in 1993 (he would also coach Barry with the Quebec Nordiques in 1979-80).



Barry Legge scores on Vladislav Tretiak - Cincinnati Enquirer, January 9, 1978

In an interview by Ed Willes in the book *The Rebel League*, Gartner said the WHA “was an unbelievable experience. It was a great stepping stone. The top players were just as good as the NHL, but there was not as much depth.” Stories about the WHA’s bench-clearing brawls were legendary. “It was just like ‘Slap Shot,’” Barry Melrose once said. In one game, known as the “Thanksgiving Night Massacre” (as much for the 12-2 score as the brawl that broke out 24 seconds into the game), was between Cincinnati and the Birmingham Bulls on November 24, 1977.



Newly minted Assistant Captain Barry Legge - Cincinnati Enquirer, April 6, 1978

Prior to the game, Birmingham had acquired Dave Hanson & Steve Durbano (Dave Hanson, being one of the “Hanson Brothers” from Slapshot). The starting lineup that night featured Durbano, Frank Beaton, Serge Beaudoin, Gilles “*Bad News*” Bilodeau, and Bob Stephenson. Cincinnati countered with Ftorek, Del Hall, Jamie Hislop, Ron Plumb, and Barry who took a major and a misconduct during the melee. “*The thing I’ll always remember about that fight,*” said Melrose in a later interview, “*is [Birmingham] had this minister come out and say a prayer before the game.*” After that game, Cincinnati brought in their own tough guy, Paul Stewart, who had once trained with boxing champ Aaron Pryor.

Probably one of the highlights for Barry during his stint with Cincinnati (in my opinion at least) was playing against the Soviet Red Army national hockey team in a series of games against the WHA in 1976-77 and again in 1977-78. Cincinnati lost 7-5 to the Soviets on their first meeting on December 28, 1976. While they lost 9-2 in their second meeting on January 8, 1978, Legge was one of the only players to crack Vladislav Tretiak.

Just over a month later Barry was rewarded for his hard work and consistency as Assistant Captain of the Cincinnati Stingers by Coach Jacques Demers. “*He’s the type of player the team wants to build around,*” said Demers in an interview with the Cincinnati Enquirer on February 15, 1978. “*He’s a real winner, and a team player*”, continued Demers. “*His play has shown leadership on the ice. He’s not the flashy type of player and he’s a quiet, reserved kind of guy. But he’s a solid defenseman who gives you the same game every night.*”

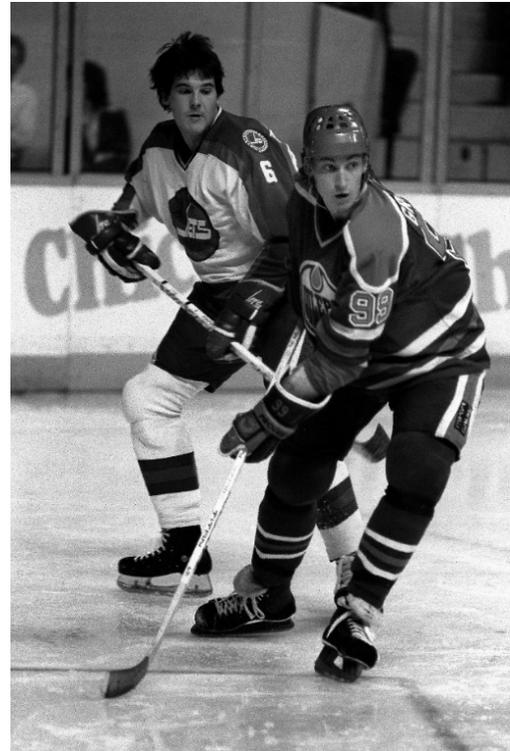
I would hear those same comments years later from Dick Scott (later Chief of the Brandon Police), who was second in command of the Training Division when Barry joined the Winnipeg Police, and Danny Smyth, Winnipeg's current Chief of Police, who was Barry's boss when he worked in the Fort Garry district – *a quiet, reserved kind of guy, who just did his job.*

Other highlights of Barry's time in Cincinnati were no doubt tripping up the powerful offence of the Winnipeg Jets – Bobby Hull, Anders Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson – before his hometown friends and family as they tried to score on Mike Liut with no avail. However, Barry wasn't so lucky with a young Wayne Gretzky who, on April 3, 1979, was in the midst of a 4-game scoring drought. "*Gawd, I was beginning to wonder when I would score again*", muttered Gretzky to the Edmonton Journal. "*After 4 games without a goal, and only two in the last 12, I needed a break. I got it. My shot (the game-winner) was kicked in by Barry Legge*".

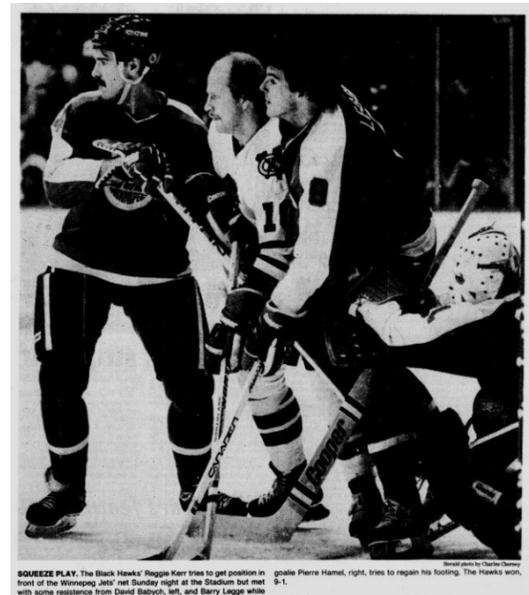
That would end out Barry's season in Cincinnati and he would wind up playing for the Quebec Nordiques in his inaugural NHL season after the demise of the WHA. Barry would play 31 games for the Nordiques that year and 5 with their American Hockey League team, the Syracuse Firebirds. In the off-season, he was sold to the Winnipeg Jets in a cash trade.

The move to Winnipeg at the start of the 1980 NHL season was great for Barry – he was back in front of his hometown friends and family and playing alongside some of Winnipeg's great players – Morris Lukowich, Dave Christian, Norm Dupont, Willy Lindstrom, Dave Babych, Ron Wilson, Moe Mantha, and a young Dale Hawerchuk.⁴

Being married with two children, and a third on the way, it was a chance to be closer to family and hopefully some stability. However, it proved somewhat fleeting. As 1981 closed the Jets brought in Serge Savard from Montreal to play defence and would send Barry to the Tulsa Oilers in the Central Hockey League starting in 1982.



Barry Legge checks Wayne Gretzky - Courtesy of Ken Gigliotti, Winnipeg Free Press



SQUEEZE PLAY. The Black Hawks' Reggie Kerr tries to get position in front of the Winnipeg Jets' net Sunday night at the Stadium but met with some resistance from David Babych, left, and Barry Legge while goalie Pierre Hamel, right, tries to regain his footing. The Hawks won, 5-1. (Special photo by Dave Owen)
Barry Legge & Dave Babych squeeze out Chicago's Reggie Kerr - Arlington Heights Daily Herald, February 9, 1981

⁴ On October 25, 1981, Hawerchuk recorded his first hat trick in the NHL. During that game Hawerchuk also set up Barry for his first goal that year against the Los Angeles Kings.

With a third child due in less than a week, it was no time to be uprooting his family again. In addition, Barry had developed a serious rash – which had first appeared when he was playing in Cincinnati. After many visits to different doctors, it turned out Barry was allergic to polyester, which of course all the equipment was made of at the time. It was time to hang up the blades.



Legge ties up Canuck's Stan Smyl - Vancouver Sun, November 9, 1981

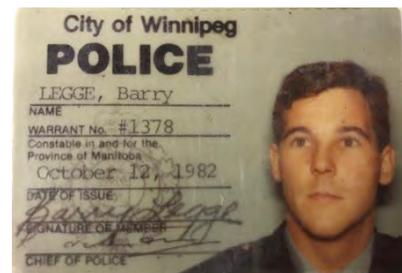
Barry had two brothers in the Winnipeg Police at the time, Tom #1126 who started on November 15, 1976, and Bob #1207 who started on November 28, 1977.⁵ Policing appeared to be a viable option. However, it wasn't that easy. With junior hockey taking Barry on the road as a 17-year old he never completed grade 12. As such he needed to go back to school and finish first. After completing his Grade 12, Barry applied for the Winnipeg Police and was hired on October 12, 1982. He graduated from Recruit Class #102 on July 22, 1983.

For the first two years of his career policing, Barry walked the beat. It was a rite of passage for most new police officers. Barry would remain a uniform officer for his career working primarily in the downtown, Ft. Garry and St. James areas. Like his hockey days, he was a quiet, reserved kind of guy, who just did his job. He coached his son for a few years and ran the winter sports program at Kirkfield Community Centre. He also refereed for one year but found it was not to his liking.

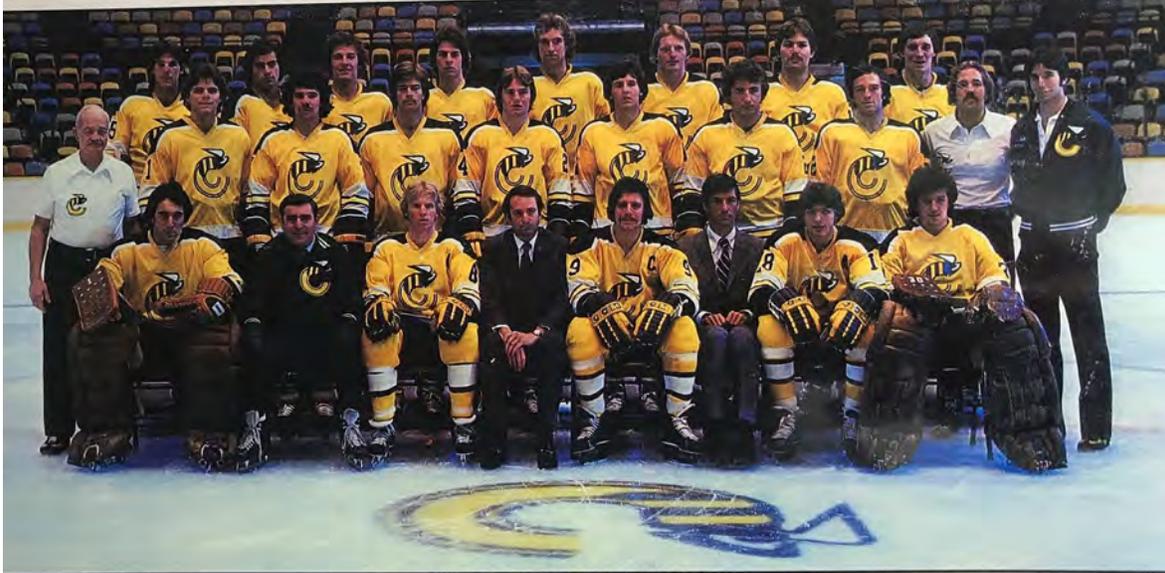
After 32 years in policing Barry hung up his holster and retired in 2014. I asked him if he has any special memories. Nothing in particular he says. Like hockey it was mostly about the people – he met so many interesting characters along the way. As another famous Manitoban once said, *“Life is like a road that you travel on / When there's one day here and the next day gone / Sometimes you bend, sometimes you stand / Sometimes you turn your back to the wind”* – Life is a Highway (or a Jetway), and Barry took the journey.



Recruit Class #102, 1983. Barry Legge - back row, third from the right



⁵ Both good hockey players in their own right, Tom would also play with the St. James Canadians in the Manitoba Junior Hockey League as well as the Winnipeg Clubs and the Flin Flon Bombers in the Western (Canadian) Hockey League before joining the Winnipeg Police.



1978-79 CINCINNATI STINGERS

1st Row – (L-R) Mike Liut, Floyd Smith, Coach, Robbie Ftorek, Bill DeWitt, Executive Vice President, Rick Dudley, Captain, Brian Heekin, President, Peter Marsh, Michel Dion.
 2nd Row – (L-R) Vern Hamilton, Mike Gartner, Craig Norwich, Bill Gilligan, Jamie Hislop, Dave Debol, Reg Thomas, Dave Forbes, Tim Ringle, Equipment Manager, Bill Connelly, Trainer
 3rd Row – (L-R) Barry Legge, Byron Shutt, Eddie Gilbert, Barry Melrose, Darryl Maggs, Chuck Luksa, Kelly Davis, Paul Stewart.



Barry Legge, Winnipeg Jets,
 1980/81 Pepsi Hockey Collector Caps
 John Burchill, Collection



| S | TEAM | LEAGUE | GP | G | A | TP | PIM | +/- | POST | GP | G | A | TP | PIM | +/- |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----------|----|---|---|----|-----|-----|
| 1970-71 | 🇨🇦 St. James Canadians | MJHL | 47 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 98 | | | | | | | | |
| 1971-72 | 🇨🇦 Winnipeg Jets | WCHL | 61 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 138 | | | | | | | | |
| 1972-73 | 🇨🇦 Winnipeg Jets | WCHL | 63 | 10 | 43 | 53 | 161 | | | | | | | | |
| 1973-74 | 🇨🇦 Winnipeg Clubs | WCHL | 66 | 13 | 34 | 47 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | 🇺🇸 Greensboro Generals | SHL-Sr. | 37 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| | 🇺🇸 Mich. Stags/Bitimr Blades | WHA | 36 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 🇨🇦 Denver Spurs/Ottawa Civics | WHA | 40 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 15 | -11 | | | | | | | |
| | 🇺🇸 Cleveland Crusaders | WHA | 35 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 22 | -8 | Playoffs | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | -3 |
| 1976-77 | 🇺🇸 Minnesota Fighting Saints | WHA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | | | | | | | |
| | 🇺🇸 Cincinnati Stingers | WHA | 74 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 39 | 20 | Playoffs | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -7 |
| 1977-78 | 🇺🇸 Cincinnati Stingers | WHA | 78 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 114 | -7 | | | | | | | |
| 1978-79 | 🇺🇸 Cincinnati Stingers | WHA | 80 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 131 | -13 | Playoffs | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | -3 |
| 1979-80 | 🇺🇸 Syracuse Firebirds | AHL | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | 🇨🇦 Québec Nordiques | NHL | 31 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 🇺🇸 Tulsa Oilers | CHL | 25 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 88 | | | | | | | | |
| | 🇨🇦 Winnipeg Jets | NHL | 38 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 69 | -33 | | | | | | | |
| 1981-82 | 🇺🇸 Tulsa Oilers | CHL | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | 🇨🇦 Winnipeg Jets | NHL | 38 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 57 | -6 | | | | | | | |

Barry Legge, 1970-1982 Hockey Statistics by League/Team
 Eliteprospects.com



James(ShauVui)Fam

Researched & written by John Burchill

James Fam is one of the longest-serving Asian members of the Winnipeg Police Service.

James was born and grew up in Kota Kinabalu, North Borneo. At the time, North Borneo was a British Colony that was originally established as the North Borneo Chartered Company, much like the Hudsons Bay Company and Rupertsland. During the Second World War, the Japanese Army invaded and occupied Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore for more than three years. After the war, North Borneo became a British protectorate, eventually uniting with Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore in September 1963 to become Malaysia.



Malaysian Badminton Club - James Fam, Front Row, Far-Right

Today Malaysia is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural country that is home to more than 32 million people. It is a federal constitutional monarchy that consists of thirteen states and three federal territories, separated by the South China Sea into two regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo's East Malaysia (Singapore left the federation in 1965). Kuala Lumpur is the national capital and largest city. About half the population of Malaysia is ethnically Malay, with minorities of Chinese, Indians, and indigenous peoples. The country's official language is Malaysian, although English remains a second language.

James ventured to Canada in 1979 in his late teens to attend high school at the University of Winnipeg Collegiate at the suggestion of a second cousin who had come to Winnipeg. Being from a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural country, James could speak several languages or dialects, including Mandarin, Malay, Cantonese, Hakka, and English.

Arriving from a country where the temperature remains relatively constant year-round with averages of 27 to 32°C, James landed in Winnipeg mid-winter when it was -31°C. It was climate shock James experienced, not culture shock.

James lived on Young Street across from the University of Winnipeg. After receiving his high school diploma, he enrolled at the University of Manitoba in Economics. James worked in the hotel industry but hoped to become a

pilot. He took lessons at St. Andrews Airport, however, the cost was prohibitive for a student and, in the end, it was a dream unfulfilled.

James was also a black belt in *Taekwondo*, a sport he began while still living in Malaysia. After coming to Winnipeg he continued training and teaching *Taekwondo*. He received a citation recognizing his efforts in helping develop *Taekwondo* into a world martial art and Olympic sport in advance of its debut at the 1987 Pan Am Games and as a demonstration sport the following year at the Seoul Olympics.



In 1984 James became a landed immigrant and three years later a Canadian citizen. While working in the hotel industry, he met a number of police officers, including Constables

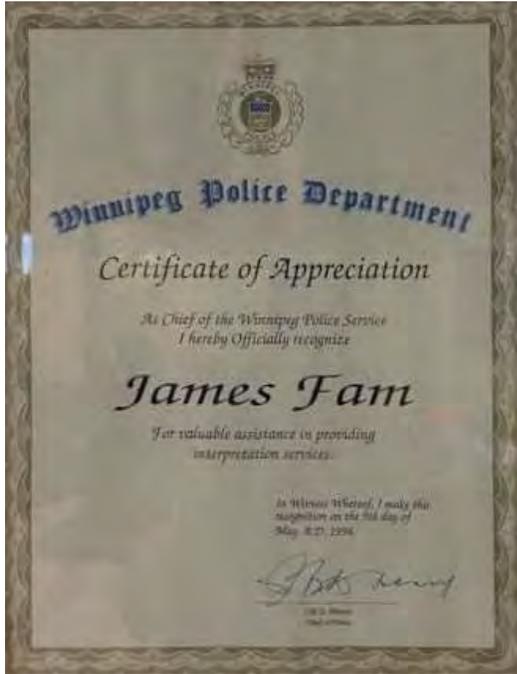
Rick Kirton and Don Gosselin, who suggested he apply for the police department. About the same time Ron Bilton, one of the top *Taekwondo* athletes in Canada who trained with James, would also join the police department.

In the 1980s competition for police positions were high, with almost 1700 people applying for one recruit class. When James first sought to apply, he was told he needed volunteer experience or something in the field of law enforcement if he wanted to be competitive. So he enrolled himself in a criminal justice program at Red River College and, in his spare time, volunteered with Probation Services. James submitted his application in 1990 and was one of 22 candidates who were selected for Recruit Class 117. He was one of the first Asian officers to be hired in the 1990s. He was given badge #1734.

Unfortunately, with English not being James' first language he had some difficulties in recruit class. However, Herb Stephen, Chief of Police at the time, accommodated James in a staff position. In speaking with him today, Herb told me, "*I was impressed with James and thought he would have been an excellent officer. The Police Service had a real shortage of Asian employees at that time, with no one available to interpret for Winnipeg's growing Asian population. [So a different] position was offered to James. This proved to be an excellent decision.*"

While never overcoming Winnipeg's cold, during the past 31 years James has "acclimatized" himself to life in the Winnipeg Police Service. He was recognized for his assistance in

translation and interpretation services as envisioned by Chief Stephen.



In addition, James tells me, *“I have met a lot of good people, and they are just like a big family. With many opportunities within, I decided to enroll myself in a Buying Procurement course and earned a Diploma and later on promoted as a Buyer for the Police Service in the Quartermaster Stores. Starting from uniform, weapons, protective equipment, I was also involved with the buying of helicopter equipment when we bought Air1”*. While James never did get his pilot’s licence, the crew of Air1 took him up on a flight he would never forget for his help in procurement.

James has also been a staple in the Winnipeg Police Choir for the past 26 years. He was involved in a Winnipeg Police badminton club, a sport he had played back in Malaysia, and volunteered for the Winnipeg Police golf tournament for several years with retired Staff Sergeant Bud Guest.

James has also been active in the Chinese community, catching the attention of Winnipeg City Councillor Markus Chambers, who told me that *“James is an asset to the Policing Community and the local Asian Community here in our city. James is an extremely loyal individual and provides exemplary service in his professional and personal community commitments. I am glad that James is a member of the Winnipeg Police Service and proud to call him a friend!”*

James still has family in Malaysia, and he returns when he can. Twelve years ago, on one of his return trips, James climbed Mount Kinabalu. At 13,435 ft (4,095 m) it is the highest mountain in Borneo, the Malay Archipelago and Malaysia. It took James two days to reach the summit. It was tough, he says, but he was proud of himself when he got to the peak at 1 am.

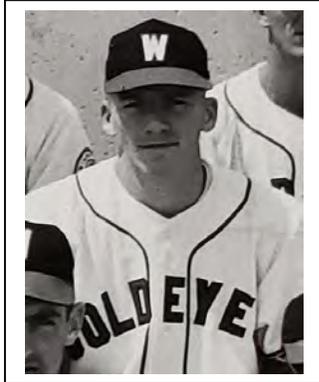
James is also very proud of his work with the Winnipeg Police and looks forward to climbing many more mountains in the future.



WILLIAM (BILL) CARPENTER

Sergeant #244

*Written & researched by John Burchill
July 13, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*



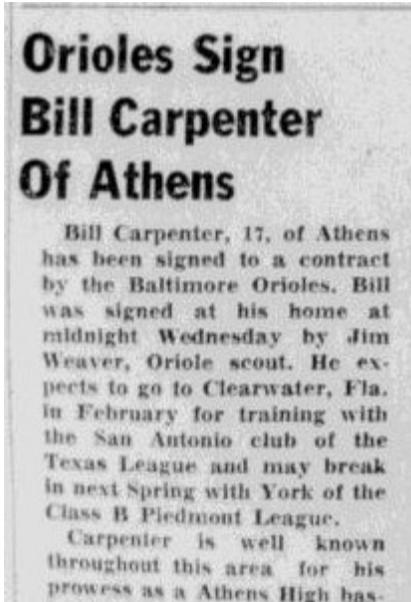
With the Winnipeg Goldeyes baseball team completing the first half of their 100 game schedule this week, I thought I'd look back at one of our own who graced the mound for "the fish", helping the team win Northern League pennants in their 1959 and 1960 seasons. Inducted into both the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame (1998) and the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame (2019), "Bill" Carpenter was a member of the Winnipeg Police from 1967 to 1988.

William Donald (Bill) Carpenter was born in Athens, Pennsylvania, on February 5, 1937. At 6'3" and weighing 200 pounds, he excelled at most sports in high school, in particular basketball and baseball.

In 1954, his final year at Athens High, Carpenter helped his school win the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association (PIAA) District Track & Field meet, placing first in the high jump and second in the broad jump. He led the Athens Bulldogs in scoring and placed second overall in the Roosevelt Trail basketball league, leading his team to the PIAA District championships. He lettered in football, quarterbacking and punting for the Athens Pigskin Chasers football team, and he was jointly awarded the Sayre-Athens Lions Club Award for citizenship, athletics, and scholastic achievement in high school sports.



Bill Carpenter signing with Baltimore Orioles. Courtesy Bill's daughter, Terri Dueck.



Towanda Daily Review, July 17, 1954.

However, it was baseball where he shone. Pitching and manning first base for the Athens High School team he was selected to pitch for the All-East team of the American Junior Legion against the All-West team in Ephrata, Pennsylvania when he was just 16. At the age of 17, he was one of twelve boys invited to a special tryout camp held by the Baltimore Orioles in New York in June 1954.

Carpenter obviously impressed the scouts as the Orioles requested an extension and waiver from Major League Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick on the July 1 signing deadline as Carpenter played for American Junior Legion teams and a player was under their jurisdiction until they turned 18. An extension was granted until July 15. Carpenter received his waiver and signed with Baltimore Orioles' scout Jim Weaver on the last day at his mother's kitchen table.

Carpenter finished playing out the rest of the summer with Barton of the Tri-County League, before starting training camp in 1955. He subsequently pitched with the Baltimore Orioles minor league affiliates in Wytheville, Paris, Cordele, and Fitzgerald before being signed with St. Louis Cardinals in 1958 who assigned him to their Keokuk affiliate in Iowa where he had an Earned Run Average (ERA) of 3.99.

When the new Winnipeg Stadium in Polo Park opened for football in 1953, a baseball field was included as part of the complex in the southwest corner. At the time, organized baseball had levels ranging from AAA down to D and major league clubs sponsored teams at all levels.



Winnipeg Stadium, May 23, 1958. Winnipeg Tribune



Winnipeg Stadium, July 20, 1959. Winnipeg Tribune

Mark Danzker, a Winnipeg businessman, purchased the Sioux Falls Canaries in the Northern League and gained permission to move the team to Winnipeg in 1957. An agreement was reached with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League to supply players. In its first season, the new team finished in second place behind Fargo and drew more than 100,000 baseball fans to the Stadium. That year the Duluth-Superior White Sox won the first-half pennant and Winnipeg won the second half. In a playoff between the two pennant winners, the Goldeyes won the title two games to one.

In 1958 the Goldeyes finished third overall with a record of 65-53 and were knocked out of the pennant race by the St. Cloud Rox. To bolster their offence, the Cardinals assigned Carpenter to

the Winnipeg Goldeyes in 1959 where he went 19-4 with an ERA of 1.59 and two playoff wins. His 1.59 ERA was the best in organized baseball among pitchers with enough qualifying appearances. The Goldeyes were the runaway leaders during the regular season finishing with a record of 80 wins and 41 losses. In the playoffs, the Goldeyes eliminated Fargo-Moorhead and then beat the Aberdeen Pheasants two games to one in the final. Carpenter was selected to the all-star team that year.



1959 Winnipeg Goldeyes, Winners of the Northern League baseball league.
Bill Carpenter is second from right, middle row. Courtesy Bill's daughter, Terri Dueck

As a side-note to the 1959 season, it may come as a surprise to many in the current generation that it was illegal to play professional sports in Manitoba, indeed in Canada, on a Sunday. Section 6(1) of the federal *Lords Day Act*, R.S.C, 1952, c. 171, stated “*It is not lawful for any person, on the Lord's Day, except as provided in any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to engage in any public game or contest for gain, or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat ...*”

The federal law had been on the books since 1906 after the Privy Council in England ruled that it was within the federal government's criminal law power to regulate sport, entertainment, and almost all commerce on Sundays, although it permitted provincial governments to make exceptions for certain works of necessity or charity. The law was eventually declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the 1985 case *R. v. Big M Drug Mart Ltd.*, holding that the *Lords Day Act* infringed the freedom of conscience and religion as defined in section 2(a) of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.



Part of the crowd of more than 6,700 watching Sunday's Goldeye baseball game.

19 Football Quiz Winners

Nineteen Tribune readers correctly picked the score of Saturday's football game when Winnipeg Blue Bombers defeated Saskatchewan Roughriders, 41-14 at Winnipeg Stadium.

Forecasters in Tribune Football Quiz No. 19, this kept intact their record of being about the best informed grid fans in the country because there were seven winners in the previous quiz.

The 19 winners will share the \$100 prize, with Harold Samson, 47, St. Paul, Minn., the head-

Police Watch Goldies Win Then Ready Possible Charge

Winnipeg police today are drawing up a report on Sunday's "bootleg" baseball game at Winnipeg Stadium, attended by a record 6,734 fans.

Among those who attended the game, first ever played on Sunday by the Winnipeg Goldeyes, were a number of city morality officers. They questioned park employees and collected names of witnesses.

Winnipeg police chief Robert Tait said today he had yet to receive the report from his officers. When completed, it will be sent to the attorney-general's department for study.

Deputy Attorney-General O. M. Day told reporters today he had received no word of the report.

Officials of the baseball club said after the game Sunday they will contest any charges which might

However, the *Charter* was still 23 years away and, in 1959, baseball for gain or reward on Sunday was still illegal.

Nevertheless, the Goldeyes decided to play their final and deciding game at the Winnipeg Stadium on Sunday, September 13, 1959, before 6,734 delirious fans.

As baseball was not authorized under provincial legislation, Manitoba's Lords Day Alliance demanded a crackdown on these "bootleg" sporting events and the Winnipeg Police Morality Unit was out in full force to document the game in anticipation of prosecuting the participants after a review by the Attorney General's Department.

While no charges were authorized, it did result in a review of provincial legislation, which was amended on March 26, 1960, just prior to the new baseball season. The amendments would allow Sunday sports for gain, so long as none of the people involved in the game or contest derived more than half their annual income from it.

Police Watch Goldies (sic) Win. Winnipeg Tribune, September 14, 1959

In 1960, Carpenter went 6-0 with Winnipeg and an ERA of 1.47 before being sent to the Cardinals AAA and AA teams in Tulsa (3-3, 4.97) and Rochester (0-3), as well as Shreveport (0-1) in the Kansas City Royals system. He played in four countries that year (Canada, USA, Cuba, Mexico). The Goldeyes finished the regular season with a record of 72 wins and 51 losses, first in the Northern League but just one game ahead of Duluth-Superior Dukes. In the playoffs, the Goldeyes knocked off Aberdeen and then beat the Dukes two straight for the championship.

In 1961 the Goldeyes ended the season in sixth place with a record of 46 wins and 77 losses. Carpenter's ERA was a dismal 3.65 over 11 games (6-5) with Winnipeg and 2.47 with Tulsa over 6 games (3-3). In his final year with Winnipeg, Carpenter went 5-3 with an ERA of 4.79. He also served as the team's pitching coach. He hung up the spikes on July 24, 1962, citing a calcium buildup on his right elbow that was affecting his performance. He also told the Winnipeg Free Press that "sooner or later you have to stop living out of a suitcase and settle down somewhere. My wife Pat is a Winnipeg girl, and with my feelings toward the city, the choice of where to reside was a natural. We have one child now and are expecting another ... I know there is not going to be another shot at the majors for me, so now's the time to quit".

AILMENT FORCES RETIREMENT

Big Bill Carpenter Hangs Up His Spikes

Bill Carpenter has hung his spikes above his locker in Winnipeg Stadium for the last time.

Carpenter, a long-time star with Winnipeg Goldeyes, today announced his voluntary retirement from the class C Northern Baseball League team.

In four whirls with the St. Louis Cardinal farm club here, big "Carp" compiled a 39-12 ledger. His best season as a Goldeye was in 1959 when he posted a brilliant 21-4 record with Chase Riddle's championship edition.

In making the announcement, Carpenter, a 25-year-old native of Athens, Penn., said calcium deposits on his right elbow were the major reason for the retirement at mid-season.

In a sign of real professionalism, Bill admitted he wasn't having the best season and decided to hang 'em up. In 30-plus relief chores this campaign, Bill had a 5-3 record.

Never once did Carpenter make excuses for his less-than-impressive performances in the last six weeks, although the medics would agree he had legitimate grounds.

"One of the reasons I tried to finish off the season," the righthander said Monday night, "was that I enjoyed playing ball in Winnipeg. I knew, though, that I'd have to make this decision sooner or later, regardless of my feelings for Winnipeg and its ball fans."

With him went the end of an illustrious minor league baseball career.

GOLDEYE GLINTS . . . Goldeyes host Minot Mallards tonight in the fifth annual Tom Boy Night . . . Game time is 7:30 p.m. . . . A large list of prizes will be awarded to lucky patrons at the park.



BILL CARPENTER
Bids Farewell

Palmer Tired,

Carpenter's voluntary withdrawal made life a little more pleasant for manager Fred Koenig . . . Normally, a pitcher would have had to be cut loose to make room for Bob Funge, a fire-balling righthanded relief ace . . . Funge, who played here in '59 with Bill, will be in the lineup tonight along with pitcher Fed Herrmann, and shortstop Red Matechek, a couple of newcomers.

With Carpenter's departure, the club was left one under the maximum of three permissible veterans . . . They are Funge and catcher Ray Oliver . . . Koenig, however, may re-enter the lineup in the near future . . . Funge, incidentally, arrived here Monday and took in the pro football game . . .

General manager Terry Hind's reaction to Carpenter's decision: "Bill's decision to retire for the balance of the season is a wise move because he has not been quite as effective in recent weeks and seems to be using a different pitching style (forced by injury). Bill makes his home here and a personal friendship exists between he and the club, so it's nice to know he'll be available to use if ever we are in trouble or if his arm returns to its former usefulness."

According to Bill's former wife, Pat, the Goldeyes paid him \$375/month in the first year, which increased to \$550/month in subsequent years. While that was equivalent to the wage of an employee working in the manufacturing sector in Manitoba, it only lasted as long as the baseball season and Bill had to find work in the off-months.

In the early years, Carpenter worked as a machinist at the Ingersoll-Rand plant in Athens, where his father had worked. When he came to Winnipeg he worked as a manager at Sportsman's Billiards, 1395 Main Street, for two years before joining the City of Winnipeg as a recreation supervisor with the Parks & Recreation Branch in 1963.

Interestingly, in both the Winnipeg and Athens newspapers they refer to Bill's plans to work with the New York State Police after the 1959 season. However, there is no record that he did in either his Winnipeg Police employment file or with the New York State Police.

Big Bill Hangs Up Spikes. Winnipeg Free Press, July 24, 1962

By 1963, the face of baseball had changed in Winnipeg. The Northern League was re-classified to Class A, which became the lowest level except for a rookie league. While the Winnipeg fans continued to throng to Goldeyes games, by 1964 the Cardinals relocated its Winnipeg affiliate to Ceder Rapids of the Midwest League and the Northern League was reduced to four teams, eventually folding in 1971. The Goldeyes returned to the Northern League for one season in 1969, as an affiliate of the expansion Kansas City Royals, but did not return in 1970. The Goldeyes name was resurrected in 1994 when the independent league Rochester Aces of the newly reformed Northern League relocated to Winnipeg.

Whether or not Carpenter worked for a period with the New York State Police, he told his wife his dream was to be a police officer. As an American citizen, he could not realize this dream in Canada until he became a landed immigrant and was granted the right to live here permanently by immigration authorities. Carpenter subsequently received his status and was hired by the Winnipeg Police on January 9, 1967, attending Recruit Class #66 later that year.

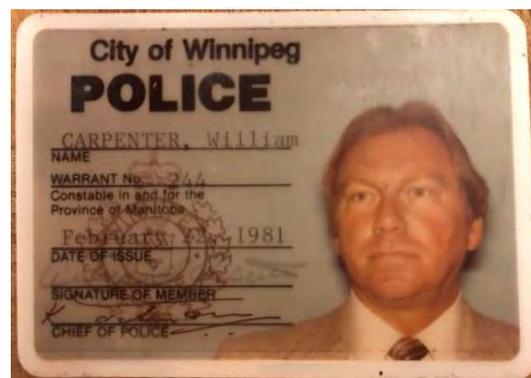
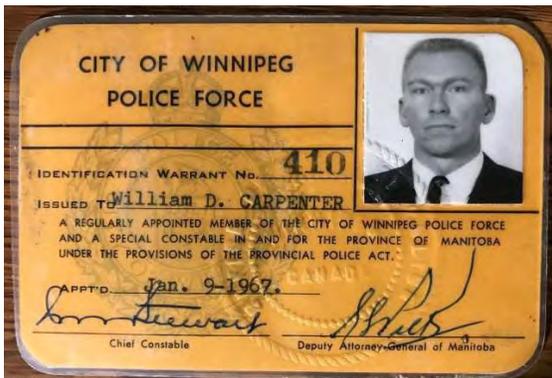
While Carpenter retired after seven seasons of professional baseball, he didn't give up on his passion for the game. After taking a year off he spent the next 13 years (1964-1977) playing for the Souris Cardinals in the Manitoba Senior Baseball League (MSBL). While he did pitch at

times, his primary role with Souris was as a first baseman. In 1966, Carpenter tied for the MSBL home run lead and in 1970 he was the league batting champion and a first-team all-star. He won the "triple crown" that year with a .385 batting average, five home runs, and 25 RBIs (runs batted in) in 65 at-bats, winning the Barry Moffat Memorial Trophy.



Bill Carpenter throwing a demonstration fastball to a group of young baseball players in Portage la Prairie. Undated picture courtesy of Bill's daughter, Terri Dueck

Carpenter retired from the Winnipeg Police as a Sergeant on April 8, 1988, after 25 years of service with the City of Winnipeg. He spent several years of his career in the Juvenile Division after its initial formation in 1969 and the last eight years of his career in the Training Division.

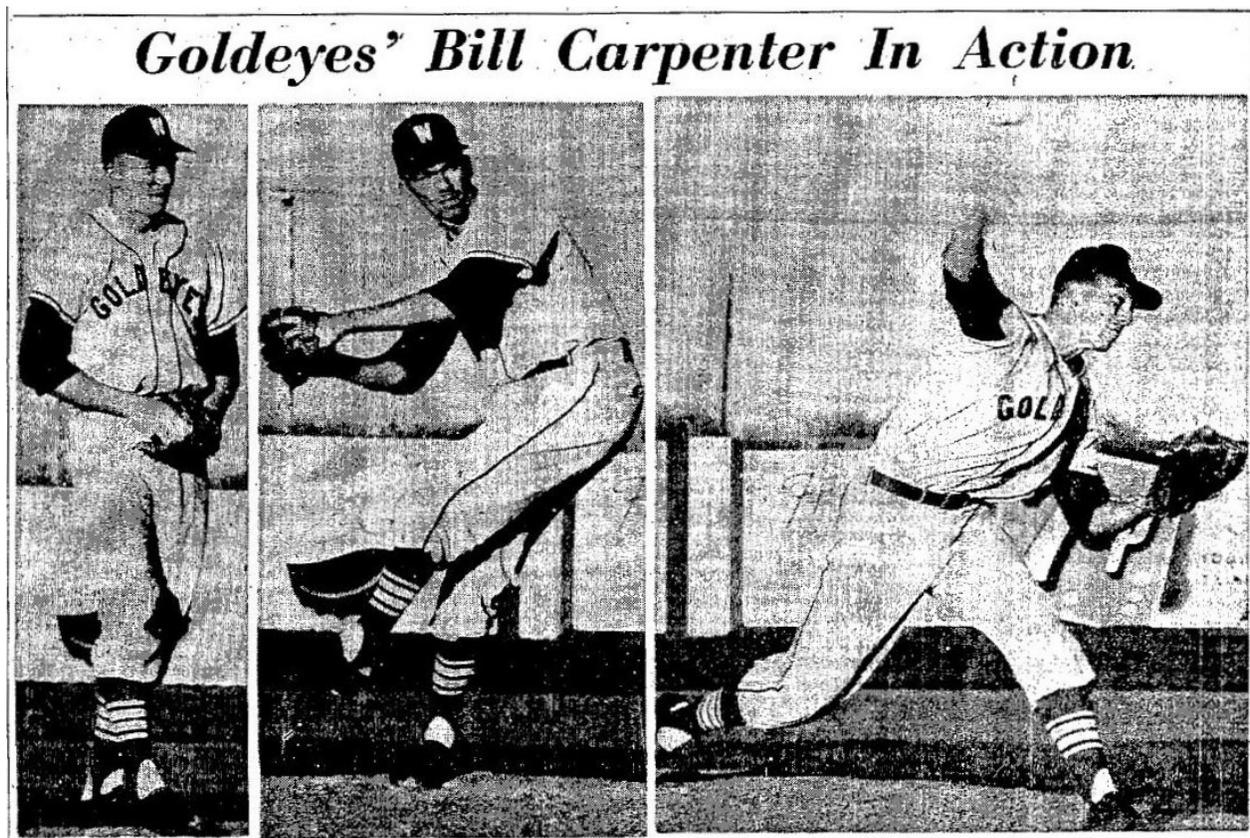


Carpenter was inducted into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998 as a pitcher and coach.¹ On August 7, 1999, the Goldeyes had their *Turn Back the Clock Night* where they recognized the 1959 Goldeyes championship team, in which Carpenter threw out the first pitch wearing a replica of the teams cream coloured uniform.

Carpenter died in Gimli on December 6, 2001, at the age of 64. He was survived by his wife, Doreen, and three daughters. I am grateful to his daughter Terri for several of the pictures included here.

When asked to select Manitoba's best ever all-star team for Bob Elliott's book, *The Northern Game* and Manitoba's Baseball Hall of Fame, Canadian Baseball Hall of Famer Gladwyn Scott (Carberry), Gerry MacKay (Brandon) and umpire Sam Tascona (Winnipeg) selected Bill Carpenter at First Base.

In 2019 Carpenter was posthumously inducted into the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame for baseball, along with the 1957, 1959 and 1960 Winnipeg Goldeyes baseball teams.



Bill Carpenter In Action. Winnipeg Free Press, May 22, 1959.

¹ In addition to Bill Carpenter, there are at least two other members of the Winnipeg Police Service who were inducted into Manitoba's Baseball Hall of Fame. Those members were Joseph (Joe) Teres #5, and Andrew (Andy) Boehm #1481, inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1999 and 2011 respectively.

VICTORIA HAZELL

Winnipeg Police's First Black Staff Member

*By Victoria Hazell with John Burchill
February 14, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Victoria (“Vicky”) Hazell was born in Aruba, an island in the Caribbean Sea, north of the Venezuelan peninsula of Paraguana and Northwest of Curaçao. Her parents were small farmers who had immigrated to Aruba from Grenada for economic reasons.

Aruba is one of the four countries that make up the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is a flat riverless island, so much of the drinking water is obtained by desalinating sea water. The island is relatively dry with consistently fine weather. Services form the basis of the Aruban economy, primarily tourism. The long stretches of white sandy beaches, clear water and warm climate attract tourists.

The official languages in Aruba are Dutch and Papiamentu, a creole language that evolved mainly from Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch. English and Spanish are widely used but Dutch is the language of instruction.

The local Arubians speak Papiamentu or Spanish. While Victoria spoke English at home, at school she spoke and was taught in Dutch. Today the only language Victoria speaks is English, having forgotten the other two with the passage of time and lack of use.

When she was about nine Victoria’s parents returned to Grenada, a British colony at the time (now an independent country within the British Commonwealth). Grenada is also known as the “*Isle of Spice*” because of the abundance of spices that it produces – nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, as well as cacao. Grenada actually consists of three islands – Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. Grenada is the Southernmost island of the North-South arc of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea, about 100 miles North of Venezuela.

The warm climate, adequate rainfall and rich volcanic soil is conducive to a long growing season. Tourism is very important to the island’s economy.

Most of the population in Grenada is black, having descended from African slaves, and there is a large minority of mulattoes and other mixtures. There are also small minorities of East Indians, descendants of indentured labourers brought to replace the freed slaves; descendants of the old French and British settlers; and more-recent immigrants from North America and Europe.

Victoria went to elementary and high school in Grenada, then later to the University of Winnipeg. Part of the Canadian government's aid to the island at the time was giving scholarships to go to a specific university in Canada. Victoria was granted a scholarship to go to the University of Winnipeg, where she majored in Geography and minored in English and Anthropology. At the time Victoria recalls the black community in Winnipeg was very, very small, with the majority being foreign students from the Caribbean and Africa.

In fact, very few Caribbean-born immigrants arrived in Canada before 1966. Of the 749,155 Canadians reported to have Caribbean origins in the last (2016) federal census, the vast majority did not immigrate to Canada until after 1971 when prime minister Pierre Trudeau initiated his multiculturalism policy.

Prior to 1962 Canada had imposed strict limitations on non-European immigration. In 1962, Canada introduced new immigration regulations (1962 Immigration Act), which reduced the emphasis of people migrating to Canada based on the colour of their skin or their nationality and increased the emphasis on their education and skills. In 1967, Canada further implemented a points system. Between 1968 and 1973 landed immigrant status in Canada could be obtained by applicants who had been admitted as visitors.

Immigration from the Caribbean reached a peak in the mid-1970s. In addition to those admitted directly from abroad as 'landed immigrants', there were others who came initially on student or visitors' visas and who applied for permanent resident status after arrival. Landed immigrants from the Caribbean (including Bermuda and Guyana) represented more than ten per cent of the total number of landed immigrants between 1973 and 1978, but the proportion had fallen to 6% by 1980. The majority of Caribbean immigrants gravitated toward Ontario (67.6%) and Quebec (21.8%), while only 10.6% lived outside these two Provinces.

At the time the black Caribbean community in Winnipeg was very small. In fact, between 1965 and 1979 only 3,135 Grenadians immigrated to all of Canada with most choosing to settle in Ontario. In 1971 the federal census had no detailed breakdown of West Indians living in Manitoba as there was ten years later. The census of 1981 showed that there were about 4,330 West Indians living in Manitoba – 1,560 from Trinidad and Tobago; 1,390 from Jamaica; 810 from Guyana and 570 from the other islands whose respective numbers were not substantial enough to have them classified separately.¹

After graduating from the University of Winnipeg, Victoria returned to Grenada, married and had a daughter before returning to Canada with her family in 1974 for better opportunities (she had two sons born in Winnipeg after her return and has two grandchildren now as well). She subsequently applied for a job at the City of Winnipeg and was placed at the Winnipeg Police Department on August 18, 1975, becoming the first black member of the Winnipeg Police, hired just a few months before Allan Mayes became the first black police officer.

¹ Both terms (West Indies and the Caribbean) can be synonymous although technically "the West Indies" refers to the various islands that comprise the Greater and Lesser Antilles (especially the latter) while "the Caribbean" includes only those countries whose shoreline borders the Caribbean Sea. Atlantic island nations such as Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda, both of which are geographically separated from the Caribbean Sea are culturally related to the peoples of the Caribbean. Today there are about 65,000 individuals of Grenadian heritage dispersed across Canada with Ontario and Quebec being their prime residence.

Victoria worked in the Records Department, Vice for a few weeks, Traffic and Finance, then back to Records where she remained until her retirement on May 28, 2016, after nearly 41 years of service to the citizens of Winnipeg. She tells me that working for the police department was a great experience. She met many people of different backgrounds and made life long friends with whom she still keeps in touch.

Former Police Chief, Devon Clunis, who also immigrated to Winnipeg from the Caribbean tells me that *“Vicky was very serious but with a warm disposition. I always enjoyed speaking with her. She was dedicated to her work and a positive influence in the workplace”*. Former Deputy Chief Joe Gallagher, echoed those sentiments saying *“she was serious about her work, but always had a friendly demeanor and met everyone she dealt with, with a smile”*.

Today, 13% of the Winnipeg Police Service staff component and 8% of the police component identify as being a visible minority. Forty different languages are spoken and nearly 400 members identify as being multilingual.

In support of Black History Month (and Valentines Day), we recognize Victoria Hazell today for her contribution to her community and the Winnipeg Police Service.

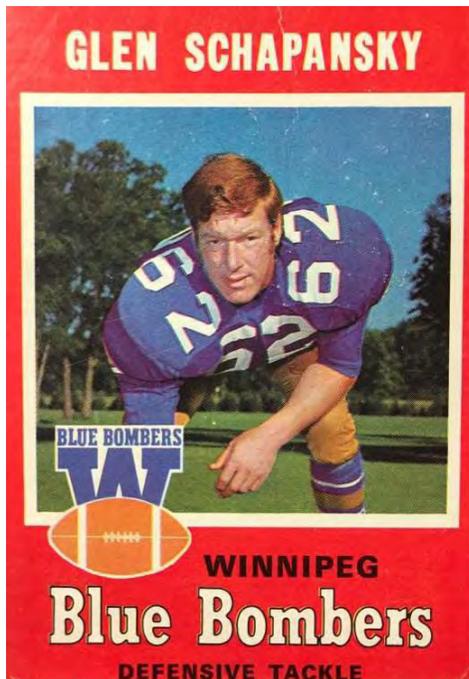


Celebrating 40-years with the Winnipeg Police on August 28, 2015.
Victoria with Police Chief Devon Clunis (who also immigrated to Winnipeg from the Caribbean).

ALLEN (GLEN) SCHAPANSKY

Constable #941

*Written & researched by John Burchill
July 25, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*



1971 O-Pee-Chee Card #29. J. Burchill Coll.

On August 5, 2021, the Winnipeg Blue Bombers will return to IG Field for the first time in more than 20 months since winning the Grey Cup on November 24, 2019.

To celebrate the return of the Canadian Football League (CFL) champions to Winnipeg, I take a step back and remember one of our own who wore the blue and gold.

I had the opportunity to work on the same shift as Glen Schapansky after I started in 1987. He never brought in a lot of arrests, but standing 6'3" and weighing 255 pounds, I wonder if his size and gregarious nature quieted more than a few disturbances when he showed up.

Glen grew up in Fort Garry. With his size, he started playing football at age 11 with the Fort Garry Lions and remained with the club at the junior and juvenile levels for the next six years. At 17 he joined the Weston Wildcats in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Junior Football League.

The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Junior Football League was formed in 1953, with the Winnipeg Rods (became the St. James Rods in 1959) and the Weston Wildcats, competing against the Regina Rams and the Saskatoon Hilltops. The winner advanced to the western final, and the Canadian Junior National Championship afterwards.

The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Junior Football League carries on today as part of the Prairie Conference of the Canadian Junior Football League. The Winnipeg Rifles is the only Manitoba team today, playing out of the same IG Field as the Bombers.

After a few winning seasons with the Lions, by 1965 Glen was making a name for himself as a defensive tackle with the Weston Wildcats, where he drew the attention of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers for his "brilliant" defensive play during the finals against Saskatoon. As a result, he was invited to the Bombers 1966 rookie development camp; however, he did not make the cut.

Juvenile All-Stars

Fort Garry Lions made a clean sweep of the individual awards in the Manitoba Juvenile Football League this season according to official results released today.

Rick Bracken was voted the league's Most Valuable Player, John Milne of St. Boniface Broncos runner up.

Lion's Garry Hobson was named All-Star coach with Dave Laer of Fort Garry All-Star manager.

Missing from the pictures below is Larry Gernschieid of Hawkeyes who was voted an interior linebacking spot on the defensive team.

Lions and Broncos clash Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Norwood Flood Bowl in the first game of the two-game, total-point final.

Here's the offence ...



Blair Schapansky centre LIONS
Doug Falley guard BRONCS
John Mazer tackle HAWKEYES
John Hill end LIONS



Ross Richardson guard LIONS
Glen Schapansky tackle LIONS
Terry Angus end BRONCS
Bob Reye quarterback LIONS



Rick Bracken halfback LIONS
Henry Bryner halfback BRONCS
Al Golomy halfback TRANSCONA
Ernie Kuzniak halfback HAWKEYES

1964 Juvenile Football All-Stars
Winnipeg Tribune, October 31, 1964

benefit him for the rest of his life. He apprenticed with Winnipeg Metro Transit and, after he graduated, continued with Transit for the remainder of his football career (Glen's work schedule at Transit could accommodate the Bombers' strict evening practice and travel requirements. However, no police department with its 24/7 schedule including evenings and weekends could).

Unfortunately on July 26, 1971, Glen didn't make the Bombers' final cuts when they had to trim their roster down to 18 Canadians, and the team decided to go with younger players Bob Kraemer and Pete Ribbins. Glen was traded to the Montreal Alouettes, then to the Calgary Stampeders, and finally to Hamilton where he played four games before hanging up the cleats.



JUVENILE CHAMPS: Fort Garry Lions won their third juvenile football championship in four years Sunday when they defeated Winnipeg Hawkeyes in the final. Back row, left to right: Rick Bracken, Bill Dimitrak, Joe Andrews, Blair Schapansky, Bryan Lupa, Brian Gibson, Grant Cheadle, Glen Schapansky, Vic Temple and Ross Richardson. Second row: Bill Cessford, Brian Wood, Lannie Powell, Curt Krentz, Bernie Moore, John Hill, Garry Montgomery, Pete Little, Terry Grant. Third row: Glen Hallett, Larry Shields, Jim Wood, Wayne Wiser, Jim Roberts, Bill Malcolm, Ron Wilkinson, Wayne Elliott, Tim Fast, David Rowe, Alf Chapman, equipment manager. Front row: Jack James, pres-

ident, Pete Noble, Scott Halmgren, Dr. W. Neal, assistant coach, Jim Saper, Ken McCullough, Bob Rye, Gary Hobson, head coach, Derek Miller, Bob Kaptain, Ron Guarino, Russ Meckling. Richard Ritchie is pictured above Coach Hobson.

**MADISON CLUB PRESENTS
ALL STAR WRESTLING
NOTRE DAME AUDITORIUM
TUESDAY NIGHT - 8:30 P.M.
MAIN EVENT - HEAVYWEIGHT TAG TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP**

1963 Fort Garry Lions, Juvenile Football Champions

In May 1967 Glen was back at the Bombers rookie camp and this time he cracked the lineup. He was one of the few players to make the jump from junior to professional football. He would compete in all 16 games of the Bomber's regular schedule but unfortunately missed the playoffs.

Glen was back for 1968, 69 and 1970 seasons, playing in a total of **64** Bombers games.

In the off-season, Glen was enrolled at Red River Community College taking their Automotive Mechanics Technician trades program. The skills Glen obtained during that program would



*Glen receives expert advice from Bomber Veterans Sherwyn Thorson and Frank Rigney
Winnipeg Free Press, September 16, 1967*



Glen (No. 64), lines up with Bill Whisler, John Neponick and Jim Avery,
Winnipeg Tribune, August 17, 1968

In 1974 Glen attempted a comeback, although, in the best shape of his life, he could not make the cut. Another unsuccessful prospect, Rae Pratt, was at the same camp and the two became friends. Deciding their playing days were over, they looked for a change in their other careers. Now that they were not constrained by the ridged practice and travel schedule of the CFL, both decided to apply for the Winnipeg Police. Rae was hired on May 12, 1975 (badge #905) and Glen was hired away from Transit on August 11, 1975, graduating from Recruit Class #85.



A (Glen) Schapansky #941, centre back row
Winnipeg Police Recruit Class #85

While his playing days were over, Glen continued to stay involved in sports as a volunteer. He coached Senior Women's Fastball with the Fort Garry Flyers for over 20 years and served for a short period of time with Softball Manitoba. He was also a hockey coach and volunteer with the Westridge Community Club.

However it is probably Glen's work with Football Manitoba, starting in 1974 until present, variously working with the Fort Garry Lions, Garden City Collegiate, North Winnipeg Nomads (Wolf Pack), and St James Rods, that best reflects Glen's legacy, both on the field and off.

*Schapansky takes reins
of the Fort Garry Lions*

Glen (Secretary) and his brother Blair (President), take over the Executive of the Fort Garry Lions
Winnipeg Free Press, May 18, 1983

During his time as a football coach (and police officer), Glen made a lasting impression on many young players, several of whom chose to make law enforcement a career. One player in particular that I spoke to was Willy Williamson, who went on to work for Manitoba Justice as a corrections officer (and now works as an editor and writer for the Winnipeg Free Press). Willy played football for the Fort Garry Lions from 1979 until 1987. Now 53, Willy recalls first meeting Glen when he was about 10. *“My older brother, Allen [who was also coached by Glen], nowadays living in Ottawa and is a retired Chief Superintendent with the RCMP, joined the Lions to play in the Bantam league in 1978 and I tagged along whenever they’d let me,”* says Willy.

“Coach Glen”, Willy continued, “was larger than life to us kids and such an important man to us. He was not only a former Bomber player and a policeman, he was also physically huge and loud and very funny. When I was 12 and finally made the team, he took me out to the blocking sled and worked with me night after night, long after practice had ended. I was in terrible shape and afraid to get hit, but by the end of the season, I was named the most improved player on the team and it was all because of the extra effort Glen took to help me. I honestly can’t imagine how my life would have turned out without football and that mentorship from Glen and his brother, Blair, who was also a coach with the Lions.”



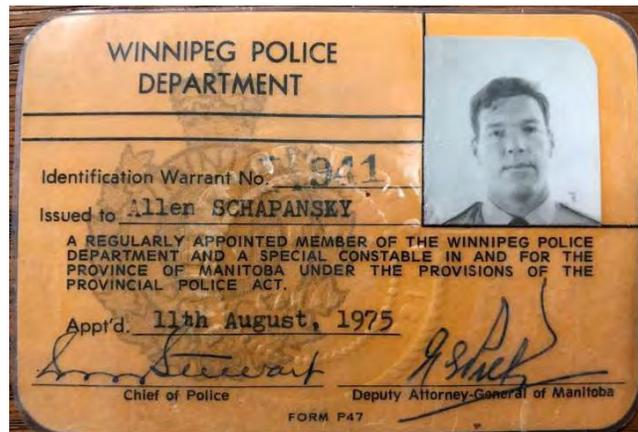
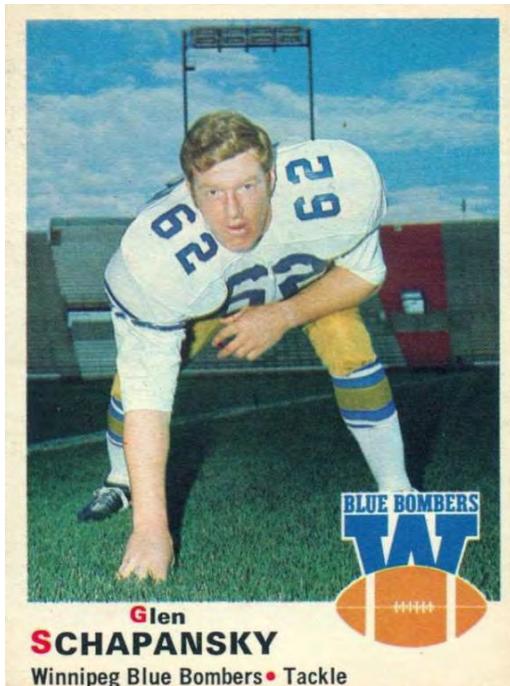
Willy with Glen reconnecting at the Wellness Centre,
Photo credit: Ken Gigliotti / Winnipeg Free Press

Willy stayed with the Lions until he was 21. He recalls Glen coaching him at all levels and how important it was as a young man to have that constant positive influence in his life. *“When I got older, in the Midget league and then in Junior, Glen became so much more than a coach, he’d taught me how to play football, then he taught me how to be a solid citizen, he kept his eye on me and if he suspected I was headed down a bad path he’d always set me straight in his firm but funny way.”*

Willy credits his years playing football for Coach Glen with inspiring him to pursue a career in corrections after football and now recognizes just how important it was to be mentored by a man so generous with his time and wisdom. *“Back then, I was a kid from the hood (St. Norbert) with divorced parents who wasn’t great in school and was, let’s just say, misunderstood, and I think Glen recognized that and that’s why he spent so much extra time with me. I just can’t say enough about what a great man he is and how great it was that he had such a positive impact not only to me, but hundreds of other young men – he was so much more than our coach, and that has stayed with me through life and is a big reason why I devote as much time as I can to helping others, the world needs men who look out for one another and help one another, and I learned that from Glen Schapansky.”*

Glen retired from the Winnipeg Police in 1996. Besides staying involved in coaching, Glen has also put his automotive skills to work repairing and rebuilding small engines and works as a small load owner/operator in Winnipeg and surrounding areas.

While I knew Glen as a police officer, he was not the only member of a Winnipeg (Metro) police department to grace the blue and gold. Others include Edward Ogelski (Winnipeg Police #44) in 1945-46; Rob White (Assiniboia Police) played 24 games from 1963-64; Dennis Leibrecht (St. James Police) who played 23 games from 1965-67; Errol Brown (Winnipeg Police #2201) played 66 games with Winnipeg and Saskatchewan from 1993-97; Riley Clayton (Winnipeg Police #2785) played one game with Calgary and made Winnipeg’s practice roster in 2007; and Shawn Gallant (Winnipeg Police #2907) played 148 games with Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Ottawa and Montreal from 2000-10. ¹



1970 O-Pee-Chee Card #69. J. Burchill Collection

¹ Dennis Leibrecht is the only one to have his name in the Manitoba Sports and Football Hall of Fames as a player for the St. James Rams (1963) and the St. Vital Bulldogs (1968-69). *With 68 games in the CFL maybe Glen is next?* Besides players, the following Winnipeg Police officers have also officiated in the CFL (referee, field judge, umpire) – Jack Ewatski, Brian Chrupalo, Al Bradbury, Ritchie Miller, Dave Wagner, Steve Dolyniuk, and Wayne Shorten.

1969 WINNIPEG BLUE BOMBERS



BACK ROW: Roger Hamelin; Gordon Brown; Paul Desjardins; John Atamian; Bob Houmard; Glen Schapansky; Ted Collins; Joe Critchlow; Rob McLaren; Ed Breding; Ross Richardson
SECOND ROW: Nils Lindberg (Asst. Trainer); Glen Orris; Don Weiss; Paul Brule; Gene Lakusiak; Doug Strong; Peter Francis; Pierre Guindon; Paul Robson; Bill Whisler; Ken Nielsen; Dave Washington
THIRD ROW: Billy Humiski (Asst. Equip.) Wally Gabler; Bill Frank; Amos Van Pelt; Ed Ulmer; Chuck Harrison; Tom Busch; Tommy Grant; Butch Pressley
FRONT ROW: Larry Slagle; Bob Jones (Equip. Mgr.); Gordie Mackie (Trainer); Earl Lunsford (General Manager); Ced Gyles (President); Joe Zaleski (Head Coach); Joe Faragalli (Asst. Coach); Monte Charles (Asst. Coach); Ernie Pitts

1969 Winnipeg Blue Bombers, Glen Schapansky #62, centre back row
 Courtesy Ed Tait, Winnipeg Blue Bombers

ARMIN (MR. CLEAN) STOJKE

Constable #505

*Written & researched by John Burchill
August 15, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Watching former WWF wrestling all-star Dwayne “The Rock” Johnson this week in Disney’s The Jungle Cruise, I am reminded of another wrestling *all-star* who also toiled on the water, and worked for the Winnipeg Police.

Armin Stojke worked out at the Central YMCA in the 1950s. He was born on a farm in Germany on September 5th, 1936, shortly before the outbreak of World War II. His birth mother (Amanda) died five hours after he was born and his birth father (Oskar) was killed returning home from the war. Armin was raised by his stepmother Aldolfina, who brought him to Canada in 1950. Upon arriving in Canada Armin worked at his uncle’s farm in Waldersee, before moving to Winnipeg where he attended school to learn English.

In 1953 Armin’s step-mother married Wilhelm Reich and they moved into 487 Elgin Avenue, just a short distance from the Winnipeg Police headquarters on Rupert Avenue and a similar distance to the Central YMCA at 301 Vaughan Street. At 230 pounds of solid muscle from working on the farm, Armin stood out among his peers. Besides being a wrestler, he held Manitoba’s heavyweight Bench Press record as a member of the YMCA from 1960 to 1964, pushing 400 pounds in 1964.

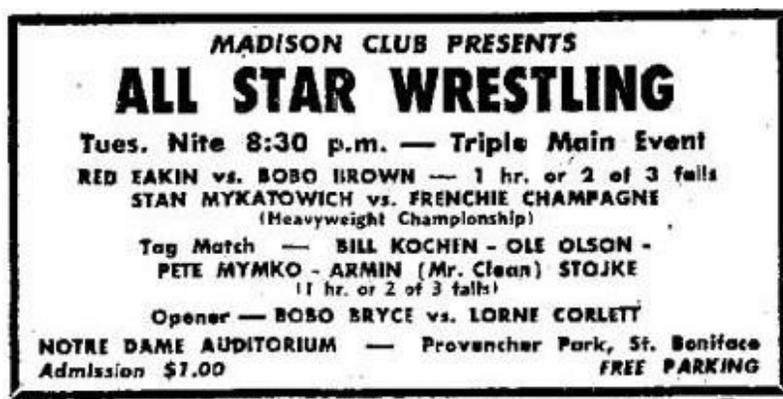
Armin’s prowess likely caught the eye of Alex Turk who, in 1946, introduced modern professional wrestling to Winnipeg. Turk later aligned himself with the National Wrestling Alliance (NWA), a group of independent professional wrestling promoters that remained the largest and most influential body in wrestling until the mid-1980s when the World Wrestling Federation (WWF), now the WWE (World Wrestling Entertainment), took over.

Turk would later work as a wrestling promoter and represented Verne Gagne and Stu Hart, father of Bret and Owen Hart, among others. He was also a member of several clubs, including the Central YMCA which sponsored the Alex Turk trophy for outstanding wrestler. A number of young men who wrestled out of the YMCA in the 1950s would also go on compete in local wrestling matches including George “Red” Eakin,¹ Wally Hewak, Fred “Golden Boy” Popsiech and Victor Kowal.

¹ George “Red” Eakin was the father of Constable Grant (“Butch”) Eakin #1341, who was a member of the Winnipeg Police from 1982-2002.

Victor Kowal (badge #194), who would join the St. James Police in 1959 and later the Winnipeg Police after amalgamation, was a winner of the Alex Turk wrestling trophy in the middleweight division. Vic stopped wrestling when he joined the St. James Police; however, Eakin, Hewak, and Popsiech continued to wrestle in the Winnipeg *all-star* circuit for the next dozen years alongside “Iron” Mike Koncur, Dave Piper, “Frenchy” Champagne, “Wild Bill” Foley, Boris & Taras Laskoff, Karl Von Steiger, “Ole” Olsen, “Mad Dog” Morowski (Stan Mykietovich), Johnny DePaulo, “Bad” Bill Kochen, “Killer” Korchynski, and the Ross “The Madison Mauler” Headon.

For seven years from 1957 to 1964, Armin wrestled the local Winnipeg circuit as “Mr. Clean”, battling Koncur, Champagne, Olsen, Morowski, DePaulo, Kochen, and Von Steiger at a number of wrestling clubs inspired by the NWA (e.g. Brooklands, Crescent, Norland & Madison). Sometimes alone, other times in tag team matches or battle royals that involved up to eight other wrestlers. According to www.wrestlingdata.com, Armin fought in 142 matches, winning 72 times and losing 34, the remainder being draws or battle royals with multiple fighters. Eleven different wrestlers teamed with Armin during that time, while 23 fought against him.



Perhaps one of Armin’s more memorable fights was on June 2, 1964, at the Notre Dame Auditorium against Lorne Corlett.² While the main bill featured a “Lumberjack Match” between John DePaulo and Mad Dog Morowski against Red Eakin and Frenchy Champagne, the headliner was *Chad Allan and the Reflections*. For those too young to remember, Chad Allan and the Reflections (later the Expressions) was the forerunner to the Guess Who featuring Randy Bachman, Jim Kale, Garry Peterson, and Chad Allan (who was eventually replaced by Burton Cummings on vocals). They were probably the Number 1 club band in Winnipeg at the time.

Armin stopped wrestling at the end of 1964 when he met his future wife, Angie. His full-time job at the time was with Winnipeg Hydro (which was bought out by Manitoba Hydro in 2002). While Armin always wanted to be a police officer, he was turned down several times by the Winnipeg Police, allegedly for being “too big”.³ However, after moving to Fort Garry, it was a

² The Notre Dame Auditorium was located at 299 de la Cathédrale Avenue in St. Boniface. It was taken over by the school division in 1967, and now forms part of the Collège Louis Riel.

³ Although Armin did not seem out of place in his recruit class, this was not the first time I had heard an officer was “too big” for the Winnipeg Police. When I spoke with Ed Mularchuk #218 shortly before his death earlier this year, he too was rejected by the Winnipeg Police for being “too big” at 6’7” so he joined the Assiniboia Police instead.

chance encounter with Arthur Bridgwater, then Chief of the Fort Garry Police, that resulted in Armin being hired by his department on April 15, 1967.



Armin “Mr. Clean” Stojke and George “Red” Eakin, take on Chad Allan at the Notre Dame Auditorium, June 2, 1964. Courtesy Angie Stojke.

After joining the Fort Garry Police, Armin was instrumental in the formation of greater Winnipeg’s first Search and Rescue Dive Unit. Being an active scuba diver, Armin believed trained divers should be used to search underwater for persons or items instead of using drag hooks, which were traditional tools used by the police.

Armin approached Chief Bridgwater with a proposal to form a Police Dive Unit. While Chief Bridgwater was quite interested in the concept, there was no funding or resources for the initiative. However, he allowed Armin to explore the feasibility of such a unit, and recruit potential members from the police force who may be interested.

Along with Brian Stevenson, a certified scuba diving instructor and former President of the Manitoba Underwater Council, and Tommie Towns, a civilian diving enthusiast, Armin set out to recruit and train a police dive team. Six members of the Fort Garry Police signed up and were trained by Stevenson. They all bought their own diving equipment and paid for their own training, which was geared to the blackwater conditions of the Winnipeg river systems.

This volunteer “team” commenced operations in 1970 and provided assistance to the Winnipeg Police, RCMP and other surrounding police agencies. Due to the success of their early efforts, Chief Bridgwater allocated some departmental funding and officially sanctioned the dive team as the Underwater Rescue Unit. Armin and the dive unit members were able to “scrounge” a 1959 International Harvester delivery truck from the Winnipeg Fire Department as their first vehicle, as well as a 16’ aluminum boat and trailer.



Fort Garry Police Underwater Rescue Unit, 1970
Armin Stojke is back row, second from the left.
Courtesy Winnipeg Police Museum

With the amalgamation of the Fort Garry Police and the surrounding municipalities of the greater Winnipeg area, to become the Winnipeg Police Department in 1974, the Underwater Rescue Unit became a specialty unit for the Winnipeg Police. In 1979, the Underwater Rescue Unit was restructured, and only police members were accepted where before civilian members had been allowed. The Underwater Rescue Unit increased in size to 12 members and changed its name to the Underwater Search & Recovery Unit (USRU).

During this time Armin also volunteered year-round with Winnipeg's Police & Pal program spending many summers taking youths out for a two-week wilderness canoe adventure. He also trained youth and police officers during the winter with the USRU, side by side in a city swimming pool to be certified scuba divers ending with a certification dive at West Hawk Lake. This was a great introduction to scuba diving for the youth as well as for the volunteer police officers, many of whom would later express interest in the unit after their certification.

The Police & Pal program was started in 1970, by a local Winnipeg businessman who felt that he would like to assist the police in their battle against crime and delinquency. He believed that if young persons could associate with police officers in an informal setting, it would increase their understanding and respect for the law as well as open lines of communication between these young persons and the participating officers.

From this idea, the Police & Pal Association of Manitoba was created, and with the help of local businesses, the Association arranged financing for Police & Pal activities, with day-to-day expenses covered by the Winnipeg Police Commission, and individual officers donating their own time and resources.

Initial activities centered on an annual golf tournament but grew to include a curling bonspiel, fishing derbies, a shooting competition, a five-day wilderness canoe trip, automotive repair, scuba diving, and four weekly clubs for boys and girls which were aimed at youth from the inner city area. The youth ranged in ages from 5 to 17 years, from all different socio-economic backgrounds regardless of whether they had any previous contact with the police.



Police & Pal scuba diving certification in West Hawk Lake, c. 1978.
Courtesy Winnipeg Police Museum

Armin retired from the Winnipeg Police on April 30th, 1994, after 27 years in policing. He passed away on July 2nd, 2012, after being admitted to the Health Sciences Centre suffering a brain aneurysm. While the surgery was successful and there was every hope for recovery, he succumbed to a stroke. He left behind his wife Angie, of 47 years, and son Bill.

Something For Expert And Novice



Ow - w - w. Hey Ref — he's breaking my fingers! Ole Olsen obviously has the upper hand on Stan Mykatowich during a recent 12-man Battle royal which drew some 600 wrestling fans. That's Johnny DePaulo coming to Stan's rescue.

Madison Well Equipped

The Madison Boxing and Wrestling Club at 147 Frovener St. in St. Boniface is well equipped for the most avid boxer or wrestler or those just desiring to improve their general health and well-being.

It has a membership of close to 60 of which some 35 are active in the boxing and wrestling shows the club has staged the past 12 years.

Promoter Al Tummon's weekly wrestling shows on Tuesday's at 8:30 at the Notre Dame Auditorium have featured some of the wildest and best matches seen by Winnipeg wrestling fans.

Such men as Bobby Jones, who is program director and wrestling instructor with the Winnipeg Parks Board; George "Red" Kiska a football referee and linesman at the Bomber games; Ole Olson, wrestling instructor at the Lord Roberts Community Club, and Lennie Johnson with Winnipeg's finest, are among those active in the club.

Its facilities include weightlifting equipment, boxing ring, wrestling mats, a rowing machine and bicycle which compensate for roadwork; a light-bag that develops speed and co-ordination, and a heavy-bag used for power punching. What the club lacks in space it makes up for in effort.

An all-star boxing card is scheduled for next Wednesday at the Notre Dame Auditorium with army boxers again entered.

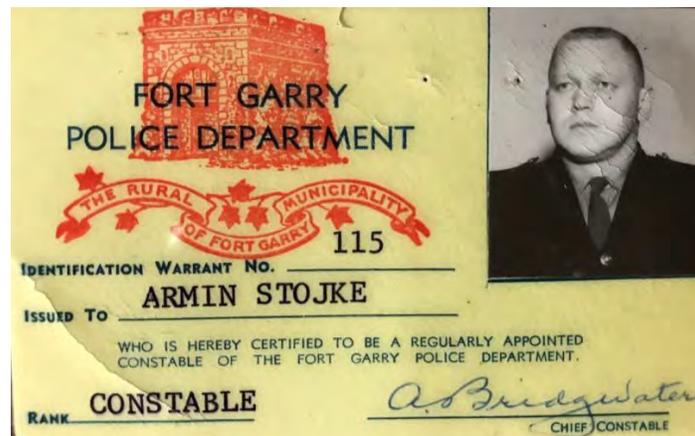


Former Canadian amateur light heavyweight Champ Dave Piper (right), demonstrating a hip throw on weightlifter and wrestler Armin Stojke. Stojke has held the Manitoba bench press record for the last two years.



DON WALKER ... They'll Play Lead Roles in Wednesday's Boxing Show WALTER NOIL GENE YUZEPOWICH

Armin Stojke works out at the Madison Boxing & Wrestling Club, St. Boniface January 19, 1963. Winnipeg Free Press



Armin Stojke, For Garry Police Identification Card c. 1967. Winnipeg Police Museum

..... **NORLAND WRESTLING CLUB**

presents

WRESTLING

at the

NATIONAL (U.N.F.) AUDITORIUM
935 MAIN ST.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 8.30 P.M.

MAIN EVENT—TAG TEAM MATCH

"IRON MIKE"

1 FALL OR 1 HOUR

WALLY

KONCUR

235-lbs.

**&
VS**

HEWAK

215-lbs.

TED

GORDIENKO

220-lbs.

&

ARMIN

STOJKE

230-lbs.



"OLE" OLSEN

..... **SEMI-WIND-UP**

45 MINUTES OR 1 FALL

"OLE" OLSEN vs JOE SHLONTZ

215-lbs.

208-lbs.



"KILLER" KORCHYNSKI

..... **SPECIAL EVENT**

"Killer" Korchynski vs Frenchy Goulet

218-lbs.

224-lbs.



"IRON MIKE" KONCUR

..... **OPENER**

Fred "Golden Boy" Pospiech vs Tiger McClure

160-lbs.

162-lbs.

Children: **35¢**

Adults: **75¢**

NEXT SHOW → OCTOBER 9th

Sanctioned By
Manitoba Branch of A.A.U.

Norland Wrestling Poster, October 2, 1957, featuring Armin Stojke.
Courtesy Hunter & Gun Barbershop which still has it featured on a wall of their business.

ROBERT (BOB) FLOCK

Constable #488

Written by John Burchill with Bob Flock
September 15, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum
(updated postscript January 14, 2023)



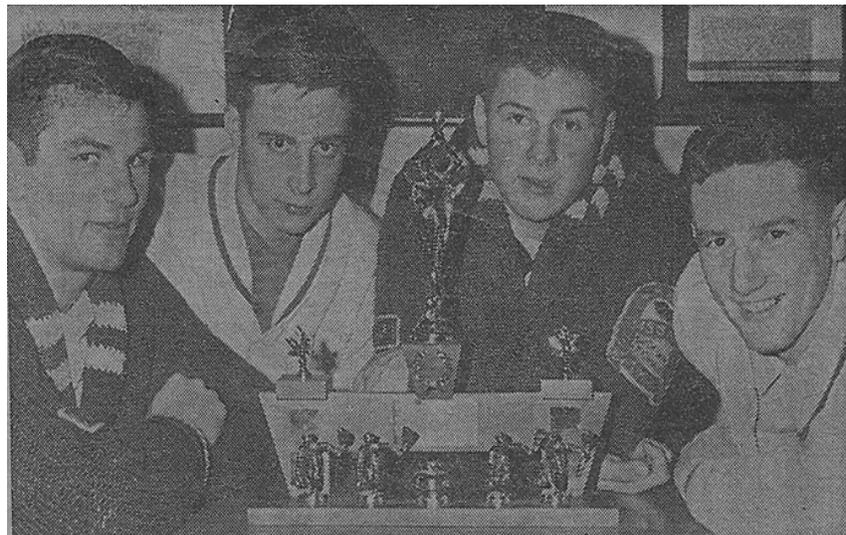
Next week in Ottawa, curling fans will be able to watch many of the country's premier women's and men's team's challenge for two berths at the national Olympic trials being held in Saskatoon in November.

With the upcoming event, Dick Scott, former Chief of the Brandon Police, suggested I look at the career of Bob Flock, "*the curling cop.*" While not an Olympic athlete, Bob made his mark in the junior and police curling circles for almost 40 years.

Bob learned to curl in 1958 at the Deer Lodge Curling Club. He found success quickly, winning Juvenile, Junior and junior city curling championships. He also won the provincial High School MSSAA (Manitoba Secondary School Athletic Assoc) championship.

In 1963 there was no Provincial or Canadian Junior Championship as it was all High School. Years later high school was dropped from the title, and it became the Junior Championship, which it is today.

That year the annual high school bonspiel was held during Christmas Break. Bob went through the bonspiel undefeated until he reached the final, which he lost. He then played a round-robin and won the right to go to the provincial finals and then to the Canadian high school championships. However, he lost out at the provincial finals.



School 'spiel winners

St. James Collegiate's Wayne Johnson skipped his rink to victory in last weekend's Manitoba Secondary Schools

curling title at Carman. Left to right, Gordon Sparkes, Don Finkbeiner, Bob Flock and Wayne Johnson.

In 1965 Bob was hired as a Cadet with the Assiniboia Police Department, working alongside his high school friend Dick Scott. Although Bob made it to the provincial curling championships in 1967, as his police career developed, shiftwork prevented him from playing in the regular curling circuit. Later, he raised a family and realized that he couldn't curl competitively, so he focused on police curling instead.



MADE IT: Bill Flock skipped his St. James Collegiate rink to a berth in the final for the provincial high school curling championship Tuesday, winning all three games in the special round robin series. He will meet either Randy Iwankow of Miles Macdonell, or Bill Flock of Stonewell, in the final today at the Deer Lodge rink. The latter two were tied for Tuesday's play and tangle in a playoff this morning.

The history of police curling dates back to 1955 when the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) first provided support for the Canadian Police Curling Association to encourage fellowship and liaison among Canadian police officers as well as promoting the game of curling in Canada. The first “National Police Championship” was organized and held at the Granite Curling Club in Winnipeg on March 12, 1956.

At that time it was a one-day, four-event bonspiel. There were sixteen rinks allowed, one representing each of the provinces as is the case today, plus four other teams representing the larger or national police forces in Canada – the RCMP, the OPP, the CPR Police and the CNR Police. Rothmans eventually became a primary sponsor of the event for many years. The annual championship is still held today in various cities across Canada, but similar to the brier format with one team representing each province/territory.

In 1968 Bob teamed up with police officers Con Gislason, Ernie Mol and Chris Rush. They qualified for the Canadian Police Curling Championship, where they made it to the final only to lose to Alberta.

Bob played in over 27 police playdowns reaching the provincial final, a record 19 times, losing ten finals and winning nine provincial titles. He won one Canadian Police Championship in 1981 with Jim Davidson, Rodger Miller, and Dennis Huyda and losing two finals.¹

Besides police curling with time off permitting, Bob did enter a few bonspiels. He twice lost the final in zone play to get to the Tankard.² However, he did qualify for the Seniors and Mixed

¹ One other Winnipeg Police team, composed of Don Nelson, Doug Hooper, Bob Madams and Gordon Dahl would win the Canadian Police championships in 1994 and 1995.

² The “Tankard” was the name of the Manitoba men’s provincial curling championship from 1980-1994 when it was sponsored by Labatt Breweries. Now called the Viterra Championship, the tournament is run by Curl Manitoba, the provincial curling association. The winner represents Manitoba at the national men’s championship. The tournament was previously known as the Safeway Championship (2008–2015), Safeway Select (1995–2007);

provincial playdowns. He also won the St Andrews Society Bonspiel and the Civic Employees Bonspiel, and the Mayor Stephen Juba Trophy in 1981.



1981 Canadian Police Curling champions.
Bob is on the far left.

In 1988 the Manitoba Curling Association (MCA, now Curl Manitoba) held the 100th and largest bonspiel globally with 1280 teams. With a record of 14 wins without a defeat, Bob was one of the last three teams without a loss. However, he dropped two games and did not qualify for the Tankard.

In 1994 Bob was again in the MCA annual bonspiel curling with the Deer Lodge club and got down to the final 8's with the winner slated to go to the Tankard in Thompson. He faced Brian Pallister, a well-known curler and later Premier of Manitoba from 2016-2021. It went down to last rock with Bob squeaking out a win – he would be going to the Tankard for the first time since 1967 (then called the Consols).

Bob's first game at the Tankard was against Mike Riley (1984 and 1986 Brier Champion), with Jon Mead at 3rd (Jon would later go to the World Championship with Jeff Stoughton, winning silver in 1999 and gold in 2011). Bob had to draw to the button to seal the win.

His next game was against Harold Sawatzky, the 1993 runner-up. Bob won that game as well. As the playdowns continued, a curling competitor started a chant, "*Bobby Flock the Curling Cop.*" This triggered the whole crowd (over 4000 people) to chant this. However, the chanting wasn't enough to carry Bob, who was eventually knocked out by Jeff Stoughton (who would later win three Brier championships and two World championships between 1996 and 2011).

the Labatt Tankard (1980–1994); the British Consols (1937–1979) and the Macdonald Brier Trophy event winner at the MCA Bonspiel (1925-1936).

What surprised me the most about Bob's curling career was how much it was reported on by the local media compared to today (see assortment of clippings below), where the lead story often focuses on the latest scandal involving police officers rather than their community engagement.

Flock's title hopes went up in smoke

Flock Handcuffs Defending Champ In Police 'Spiel

Flock Gunning For Title

Bob Flock, who hand-cuffed all opposition to win the 1973 Provincial Police Curling Championship, opened defence of his crown in Brandon this afternoon when he tangled with Phil Burton of Snow Lake.

A Flock Of Opposition For Bob's Boys

Flock steamrolls past Tankard foes

Gislason, Flock Lower The Boom



For Bob Flock sliding towards second place is okay.

Flock's wings clipped again

Bob Flock is police champion

A Winnipeg police foursome skipped by Bob Flock captured the Manitoba police curling championship Friday at the Valour Road Curling Club.

Manitoba's Flock in contention



Defending champion Bob Flock, left, police curling association official Bob White and Levi

Feller, representing the sponsor, eye the trophy eight police rinks will shoot for this week.



Defending Manitoba champion Bob Flock of Winnipeg urges on his sweepers during game against Don Glinz, representing the Dauphin Area, in the Provincial Police

Curling Championships at Deer Lodge. Flock was upset by Glinz, shown in background with his third Rod Hack.

—Photo by Gerry Cairns



Manitoba Police curling kings, left to right, George Dunmall, Rodger Miller, Bob Flock and Gary Sandell.

Police curling:
**Bob Flock's reputation
 didn't scare Gislason**

Indeed, Bob's community engagement went beyond the policing bonspiels. He was heavily involved in the Police & Pal program, introducing a new generation of youth to curling.

The Police & Pal program was started in 1970 by a local Winnipeg businessman (Herb Foster) who felt that he would like to assist the police in their battle against crime and delinquency. He believed that if young persons could associate with police officers in an informal setting, it would increase their understanding and respect for the law and open lines of communication between these young persons and the participating officers.

From this idea, the Police & Pal Association of Manitoba was established. With the help of local businesses, the Association arranged financing for Police & Pal activities, with day-to-day expenses covered by the Winnipeg Police Commission and individual officers donating their own time and resources.

Initial activities centred on an annual golf tournament but grew to include a curling bonspiel in 1974 (among other activities) when Bob was approached by Herb Foster about putting together a curling bonspiel. Bob contacted Bob White, president of the Police Curling Association, and together they drew up a format for the event. The bonspiel would be held Monday/Tuesday of spring break, consisting of 32 teams with three juniors ("pals") and one policeman who couldn't skip the team. All curling clubs in Winnipeg were asked to put forward interested "pals." There would be a banquet after the event. For all the years the Police & Pal bonspiel was held, the Granite Curling Club donated the ice.



Bob Flock and some of the police "pals."
Police & Pal curling bonspiel in a two-end game against Rod Hunter.
Courtesy Winnipeg Police Museum

For the first year, the curling bonspiel ran relatively smoothly and set the tone for the next 19 years as Bob coordinated the bonspiel with Robin Parker. One highlight was when Francis “Bud” Jobin, the 18th Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba (1976-1981), threw out the opening rock and then stayed to curl a couple of ends. Bob’s friend Rod Hunter (who won back-to-back Briers and world championships in 1970 and ’71 with Don Duguid) was at the club that day and curled two ends with Lieutenant Governor Jobin and his “pals” while wearing his “Canada Curling” sweater.

Two more highlights were in 1978 and 1991 when Bob arranged with Terry Braunstein and Ray Turnbull to bring former world curling champions to the Police & Pal bonspiel. The Police & Pal event coincided with the World Curling Championships held at the Winnipeg Arena at the same time. An escort was arranged to bring the former champions to the Granite Curling Club to play a few ends with the “pals.” The former winners included:

- Sam Richardson, Canada, 1959 world champion, from the famous Richardson curling team;
- Rod Hunter, Canada, from Don Duguid’s 1970 and ’71 world championship team,
- Charles “Chuck” Hay, Scotland, 1967 world champion,
- Kjell Oscarus, Sweden, 1973 world champion,
- Otto Danieli, Switzerland, 1975 world champion,
- Ragnar Kemp, Sweden, 1977 world champion, and
- Eigil Ramsfjell, Norway, 1984 and 88 world champions.

Each champion, wearing their country curling sweaters (Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Canada), had a team of pals to curl alongside. The pals were in awe. Several of the participating pals later became Provincial, Canadian and world champions. Two became Olympic gold champions. This event was a positive experience, creating a bonding and everlasting friendship between the police officers involved and their “pals.”

Since throwing out his first rock in 1958, Bob played in over 25 Manitoba Police Championships, reaching the finals 19 times and winning nine in 96, 93, 92, 90, 87, 81, 74, 73, and 68. He skipped his 1981 Team to a National Championship, and in 1984 he was Chairman of the Host Committee to the Canadian Police Championship.

Bob is the past-President of the Deer Lodge Curling Club, the Manitoba Police Curling Association and former Vice President of the Canadian Police Curling Association. On March 19, 1992, Bob received an Honorary Life Membership from the Canadian Police Curling Association. Three years later, on May 23, 1995, he received an Honorary Life Membership from the Manitoba Curling Association. In 2003 he became a Life Member of Deer Lodge Curling Club as well.

Bob retired from the Winnipeg Police on January 23, 2003. He spent his career doing uniform duties in Districts 2 (St. James) and 6 (Fort Garry), call screening, detectives and court liaison functions. Post-retirement, Bob was the Accreditation Chairman for the 2003 World Men’s Curling Championship (branded as 2003 Ford World Men’s Curling Championship) in Winnipeg. He was also the Accreditation Chairman for the 2008 Brier Championships in Winnipeg.

Postscript:

On May 7, 2023, Bob will be inducted into the Manitoba Curling Hall of Fame & Museum in the builders category at Brandon's Victoria Inn. Bob will be the first police curler to be inducted. Although a long time player, one of the main reasons for Bob's induction is for his role in the annual Police & Pal Bonspiel which he helped start in 1974 and last for 19 years.



The "Golden Jet" Bobby Hull and Bob Flock (St James-Assiniboia Police).
Winnipeg Tribune, June 28, 1972

WILLIAM MICHIE STALKER

First Chief Constable, R.M. North Kildonan

*Written by John Burchill, President
October 1, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Constable William Stalker

William Michie Stalker was born to a single mother on April 6, 1884, in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. He would live with his mother and grandfather, a retired miner and handloom weaver, in Tillicoultry until he was 8.

On September 18, 1890, his mother married John Redpath in Glasgow, Scotland. They immigrated to Canada in 1892, just a few months after the death of William's grandfather.

The Redpath's eventually settled on parts of Parish Lots 69 & 70 in the Municipality of Kildonan, which today would run parallel to McLeod Avenue from Henderson Hwy to Lagimodiere Blvd through Rossmere Golf Course.

On April 16, 1908, William married Annie Robertson at the Elmwood Presbyterian Church, which would be located in the area of Henderson and Riverton today. Together the couple would have nine children, two of which died in infancy.

William and Annie lived on a farm occupying the east part of Parish Lots 70 & 71 in the Municipality of Kildonan near Birds Hill Road (now Molson/De Vries). The children went to nearby Rosewell School, a one-room schoolhouse on McLeod Avenue, then to Lord Kitchener School (now John Pritchard School) on East Kildonan Road (renamed Henderson Hwy in 1928).

The family farm consisted of mainly market vegetables with a few animals; horses, cows, chickens, and at one time or other, a goat, rabbits, and later mink.

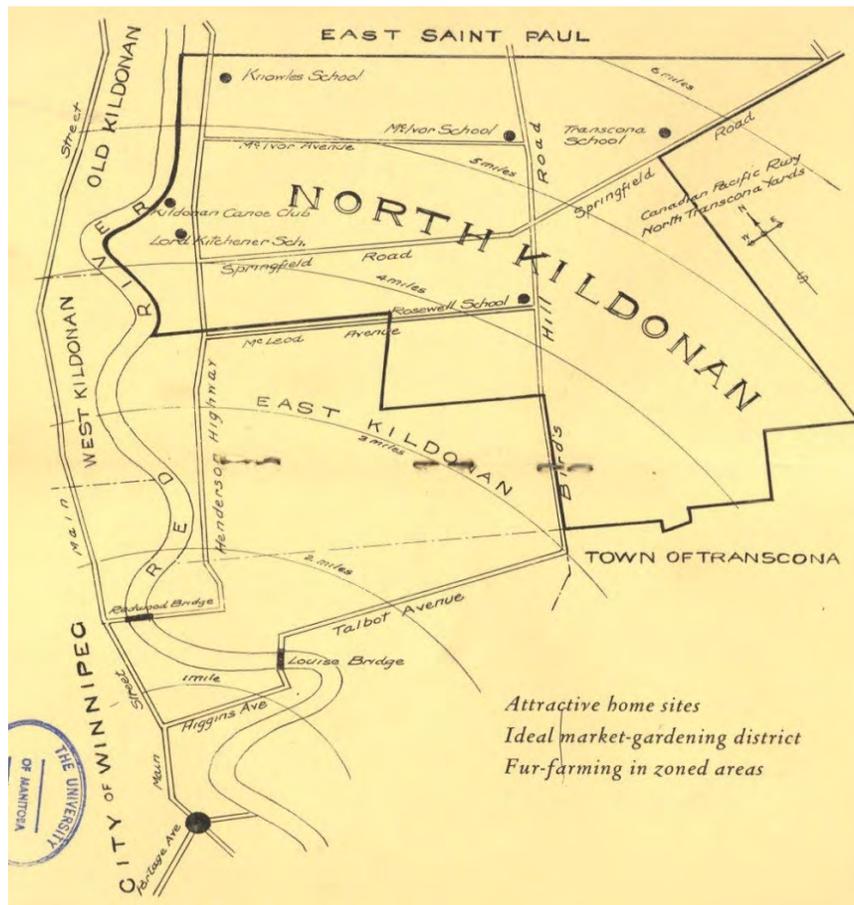
From 1876 to 1914, the Municipality of Kildonan covered a large area on both sides of the Red River, just north of the original City of Winnipeg. In 1914 the municipality was divided, with the area of Kildonan east of the river becoming the R.M. of East Kildonan, and the area west of the river becoming the R.M. of West Kildonan. In 1924, residents in the primarily rural northern part of East Kildonan said to be burdened by high sewer and water taxes from the built-up area to the

south asked to be separated from East Kildonan. The provincial government granted the request, and the R.M. of North Kildonan came into being on January 1, 1925.

The east part of Parish Lots 70 and 71, where William farmed, fell into North Kildonan. The west, bisected by the CPR Mainline with Raleigh on one side and Gateway on the other, remained within East Kildonan.

At the time North Kildonan was created, sections 759 and 760 of the Manitoba *Municipal Act* stated that every rural municipality could appoint one or more police constables for the municipality and that every constable so appointed would have the same powers and privileges and be subject to the same liability and to the performance of the same duties as a constable appointed by the provincial government. Until such time, investigation of any serious crime would be the responsibility of the Manitoba Provincial Police out of either Winnipeg or Selkirk.

As the sparsely populated community was more in need of someone to corral runaway farm animals and prevent the spread of noxious weeds into farmers' fields than it was to appoint a police officer, William was initially appointed as the Poundkeeper for North Kildonan on June 15, 1925 (By-law 15), followed by the Noxious Weed Inspector and Dog License Inspector in 1926. He was paid .70 cents per hour and compensated for the use of his car (a Model-T Ford) for his work. It wasn't until August 1926 that William was appointed as the Constable for North Kildonan as well – a duty for which he was to be paid at a rate of .50 cents per hour.



William's appointment as constable coincided with the planned expansion of North Kildonan, which subdivided 20 acres of land into 21 lots near what is now Edison Avenue along Henderson Hwy. The lots were sold to a developer (W.J. Wilson Co.), then to Mennonite settlers in 1928. William was also elected as School Trustee for Lord Kitchener School (renamed John Pritchard School in 1967), a position he held until 1933. His tenure as Trustee likely concluded when the last of his children graduated from school.

William was the embodiment of the early police constable in Canada. Besides being the only regular police constable for the Municipality of North Kildonan, he was also the Public Works Foreman, Relief (Welfare) Investigator, Sanitary Inspector, Noxious Weed Inspector, drove the municipal tractor on occasion, looked after bicycle licenses, was the pound keeper, helped fight fires, and if no one else was available he repaired bridges, sidewalks, and roadways.

While the police as an institution are relatively new, the activity of policing or the enforcement of common standards within a community is not. As noted by Patrick Colquhoun in his *"Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis,"* published in 1796, there were various laws in England tending to regulate the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of civil society in the City of London. From paving, watching, lighting, cleansing, and removing nuisances in the streets; to furnishing water, building houses, extinguishing fires, and regulating hackney coaches, carts, and other carriages. Colquhoun later added to this list the maintenance of sewage systems, and signs and signposts, among others.



Stalker Bay in North Kildonan was named after William Stalker in 1960

Indeed, the word "police" comes from Old French *policie*, meaning civil administration or government. It is the Latinisation of the ancient Greek *polítia*, from *polítēs* (citizen) and *polis* (city). The word was adopted across Europe in the 15th Century – 'Police,' 'Policei,' 'Pollicei,' 'Policey,' 'Pollicey,' 'Pollizey,' 'Pollizey,' 'Poltzey,' 'Pollucey,' and 'Pullucey.' While the spelling varied, the meaning encompassed citizenship, administration, government, civil polity and public order. It defined the ordering and regulating of a city.

For his multifarious duties as a public servant in helping to maintain and regulate the health, safety and welfare of the residents of North Kildonan, William is memorialized today as the namesake of "Stalker Bay," just a short distance from his old family farm.

As William was hard to reach without a telephone when he was needed, the Municipal Council asked him to have a phone installed in his home in August 1927. William eventually asked that Council pay the entire cost of the phone in his home as he felt that it was for the benefit of the

municipality and not him personally. His wife, Annie, would also be paid an annual bonus for answering the phone until 1955 when she passed away. ¹

Notwithstanding his public safety duties, it wasn't until August 1929 that Council provided William with a revolver for his police duties. Although he had requested the proper equipment earlier, it wasn't until he had to arrest Brown Durnen of St. Andrews at 3 a.m. on July 28, 1929, for theft of gas that the municipality issued him with a revolver. ²

In September 1927, after a woman fell off the sidewalk on East Kildonan Road and broke her ankle, William was given the additional task of fixing the municipal sidewalks and bridges when necessary to ensure the public's safety. In September 1929, he received .75 cents per hour for acting as the Foreman on all special construction work in the municipality.

In 1933 Council appointed William as a Special Investigator for relief matters during the Depression, for which he was to receive \$1.00 for each investigation tip. In July 1935, he was asked to investigate a large number of hospital accounts that had accumulated to the municipality and to go after the individuals responsible.

In October 1936, William was given the job of looking after a resident's livestock while the owner was in jail in Transcona. In November 1937, he received permission from Council to establish a mink farm on his property in North Kildonan.

In December 1940, a hat and badge were purchased for William to create a more "*official atmosphere*" when carrying out his police duties. He was subsequently given a flat salary of \$60 per month for all his various duties. However, in December 1941, he was paid an extra \$180 because of the extra work that was required for the Cordite Drainage project. ³

In March 1942, William was given the additional responsibility of issuing bicycle licenses. In 1943, Council reappointed him to the positions of Police Constable, Works Superintendent and Inspector of Licenses, Health and Noxious Weeds at \$1,000 for the year. Around this time, William disposed of his farm and moved into a new house at 1394 Henderson Highway. ⁴ The Council bought all of William's tools for \$157 so the municipality would have their own tools. In addition, Council paid the annual insurance premium on William's car of \$26.73.

¹ In an interview with John Urchenko, who worked for the North Kildonan Police from 1954-1972 and was its Chief of Police from 1968-1972, the police phone was in the Stalker residence when he started. In the early years phones were in members' homes until they hired Telephone Answering Services to take calls and dispatch. There was a business phone for the R.M. of North Kildonan at their Municipal offices.

² Durnen pled guilty to theft on August 19, 1929. Due to his lack of previous record, Durnen received a suspended sentence from Police Magistrate Herbert R. Welsford.

³ During the Second World War the Transcona Cordite Plant was built to produce acid, nitroglycerine, and guncotton (nitrocellulose) as ingredients in cordite for the war. Over the course of its operational life, the facility turned out 30,000 tons of guncotton, 14,500 tons of nitroglycerin, 75,000 tons of nitric acid, and 167,000 tons of sulphuric acid, and packed a total of 65,300 tons of cordite. Drainage from the plant ran into North Kildonan along what is now Cordite Road.

⁴ On March 13, 1945, Council passed By-Law 710 to accept the transfer of property from William Stalker and Annie Stalker. It is believed this is the land at 1394 Henderson Hwy, and not the farm.

In February 1944, John Stalker, William's son, was given the job as a highway patrol officer on Henderson Highway within the municipality of North Kildonan. Like his father, John had to use his own car and was paid \$1.50 per hour when he patrolled the highway.

In 1945 William's salary increased to \$1,200.00 per year, along with a \$25.00 per month car allowance. However, as William's duties increased with the growing population of North Kildonan – which almost tripled between 1925 and 1945 – his responsibilities were divided, and his son John was appointed Chief of Police effective April 23, 1946.



William Stalker's Police and Cap Badges and Jail Key, c 1940.

At that time William became the Superintendent of Public Works but also continued with his duties as Weed and License Inspector. In 1947 he was also appointed Fire Guardian for the municipality and, in 1955; he was assigned the additional responsibility of municipal Water Meter Installation and Services Inspector.

As William was now 70-years old, there was a general expectation he would retire. However, Council agreed to keep him on until November 1957, when Frank J. DeGraff was hired as the Superintendent of Public Works. William was given a retirement allowance of \$900 per year.

It is believed the municipality took possession of the land at 1394 Henderson Hwy from William in 1945 as municipal property in exchange for him living there. Council paid for a number of upgrades to the house including the addition of a basement, adding a furnace, and plumbing and septic field in 1952. In 1956/57, the municipality constructed a new municipal building next door at 1400 Henderson Hwy., which was opened to the public in February 1957.

With his retirement the municipality allowed William to lease back the house at 1394 Henderson Hwy for \$50 per month for the next five years until the land was required for further development. Council also retained William as the Public Work's Yardman for \$50 a month, basically off-setting the cost of his lease payments.

In 1960 the municipality named Stalker Bay after William (changing the name from Stalker Avenue as it had been originally laid out in the municipal zoning plans).

After five years, in November 1962, William's services as Yardman were no longer required by the municipality and his lease on the house was not renewed. However, he was allowed to stay in the house until the land was needed. In March 1965, William was given a \$500 severance payment and three months' notice to vacate the house at 1394 Henderson Hwy, which had been sold to Mr. Martin J. Goffard for a price of \$155 and was being removed for future development.

William subsequently moved into a house with his daughter at 160 Essar Avenue. He died on May 7, 1967, and was buried at Elmwood Cemetery alongside his wife.

In 1972, less than five years after William's death, the North Kildonan Police would merge with the East Kildonan Police as part of Unicity. The East Kildonan Police would in turn amalgamate with the City of Winnipeg Police in October 1974.

Over the years little attempt was made to record the histories of these old municipal police departments that today make up much of the City of Winnipeg. With the 50th Anniversary of the 1974 amalgamation fast approaching, along with the City of Winnipeg's own 150th Anniversary, we are looking for more stories and memorabilia to remember these forgotten public servants and the impact they had on the early days of Winnipeg's history.

I want to thank the family members of William Stalker from across Canada who, along with Winnipeg Police Sergeant Jeff Stalker, the great-grandson of William Stalker, shared pictures, police artifacts, and some interesting tidbits for this article.



Annie Stalker, pictured here with William c 1950, would answer the phone at their home for any police calls in North Kildonan until her death in 1955

JOHN O'DONOVAN

Sergeant #1843 (retired)

Written & researched by John Burchill
October 15, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum



Dick Francis was a British jockey and crime writer whose 40 novels all centred on horse racing. The main character narrated the stories, often a jockey, but sometimes a trainer, an owner, a bookie, or someone in a different profession, peripherally linked to horse racing. This person always faced significant obstacles.

Sergeant John O'Donovan was like a character in one of Dick Francis' crime novels – always “*standing on the outside of disaster, looking in.*”

During his police career, John was involved in the investigation of over 250 homicides, sudden/suspicious deaths and suicides. All of these deaths were deeply troubling, tragic and senseless. The same root causes were always involved – drugs, alcohol, domestic conflict and gang violence.

John's first stint in the Homicide Unit was as a constable in 2003 when he was assigned to work on the murder of Kevin Tokarchuk, an execution-style killing committed to revenge a murder committed by his brother of a rival gang member a couple of years earlier. John had never worked a homicide before, but he had made a name for himself working in the now-defunct Anti-Crime Tactical Unit, a specialized team of officers focused on habitual and organized property crime offenders.

Sergeant Tom Anderson, the lead on the Tokarchuk investigation, told me that “*the first thing I noticed about John was that he was a talented communicator. When he would report back to me on the results of his interviews, I felt like I had been right there with him. I had a mental image of the subject and how the whole interview unfolded. His attention to detail was phenomenal.*”

Indeed, John had a folksy way about himself that seemed to ingratiate himself with witnesses and suspects alike. While defence lawyers have tried to have confessions obtained by John thrown out, stating his techniques were designed to overcome their client's free will, it was likely his fatherly charm (and investigative ingenuity) that encouraged their clients to speak and nothing more nefarious as almost all of his interviews were on video for the courts to see.¹

Unlike most police officers who start when they are in their early 20's, John came to policing as a 33-year old father of four. Born in Cork, a historic Irish city of Vikings and monasteries that

¹ See *R. v. Pearce*, [2011 MBQB 99](#), rev'd [2014 MBQA 70](#) and retrial [2016 MBQB 14](#).

can trace its roots back to the 7th Century, John did not come to Canada until 1989, when an economic depression gripped Cork. Unemployment was running at 70%; the Ford car factory closed in 1984, as did the Dunlop tire factory. Shipbuilding in Cork also came to an end in the 1980s. As a result of these closures, unemployment was high, and the city was economically devastated.

Once he became a landed immigrant, John joined the Winnipeg Police Service in April 1994. With his thick Irish accent, John came to his interview *televated, but not septic or shaping. He wasn't a noo-de-naw. He wore rubber dollies, a spogger, his best clobbers and a farting jacket* to impress the police background investigator (you can check the terms in a Cork dictionary).

Aside from his clothing, John's communication skills, folksy charm and colloquial Cork-isms carried the day, and he was hired for Recruit Class #121.

John worked in uniform patrol for a few years but quickly moved into the old divisional detective offices in Fort Garry in 1998 after solving a bicycle theft that led to a literal Pandora's Box of other crimes. In 2000 John transferred to the old Anti-Crime Tactical Unit. Besides being asked to assist with the Tokarchuk investigation, John was singled out to lead the investigation into the 2002 Keystone Airplane crash at Logan and McPhillips in which Chester Jones of Kansas died from injuries suffered in the crash, and four others were injured. The pilot, Mark Tayfel, said his running out of gas was an honest mistake and not a criminal act in his defence.



“Pilot of crashed plane fighting his conviction”. Winnipeg Free Press, April 15, 2009, p. B2.

Tayfel admitted he misjudged the amount of fuel required for the round trip from Winnipeg to Gunisao Lake to pick up six American tourists on a fishing trip. Both engines on the Piper Navajo Chieftain quit when he circled the airport, and the aircraft crash-landed on a Winnipeg roadway. Tayfel said in his defence that running out of gas was an honest mistake and not a criminal act.

However, with John's meticulous investigation, which included educating himself on the world of aeronautics and flight regulations, the trial judge disagreed with Tayfel saying his “hasty” check of the fuel gauges to determine the fuel load wasn't enough. “His various explanations sound more like after-the-fact justifications for his very hasty estimate as to the amount of fuel onboard rather than any attempt to make the considered calculation expected of a reasonable and prudent person.”

Although convicted at trial of criminal negligence causing death, and four counts of criminal negligence causing bodily harm and one count of operating an aircraft in a manner dangerous to the public, the Manitoba Court of Appeal overturned the convictions for criminal negligence but upheld the conviction of dangerous operation of an aircraft – one of the first times in Canada – saying it did not consider Tayfel’s conduct blameworthy enough to constitute criminal negligence.²

In 2004 John was transferred to the Major Crimes Unit but spent most of the time assisting the Homicide Unit, including the 2005 New Years’ day murder involving the Indian Posse gang. This project ran for almost six months, and while it did not proceed through trial, it would not be John’s last case involving the Indian Posse.

In 2008 he was the lead investigator in a project later dubbed Guillotine. He developed a witness who described twenty-four violent offences carried out on behalf of the gang. Included in these offences were four homicides. The witness’s information was tested and found to be true. The witness testified in Court on one of the incidents. After this, several more gang members made deals with the Crown for reduced sentences. In all nine homicide convictions were obtained, two attempt-murder convictions, one accessory to murder, and over twenty firearm/assault convictions. The hierarchy of the Indian Posse was effectively eliminated, and the gang lost its foothold in the community for almost a decade.

In 2006 John was promoted to Detective Sergeant and went back to divisional detectives in Fort Garry, where he led an investigation into the gun runner and gun manufacturer Elwyn Evans. Evans lived on a small farm in Komarno, near Gimli. His farm bordered another small farm owned by his son-in-law, Alvin Lupyrypa, (now deceased). This investigation started when an informant led him to three sub-machine guns at a property in West St Paul. After executing a search warrant, he recovered three working World War II Sten-Guns and six loaded high-capacity magazines. Each magazine had thirty rounds of ammunition.



“Guns Rebuilt, Sold to Gangs”. Winnipeg Free Press, August 26, 2006, p. A3.

² See *R. v. Tayfel*, [2007 MBQB 265](#), rev’d in part [2009 MBCA 124](#), leave denied by the [Supreme Court of Canada](#) in 2010.

After gathering sufficient intelligence and information, John was granted a further search warrant for the properties of Evans and Lupyrypa. Leading a contingent of forty officers from the RCMP and Winnipeg Police, John descended on the farms in a dawn raid. Once on the property, two homemade naval cannons were discovered, both fully operational and ready to fire; a gun factory with two homemade .50 calibre sniper rifles, over sixty machine guns that had been restored to full operational capability (most of them had been decommissioned Sten-Guns that the Canadian Military had used from World War II to the late 1970s), numerous pistols with more than 200,000 rounds of ammunition, 18 homemade firearm suppressors (silencers), twenty-four .22 calibre pen guns, and stolen property including cars, farm equipment and a bob-cat from both farms. Evans was convicted of numerous charges and sentenced to nine years in prison.³

Shortly after this investigation, John was temporarily assigned to the Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, where he led a conspiracy to murder investigation involving members of the Hells Angels. This turned into a murder investigation when Bekim Zenneli, the co-founder of the LHS street gang, was shot to death in a drug turf war in Thompson, Manitoba, in 2007. Michael Heckert, a Hells Angels associate, was convicted of first-degree murder for the killing in 2013.⁴

After four years of working homicides from the outside, John was transferred to the Homicide Unit in 2007. As a Designated Person by the Minister of Public Safety, John spent his first year embroiled in three Wiretap investigations (until the creation of a dedicated Affiant Unit in 2012, John wrote his own court applications). Two of the three investigations ended with convictions for five individuals for second-degree murder and manslaughter; the third remains unsolved.

Over the next few years in the Homicide Unit, John led numerous investigations where he developed witnesses that testified in gang-land type murder trials and convictions were obtained in all of them, including those in Project Guillotine.

In 2010 John was pulled from Homicide and assigned to conduct the investigation into the death of Brian Sinclair. This Indigenous man died in the waiting room of the Emergency Department of the Health Sciences Centre, after waiting for treatment for 32 hours. No criminal charges were authorized. However, John's investigation was the subject of a public inquest under the *Fatality Inquiries Act* that ran from August 6, 2013, to June 13, 2014, before Judge Tim Preston. The inquest concluded with 63 recommendations.⁵

In 2011 John was assigned to lead a new Integrated Warrant Apprehension Unit. This Unit was formed to locate and arrest persons who had outstanding warrants to arrest for serious and violent offences. In their first year of operation, this six-man team executed over 1600 warrants and arrested over 1000 people. One of those arrested was Iain Smy, who had been wanted by the Brandon Police Service on several counts of sexual assault and sexual exploitation dating back to the early 1980s. John was able to track Smy down to Spain. Although Smy had surrendered his *Canadian* passport it turned out he had dual citizenship and fled Canada on a British passport.

³ See *R. v. Evans & Lupyrypa*, 2009 MBQB 251; [2012 MBQB 207](#) and aff'd [2014 MBQA 44](#).

⁴ See *R. v. Heckert et al.*, [2013 MBQB 21](#), aff'd [2014 MBQB 81](#), leave denied by the [Supreme Court of Canada](#) in 2015.

⁵ See Report of the [Inquest into the Death of Brian Lloyd Sinclair](#), December 14, 2014.

With assistance from British police, John tracked Smy to North Africa and back into Spain and obtained a Red Notice (International Arrest Warrant) for Smy. As John did not speak Spanish, but by-passing the more bureaucratic RCMP liaison process, he contacted a police officer he knew in Ireland, who introduced him to an Irish police officer assigned to the Irish Embassy in Madrid. He, in turn, contacted the Spanish National Police, who arrested Smy within two days. Smy was extradited back to Canada and pleaded guilty to his charges.

In 2013 John was promoted to Sergeant and assigned to the Major Crimes Unit. His most interesting case was an undercover investigation into a conspiracy to murder and planned honour killing. Shahid Chaudhry had contracted a third party to kill his ex-wife by driving a car into her and then, later, her brother living in Pakistan. Chaudhry pled guilty to a total of seven years in custody in 2016.⁶

In 2014 John transferred back to the Homicide Unit and here led dozens of complex investigations. The most notable was the Tina Fontaine investigation, which was a “Mister Big” operation to gather evidence against an individual suspected in this homicide. John was not afraid to be the public face of his investigations and appeared numerous times in the media to solicit further information or report on the facts of a case, as evidenced by these news videos into the deaths of Tina Fontaine and Christine Wood, and the attempted murder of Rinelle Harper:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/magazine-32075963>

<https://globalnews.ca/video/rd/918161475887/?jwsourc=cl>

<https://www.cbc.ca/player/play/2680650494/>

Another complex and urgent series of investigations involved the activities of John Ostamas, the infamous serial killer who murdered three homeless men in Winnipeg in a seven-day period in April 2015. From a blurry CCTV image that was broadcast on national television of the suspect walking with the second victim minutes before the killing, John had his suspect identified from a caller in Northern Ontario within two hours.

Ostamas was arrested in Winnipeg the next day and confessed to the three killings. He also admitted to 17 other murders, most of them in the USA. He described each of these incidents, and it was confirmed that he was in the USA and at the specific locations when the killings occurred. Ostamas stated, *“I like killing people. I’m good at it but I know I must be stopped”*. He pled guilty to the three Winnipeg homicides and received the longest sentence ever handed down by a Court in Canada at the time – three consecutive life sentences with no chance of parole for 75 years. The FBI and New York Police came to Winnipeg to interview Ostamas a year after his initial confession. While he provided them with the same details he provided to Winnipeg investigators; he was never charged. Likely because he would be spending the rest of his life in a Canadian prison.⁷

⁶ See <https://winnipegssun.com/2016/12/16/man-sentenced-for-trying-to-kill-ex-wife>.

⁷ See <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/john-paul-ostamas-sentencing-1.3563964> and <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/ostamas-homeless-murders-winnipeg-1.3654032>.

Besides the murder of Christine Wood, John also led the investigations into the murders of Cooper Nemeth and Teddy Belayneh. He used various techniques and technology in all three of these cases. In the Wood case, he charged the suspect without having a body. Surveillance led him to a large retention pond off Burrows Avenue, where the suspect had attended more than once. He used sonar to search the lake and found anomalies on the floor. He drained the lake. However, he did not locate Christine's body at that time but did find a stolen vehicle that had been missing for 15 years. Christine's body was eventually found by a farmer a few weeks later in a shallow grave. Forensic and computer / cell phone evidence led to the conviction of Brent Overby for second-degree murder, who was sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole for 15-years.⁸

The Nemeth homicide was another very high-profile media case. The Unit was under a lot of pressure to find the body of 17-year old Cooper and gather enough evidence against the suspect. With the aid of forensic evidence, witness interviews and surveillance Nicholas Bell-Wright was arrested in 2016. Bell-Wright subsequently pled guilty to second-degree murder in 2017.⁹

The Belayneh case was John's last major project as a Homicide Unit supervisor. The murder occurred during the early morning hours of November 26, 2016, when a grey Jeep Cherokee was driving the streets of Winnipeg. The Jeep pulled up beside a vehicle belonging to Theodoros Belayneh, in which he was the front-seat passenger. An individual rolled down the back driver's side window of the Jeep and fired at least ten shots from a handgun at Belayneh's vehicle, striking him in the head and killing him. The driver of Belayneh's car was struck in the wrist and wounded. The Jeep then sped off.

John's team used numerous techniques to identify and target two individuals suspected in the shooting, including a Wiretap authorization that implicated the targets. After a substantial trial, which included the evidence from the wiretaps, the shooter, Julian Telfer, was convicted of first-degree murder and received a life sentence in prison. His girlfriend, who drove the 'getaway' vehicle, was convicted of drug offences and sentenced to 4 years.¹⁰

After almost 25 years, John retired from the Winnipeg Police at the end of 2018 and immediately started working as a Team Commander for the IIU (Independent Investigation Unit) of Manitoba. John would be called into action anytime it appeared the actions of a police officer may have caused the death or serious injury of a person or have contravened specific laws.

Some might wonder why I have written about John today for Behind the Badge. Not only is today his last day with the IIU before he hangs up his spurs for good, but I also find history tends to remember those who commit evil and not those who are tasked by society to bring those same evil-doers to justice. If we document those officers now, they are not likely to be forgotten later.

In speaking with John today, I noticed a series of Dick Francis crime novels on his shelf juxtaposed alongside a picture of a young jockey on a horse race track. That jockey is John himself racing on West Park at Galway Plate in Ireland. Dick Francis would have been proud.

⁸ See <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/sentencing-hearing-christine-wood-brett-overby-1.5197053> .

⁹ See <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/cooper-nemeth-found-dead-winnipeg-manitoba-1.3457429> and <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/cooper-nemeth-death-guilty-plea-1.4390798> .

¹⁰ See *R. v. Telfer and Crossman*, [2019 MBQB 47](#) and [2019 MBQB 12](#), aff'd [2021 MBCA 38](#).



John O'Donovan, racing at Galway Plate on West Park, 1978.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PSB GYM OPENING

*Written by Insp. Cam Baldwin
October 29, 2021.*



One of the well-equipped gyms, 5th floor HQ. 2021

When the Headquarters (HQ) building was being constructed, several large gyms were envisioned on the 5th floor to support members in leading an active and healthy lifestyle.

These rooms were planned around the early gyms that had been built by members and carved out of any space that became available in the old police buildings.

November 2021 marks the 25th anniversary of the opening of the first gym/fitness center at the old Public Safety Building (PSB), 151 Princess Street.

The PSB gym was the forerunner to our current fitness centers at HQ and district stations and marks an achievement benefiting police and civilian members then, now and into the future.

During the late 80's and early '90s, several fitness-minded members in each Division advocated for gym space eventually gaining support and partnership of the WPS Executive, the WPA and the City. The first facilities were built from scratch with a limited budget and basic equipment.

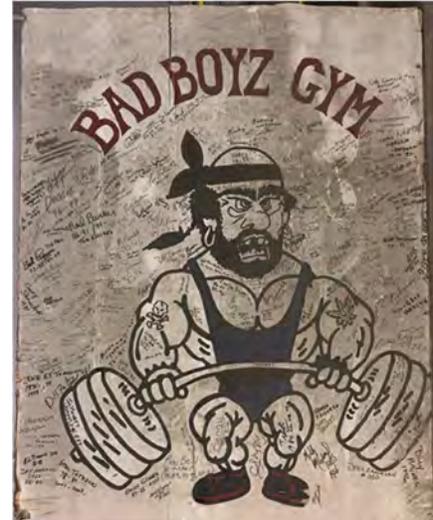
Officers Dale Ridley and Stu Garrett were amongst those whose persistence eventually transformed the idea into reality. The original space at PSB was in the basement, carved out of an area where Stores had been located after their move to another building.

The first gyms were located at the St James Station on Lyle and the Vice gym at 55 Princess, buildings that closed when HQ and the West District Stations were opened. Additional facilities came into place between 1994 and 1997 at the old District 4, 5 & 6 stations on Plessis Rd., Dumoulin St., and Pembina Hwy respectively (and soon to be old District 3 station on Hartford).

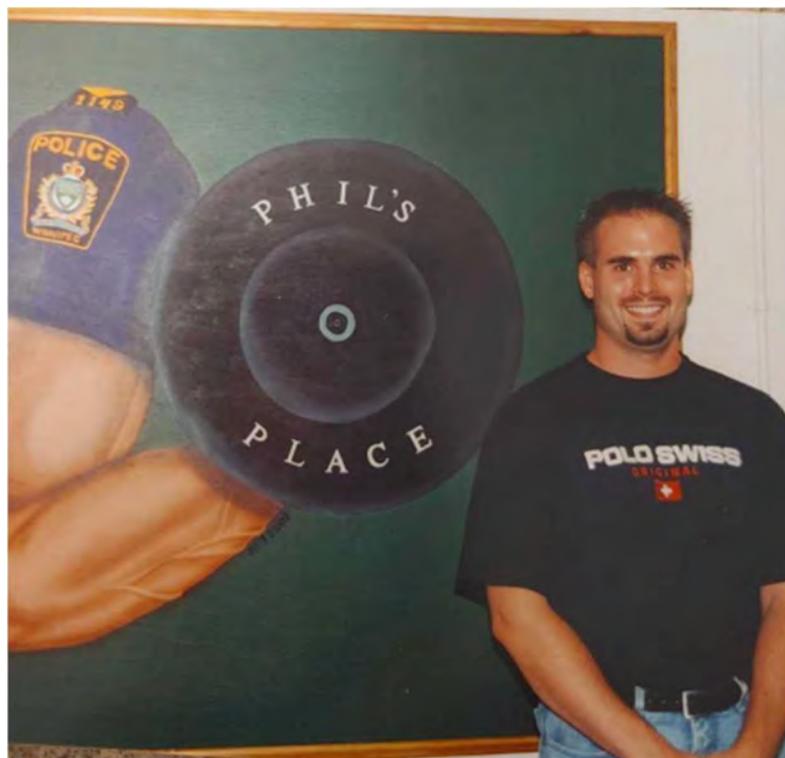
Vice Division was the frontrunner, unofficially claiming space in the basement of 55 Princess St., establishing “Bad Boyz Gym” several years earlier.

During the early days of the PSB gym members such as Andy Zurawsky, Wes Johnson (the twin towers) Stef Schimnowski, Tammy Skrabek, Petra Becker and Art Stannard, led the way as positive fitness role models.

Prior to the establishment of our own police gyms, members who wished to stay fit and street-ready had few other choices than to obtain memberships at local gyms. Favorite haunts back then were World Gym on McPhillips, Golds on St. James Street and Fit Stop on Provencher. Some of our senior members will recall some of the physical specimens from days gone by.



In a previous Police Museum article. John Burchill mentioned, wrestler Armin Stoke, famous for his 4:30 am workouts. Other strongmen included Danny Hutch, Bob Irwin, Bobby Draho, Jim Swanson and George Sidorow. Female officers Linda Kisil and Susan Oades taught aerobics/fitness classes but in those days had no other choice than to use outside facilities. Draho, who competed (and won) in the heavyweight division of the 1987 Mr. Manitoba Bodybuilding Championships, had to cut the seams on the sleeves of his police shirts to accommodate his massive biceps.



Forensic Artist P/Sgt Kevyn Bourgeois (ret.) pictured here with the sign at the entrance of Phil's Place Gym

The locker room environment was vastly different prior to the establishment of our gyms. With cramped space, there was a different standard of deportment in those days and it was not uncommon for veteran members to wear their police shirts to and from work under a jacket. Overweight members and cigarette smoke, along with the stale smell of 'less-than-crisp' uniforms was not uncommon. By comparison, today's locker rooms sport buff bodies, moussed hair, the smell of cologne, and cleaner sharper uniforms.

The new PSB gym was named "Phil's Place" in honor of fallen brother and gym advocate Phil Lexier #1149, who passed suddenly the previous summer while participating in a Dragon Boat Race fundraising event.

The first PSB stereo system really put out the decibels, which at times created complaints from work Units located in the basement or just above on the main floor. One such incident involved D/C Shelley Hart giving Insp Steve Pilot a scolding as he blasted out some heavy metal tunes. iTunes and earbuds create a considerably quieter atmosphere today.

Much of the credit for the development of these facilities belongs to former fitness coordinator Hilton Wood. Under his guidance, the Service established fitness standards, annual fitness testing, annual EDL incentives, and member governance committees.

Excerpts from Wood quoted in Spotlight magazine (January 2003).

"When I started [in 1990], there were no fitness facilities in any of our buildings, but there was a strong desire to create in-house workout areas. Small groups of dedicated members in each Division developed their gyms from scratch with the co-operation of the City, Winnipeg Police Association and corporate sponsors."

"Incentives are also an integral part of the CBA Fitness Plan as well, as officers meeting the requirements can earn extra duty leave bypassing their annual assessment."

"If you are on track with your workouts and diet 80 percent of the time, you can get away with not worrying as much that 20 percent of the time you stray from the plan."



◆ Fitness Coordinator Hilton Wood puts about 700 members through their paces each year as part of the Fitness Appraisal program.

The Physical Fitness Appraisal Program became part of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) in 1988 identifying a Fitness Standard for all Police Officers and included incentives as well as sanctions. This led to the hiring of Wood a full-time fitness coordinator. Recruit Class #114 (graduating Sept 7th, 1990) was the first group required to participate in the mandatory fitness appraisal program.

In 2018 Hilton passed the fitness coordinators torch to Brad Gerbrandt who continues to promote and develop the program, adding quarterly well-being reports, expansion of equipment, state of the art body composition equipment and noon hour workout sessions. Darrel Selley as equipment manager has done a remarkable job of ensuring that all the equipment in all of the districts, is kept in tip-top shape.

For those members hired after these facilities were established, appreciate the benefit and never take it for granted. Our fitness facilities offer us a world-class gym environment, adding convenience to our lives; cost efficiency and the ability to time manage our rotating shift schedules. Overall these facilities positively impact our physical and mental well-being enhancing organizational comradery and workplace culture.

The addition of police gymnasiums has had a significant positive impact on the physical and mental well-being of both our police and civilian staff and improves our continued ability to deliver exceptional police service.

As a regular user of all of these gyms throughout the years, I would like to thank all of you, both serving and retired, for your commitment to build, support and grow these facilities over the past 25 years.

McGregor top cop in Fittest Crime Stopper Challenge



John McKay hoists 390lbs to take top spot in the Bench Press Competition.

Congratulations to the Cst. Greg McGregor and Clerk Petra Becker for being named the Fittest Crime Stoppers for 2003. With her win Becker becomes the first person to successfully defend a championship title since the Challenge's inception four years ago. Following is a breakdown of this year's results:

Top Three Overall

- Male**
 1st – Greg McGregor
 2nd – John McKay
 3rd – Clyde Raven
- Female**
 1st – Petra Becker
 2nd – Cheryl Stupack
 3rd – Anna Janzen

Event Winners

- Bench Press (One Rep. Maximum)**
Male
 John McKay 390 lbs
(Broke his own record)
Female
 Michelle Wagner 125 lbs

Both of these participants win the Phil Lexier Memorial Bench Press Award given annually to the strongest male and female.

Bench Press (Cadence)

- Male**
 John McKay 70
(Broke his own record)

- Female**
 Petra Becker 68
(Broke her own record)

5km Road Race (Running)

- Male**
 Greg McGregor 21:58

- Female**
 Kelly McCartney 23:15

Celebrity Challenger

This year's Challenge saw the addition of a special challenger in the form of **Winnipeg Sun** reporter Cary Castagna who had a respectable showing in this year's challenge, and an interesting recap story on the experience in Oct. 19th issue of the Sun.

The article is reprinted with permission on Page 11.

John McKay (pictured) wins *Phil Lexier* Memorial Bench Press Award
 Spotlight Newsletter, April 2003.

JEFFREY JAMES QUAIL

Sergeant #1678 (retired)

*Written by John Burchill, President
November 4, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*

“I simply cannot function at the normal speed of this planet” said Stevie Van Zandt in a recent interview for his book *Unrequited Infatuations* (Hachette Books, 2021). The comments of the actor, author, activist, and erstwhile guitarist for Bruce Springsteen sum up Jeff Quail perfectly.

According to the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, in 2017 small business owners power our economy. Without these entrepreneurs and risk-takers, we would not have a functioning economy. We couldn't support our communities, our families and our quality of life.

Across Manitoba, over 70 per cent of all private-sector employment comes from small business. From 2005 to 2015, small business accounted for almost 90 per cent of the 1.2 million private-sector jobs created across Canada. There are over 23,000 businesses with employees in Winnipeg; nearly 70 per cent have fewer than 10 employees, while 94 per cent of our businesses have fewer than 50.



Jeffrey (“Jeff”) Quail, a life-long resident of Manitoba, is one of these small business owners. He is an inventor, author, educator, trainer, entrepreneur and philanthropist who has made a significant contribution to global public safety and security. Jeff was also a member of the Winnipeg Police from 1989-2015, following in his father’s footsteps.

Jeff has developed and patented almost two dozen devices and programs for public safety that are used by police and military agencies around the world.

A list of all Jeff’s US patents, both pending and granted can found on the [Justia inventor patents site](#).

Jeff founded the company [Setcan](#) with his best friend from high school and respected entrepreneur Rory Bochinski. Setcan is the world's largest supplier of reality based training products for law enforcement, corrections and military. Located in Winnipeg, Setcan also owns one of the largest private law enforcement training centers in Canada.



In 2009 Jeff received the [Ernest C. Manning Award for Innovation for the Shockknife](#). The award recognizes and celebrates Canadian innovators whose innovations are commercially viable, support our provincial and national economies by creating jobs and wealth, and position our country as a global competitor. Recipients are innovators, leaders and visionaries

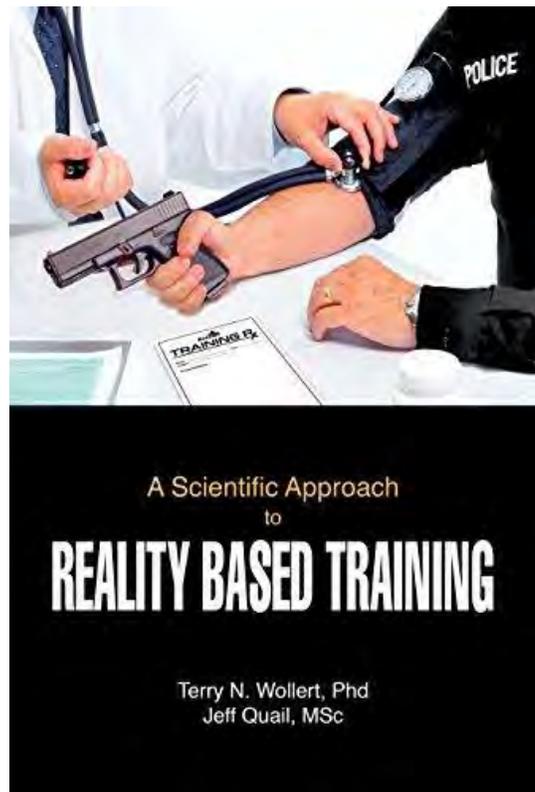
who are positively impacting the Canadian economy while improving the human experience in its various dimensions around the world. ¹

Recognizing that police officers did not have a training device that would adequately prepare officers to survive an edged weapon encounter, Jeff invented the “Shockknife” in 2004. The Shockknife uses electrical impulses to simulate the sensation of being cut. The device is used to create realism and stress when conducting scenario based training. Shockknife revolutionized edged weapon training and is used in [over 500 agencies academies](#) worldwide in over 15 countries including the FBI, US Secret Service, US Military, US Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, US Border Patrol, US Federal Air Marshalls, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Jeff has also been the recipient of the Winnipeg SMART Award for Intellectual /Technological Innovation in 2006 and in 2014 he was named by [Sun Media as one of Manitoba's top 30 inventors](#) the community should be thankful for his development of the Shockknife.

The Shockknife is not the only product invented by Jeff. He also is the co-creator of the Stressvest force on force firearms training system. Specifically, Jeff is recognized for his patented Stress Inoc system that is integrated into the Stressvest. Like the Shockknife, the Stressvest is currently being used in multiple countries with noted agencies such as the FBI, NSA, US Navy, the Canadian Military, Dubai Police, Vancouver Police, Edmonton Police and the largest police training agency in North America, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (FLETC). See <http://stressvest.com/>.

In 2018 Jeff co-authored “[A Scientific Approach to Reality Based Training](#)”, a book that provides law enforcement with a scientific foundation on how to use Reality Based Training to maximize officer performance under stress.



¹ Jeff donated his original demonstration Shockknife to the Winnipeg Police Museum after we reopened at our new headquarters location in 2016. We are grateful for Jeff’s commitment and support for the Museum.

Jeff also co-authored the Reality-Based Training and Stress Exposure Guidelines in 2011 with renowned researchers James E. Driskell, Ph.D and Terry N. Wollert, Ph.D. for the United States Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre and worked with the U.S. Army's Squad Overmatch Study - Training Human Dimension to Enhance Performance in 2014 as a subject matter expert and provider of training products.

Jeff accomplished all this and more while working as a full time police officer. He was the Sergeant in charge of the first full time tactical team and the first police tactical helicopter pilot for the Winnipeg Police Service (going to flight school on his own time). He retired in 2015 after 25-years of public service. He is a [court recognized expert](#) in use of force; officer safety training and dynamic building entries (see paras.17 & 24). Jeff also contributed to the development of the [National Use of Force Framework](#) which was recognized by the Canadian Association of Chief of Police in 2000.



Jeff with P/Sgt Justin Casavant, Flight Operations Unit

Jeff also provided input and feedback on Manitoba Justice's original [Security Guard Training Manual](#) in 2005, in particular the Use of Force section that was adapted from his Security Officer Confrontation Management Model.

Jeff spent several years teaching officer safety and defensive tactics for the Winnipeg Police Service. During that time he also delivered training all over the world most notably in Austria, Spain, Singapore, the Middle East, the United States and Canada. Jeff has been a guest speaker at over twenty-five different events in Canada, the U.S. and the Middle East. For his training contributions for law enforcement Jeff received the [Attorney General's Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement](#) in 2013.

However Jeff is not all about business. He is about community. Jeff volunteered for several years as an assistant football coach at the high school he attended. The Premier of Manitoba recognized Jeff's coaching contribution by awarding him the Order of Sport Excellence in Coaching. Rory and Jeff, who met and played football together at River East Collegiate, also created a "[Shockknife Scholarship](#)" to be provided each year to two students who display character, team work and sportsmanship. The monetary award has been provided to more than a dozen deserving high school students in the River East Transcona School Division.

With the money he received from the Manning Foundation, Jeff purchased protective floor mats to outfit a training room in his facility designed for defensive tactics training. He provided the training area to Winnipeg Police and RCMP officers who teach martial arts. The gym and training is provided free to any Manitoba peace officer whom desires a safe and secure environment to learn self-defense. Jeff has also provided free training, products and certifications to the Winnipeg Police Service to over forty instructors. This has saved the Service thousands of dollars, enhanced the professionalism of the instructors and elevated liability concerns.

Jeff has constantly strived to improve policing and enhance officer's performance during stressful events. He has not only created numerous products and training to assist officers worldwide, but has used the success of these products to fund initiatives to benefit officers that may not otherwise been supported. His dedication to police officers world-wide showcases Canada in a progressive and positive light. His continued contribution to officer safety is appropriately described as meritorious.

Jeff holds a Masters in Applied Psychology from the University of Liverpool. Using his knowledge of psychology and issues surrounding police encounters with individuals in mental health crisis, Jeff developed "*Simvoice*" - a software application that simulates auditory dysfunction often experienced by schizophrenic patients in crisis. It was profiled by [Global News in July 2018](#). That year Jeff offered this compassion based, interactive and dynamic training application, free of charge to any law enforcement agency to assist in mental health training.

During the COVID pandemic Jeff found the time to co-author a book chapter on "[Optimizing Scenario-Based Training for Law Enforcement](#)" in 2021 with Bryce Jenkins, Tori Semple and Craig Bennell of Carleton University. In order to optimize public and officer safety, the book chapter stresses the need for law enforcement training to adequately prepare officers for the complex tasks they will experience in the field. By incorporating carefully-designed scenario-based training (SBT) into pre- and in-service training it is essential for the development of effective decision making during dynamic, potentially volatile interactions with the public. The chapter provides an overview of various frameworks that should be adopted when developing SBT before identifying some issues to consider throughout this process. Given the very challenging task that curriculum designers and police trainers have to develop skilled police officers, the chapter seeks to provide valuable guidance to those seeking to optimize limited resources to improve police training.

Anyone who knows Jeff knows he cannot sit still. He always needs to be reaching for the sky – discovering, creating, inventing, and sometimes entertaining us. To paraphrase Stevie Van Zandt, "*We may not always achieve greatness, but we should always be reaching for it. Isn't that our best way to show gratitude for life itself?*" Keeping on Rocking Jeff !



Winnipeg Police Flight Operations Unit (“Air1”), 2011.
Jeff is second from the right.



NOTE: All hyperlinks are active and working as of November 1, 2021.

EDWARD OGELSKI

Deputy Chief of Police #44

Written & researched by John Burchill
December 10, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum



Edward Ogelski, 1953

Today marks International Human Rights Day, celebrated annually across the world to honor the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on December 10, 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the first global enunciation of human rights and one of the first major achievements of the new United Nations.

Article 2 of the Declaration affirmed that *“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”*

One of the rights and freedoms protected in the Declaration is *“the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment”* (Article 23(1)).

In its final report to Parliament, the Canadian Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concluded that the Declaration *“Although not legally binding upon States, such a document, being a statement of principles, will tend to influence the course of legislation in States which consider themselves morally bound by its provisions, and will, therefore, promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.”*¹ As such its principles would still need to be adopted within the Canadian legislative framework.

Manitoba, one of the early adopters, passed the *Fair Employment Practices Act*, S.M. 1953, c. 18, on April 18, 1953. Section 4(1) of the Act stated that *“No employer shall refuse to employ, or to continue to employ, or otherwise discriminate against, any person in regard to employment, or any term or condition of employments, because of his race, national origin, colour, or religion, unless the refusal is based upon a bona fide occupational qualification”*.

While it could be read in, one of the areas of distinction that is not listed in the Declaration or the *Fair Employment Practices Act* at the time was discrimination based on “age”. With these in

¹ Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1948) at 22 [hereinafter Joint Committee on Human Rights 1948].

mind I take a look back at the career of former football player, Navy seaman, and Deputy Chief of the Winnipeg Police Department, Edward Ogelski.

Edward was born on July 15, 1924, in Winnipeg to Polish immigrants Louis and Katherine Ogelski. Edward lived with his family at 75 Grove Street in North Point Douglas.

As a student Edward attended St. Paul's High School where he excelled at sports, playing football with the St. Paul's Crusaders in the Manitoba High School Football League.² In Edward's final two years of high school football the Crusaders went to the provincial championships both times, losing to St. John's Tech 10-3 in 1941 but capturing the title from St. John's Tech 12-5 in a hard fought re-match in 1942.

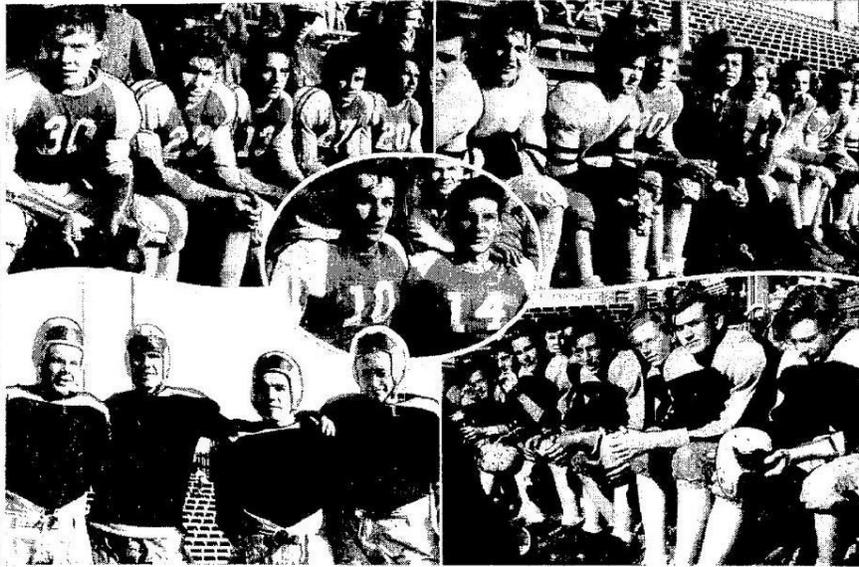


St. Paul's College, Manitoba League Champions, Winnipeg Tribune, November 11, 1941.
Edward O'Gelski (sic), is front row centre beside coaches Derrington and Sheley.

The coach of the St. Paul's Crusaders in 1941-1942 was Winnipeg Blue Bombers player Wayne Sheley, who had replaced another revered Bomber's player, Greg Kabat, who had coached the Crusaders from 1933 to 1940. Under Kabat and Sheley's guidance, the Crusaders won the high school championship title seven times. A video of St. Paul's formidable football history from 1931-2006 can be found here: <https://fb.watch/9zphxvg707/>.

² Besides St. Paul's, the Manitoba League had teams from Portage Collegiate, Kenora Collegiate, St. John's College, and (until 1940) St. James Collegiate. The winners of the Manitoba League would compete against the Winnipeg High School League (Gordon Bell, Isaac Newton, Kelvin, St. John's Tech., and Daniel McIntyre) for the provincial championships.

Eddie Miller Leads St. Paul's To Opening Gridiron Triumph



St. Paul's College team in the Manitoba Schools' league proved too strong for the game St. John's College club as the league got under way at Osborne stadium. The Saints from Ellice avenue scored a 23-0 victory. Here you see a number of pictures taken during Saturday afternoon. Top left—A number of St. Paul's stars—Bob Wall, Red Davison, Ed Ogelski, Wally Kostroski and Steve

Bohunicky. Top right—A bench shot of the St. Paul's team, with Wayne Shelsy, coach, in the middle. Lower left—Four St. John's players who gave a good account of themselves — Johnson, MacKenzie, Gillespie and Wilks. Lower right—A close-up of lads on the St. John's bench during the game. Inset in the centre—Ed and Freddie Miller, brothers, who paced the St. Paul's club to their triumph.

Ed Ogelski (#13), top left with St. Paul's Crusaders football team
Winnipeg Free Press, October 5, 1942

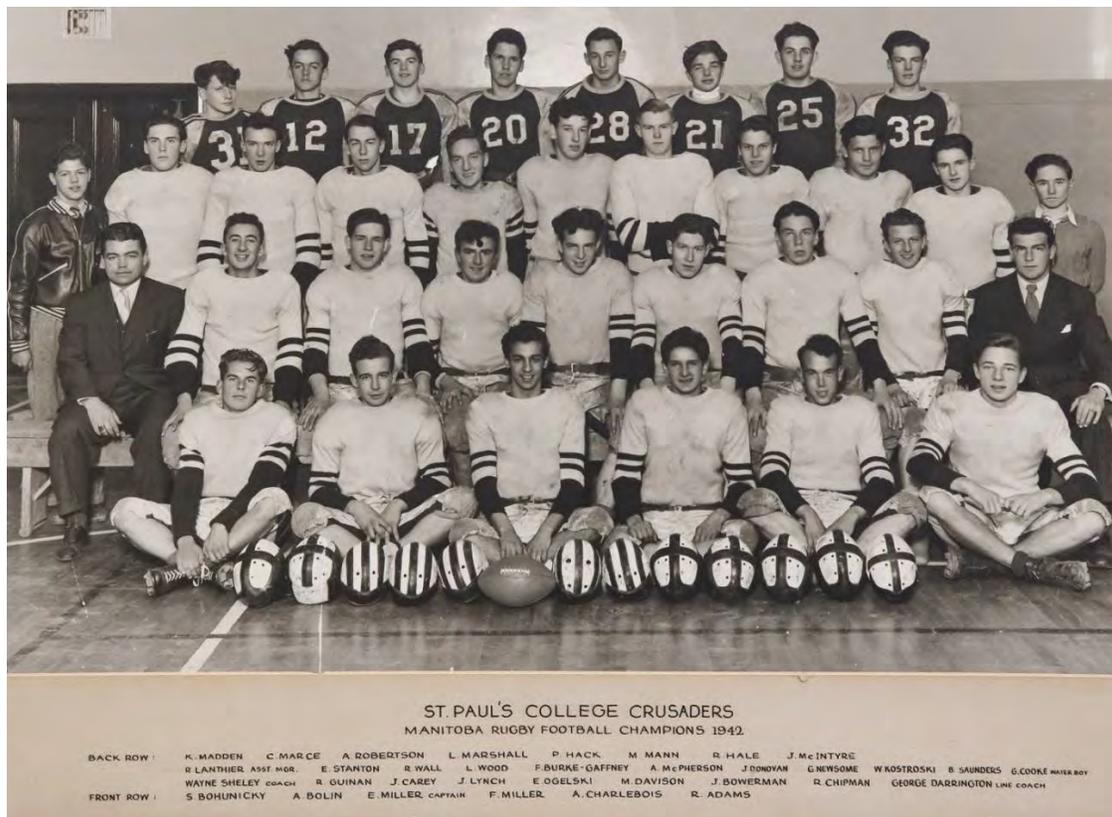
Playing in Manitoba Schools' League



Making their first appearance on a Winnipeg gridiron this season, Portage Collegiate absorbed a 34-0 beating from the redoubtable St. Paul's college club in the Manitoba School's league fixture played at Osborne stadium. Top left, Eddie Miller, the samplow pass flinger from St. Paul's. Top right, Coach Jack McVicar, right, assures three of his Plain's City, proteges he knows they did their

best and in the picture are Neil Sullivan, Joe Lawrence and Bud Ritchie, who starred with Portage Terriers; lower left, three more Portage lads who worked hard in defeat, Jerry Covers, Jim Mitcheson and Hamilton Sullivan; lower right, a nifty foursome from St. Paul's, Eddie Ogelski, Jim Carey, Bawerman, and Frank Bourke-Gaffney.

Ed Ogelski (#13), bottom right with St. Paul's Crusaders football team
Winnipeg Free Press, October 20, 1942



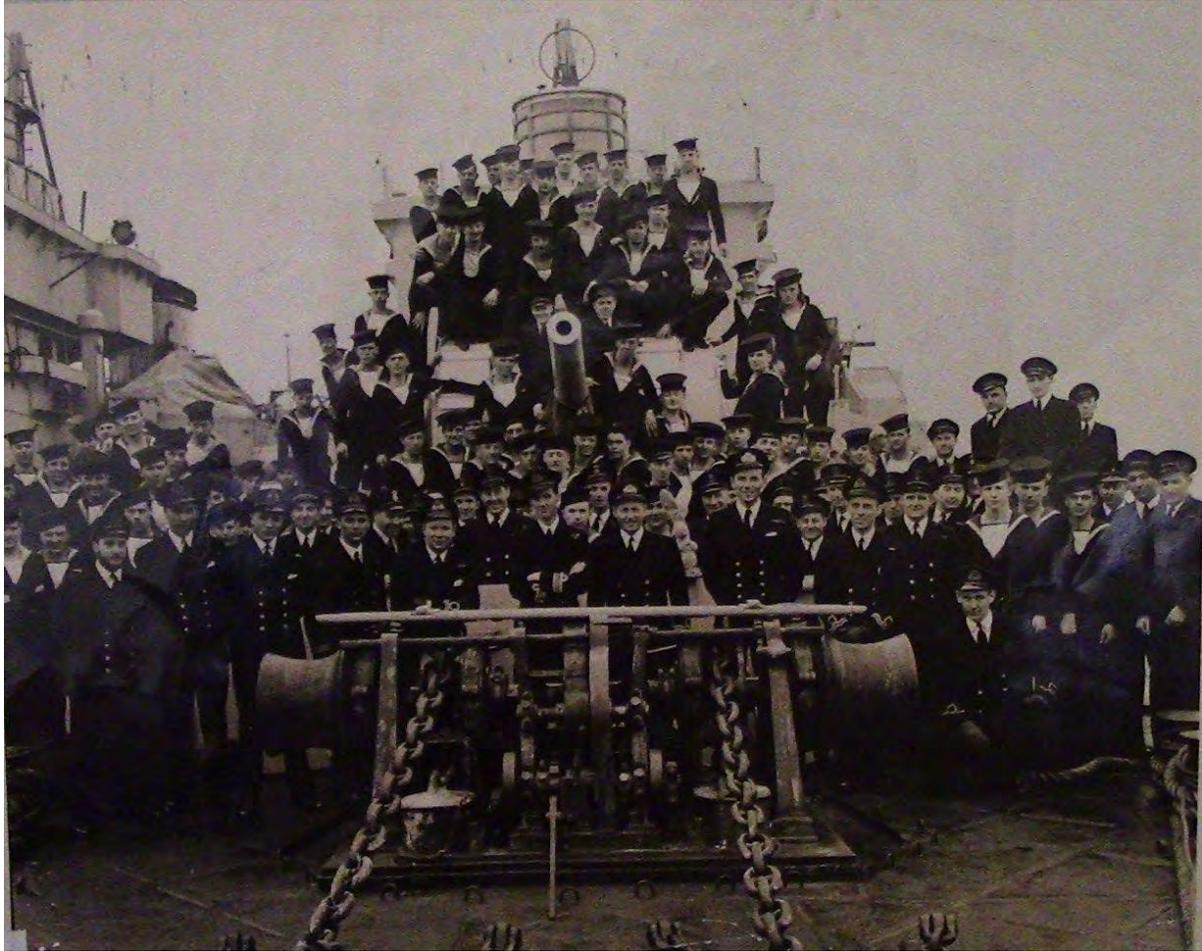
1942 St. Paul's Crusaders, Provincial Football Champions. Courtesy St. Paul's High School Archives.
Edward Ogelski, second row centre.

Laurent (Larry) Desjardins, who played with Edward on the 1941 Crusader team, played briefly with the Blue Bombers in 1942 and the United Services team during the war. Post war, Laurent was Line Coach for the Crusaders in 1945, 1947 and 1949 and Head Coach in 1948 and 1950, cementing a long lasting relationship between St. Paul's and the Bombers.

Besides Laurent, at least 24 Crusaders alumni have suited-up for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, including Edward Ogelski.

Out of high school Edward joined the war effort, volunteering with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (R.C.N.V.R.). He enlisted in Winnipeg in 1942 and, after completing his ASDIC training,³ he served on Atlantic Convoy duty on board the Her Majesty's Canadian Ship (H.M.C.S) Kapuskasing. The Kapuskasing served in the Royal Canadian Navy during WWII, primarily as a convoy escort in the Battle of the Atlantic. The ship was launched on July 22, 1943 and Commissioned on August 17, 1944. At the conclusion of the war, Edward returned to Winnipeg.

³ ASDIC is a sonar system for submarine detection developed by British, French and American scientists during WWI; the name is derived from that of the Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee. The ASDIC emits a sound signal at regular time intervals. The sound waves travel through water and, when they hit a solid body, bounce back as an echo, which is intercepted, amplified and then heard by the operator.



HMCS KAPUSKASING J326, Halifax, NS, - 28 Jan 1945, DND/RCN photo - Neg # HS1387-1
(Ogelski's name is on the back of the picture as a crew member)

For the later half of WWII the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union and the Western Interprovincial Football Union suspended operations. This meant the Winnipeg Blue Bombers were on hiatus for a couple of years (although a *Winnipeg RCAF Bombers* team was created which combined civilians and servicemen to ensure they would have a competitive team if any of their members were called up for active military duty).



After the war the Blue Bombers reorganized in September 1945, comprised mostly of local Canadians, including Edward Ogelski. The assembled crew played a regular season against North Dakota State, Minto State Teachers College, the University of North Dakota, Bemidji State Teachers College, Concordia College and Regina before knocking off Calgary in the Western Final.

Notwithstadning two broken ribs during the season, Edward traveled to Toronto with the Blue Bombers for the 33rd Annual Grey Cup as the back-up or second string centre. Unfortunately, the Bombers were no match against the Toronto Argonauts losing 35-0.



Above are five of the Blue Bomber rookies mugging in the C.P.R. rotunda Monday before their train pulled out for the east and the Grey cup final with Toronto Argos Saturday afternoon. All second-stringers, they are making their first trip to the Canadian rugby final. Left to right, they are Ed Ogalski, centre; Ed Pollock, end; Steve Bohunicky, flying wing; Elton Hobson, quarterback; and Kas Vidruk, tackle.

Rookie Centre, Ed Ogalski heading to Grey Cup in Toronto,
Winnipeg Free Press, November 28, 1945

Edward returned to the Bombers fold in 1946. However, he wound up on the injured list with a broken wrist during a May 1946 practice. In perhaps his first foray into employee rights, Edward was one of 12 players that petitioned the Bombers for increased pay and benefits for injured players. In the August 21, 1946, edition of the Winnipeg Tribune "*the so-called Players' Union*" was looking for, among a other concessions, "*the sum of \$25 per week, plus doctors' fees [for] injuries sustained and unable to attend his job properly*". They were also seeking a bonus of \$1000 if the team reaches the [Grey Cup] East-West final". Arthur Chipman, President of the Bombers, "*assailed the union's action as 'misguided', and charged that the majority of its members had been misled and 'talked into it' by one or two trouble-makers, who weren't footballers, anyway.*"

Edward did not return to the Bombers in 1947 and was employed at the Swift Canadian Company in the beef room until 1953.

Perhaps seeking a change in his job or just better benefits, on July 2, 1953, just a few days before his 29th birthday, Edward applied for and was taken on strength with the Winnipeg Police. After a few months walking the beat Edward entered Recruit Class #33, graduating on November 27, 1953. He rose through the ranks, eventually being appointed the Deputy Chief of Criminal Operations in 1981.

When Edward was hired the City of Winnipeg had a Pension By-law #14813 that was first adopted on February 24, 1936. As amended from time to time, s. 25(3) of the Pension Bylaw read as follows after the passage of amending By-law #278/73:

25(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, on and after the 1st day of January, 1973

(a) every Member of the [Winnipeg Police] Association and Senior Police Officer, as those terms are defined in subsection (3) of Section 7 of this by-law, shall retire upon attaining the age of sixty years;

(b) the City may, at its option, upon ninety days' notice in writing to the party concerned, require the retirement of any Member of the Association or Senior Police officer, who has reached the age of fifty-five years or more, provided that if such member has less than thirty years of pensionable service he shall have the right to appeal such a decision to the Board of Commissioners of the City.

At the time the Pension By-law was amended, the *Manitoba Human Rights Act*, S.M. 1970, c. 104, which repealed the *Fair Employment Practices Act*, had come into force on October 13th, 1970. Section 4(1) of the new Act read:

4(1) No employer or person acting on behalf of an employer shall refuse to employ or to continue to employ any person or discriminate against any person with regard to employment or any term or condition of employment because of his race, creed, religion, sex, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

As with the former *Fair Employment Practices Act*, “age” was not a ground of discrimination under the new *Human Rights Act*. As such the City could force its members to retire once they reached the age of 60 (if not 55). Other professions had similar requirements based on declining cognitive functions, reaction time, physical strength and endurance and physical health of 55-60 year olds.

However, that changed on August 24, 1974 when a totally revamped *Human Rights Act*, S.M. 1974, c. 65, came into force, repealing the 1970 version of the Act. The new 1974 Act now included age as a ground of discrimination in employment:

6(1) Every person has the right of equality of opportunity based upon bona fide qualifications in respect of his occupation or employment or in respect of an intended occupation, employment, advancement or promotion, and in respect of his membership or intended membership in a trade union, employers' organization or occupational association; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing because of the race, nationality, religion, colour, sex, age, marital status, ethnic or national origin, or political beliefs of that person.⁴

Nevertheless, on January 5, 1984, the year Edward would turn 60, he received notice from the City that he would be dismissed in accordance with the Pension By-law on the last day of the pay period after his 60th birthday (so July 15th). Edward subsequently filed a complaint with the Manitoba Human Rights Commission on January 12, 1984 and on July 17, 1984, a Notice of Hearing was sent out by the Human Rights Commission setting a date of September 18, 1984, to hear Edward's complaint of age discrimination.

⁴ A new *Manitoba Human Rights Code*, S.M. 1987-88, c. 45, was proclaimed in force on December 10, 1987 (Man. Gaz.: 19 Dec 1987). However the new Code is outside the scope of this article.

Lawyer Mel Myers would represent the interests of the City of Winnipeg, the Board of Commissioners for the City of Winnipeg, and the City of Winnipeg Police Department in upholding the mandatory retirement clause in the by-law. The position of the City was that it was a reasonable occupational requirement for a policeman to retire at age 60 and that this requirement was necessary to protect the public, fellow police officers and the Complainant from unreasonable risks occasioned by a person over 60 continuing to do police work.

Mr. Gerry Parkinson represented the Manitoba Human Rights Commission which, pursuant to Sec. 26 of the Act had carriage of the Complaint. Edward appeared personally on every day of the hearing and was satisfied to rely on Mr. Parkinson's representations.

Mr. Victor Savino was selected as the sole Adjudicator for the hearing, which became one of the most totally contested adjudications in this Province's history. It involved over nine days of examination, cross-examination and re-examination of numerous specialized police and scientific and medical expert witnesses, who tendered over 50 exhibits, and two days of argument.

The City called eleven (11) senior police officers, each one of them testified that 60 years of age was a reasonable age to retire from police work at all levels and that they were in agreement with the policy of the by law. Indeed some of these senior officers had campaigned very strongly for the enactment of such a by-law.

The City also called Dr. David Mymin, an eminent cardiologist with 24 years' experience and a professor at the University of Manitoba; Dr. Ronald Cape, an internist who since 1967 has practiced in England and in Canada as a geriatrician and is the author of *Aging: Its Complex Management and co-author of Fundamentals of Geriatric Medicine*; Dr. Josef Divic, an Ontario psychiatrist; Dr. Garry Hawryluk Ph.D., a psychologist and director of rehabilitation psychology at the Health Sciences Centre and Dr. Lawrence Breen Ph.D., another psychologist and professor at the University of Manitoba.

These medical and psychology experts called by the City stated without hesitation that age 60 is a reasonable occupational qualification for all police officers and two of them would even have reduced the age to 55. In brief, it was an irrefutable fact the elderly perform more poorly than the young on perceptual tasks. Aging impairs performance on speeded tasks, i.e. those requiring complex information gathering from various sources and then quick decision-making as a result of such information.

While Savino clearly accepted the general proposition that as people age their functional abilities lessen, albeit at widely varying rates. Cognitive functions, reaction time, physical strength and endurance and physical health, are all subject to this process. However, he found no sufficient link between these facts and Edward's job such that at 60 he would pose a threat to the safety of his fellow officers or the public in general.

On March 1, 1985, Savino released his decision that Edward had been discriminated against on the basis of age. As Edward had been locked out of work since July 1984, Savino ordered his immediate reinstatement with back pay.⁵

On March 11, 1985, Edward returned to work. However, he was not given the Deputy Chief's office back in the Public Safety Building. He was assigned a small office in the Training Division on Vermillion Road to "review policy". When I started at the Training Division in November 1987, Edward was still there and a new Deputy Chief had been promoted to take his place.

The City immediately appealed Savino's decision, including Edward's reinstatement to the Police Department, to the Manitoba Court of Queens Bench. Counsel for the City argued that Savino had failed to apply the minimum risk concept when assessing the sufficiency of its evidence in support of the mandatory retirement policy. Essentially, that sufficient evidence was produced to show that compulsory retirement was justified because by the age of 60 there was at least a reasonable possibility of risk, even though it may be fairly minimal, that the job requirements cannot be performed or adequately performed.

Justice Wright dismissed the City's appeal on October 15, 1985, holding that Adjudicator Savino had made no reversible errors in his decision.⁶

Mayor Bill Norrie was lived with Justice Wright's decision. In an interview with the Winnipeg Free Press on October 18, 1985, Norrie said if the ruling "*is allowed to stand, the City will have to consider firing older workers who are slowing down and term contracts rather than permanent jobs for senior officials ... with mandatory retirement, Norrie said, the City can afford to wait for employees who are slowing down to retire. But, if the court ruling is allowed to stand, the City will have to go through the distasteful process of firing such older workers for incompetence. 'It's not a very pleasant way to end a career' ... you can't have employees just carrying on to any age.*"

A further appeal to the Manitoba Court of Appeal was dismissed on September 26, 1986. The City appealed once again to the Supreme Court of Canada. While leave to appeal was granted on December 11, 1986, it was further dismissed on February 23, 1987, by Justices Estey, McIntyre and Wilson JJ.⁷

Retired Deputy Chief Joe Gallagher, who had the honour of working with Edward for 19 years while he was a Sergeant of Detectives, Staff Inspector and Superintendent in the Crime Division and also while he was Deputy Chief of Police, told me that "*Ed had a presence about him. True to his football training he exuded confidence, strength and a 'Do it now, do it right' attitude. He inspired those around him to be part of a team which engendered trust, loyalty and pride and developed them into accomplished investigators, trusted supervisors and excellent divisional*

⁵ *Winnipeg (City) Police Dept. v. Ogelski*, 6 C.H.H.R. 2664 (1985).

⁶ *Winnipeg (City) Police Dept. v. Ogelski*, [1985] M.J. No. 507 (QB), 37 Man.R. (2d) 42.

⁷ *Winnipeg (City) Police Dept. v. Ogelski*, [1986] M.J. No. 474 (CA), 44 Man.R. (2d) 1. Leave to appeal SCC dismissed, [1987] S.C.C.A. No. 38.

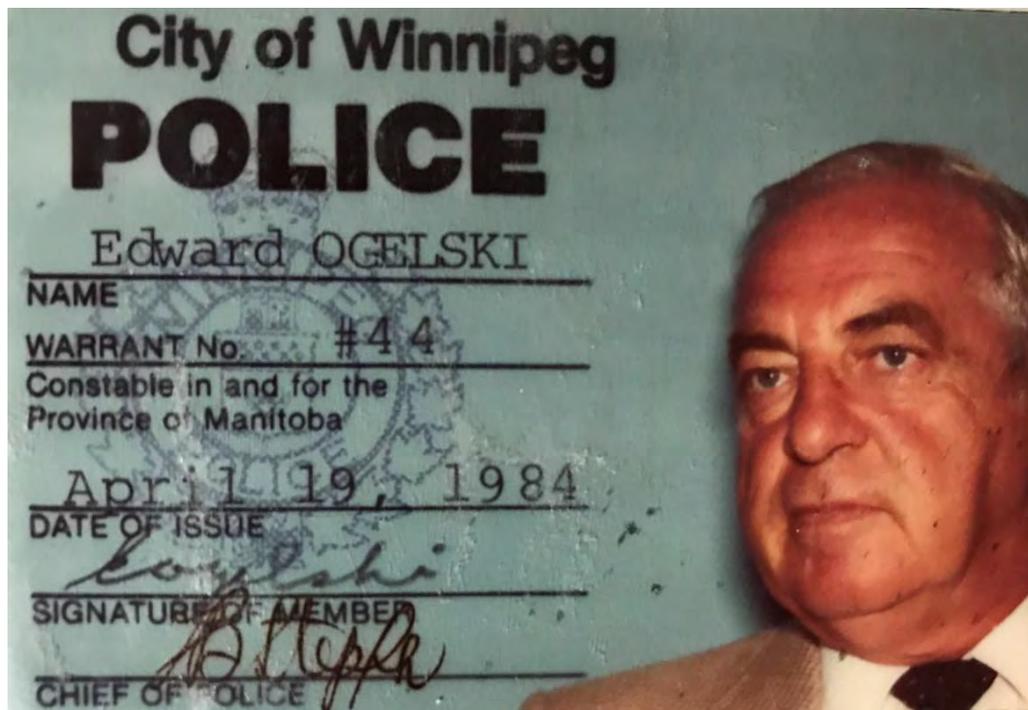
commanders. He was truly was an exemplary leader and an exceptional role model during his distinguished 35 year career with the Winnipeg Police Department.”

On May 21, 1988, two months before his 64th birthday the City offered Edward a settlement package of \$15,000 and a bi-weekly pension of \$808.00 if he retired.

During the week of October 12, 1990, Mayor Bill Norrie and City Council “*threw in the towel*” and revoked mandatory retirement for the police without debate. Commenting on the City’s decision, Edward said they should have done it sooner as “it wasn’t a great feeling for me”.⁸

Today there are a number of police and staff members who are over the age of 60 that can thank Edward for “sticking to his guns”.

Edward Ogelski died in British Columbia on February 18, 1993.



⁸ It is interesting to note that Mayor Bill Norrie, who turned 60 the previous year, probably felt he had something to contribute as Mayor and did not feel cognitively impaired in his ability to do so. He remained Mayor until 1992.

KEVYN BOURGEOIS

Patrol Sergeant #1902 (retired)

*Written by John Burchill, President
November 18, 2021. Winnipeg Police Museum*

A rock pile ceases to be a rock pile the moment a single man
contemplates it, bearing within him the image of a cathedral.

—Antoine de St. Exupery



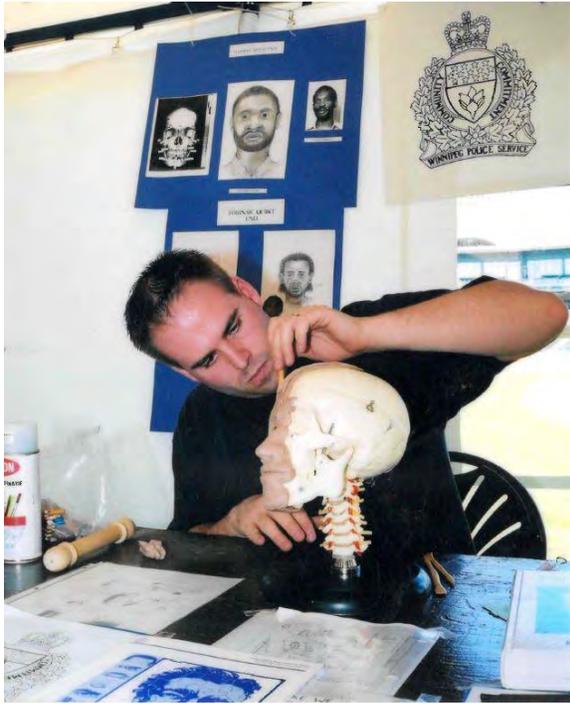
Kevyn Bourgeois brings words to life. For 22 years of his 25 year career with the Winnipeg Police, Patrol Sergeant Bourgeois was one of the few Forensic Sketch Artists in Manitoba.

“Discovered” in 1995 while drawing caricatures of his Sergeant in Recruit Class, Kevyn went on to become part of a small, select group of forensic artists in North America trained at the FBI academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Kevyn completed training in Forensic Facial Imaging with the FBI in Quantico, Virginia; the FACES Computer Composite Course hosted by the RCMP; as well as training in composite drawings from Stuart Parks Forensics. Kevyn also helped train and mentor two new officers to eventually replace him, creating most of the syllabus and the projects/assignments.

Forensic art is primarily used to present visual information to aid law enforcement in focusing on a suspect’s appearance through a witness’ description. Most often, a forensic artist is called upon to interview a victim or witness about the description of a suspect from a crime in which there are no other leads. The artist interviews the victim/witness on the various features of the face, documents these features, and creates a two dimensional likeness of the suspect involved in the crime using traditional both pen and paper and technological mediums.

The suspect image can also include objects such as tattoos, clothing, vehicles and jewelry to aid in the investigation. The police then work with the media and other agencies to circulate the resulting image to the general public to generate tips as to the identity of this suspect. The image or sketch is often an important tool in the investigation.



Forensic artists may also be called upon to assist with a post mortem drawing or facial reconstruction from a skull using 3D reconstruction and modeling. This is done when human remains are recovered but investigators have been unable to identify the body. The forensic artist's image can assist investigators in searching missing person's databases. The identification can then be positively made by DNA or dental comparisons.

In addition Kevyn lectured on Forensic Art to all ranks in the police department from recruits to senior officers, including the 3D reconstruction and modeling that is a very rare skill. He has lectured to university students and developed a 3 day program for the Northwest Law Enforcement Academy. He also did sketches for outside agencies, even a "wanted poster" for a movie set.

Kevyn has [testified in court](#) regarding his making and use of composite drawings by victims of crime. His career as a forensic artist has also been profiled several times in the media, most recently by the [Winnipeg Free Press](#) on September 28, 2017.

As noted in that article, Kevyn was one of a select group of officers across the country that was still practicing the craft, juggling his full-time responsibilities as a police officer with his part-time role as a forensic artist. At the time there were few *full-time* forensic sketch artists employed by police services across Canada. The RCMP had two, at opposite ends of the country – one in British Columbia, the other in the Maritimes. RCMP employees in other parts of the country take up sketch work only occasionally. In Manitoba, the RCMP had only one officer who drew composite sketches for detachments throughout the province on a part-time basis.

Little known outside of policing circles (and even by many within the police community), Kevyn "dabbled" in digital art, three-dimensional modeling, and painting, creating pieces of art that are seen every day by other police officers.

For example he completed a 20-foot long, eight-foot tall wall mural, which depicts the Winnipeg Police Service's current badge, as well as four of the city's crests or badges he designed for previous areas that now make up West District after the new station was built in 2016. Kevyn and the mural were profiled in the [Winnipeg Free Press](#) on June 6, 2016.

To complete the mural, Kevyn used a variety of tools and mediums. *"There's water-based, oil-based, airbrush, hand roller,"* he told the Free Press reporter. *"But I'm also a big proponent of digital graphics so I got the projector out. A lot of these images were cast on the wall after being carefully built on the computer."* He pointed out that the blue flag pictured in the right of the

mural is not actually a flag; it is known as the WPS colours and features the names of officers who have been killed while on duty. “It’s a very powerful part of our tradition” Kevyn told the reporter.



Wall Mural, West District Police Station, painted by Kevyn in 2016

At the request of the Winnipeg Police Executive in 2018, Kevyn also created a similarly styled “Legacy Wall”, located outside the Training Division on the fifth floor of the new police headquarters building. He created all the artwork and supervised the development of all elements of the feature wall, centered on four branches of Training: Academics, Firearms, Officer Safety and Police Vehicle Operations.



Kevyn standing alongside the Legacy Wall, outside the Winnipeg Police Training Division, 2018

Once the artwork for the Legacy Wall was approved Kevyn was asked if he could create the mural in 3 dimensions. Up to the challenge, Kevyn spent countless hours creating very precise vector diagrams in CAD to enable the use of computer guided routers to bring the designs to life in 4-foot diameter coins made of foam and plastic. Hidden in plain sight, on the Academic coin are two action figures of Apollo and Athena.

Kevyn also devoted countless hours of his own time, over several years, to meticulously recreate an exact replica of the 1911 Winnipeg Police, B-Division substation, from the original blueprints using mostly foamcore and balsa, some clear plastic, 30 well-hidden LEGO pieces, a GI Joe figure, and two marbles. Every piece was cut, painted and painstakingly assembled by hand. It is on permanent display in the Winnipeg Police Museum for all to see. A profile on the model and a history on the Winnipeg Police substations can be found in the [2017 Winnipeg Police Museum Annual Report](#) (pages 16-17).



Scale model of 1911 “B-Division” sub-station made by Kevyn from foamcore and balsa

High praise for Kevyn’s work comes from current museum board member and retired Deputy Chief Gordon Perrier, who said *“The works of Kevyn Bourgeois has been featured in the Winnipeg Police Museum, memorialized on more than thirty police challenge coins and celebrated through numerous police themed murals across Winnipeg. Working with the “Sergeant Artist”, Kevyn Bourgeois on a project, coin, crest, mural or dedication is enjoyable; his ability to bring life to ideas, keep you on track and make recommendations that showcase the final product is outstanding. His professional approach, attention to detail, creativity and customer focus always live up to expectations.”*

Indeed, not only has Kevyn designed wall murals, built replicas of old police stations, he has also in designed almost all of the thirty challenge coins in use by various divisions throughout the Winnipeg Police Service.

A challenge coin is a small coin or medallion, bearing an organization's insignia or emblem and carried by the organization's members. The origin of challenge coins goes back all the way to the Roman Empire, which rewarded soldiers for their achievements with special coins. Outside of the military, challenge coins have become increasingly popular team-building pieces and commemoratives.

Traditionally, while they might be given to prove membership when challenged and to enhance morale, they are also collected today by service members and law enforcement personnel and are often exchanged in recognition of visits to an organization.



Fifteen of the challenge coins designed by Kevyn and minted for different police units

Over the years, Kevyn expanded his creative talents, being cast as extras in many productions. His policing experience often got him selected to do certain tasks on screen. The biggest movie he was on was the 2005 Capote, starring Philip Seymour Hoffman. He was a prison guard taking a prisoner to be hanged.

Kevyn's name was also brought up to the art department for the movie The Horsemen. A thriller movie about a group of serial killers posing as the four Horsemen being shot in Winnipeg and starring Dennis Quaid. The art department asked him to provide a copy of a composite drawing. Sadly, its scene was sent to the cutting room floor and it never got air time.

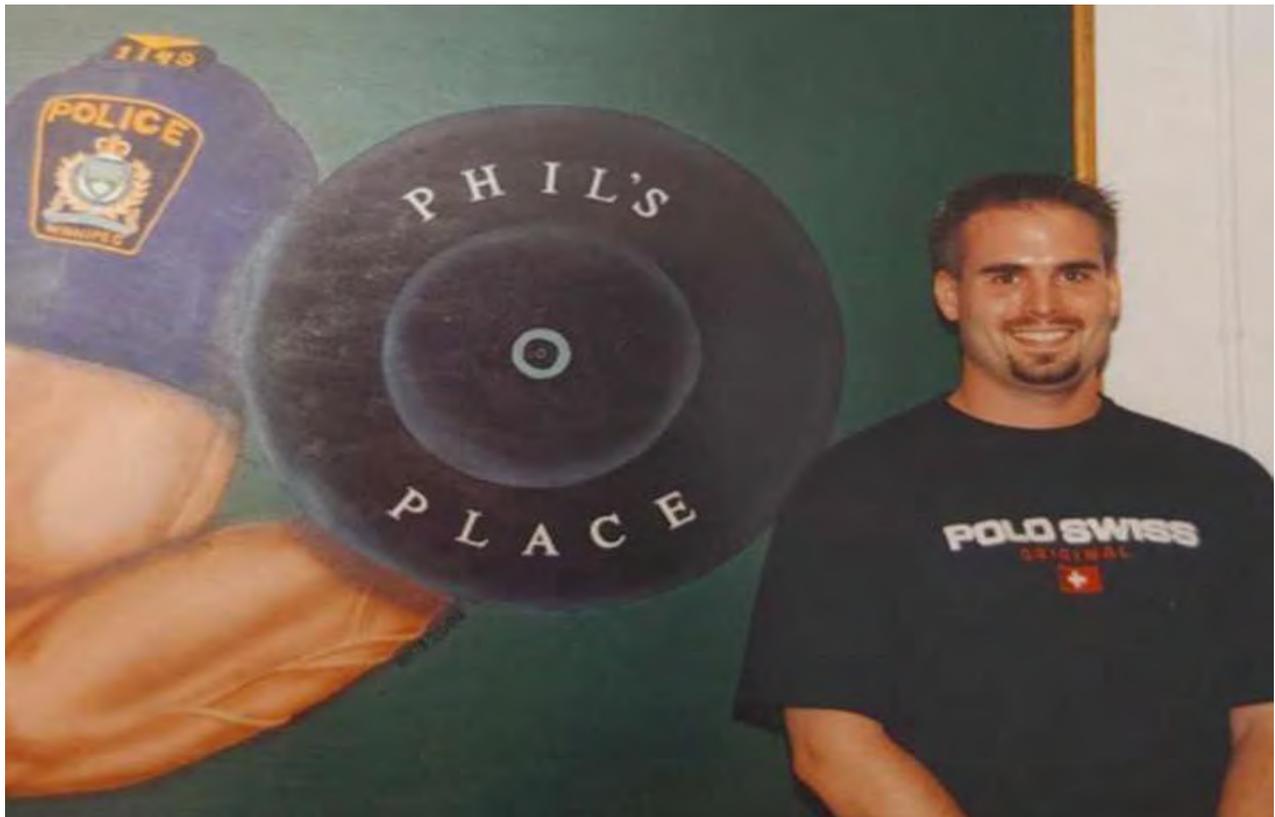
This week Kevyn was recognized for his long-standing contribution to the police community with the Attorney Generals Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement.

Kevyn came to policing naturally. He grew up in a Mountie household. His father was a member of the RCMP as was his uncle. His father, Harvey Bourgeois grew up in St. Pierre Jolys, Manitoba. He was the first in the family to join the police. Shortly after joining, his uncle Rene joined as well. Being a French speaker, the RCMP told his father that all French speakers would be deployed to Quebec when they graduated from Depot.

His father was sent to Montreal and later transferred to Ottawa, where Kevyn was born. After several years in Ottawa, his father was posted to Swan River, Manitoba, where he stayed for 8 years.

In 1991, Kevyn joined 402 Squadron, at CFB Winnipeg (now called 17 Wing). He was training to be an airframe mechanic, but longed to be a pilot. When that dream went unfulfilled, he changed paths and enrolled in University with a goal of joining the police. Originally joining the RCMP summer student program, Kevyn worked in Sprague.

Entering his final year of studies in 1994, Kevyn chose to submit an application to the Winnipeg Police and not the RCMP. He went through all the steps of the WPS hiring process, and within weeks of graduating from University, he received a call that he had been hired for the June 1995 recruit class. Kevin retired after 25-years of service in 2021 and now works as an investigator for the Manitoba Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA).



Kevyn posing with wall mural he did for the police gym in the old Public Safety Building, c. 2000

NOTE: All hyperlinks are active and working as of November 15, 2021

JOHN CONLEY (J.C.) MCRAE

Chief of Police (1887-1911)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
May 29, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



My second installment in a series of articles looking for the most significant police officers to come out of Winnipeg – individuals who made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and to their community – is John Conley (J.C.) McRae.

McRae was born on March 4, 1859, in Carleton County, Upper Canada (now Ottawa, Ontario). In his early 20's he left Ontario to look for available homestead land near what would become Minnedosa. However, he remained only a few months before moving to Winnipeg. He joined the Winnipeg Police Force on August 1, 1881, and quickly rose through the ranks to become a Sergeant in 1885 and the City's 3rd Chief of Police in 1887. He served as Chief of police for 24 years until his retirement in late 1911.

Under McRae's leadership the force saw significant improvements including an increase in officers from a low of 13 to 108 members when he retired, hiring of detectives in 1902 who could speak a multitude of different languages, the opening of a new Police Headquarters in 1909 and 2 sub-stations, hiring of the first woman 'matron' in 1899 to supervise female prisoners, creation of an Identification Section that was one of the first in North America to adopt the use of fingerprinting, implementation of a Police Signal System made-up of 158 call boxes being a first in North America, obtaining motorized vehicles in 1906, motorcycles in 1910, and a police ambulance in 1911.

McRae was one of the charter members of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) in 1905. He was held in such high esteem that he was one of the first police officers in Canada to be awarded the King's Police Medal in 1913 for his long and distinguished service to the citizens of Canada. However, that wasn't the end of his career as he was later appointed as Commissioner for the Manitoba Provincial Police during the investigation into the Legislative Building scandal from 1915-1917.

McRae's rapid rise and his fame as a police officer were due in large measure to his apprehension of a number of high-profile criminals. In September 1885 he had pursued Edward "Bulldog" Kelly all the way into the United States for an alleged murder committed in British Columbia. While he successfully aided in Kelly's arrest, after several extradition hearings the U.S. government intervened and refused to deport Kelly who was released from custody in April 1886.

Two years later, in May 1887, while attempting to detain Joseph Fant for stealing and slaughtering cattle (an offence for which he had just been released from prison), McRae was shot in the groin. Unable to remove the bullet for fear of rupturing an artery, the bullet remained lodged in McRae's body until his death in 1921. Fant fled to the United States, was extradited and tried for attempting to kill McRae. However, due to a defect in the laying of the charge, Fant was acquitted in November 1887.

In 1889 McRae gained even further recognition when he single-handedly captured Martin Burke, one of the men responsible for the murder Doctor Patrick Henry Cronin in Chicago.

Dr. Cronin was a prominent Chicago physician and a member of Clan-na-Gael an American political organization formed to replace the Fenian movement to promote Irish independence from British rule. Clan-na-Gael was very effective at raising large sums of money for the cause. However, Dr. Cronin believed the Executive Board led by Chicago lawyer Alexander Sullivan was embezzling from the fund. When Dr. Cronin criticized the board, he became a marked man. He subsequently disappeared on May 4, 1889, and three weeks later his body was found wedged in a catch basin of a Chicago sewer. He had been stabbed five times with a sharp, narrow weapon, likely an ice pick.

At the time, the murder of Dr. Cronin drew national attention with thousands of newspaper stories and editorials documenting and speculating about the case. Even today it is the subject of a recent book by Gillian O'Brien.¹ Seven men were indicted for Cronin's murder, and four – Patrick O'Sullivan, Dan Coughlin (a Chicago Police Detective), Martin Burke, and John Kunzel – were found guilty and sentenced to prison time. Of these, two were granted new trials and two (Burke and O'Sullivan) died in prison.

Martin Burke, who fled Chicago after the murder, was found travelling under the alias of W.J. Cooper in Winnipeg by Chief McRae. Burke had just bought a ticket at the Canadian Pacific ticket office for travel to Liverpool and was recognized by his description. Burke was held in custody and fought extradition to the U.S. However, his deportation order was eventually upheld by the Manitoba Court of Appeal on July 30, 1889.²



¹ Gilliam O'Brien. "Blood Runs Green: The Murder That Transfixed Gilded Age Chicago". University of Chicago Press; Reprint edition (April 25 2016).

² [Regina v. Burke \(1889\) 6 Man. R. 121 \(C.A.\)](#)

At the turn of the last century, Winnipeg was referred to as the “Chicago of the North”. With the official connection of the railway to the U.S. on December 3, 1878, Winnipeg was on its way to being a transportation hub like Chicago and one of the fastest growing cities in North America. One of the immediate effects of the railway’s arrival in Winnipeg was a land boom that began a quickening of local economic activity in 1880 and continued with a building frenzy in 1881-82.

The railway was a cost-effective way to import both settlers and manufactured goods to the west, and to export grain and other marketable goods to the east. As a result Winnipeg’s population would more than double during this time, increasing to 20,000 persons with 700 new buildings being constructed during 1881 alone.

Although a world-wide recession was just around the corner, by 1885 the real estate boom of 1881-82 had allowed Winnipeg to complete most of the structural works necessary for the development of industry including street construction, a sewer system, water distribution, telegraph lines and feeder railroads, which allowed the establishment of new factories, banks, and the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange which opened in 1887.



Winnipeg Police Force, 1892. Chief McRae is front centre.
Winnipeg Police Museum #1612-53275

While the pace of growth fell off, Winnipeg’s population had increased to 25,600 by 1891 and to 42,340 by 1901, which led to a second development boom driven by European immigrants and migrants from eastern Canada. The population of Winnipeg increased by 221 per cent from 42,340 in 1901 to 136,035 in 1911. The increase in population and industrialization also led to an increase in crime, workers rights and the growing needs of the Winnipeg Police Force – which

had also increased in size from a low of 13 men in the mid-1890's³ to over 108 men when McRae retired.

The increase in manpower caused overcrowding in the police station and McRae started to campaign for a new station. City Council approved the construction of a new station on Rupert Avenue, which was opened in 1909. Although Council eventually agreed to construct sub-stations it was not until May 1911 that two were opened – one for the south on Jessie Avenue (“B” Division) and another for the north on Magnus Avenue (“E” Division”). Although additional lots were purchased in Elmwood to the east and on Arlington Street to the west, no further sub-stations were built.

With Winnipeg's population rate increasing at 1000 people a month (mostly unattached young men), it was hard enough for the police to deal with crime let alone suppress or stamp out morality offences such as prostitution. As such houses of ill-fame (brothels) were allowed to operate in a separate, segregated, part of the city under the close regulation of McRae and his officers where it was fairly easy to keep track of them.

By late 1910 the brothels were teeming with so much business that they began to attract the attention of the local moral reformers who levied accusations of white slavery, police corruption and accessory to immoral criminal conduct. Statements made in the Toronto newspapers described Winnipeg as “*a moral cesspool, the stench of which is making itself felt throughout the Dominion*”. [Read more here.](#)

At the time Winnipeg was in the middle of a civic election campaign and the pressure resulted in City Council unanimously asking the Manitoba Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the allegations of municipal corruption. Justice H.A. Robson was to head the inquiry. In January 1911 Robson made public his report in which he found that the police did tolerate prostitution within a certain area and further that prostitution was a menace to the morals and the peace and good order of the area. However, with the incumbent mayor returned, little attention was paid to the report and the City opted for continued tolerated prostitution and related vices in the segregated area.

In 1905 McRae became a charter member of the Chief Constables Association of Canada (later the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police) when about 50 police officials met in Toronto on September 7 at the Canadian National Exhibition. The announced goals of the association were closer ties among police departments (including the challenges of new technology, police-community relations, political accountability, interdepartmental communications, recruiting and training), the encouragement of uniform police administration, the improvement of conditions of service, and the promotion of such legislation as would tend to suppress crime and preserve law and order. McRae had previously gone to the International Association of Chiefs of Police conferences in New York (1901), New Orleans (1903) and Chicago (1905) where he had seen the benefits of a national police lobby group, a common criminal-records bureau, and progressive reform surrounding the professionalization of policing.

³ Although the force had as many as 40 men in 1885, the 1881/82 building boom had burst and the force was reduced to 25 and then 13 men a few years after McRae took office.



Winnipeg Street Railway Strike, March 29, 1906.
PastForward, Winnipeg Public Library, Martin Berman Postcard Collection

With technological advances in automation, large-scale factories and time management of workers, companies reshaped manufacturing, consumption, work and the urban landscape – which also increased labour unrest. The first major labour disruption faced by the Winnipeg Police was the Winnipeg Street Railway Strike that lasted 10 days from March 29 to April 7, 1906. The public supported employees as they sought fair work hours and wages from the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.⁴

There were incidents of vandalism and violence, and special police and the military were brought in to control the crowds. On the first day of the strike, two streetcars were destroyed, twelve were damaged, and two-dozen demonstrators were arrested. The crowd, which surrounded two streetcars on Main at Broadway, grew to 2,000 people. According to the Winnipeg Telegram the trolley cables were cut and *“the windows of the car totally smashed and one of the members of the crew badly pounded by [members of] the crowd.”*

Chief McRae retired in November 1911 and was honoured in 1913 with the award of the King’s Police Medal for his long and distinguished service. However, his career did not end there. When the Province of Manitoba was looking for an experienced officer to handle the investigation and prosecutions associated with the scandal over the construction of the Manitoba legislative buildings in 1915, they turned to McRae.

⁴ McRae and his men were sworn in as provincial constables to assist the provincial government at the “Battle of Fort Whyte” in 1888 when violence was feared between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the crossing of its line by the provincial Red River Valley Railway at what is now Fort Whyte. Attorney General Joseph Martin called for volunteer police to protect construction crews in their work of putting in a crossing of the C.P.R. southwest of Winnipeg. A miniature civil war threatened in which “hundreds would have flocked to the assistance of the Government even if it had meant the support of their measures at the point of a bayonet” according to R.B. Hill as quoted in James A. Jackson’s article in MHS Transactions, Series 3, 1945-46. However, this was not a labour dispute, rather a political one.



Winnipeg Police Force, 1909. Chief McRae is front just left of centre.
Winnipeg Police Museum #1612-53277

The history of the scandal goes back to 1911 when a competition was opened to architects to design the new Manitoba legislative building. The contract to construct the building was awarded in 1913 to Winnipeg's Thomas Kelly & Sons for \$2,859,750 million, one of the largest individual construction contracts at the time. The only other bid was submitted by Peter Lyall & Sons Construction of Montreal the day before was \$3250 more than Kelly's. 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.

On review by the Public Accounts Committee there was evidence the Conservative government under Sir Rodmond Roblin, then Premier of Manitoba, was in collusion with Kelly to divert money away from the construction project to the party's accounts and for Kelly's personal benefit. A majority of the Committee, finding "*gross and culpable negligence in the part of the government and officials thereof*" asked for a Royal Commission into the construction project.

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. 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 ...*" [Read more here.](#)

On August 31, 1915, proceedings were initiated in Winnipeg Police Court against four ex-Cabinet ministers Roblin, Montague, Howden, and Coldwell. 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.

McRae was subsequently sworn in as a provincial constable and as Commissioner of Police in and for the Province of Manitoba on September 25, 1915, to assist in the investigation and prosecutions associated with the case including the arrest of Kelly who had fled to the U.S.

With the assistance of the Chicago Police, Kelly was arrested on October 1, 1915. McRae travelled to Chicago and extradition proceedings were started. Kelly fought extradition all the way 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. After an 11-day trial, Kelly was found guilty on June 29, 1916, of defrauding the provincial government of more than \$1.2 million. 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. Kelly was subsequently sentenced to 2½ years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.⁵

While the trial was proceeding, McRae was further investigating the possibility of other political improprieties and possible jury tampering during the "Galt Inquiry". Another hearing 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.

While Justice Galt found there to be a conspiracy regarding the building of the Agricultural College between Kelly and Robert Rogers, the provincial Minister of Public Works, 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.

After a protracted illness McRae died four years later on July 19, 1921, at the age of 62. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery.

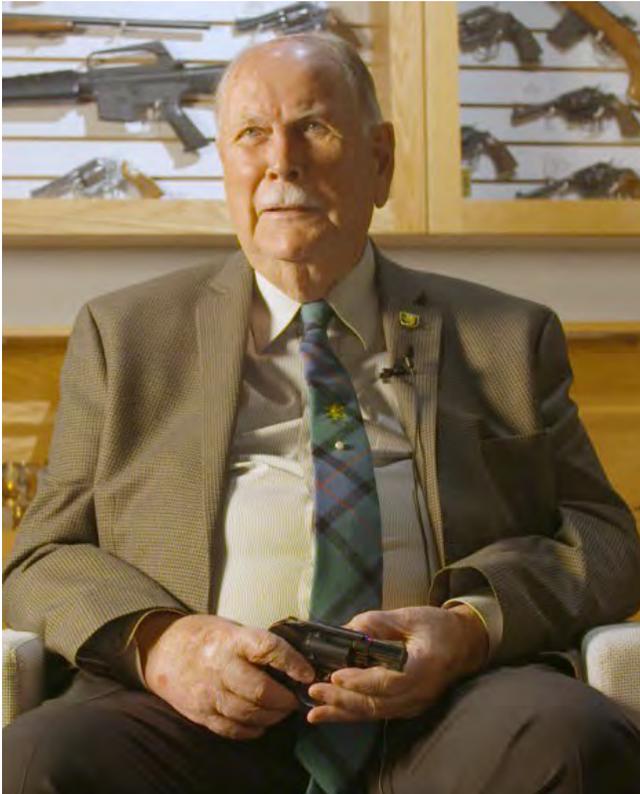
NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

⁵ [Rex. v. Kelly \(1916\) 27 Man. R. 94](#), aff'd [\(1916\) 27 Man. R. 105](#), aff'd [\(1916\) 34 D.L.R. 311](#)

TORONTO DOMINION BANK ROBBERY, JANUARY 22, 1971

Det. Sgt. H. Stephen and Det. I. Klepatz

*Written & researched by Mark Hodgson
February 28, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Lately people have been spending a great deal of time concentrating on the negative press the Winnipeg Police has been receiving, and have forgotten the numerous accomplishments its members have achieved over the years.

One of these little-known accomplishments is that fact that five members of the Winnipeg Police have been awarded the prestigious Canadian Banks Law Enforcement Award. This award was established in 1972 by agreement between the Canadian Bankers Association and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The award consists of a gold medal and citation; which recognizes outstanding police action such as bravery, detective ability or other noteworthy achievements involving a Canadian Chartered Bank.

The first year the award was presented was 1972, and Winnipeg Police produced two medal recipients that year. They were Det. Sgt. Herb Stephen (later Chief of Police) and Det. Ivan Klepatz (later Staff Sergeant). I was fortunate to speak retired S/Sgt. Klepatz before his death and Chief Stephen about the occurrence in which both received this prestigious award.

S/Sgt. Klepatz reflected and stated that in the late sixties and early seventies Winnipeg was faced with a very serious and dangerous group of bank robbers. This group was somewhat organized and not afraid to brandish firearms during their robberies. Klepatz believed this group's behavior was fueled by their desire to obtain money to purchase narcotics. Chief Stephen recalled the group, including Donald Kubara, to be dangerous and not bashful about using firearms. Stephen went on to say the group had no ambition of living within the rules of civil society but were career criminals.

Kubara and their associates didn't have much respect for police. On August 29th, 1970, it was reported that one of Kubara's associates had told two officers during a traffic stop *"don't be surprised if you end up like Houston pretty soon"* (Ron Houston having been recently murdered in the line of duty). Police monitored Kubara and his group believing that he and his associates were involved in planning and executing bank robberies.

Prior to Friday, January 22nd, 1971, information was received that the Toronto Dominion Bank at 274 Smith Street was going to be robbed. So Klepatz and Stephen attended to the bank at 9:45 a.m. on that date and set up a stakeout from positions in the basement of the bank. A plan was made that if anything did happen, Stephen would cover the front of the bank from the staircase in the front of the bank (east side) and Klepatz would cross the basement and enter the bank via the rear staircase by the back door (west side). The two detectives maintained their positions throughout the day. Stephen's told me he remembered that he wasn't even supposed to be there that day and the only reason he was there was because he gave another officer the day off.

Stephen's said the day was quite long. Then at 5:40 p.m., the detectives heard on their walkie-talkies, a call alerting all units that two masked men had just been seen going into the Toronto Dominion Bank at Portage Avenue and Sherbrook Street. Klepatz and Stephen both told me, this didn't alarm them, as they thought it could be a possible ruse to get the police off guard and to concentrate on another bank. Then at 5:41 p.m., Klepatz heard something upstairs in the bank. Klepatz, who was armed with a 12-gauge department issue shotgun crossed the bank basement and began to climb the back staircase in the bank. Stephen, who was armed with a five-shot .38 caliber 2- inch pistol; began to climb the front stairs. He paused at the top, staying out of sight to allow Klepatz to get into position.



Neither Stephen nor Klepatz knew what was about to happen in the next three minutes. In the bank upstairs, two notable bank robbers had just entered the bank. They were Donald Brian Kubara, age 21 and James David Carter age 30. As mentioned before these were two

experienced criminals, who would meet authority with violence. Carter's record stretched back to 1956. He had been arrested for thefts, safe blowing, assaults, and break and enters. Being younger, Donald Kubara didn't have the same extensive background as Carter, but was nevertheless involved in criminal activity.

Because it was winter both Carter and Kubara were dressed in heavy clothing. Carter was wearing a brown nylon heavy quilted jacket and a green parka over top. He also had a brown and red balaclava to hide his face. Stephen told me it was quite common for the bank robbers in those days to wear multiple layers of clothing when robbing banks. This was done so they could remove clothing once away from the bank; this would make it harder for police to identify them. Kubara was wearing a greyish-green parka similar to the one Carter had on, and green, brown, and orange balaclava to conceal his face. It was approx. 5:41 pm when Kubara and Carter entered the bank through the back door.

Kubara was in the lead with Carter following him. Inside the bank there were five people -- the manager, an administrator, two tellers and a customer. Once in the bank, the would-be robbers instructed the employees not to move. Kubara then entered the employee area through a swinging gate. Carter stayed at the back door which was an enclosed glass vestibule.



Carter covered all the employees with a 7.65 mm MAB Brevete semi-automatic pistol.

Kubara moved to one of the teller's cash drawers. The teller later told police she thought Kubara was armed with a silver handgun. She turned and began to move away, but she slipped and fell. Kubara told her to get up. The teller later told police she was scared but got up believing Kubara had a gun pointed at her. Kubara then continued to break into the cash drawer. While this was occurring, the other teller was working near the staircase and she knew police would be coming, so she got up to move, but Carter pointed his gun at her and told her not to move. The manager and the administrator were in the manager's office and were told to stand up and put up their hands. The lone customer in the bank was ordered to the front counter and told not to move.

By this time Klepatz had reached the stairs at the back of the bank. Klepatz began to climb the stairs. The staircase was composed of two flights of stairs, separated by a landing. At the landing, the stairs reversed direction up to the main floor. Unknown to Klepatz, Carter was standing in a position that afforded him a clear view of the back-stair case and would see Klepatz when he reached the first landing. As Klepatz reached the landing, he was observed by Carter who immediately went into a crouched position and fired a single shot at Klepatz. The shot missed Klepatz, and broke the glass enclosure surrounding the back door of the bank. The sound of the shot immediately brought Stephen from his position on the staircase at the front of the bank.



Stephen told me that Klepatz and he had instructed the bank employees that if there was a hold up to do everything possible to get on the ground. This would reduce the possibility of hitting a civilian if there was gunfire. Stephen told me when he heard the shot he was worried, he knew Klepatz would have been coming up the other staircase, but his worst fear was that a bank employee or customer had been injured.

Instinctively, in a situation involving a danger to the public, Stephen moved towards the danger. He continued, stating that when he reached the top of the stairs he couldn't see any of the bank staff. He could only see the two masked bank robbers, Kubara at the cash drawer and Carter standing by the back door pointing his pistol at the staircase.

Stephen knew Klepatz would be coming up that staircase. Stephen had only a side view of Kubara, and observed Kubara to have something silver in his hand, but it was just at counter level and partly obscured. Stephen challenged the suspects stating "Hold it police".

Upon challenging the robbers, Kubara wheeled towards Stephen and began to crouch. Stephen fired one shot from his revolver at Carter, and one at Kubara, who was the most immediate threat to Stephen. Stephen's first shot missed Carter, but his second shot hit Kubara and incapacitated him. At this time Klepatz was in the process of defending himself. Klepatz brought his shotgun to bear on Carter, who was still in the glass enclosure. Carter again assumed a shooting position and fired another shot at Klepatz. The round had shattered the glass enclosure again missing Klepatz. Klepatz unleashed one volley from the shotgun. Four pellets hit Carter's left thigh just above his knee. Carter ran off through the back door.

Stephen told me he jumped the counter and tripped the bank alarm and then began giving first aid to the wounded Kubara. After ensuring Stephen was alright Klepatz exited the bank via the

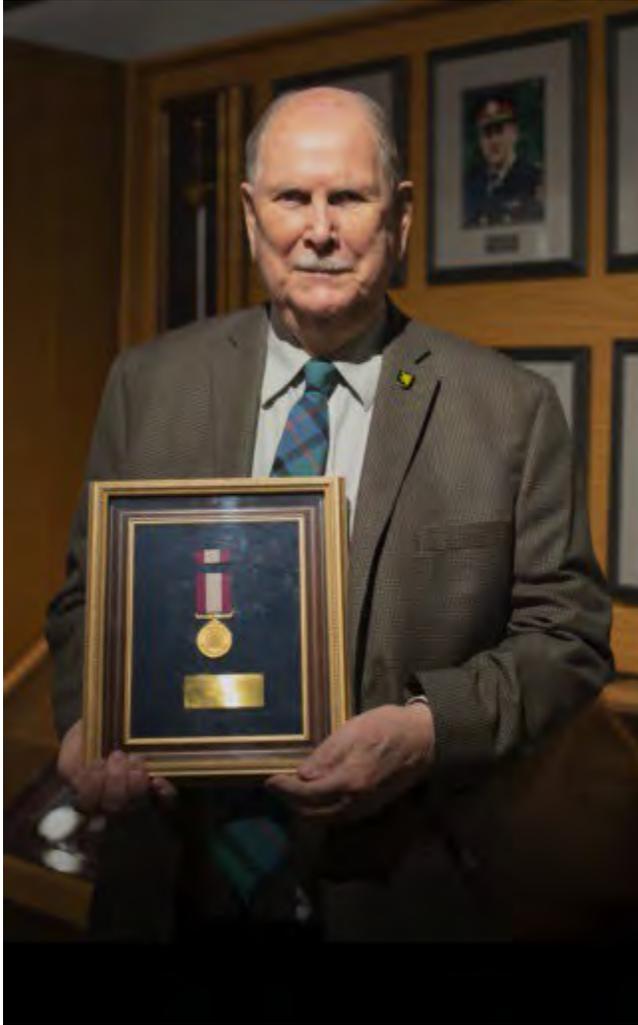
back door in pursue of Carter. By the time Klepatz exited the bank into the alley which ran north, it was empty. However, he did observe an occupied vehicle just north of his position. Klepatz found two civilians in the vehicle who advised him they had seen Carter fleeing the back lane into the south back lane of Portage Ave. Klepatz returned to the bank and found Stephen with Kubara. During the time Klepatz was out of the bank, Stephen had called 999, the old police emergency number. This brought several detective teams, who were arriving the on scene. At the time Detective Superintendent Ernie Pope took charge of the investigation. Kubara was quickly transported to the Winnipeg General Hospital, where he was pronounced deceased.

As for James David Carter, he obviously had little concern for Kubara. He was moving as fast as possible away from the bank. Once out the back door of the bank, Carter had gone north in the alley to the south back lane of Portage Avenue (the rear of the present-day Radisson Hotel). Once in the south lane of Portage Avenue, Carter turned west and moved on the south side of Portage Ave. Due to his injury, Carter was bleeding profusely.

For an unknown reason, Carter did not take the most direct route to their getaway car which was parked at Hargrave and Graham. Carter continued west to Carlton Street and then began to head south. Due to his injury, Carter initially collapsed a half-block south of Portage Ave. After regaining his feet, Carter continued south. After crossing Graham, Carter continued another half-block and collapsed within sight of the getaway car. Carter attempted to crawl across the parking lot of the St. Mary's Cathedral. Carter was unable to get over one of the snowbanks and collapsed. At 5:54 p.m. cruiser car #4 manned by Constable George Pike (later Superintendent) and Patrol Constable Nelson were flagged down by pedestrians who pointed the officers to Carter. Upon climbing the snowbank, Pike located a badly injured James David Carter. Pike searched Carter and found a loaded gun in Carter's parka pocket.

After being captured by Pike, detectives were summoned to the scene. Pike turned the gun over to Detective K.A. Miller and Carter was transported by Pike and Nelson to the Winnipeg General Hospital with Detective Murdoch. Carter was stabilized at the hospital. He was left under the guard of Detective M. A. Leitold. At 7:15 pm Dr. I.O. Fryer, the Provincial Coroner arrived at the Winnipeg General Hospital. Fryer indicated that Kubara's body would be held for a post-mortem and a Public Inquest. At 8:00 p.m. Carter spoke to Det. M. A. Leitold. Carter asked how was Kubara. Leitold advised Carter that Kubara had died. Carter reportedly replied, "Christ, I wish I was in his place". Leitold then advised Carter he was under arrest for the Robbery. Leitold "Charged and Cautioned" Carter, and in response Carter admitted the offence and told Leitold that he believed the cops had him cold.

On January 25th, 1971, Constable W.K. Broadberry impanelled a jury into the death of Donald Kubara with Provincial Coroner I.O. Fryer presiding. During the Inquest, it was discovered that Kubara was not actually armed with a handgun, but the silver object the teller and Stephen had believed was a handgun, was actually a screwdriver which he used in an attempt to pry the cash drawer open. The jury's findings were "*The death of Donald Kubara was justifiable homicide and that the deceased contributed to his own death whilst engaged in the commission of a indictable offence, 'Armed Robbery'*". The jury went on to say "*We the jury commend Det. Sgt. H. Stephen and Det. I. Klepatz for the way in which they conducted themselves and acted during the armed robbery, with no resultant injuries being sustained by customers or bank employees*".



Police continued the investigation with the hopes of locating the person who placed the phony call of the bank robbery at Sherbrook Street and Portage Avenue just before the real one taking place. This part of the investigation gained no conclusive evidence and no further charges were laid against any individuals.

On April 29th, 1971, James David Carter appeared in Winnipeg Magistrates Court. He was represented by Mel Myers. Carter plead guilty to armed robbery, possess restricted firearm, and endangering life. The charge of attempt murder of a police officer was stayed. Carter was sentenced by Magistrate Pilutik to 15 years on the first count, 2 years concurrent on the 2nd count, and 4 years concurrent on the third.

Just a year and a half later, Carter was given his first pass and he attended Christmas with friends. Then in 1973, he began receiving three day passes every six weeks. In August of 1977 Carter was given day parole and finally, on September 26th, 1978, he was granted full parole. Carter eventually left Manitoba in 1979.

As a result of their commitment to public safety and personal bravery Det. Sgt. H. Stephen and Det. I. Klepatz travelled to Quebec City, where on September 1st, 1972, they were awarded the Canadian Bankers Law Enforcement award.

A special thanks to former Police Chief Herb Stephen for his input in writing this story, the Government of Manitoba Heritage Grants Program and videographer Kelly O'Donnell for her creative efforts in creating an accompanying video of this story for the Police Museum.



NORMAN (NORM) STEWART

Chief of Police #1

*Written & researched by John Burchill
May 12, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



The Act to Incorporate the City of Winnipeg was passed on November 8, 1873. However, the first civic election wasn't held until 1874, and it was not until February 23, 1874, that the first Chief of Police was hired.

In preparation for Winnipeg's 150th Anniversary, I thought I would start a series looking for the most significant police officers to come out of Winnipeg – individuals who made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and to their community.

My first article is on Norman MacGregor Stewart, who was invested in the Order of Canada in 1978 for his community service.

Norm was born in Winnipeg on February 12, 1916. He grew up on Harbison Avenue in Elmwood and attended Lord Selkirk Junior School and St. John's Technical High School. While he didn't shine academically, his high school principal stated he was "*honest and trustworthy*" and would make a good police officer. In addition, at 6'4½, Norm excelled at sports, particularly hockey and lacrosse, playing for both the Elmwood Aces and Elmwood Pats.

Outside of school and athletics, Norm was also a member of the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders, serving in the Cadet Battalion for seven years – two years in the ranks and five years playing the bagpipes.

Norm was first hired by the Winnipeg Police on June 21, 1937. The Chief at the time, George Smith, advised the Police Commission that he would be short-staffed for the summer due to several absences in the ranks and requested permission to hire six men for night duty for the next 2½ months. Permission was granted, and Norm was one of the six men sworn in as a special constable. After 2½ months, Norm's appointment as a special constable ended. However, not for long.

On November 22, 1937, Norm was re-hired by the Winnipeg Police. After completing his basic training, he was sworn in as a police constable on December 18, 1937. His size and hockey skills obviously impressed his colleagues at the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association (WCPAA) as he was picked up to play on the Association's senior men's intermediate hockey team.

In March 1938, the WCPAA team went to the provincial finals knocking out Sturgeon Creek, Petersfield, Transcona and Teulon in the playoffs before taking on the Treherne Indians in a best of two, total goals finals. The WCPAA lost the series 2-0.



WCPAA Hockey Team. Finalists in the 1938 Manitoba Intermediate Hockey League.
Norm Stewart is second from the left, back row.

Norm played again in 1939; however, the team did not fare as well in the playoffs, and by the end of the year, Canada was embroiled in World War II, with many officers enlisting for overseas service, putting hockey on hold.

On February 10, 1940, Norm had not yet enlisted and was doing stakeout work with his partner John McDonald at the Radio Building, 120 Fort Street. Information had been received that the businesses in the building might be broken into.

While Norm and his partner were doing surveillance on the building, three men broke in – Mike ‘The Horse’ Attamanchuk, John Ashton Barnett and John Andrusiak – and began attacking a safe in the Motor League offices. All three were well known to the police and had records relating to property thefts. They specialized in stealing vehicles and stripping them for parts and B & E’s in which tools were generally taken. They graduated to safe attacks and were not expected to be armed since this was night work that did not involve holding anyone up. However, unbeknownst of the other two criminals, Attamanchuk had other ideas and was carrying a Webley .455 cal. revolver

When Norm and his partner tried to arrest the trio, Attamanchuk began shooting at both officers. During the ensuing gunfight, Constable McDonald was killed when he was struck in the head

with one of the bullets and Norm was wounded when he was hit with a bullet in his right hand that travelled up into his forearm where it lodged.

All three suspects escaped. Barnett and Andrusiak were eventually captured and were found guilty of being accessories after the fact of murder. Both men were sentenced to 20 years in prison. Attamanchuk killed himself a couple of days later when surrounded by police officers during a hostage-taking on Laura Street.

On March 11, 1943, Norm took a leave of absence from the police department and enlisted with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve. He graduated from King's College (now University of King's College), where he took navigation training. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and served onboard the HMSC Lauzon doing ocean escort during the latter part of World War II until VE-Day. The Lauzon left Londonderry on June 13, 1945, for the last time and that summer was employed as a troop carrier between St. John's and Quebec City. Norm was discharged from the Navy effective December 16, 1945, and resumed active duties with the Winnipeg Police.



HMSC Lauzon, c 1945

Lieutenant Norm Stewart is third from left, second row (smiling with white officers cap)

On January 1, 1948, Norm was promoted to Detective. In 1953 he was promoted to Detective Sergeant, and on July 1, 1955, he was promoted to Sergeant of Detectives. On January 1, 1957, Norm was promoted to the senior police officer ranks as a Detective Inspector.

During the spring of 1959, the University of Indiana Center for Police Training was promoting a new style of “combat shooting” that was oriented toward police officers. The Winnipeg Police taught “Olympic Style” shooting at the time, which consisted of firing ten bullets in five minutes, one-handed, at a bulls-eye target situated 20 yards away. However, combat shooting was intended to be more realistic. It moved away from the bulls-eye target and instead used a man-sized target which had point values assigned to various areas.

As the University of Indiana planned to host a competition sponsored by Colt Manufacturing to teach combat shooting, it was felt that members of the Winnipeg Police should attend on the chance it would significantly advance the organization.

Police Chief Robert Taft authorized sending a six-man team to Indiana to learn about combat shooting. A “shoot-off” was held amongst members of the Winnipeg Police to find the most qualified individuals to send. When the scores were tallied, the six officers were Norm, Detective Ron Truesdale, and Constables Bob Taylor, Don Thorsteinson, Stan Smyth and Stan Miner. These six officers would become the first Winnipeg Police Shooting Team.



1959 Winnipeg Police Shooting Team
Norm Stewart is on the far left.

With a budget of \$900 and transportation consisting of a Volkswagen van loaned by the WCPAA, the six officers drove to Indiana, where they competed against 433 police officers from across the United States for the first-ever National Police Shooting Championships. The Winnipeg officers won first place in the “Highest Police Team West of the Mississippi” competition during the shooting competition. The impact of this type of shooting was the formation of the Winnipeg Police Revolver Club, which began promoting the new combat shooting method for all Winnipeg officers.

In August 1961, Norm was selected to attend the FBI National Academy in Virginia, where he spent 12 weeks under the auspices of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, taking courses in crime detection, criminal investigation, administration and organization, as well as espionage and sabotage. He remained involved with the FBI Academy Associates, NW Chapter, for the rest of his career including a term as President.

Future Chief of Police, Herb Stephen, who worked under Norm for 25 years at various ranks, and who was also an FBI graduate, told me that Norm *“was a great leader. Everyone liked and respected him. I have never seen or heard anyone speak ill of him. He never looked down on those who worked for him. His office door was always open. He was fully supportive of the FBI, and Winnipeg was the first Canadian city to host the FBI National Academy retraining conference outside of the United States. Norm was also very involved with other police-related activities, such as being a member of the shooting team and participating in many shoots outside of Winnipeg, including in the U.S. He never missed an opportunity to attend games of the police hockey team”*.

Between 1962 and 1968, Norm was promoted three more times within the senior officer ranks from Inspector of Detectives to Superintendent.

In March 1970, with the announced retirement of Chief George Blow, Deputy Chief John C. (“Jack”) Webster became interim or acting Chief while the Police Commission looked to fill the vacancy. At this time, Norm became the Acting Deputy Chief of Police. Both men competed for the Chief’s job. Norm was selected as Chief by a 3:1 majority of the Police Commission over Webster, effective November 1, 1970.

Accusations, tempers fly after Stewart named chief



Superintendent Norm Stewart, 54, was named Winnipeg's new police chief Wednesday and the announcement triggered off displays of hot temper and accusations of "political assassination."

Mr. Stewart, a 33-year veteran with the department, has been acting-deputy chief since George Blow resigned during a controversy last March. He likely will assume his new duties November 1.

Acting Chief Jack Webster, thought by many to have been the strongest contender for the position, hasn't indicated whether he will continue with the department or seek early retirement.

Mayor Steve Juba, visibly shaken by the decision of the police commission, angrily termed the appointment "sheer hypocrisy" and "political assassination."

His refusal to congratulate or even inform Mr. Stewart of the appointment drew criticism and concern from senior officials within the force.

NO GRUDGE

But despite appearances, the mayor said he holds no grudge against the new chief: "It's a matter of principles . . . not personalities."

Mr. Juba said "something is drastically wrong in this affair. There's a lot of politics mixed up in this decision and there's no use trying to deny it."

The chief constable's position has been vacant for almost seven months, mainly at the urgings of Mr. Juba.

Repeating what he told members at previous meetings, Mr. Juba said Wednesday that the acting chief had earned the con-

fidence of the commission. Refusal to make his appointment permanent was a "slap in the face," the mayor said.

LOWER RANK

"This man has served with the department for 34 years. He performed capably for seven months as chief and now you promote a man of lower rank over his head," he told the commission.

"You have destroyed his career and his reputation as a policeman," Mr. Juba said.

Alderman Ernest Brotman, vice-chairman of the commission, objected.

"I want to make it absolutely clear that we (the commission) have the highest opinion of Mr. Webster and his capabilities as a police officer."

"Our decision was based on the interests of the citizens of Winnipeg and this police department . . . there was nothing personal about it," he said.

Doug Groff, a citizen member on the commission, added: "There's no question that it was a highly difficult decision to make. Both Mr. Webster and Mr. Stewart are capable men."

MAJORITY DECISION

Mr. Juba pointed out to newsmen present that, aside from speaking on behalf of Mr. Webster, he had no real say in the matter. He said that unless the four voting members of the commission are deadlocked, he may not cast a ballot.

"It was a majority decision . . . it wasn't unanimous," he said.

He said he objected strongly to the "tactless, undiplomatic and thoroughly inhumane" man-

See STEWART, Page 2.

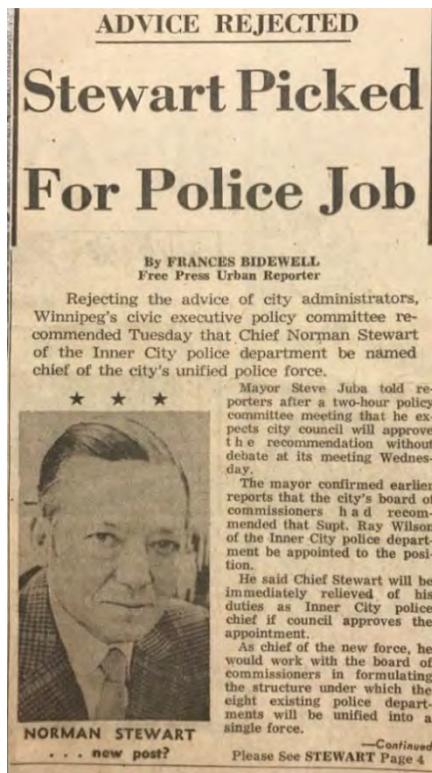
New Police Chief Norm Stewart

The Chair of the Police Commission, Mayor Steven Juba, who obviously supported Webster for the Chief’s job, came out publicly against his colleagues for selecting Norm, saying it was a *“tactless, undiplomatic and thoroughly inhumane”* decision to choose Norm over Webster. *“This man [Webster] has served with the department for 34 years. He performed capably for seven months as Chief and now you promote a man of lower rank over his head. You have destroyed his career and his reputation as a policeman”*. However, the other three members of the Commission supported their decision, saying Norm was the best choice for the department and the citizens of Winnipeg. The majority decision was subsequently ratified by Council.

On January 1, 1972, the City of Winnipeg and the surrounding municipalities were amalgamated into one large unicity with one mayor and Council. However, not all functions within the city joined together immediately. The police departments, each with their own radio systems, stations and distinct uniforms, were amalgamated with the Winnipeg Police starting in 1972. However, the final amalgamation of the eight remaining police departments did not occur until October 21, 1974, when the following six policing districts were established:

- District #1 (former Winnipeg Inner City Police)
- District #2 (former St.James-Assiniboia Police)
- District #3 (former West Kildonan Police)
- District #4 (former East Kildonan Police & Transcona Police)
- District #5 (former St. Vital Police and St. Boniface Police)
- District #6 (former Fort Garry Police with parts of Winnipeg Police who were now patrolling Tuxedo, Charleswood and Headingly)

When the final amalgamation took place, the force nearly doubled in size, with an authorized strength of 921 officers and 171 staff for a total of 1,091 members.



With the amalgamation of the various different police departments (each with its own Chief of Police), a new Chief was needed to lead the formation of the new combined force.

A total of 26 applications were received for the new Chief's position, including applications from the Chiefs of St. Boniface, St. James-Assiniboia, East Kildonan, and West Kildonan. Norm applied from Winnipeg as well as Superintendent Ray Wilson. Norm was appointed on April 3, 1974 and while he looked after the set-up of the unified force, Jack Webster became the *pro tempore* Chief of the Winnipeg Police until unification.

The Board of Commissioners, again headed by Mayor Juba, originally bypassed Norm and recommended the younger Ray Wilson instead. However, the Executive Policy Committee (EPC) rejected the advice of the Commissioners and selected Norm, citing his "*experience and background*" over the younger Wilson. The decision of EPC was ratified by Council the same day. As the first Chief of the newly unified force, Norm was issued Badge #1.

On February 12, 1976, Norm would turn 60. The City of Winnipeg Police Pension plan made for mandatory retirement at age 60. As such, City Council made plans to replace Norm. Expecting Norm would retire City Council announced on January 7, 1976, that Deputy Chief Ray Wilson would be the new Chief effective February 15, 1976. However, Norm refused to retire, stating that as a *department head* he was no longer part of the Police Pension Plan, but of the Civic Pension Plan – which had mandatory retirement of age 65.

Norm took his argument to the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, which ruled in his favour on January 21, 1976. City Council did not appeal and Norm remained Chief of Police until he turned 65, retiring on February 21, 1981, alongside his two deputies, Ray Wilson and Joseph Tronrud.

Prior to his retirement Norm was elected President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) in 1977 for a two-year term. He was also elected President of the St. Andrew's Society of Winnipeg (1969-1970), President N.W. Chapter FBI Academy Associates, President of the Naval Officers Association, Vice-President of the Navy League of Canada (Winnipeg Division), and President of St. John's Ambulance for which he was awarded the Service Medal of the Order of St John, recognising his conspicuous and long service with the Venerable Order of St John.

During his tenure as Chief of Police, Norm was also awarded the City of Winnipeg's Community Service Award in April 1971, the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1978, and he was invested in the Order of Canada on December 18, 1978, for his community service.

Norm passed away in Winnipeg on October 27, 1998.



Norm Stewart's career medals.
Winnipeg Police Museum.

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

ROBERT TREMAINE TAFT

Chief of Police (1954-1965)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
June 10, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



My third installment in a series of articles looking for the most significant police officers to come out of Winnipeg – individuals who made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and to their community – is Robert Taft.

Taft was born on February 22, 1904, in Sydney, Nova Scotia. His family moved to Winnipeg when he was a small boy. He attended Somerset School, Greenway School, Isaac Brock School, and Kelvin High School before taking one year of studies at the University of Manitoba.

After completing school, Taft worked in a variety of jobs, from stoking boats on the Great Lakes to working as a miner in Pickerel Lake, Ontario. Eventually, he joined the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps on November 5, 1923, where he stayed for three years before purchasing his discharge on June 30, 1926, to join the Winnipeg Police Force.

Taft worked as a uniform police officer from 1926 to November 1, 1935, when he was promoted to Detective. After the start of the Second World War, Taft earned his Commission as a Reserve Officer with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, taking a leave of absence for military training from July 17-31, 1940; and again from August 13-26, 1941. He was called up for active duty on October 10, 1941, as a Second Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. He was sent to Gordon Head, B.C. for officer training and qualified as an Infantry Lieutenant.

On January 22, 1942, Taft was assigned to the Canadian Provost Corps and was posted to Oak Bay on Vancouver Island. He was promoted to Captain in June 1942 and appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshall (DAPM) at Esquimalt, B.C., where he remained until February 1944. From March 1944 to the end of April 1944, he attended the Royal Military College at Kingston for a course in Civil Affairs. On June 10, 1944, he sailed overseas, and his provost unit moved forward with the armed forces through France, Belgium and Holland into Germany. On July 2, 1944, Taft became an Acting Major and loaned to the 5th Civil Affairs Group attached to the United States and British Joint Staff Planning Program as one of two Canadian officers to participate in staff planning for the occupation of Germany.

Taft embarked for France in September 1944 and was attached to the 1st Military Government Administration Unit. He became a full Major on January 28, 1945. On or about April 15, 1945, he was among the first officers and liberators of the Bergen Belsen concentration camp, where soldiers from the British 11th Armoured Division discovered approximately 60,000 prisoners inside, most of them half-starved and seriously ill, and another 13,000 corpses lying around the camp unburied. Taft did not talk about this part of the war with his family other than to say that he and other officers rounded up the local towns' people and made them walk through the camp.



The Liberation of Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp, April 1945. No 5 Army Film & Photographic Unit, Oakes, H (Sgt). Imperial War Museum, BU4711

On August 29, 1945, Taft became an acting Lieutenant Colonel. The provost corps was called upon to do police work, from traffic control and handling prisoners of war in a battle zone to forming special squads for investigating serious crime and tracking down black marketeers behind the lines.

Taft was then transferred from the provost corps and loaned to the Allied military government, and then sent to Hanover. There he was the Staff Officer in the Public Safety Branch of the Military Government. After the collapse of Germany, it became necessary to reorganize the regular civilian police forces. The Canadian and British staff had earmarked a number of army officers with the combination of police experience and army training to reorganize the police forces, and Taft was one of the army officers chosen.

When Taft arrived in Hanover, there were no trains, no canal traffic, no bridges, and the city had no supplies of water, gas or electricity. By the time he left on March 21, 1946, all of the utilities were restored, and 92% of the streetcars were working.



Lt. Col. Robert Taft, 1945
Courtesy Shaun Machesney

During his time in Hanover, Taft was the head of the civilian police force for the city and surrounding district (Regierungsbezirk), including the towns of Hamelin and Rinteln. The entire area measured 3800 square miles.

He supervised 3000 police officers, including a 1465 regular man force for the City of Hanover, 880 Gendarmerie for the rural areas and 1300 vulnerable point police. He was responsible for policing 1,140,000 Germans.

Taft was also in charge of the fire brigades for the entire government district. In addition, he oversaw the staffing and supervision of the police prisons in Hanover and Hamelin, as well as the Prisoner of War Discharge Camp that, under Taft's tenure, 77,876 Prisoners of War were discharged and provided for.

On June 11, 1946, Taft was discharged from the Armed Forces and resumed his duties as a Detective Sergeant with the Winnipeg Police. He was quickly promoted through the senior officer ranks to Inspector (1946), Superintendent (1947), and Deputy Chief (1953) before being appointed Chief in 1954. His duties in Hanover no doubt helped when he took over the Winnipeg Police as he set about to modernize the department.

One of the first things Taft did as Chief was to hire several Commissionaires on contract to enforce parking by-laws and then to take over the serving of summonses. These changes freed officers for regular patrol duties and also reduced the friction between the driving public and the police.

In 1959 the Chief authorized the reorganization of the police record systems into a modern and efficient Central Registry. In June 1959, the Winnipeg Police also saw the establishment of the first [3-digit "999" Emergency Telephone System in North America](#). The calls for police, fire, ambulance and eventually the poison centre became the responsibility of the police to answer. In the early years, two operators were on duty 24/7 to handle the approximate 300 calls per day that were received on the switchboard.

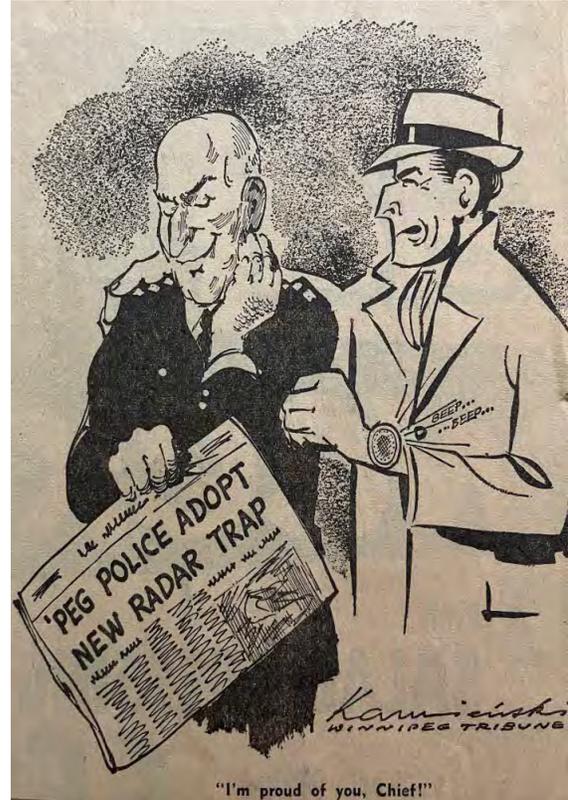


Cst. Robert Taft, c. 1930
Courtesy Shaun Machesney

Prior to 1959, the public had to know a multitude of emergency numbers throughout 16 different municipalities in Greater Winnipeg. “999” was a single point of contact which replaced 32 different phone numbers. This easy-to-remember number allowed the citizens of Winnipeg to speak with a switchboard operator who could immediately connect the caller to the appropriate police, ambulance, or fire resources. By 1963 all the metro police departments would be connected by a single emergency radio system operating out of the Winnipeg Police headquarters building on Rupert Avenue.

Taft also introduced the new civilian rank of “Cadet” in 1960 to free up police officers from other duties. Cadets were young men 18 years of age who performed non-active and clerical work in the various divisions gaining experience so that they could apply as constables upon reaching the age of 21. This system also allowed more officers to work on the street rather than inside.

One of the last things Taft fought for was a new police station to replace the aging Rupert Avenue building and two sub-stations built 50 years earlier. He laid out plans for a new building as early as 1959. However, notwithstanding the crumbling infrastructure, voters declined to pass a money by-law in 1960 to build one. After several tours by the media of the run-down buildings, a new money by-law was eventually introduced (and passed) in April 1964 to build a new Public Safety Building for \$2.8 million on Princess Street. However, bringing radar to the streets of Winnipeg in 1965 is probably Taft’s lasting legacy.



Winnipeg Tribune, July 28, 1965



Taft’s term as Chief was marked by several high-profile disagreements with members of the Police Commission. Besides the building of a new station, Taft opposed a proposal for one-man patrol cars as the Commission’s response to his request for 100 more officers and ten more cars; and he refused to disclose the names of police informants to the Mayor (who felt the Commission had supreme oversight of the police).

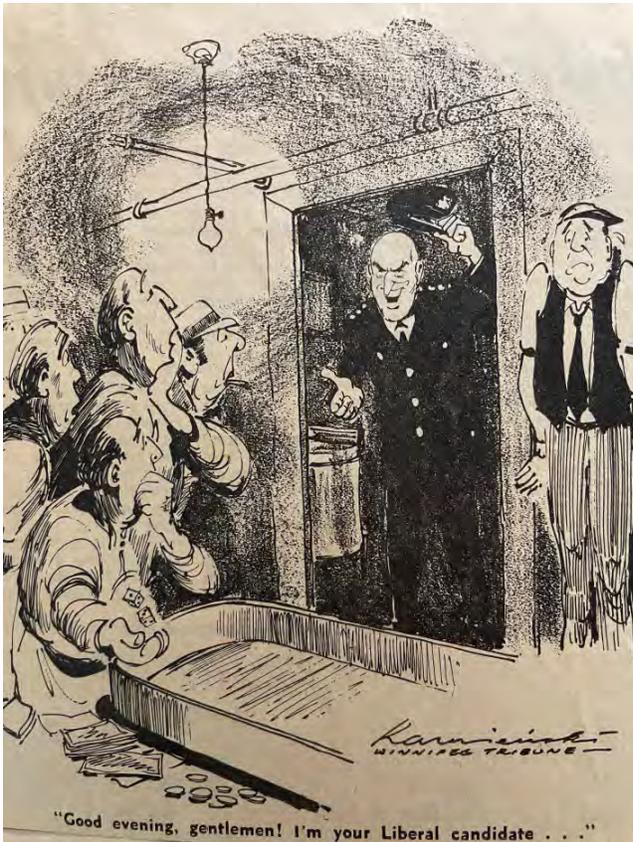
On November 1, 1963, Taft was invested by the Governor-General of Canada as an Officer of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The medal is awarded to those who have successfully demonstrated leadership at a regional level in a position carrying substantial responsibility or for having demonstrated leadership at a local level in a position carrying major responsibility. He was also a member of the Lions Club, the St. Andrew’s Society of Winnipeg (of which he was president in 1960 and 1961), the Masons (Ionic Lodge), and the Khartum Shrine Temple.



Winnipeg Police Commission met in special session today to lay plans for a new police headquarters following Wednesday's approval of a \$2.8 million bylaw. Outcome of the vote was hailed by the

commission members (clockwise): John Sampson, Ald Lillian Hallonquist, Police Chief Robert Taft, Mayor Stephen Juba, Dr. Murray Fisher, Ald Leonard Claydon and secretary George Parkin.

Voters approve a \$2.8 million money by-law to build a new Police Station. Winnipeg Tribune, April 9, 1964. The new building opened to the public on May 18, 1966, six months after Taft's retirement.



"Good evening, gentlemen! I'm your Liberal candidate . . ."

Taft resigned from the Winnipeg Police Force effective December 15, 1965, to run as a Liberal in the federal constituency of Winnipeg North, losing to New Democrat David Orlikow. Two years later, however, he was elected to the Winnipeg City Council as an alderman for Ward 1. He was re-elected for two more terms, including the first Unicity council in 1971 as an independent councillor for the Riverview Ward in Fort Rouge.

Taft remained on City Council for seven years until October 23, 1974, when he decided not to run for re-election. During his tenure, he gained a reputation as an outspoken defender of the Winnipeg Police Force and the law.

After leaving City Council, Taft retired to B.C. He died on September 30, 1990, in Victoria, at the age of 86.

I wish to provide a special thank you to Robert Taft's granddaughter, Shaun Machesney, for her assistance with this article. After graduating from law school, Shaun carried on her grandfather's legacy, becoming a police officer with the New Westminster Police Department.



BACK ROW—Lieut. A. J. Hiemkott; Lieut. J. W. Allan; Capt. R. T. Taft; F/L. A. J. Macdonald; Capt. G. J. E. Labrosse; Capt. W. F. Shepherd; Lieut. H. M. Orr; Capt. I. H. Gullion; Capt. W. V. Percival; Capt. H. S. Hunt; Capt. R. J. Stallwood; F/L. C. P. Wyman; Capt. P. C. Trendell; Lieut. H. T. Gouin; Lieut. A. C. Munich; Lieut. H. W. Pedrolini
 THIRD ROW—F/L. W. J. Hansen; Maj. R. T. Backhouse; Capt. H. I. H. Dietz; Capt. J. E. Fairbanks-Monette; Maj. M. Syrotuck; Maj. G. B. Fels; S/L. N. K. Skelton; Maj. C. H. Milton; Maj. J. D. Watt; Maj. H. T. F. Petterson; S/L. S. Smith; Maj. G. B. Slaven; Maj. J. Van Dyk; Capt. G. H. Davidson; Capt. T. M. Ewing; Capt. J. E. A. Fournier; F/L. H. D. Irwin
 SECOND ROW—Maj. J. P. Kempf; Maj. O. J. A. Barter, E.D.; Maj. H. J. Furringer, M.C.; Maj. J. D. Russell, E.D.; Maj. C. A. Chabot, E.D.; Maj. H. F. G. Bridges; Lt.-Col. J. Chalout, E.D.; W/C. E. B. Goodspeed, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. E. Vautet, E.D.; W/C. H. P. Rickard; Lt.-Col. A. R. M. O'Connor, E.D.; Lt.-Col. J. C. MacKeen, E.D.; Maj. W. M. Maxey; Maj. M. V. McGuire; Maj. W. T. Barnard, E.D.; Maj. G. P. R. Tallin; Maj. J. Leal
 FRONT ROW—S/L. P. F. C. Byars, G.S.O. II; Maj. R. H. Unwin, M.C., G.S.O. II; Maj. A. LeBlanc, G.S.O. II; Maj. A. N. Richardson, D.S.O., M.C., G.S.O. II; Maj. R. D. Mulholland, D.A.Q.M.G., R.M.C.; Lt.-Col. T. W. L. MacDermot, D.C.S.; Col. J. J. Hurley, E.D., C.I., R.M.C.; Maj.-Gen. H. F. H. Herzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Cmdt. R.M.C.; Lt.-Col. T. F. Gellay, G.S.O. I; Maj. G. R. Blaikie, D.A.A.G., R.M.C.; W/C. C. C. Wyatt, M.B.E., G.S.O. II; Maj. K. M. Benson, G.S.O. II; Maj. J. W. Walker, G.S.O. II; Maj. J. S. M. Allely, G.S.O. II; Capt. C. B. MacFarlane, D.S.

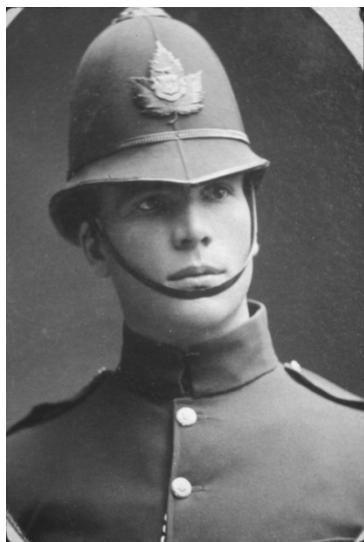
Captain Robert Taft, back row, third from left.
 Royal Military College, Canadian Civil Affairs Staff, Course 2
 March 6 to April 29, 1944. Courtesy Shaun Machesney

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

HENRY BERNARD EVERETT

Sergeant (1907-1919). Chief of Dauphin (1920-1926), Brandon (1926-1947)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
July 6, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Henry Everett was born in Greenwich, England, on February 24, 1885. He immigrated to Canada in 1902 at the age of 17.

On July 8, 1907, Henry joined the Winnipeg Police. He was promoted to Patrol Sergeant on May 1, 1914. He was one of 228 police officers dismissed on June 9/10, 1919, for refusing to sign an Oath of Loyalty during the 1919 General Strike.

While the majority of the police officers were taken back on strength after the strike ended on June 26, 1919, Henry was not.

In a letter to the Police Commission on June 26, 1919, Henry was one several officers singled out by Acting Chief Chris Newton that should not be taken back on strength for the “*good government and discipline of the Force*”.¹

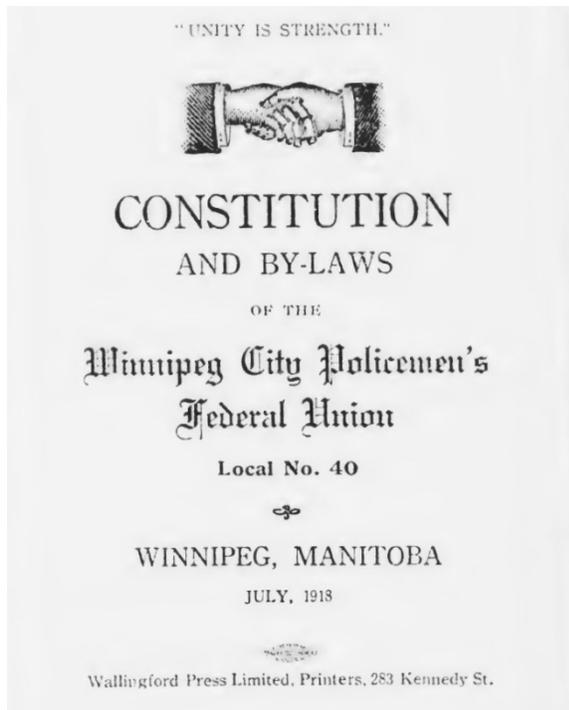
Henry’s offence against the good government and discipline of the Force? His involvement in the Winnipeg City Policemen’s Union.

Although the Winnipeg Police Commission passed a resolution on May 11, 1917, that “*no Union or Association allied with any other body whatsoever be permitted to be organized amongst members of the Police Department*”, a number of police officers began organizing their own union. In July 1918 the policeman’s union was sanctioned through the Department of Labour in Ottawa, as the Police Federal Union No. 40. By this time, about 90% of the police force belonged to the union. While it was a standalone union, they did have ties with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, an organization created through the joint membership of other major unions throughout the City.

On October 28, 1918, following a motion by Alderman John Queen and seconded by Alderman Abraham Heaps, City Council recommended to the Winnipeg Police Commission after a heated debate that they recognize the newly formed police union in a vote of 9 to 8. Alderman Fowler, who voted against the motion, stated the police could not have two masters and that “*Council will have a great deal of trouble with this policeman’s union if they accept it*”.²

¹ Others mentioned included Sgt. John Livingston, Clerk & Det. John Gray, Asst. Morality Officer George Lovatt, Acting Stn. Sgt. George Headon, and Det. Elmer Hudson.

² Alderman Queen and Heaps, who both went on to successful political careers as members of the Social Democratic Party, were arrested and charged with seditious conspiracy for supporting the Strike.



After a number of working conditions were agreed to in January 1919, Henry and several other members of the police union including Livingston and Hudson appeared before the Police Commission on April 16, 1919, with a proposed schedule of wages. 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 on April 30, 1919.

Soon after this agreement, the City was faced with the beginnings of a General Strike. As tensions rose and conditions deteriorated, the Commission received a written notice from the Trades and Labour Council of a General Strike which included support from employees of the Winnipeg Police Force. This letter was also signed by John Gray as Secretary of the Police Union.

Although the Police Union had voted in favour of the strike, the Strike Committee established by the Trades and Labour Council requested the members of the police force remain on duty to enforce the law and maintain order. However, the Police Commission felt the police officers – being aligned with the Trades and Labour Council – could not have two masters and ordered Chief Constable MacPherson to interview every member of the police force and order them to both quit the union and sign an Oath of Loyalty. Those who refused faced immediate dismissal.

In the end, 228 members refused to sign the oath and were summarily dismissed while 23 members that did sign and remained employed. In response, the Commission authorized the hiring of special constables to patrol the streets and keep order. With the dismissal of almost the entire police force, the Commission then removed Chief MacPherson and reorganized the force under Deputy Chief Chris Newton who was made the Acting Chief.³



³ The background for this article on the police involvement in the 1919 Strike was adopted from Rod Hutter's article in the [Police Museum's 2019 Annual Report](#), pages 12-19.

After the strike, 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 included all the officers who represented the Executive of the police union, and further included men who the acting chief did not want back for his own personal reasons.

Henry, for his involvement in the union, was not re-hired. However, he loved his job as a police officer. Like most of the other officers he just wanted better wages and working conditions. As he was unlikely to ever work in Winnipeg again (at least not under Chief Newton) he jumped at the opportunity when Dauphin advertised for a new Chief of Police in 1920.

Henry was hired and started as Dauphin's new Chief on May 5, 1920, bringing with him Constable James Toner, who had also been active with him in the police union and was not re-appointed by Acting Chief Newton. Henry remained Chief in Dauphin until April 3, 1926, when he left to join the Brandon Police Force as their Chief of Police.

In an ironic twist of fate Henry became the Vice-President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in 1933, replacing Chief Newton of Winnipeg. Henry was subsequently elected President of the Association in 1934-1935. Newton was forced to resign from the Winnipeg Police in 1934 as a result of an altercation he had with another motorist at the scene of a minor traffic accident.

Henry was involved in many aspects of community life in Brandon. He was one of the original members of the Elks Hockey Committee and active in the promotion of juvenile hockey in Brandon until ill health forced him to relinquish his activities. He was also a member of the Orange Lodge and Kiwanis Clubs in Brandon.⁴

After 40 years of policing in Manitoba, Chief Henry died in office on February 20, 1947. He was survived by his wife, Pembina (Nina), five sons and three daughters.



⁴ The Brandon Elks were a Canadian Junior A hockey team, playing in the Manitoba Junior Hockey League from 1938 to 1947. Team records for the Brandon Elks are kept as part of the Brandon Wheat Kings franchise. The Elks would win the 1939 Turnbull Cup as Manitoba Junior Hockey League champions. The biggest player to come out of the Elk's franchise was Glen Harmon of Holland, Manitoba, who would go on to play 9 years with the Montreal Canadiens and win two Stanley Cups.



Chief H.B. Everett. Courtesy Brandon Police Service

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JAMES TOAL

Superintendent (1936-1968)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
June 20, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Every year since 2000, a serving member of the Winnipeg Police is recognized for his or her excellence in policing and community service with the “*James Toal Award of Excellence.*”

In my fourth installment in a series of articles looking for the most significant police officers to come out of Winnipeg – individuals who made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and to their community – I look at James Toal. The man behind the award.

James was born on July 3, 1913, and raised in Winnipeg. He was a student at St. John’s Technical and Isaac Newton High Schools. Prior to joining the Winnipeg Police, he worked for the Winnipeg Free Press in their Circulation Department as a paper carrier from 1926 until 1936.

While we might not think of a paper carrier as the precursor to a police job, 30 percent of Canada’s labour force was out of work during the 1930s, and one in five Canadians was dependent upon government relief for survival during the Great Depression. As such, Toal was probably one of the “lucky” ones to have regular employment.

However, it was likely an incident on Saturday, December 14, 1935, that cemented his desire to join the ranks of the Winnipeg Police. On that day, James and circulation manager Cyril Collins were leaving the Free Press Depot on Aberdeen Avenue and Charles Street with the day’s cash receipts when they were approached by two masked men, one brandishing a revolver. Rather than hand over the \$1200 in cash they were carrying (about \$25,000 today), James and his manager fought off the would-be robbers. Several shots were fired during the struggle before the suspects fled empty-handed in a stolen car driven by a third suspect.

SHOTS FIRED WHEN TWO ARMED THUGS FAIL IN ATTEMPT

Give Way Before Show of Resistance By C. W. Collins and James Toal

Shots were fired by two bandits at a Free Press depot manager in an attempted hold-up at No. 9 depot on Charles street, between Redwood and Aberdeen avenue at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Only quick thinking and presence of mind prevented successful completion of the robbery.

Foiled in their attempt to take the money carried by C. W. Collins, depot manager, and James Toal, carrier, of 35 Cathedral avenue, one of the bandits fired two shots, both of which struck the front of the depot.

Just a few months later, James applied for a position as a constable with the Winnipeg Police. Although there is no reference to the robbery, the Winnipeg Free Press gave James a glowing reference, commenting that he was one of the exceptionally few employees to receive a gold watch from the company in recognition of his perfect service. After completing his background investigation, James was hired on June 11, 1936, and began working as a beat officer in downtown Winnipeg.

On May 5, 1943, James applied for and was granted a leave of absence to join the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve (RCNVR) for the duration of World War II. He served as a gunner in the Merchant Navy, trading between Canada, USA and India. After the war, he was discharged from the Navy and resumed active duties on December 10, 1945.¹



During World War II, James Toal, seen here in 1966-67, served as a navy gunner on armed merchantmen vessels trading between Canada, USA and India.

¹ A merchant navy (or merchant marine) is a fleet of commercial vessels that carries troops and supplies in wartime. According to the Canadian Encyclopedia, Canada's merchant navy sailors sailed all the world's oceans, through storms, surface raiders and submarines to deliver essential supplies. The Atlantic however, was the most important. In the opinion of Canadian Rear Admiral Leonard Murray, who commanded the Canadian Northwest Atlantic theatre during the war, "*The Battle of the Atlantic was not won by any navy or air force, it was won by the courage, fortitude and determination of the British and Allied Merchant Navy.*"

In March 1947, James was promoted to Detective. In 1951 he was promoted again to Detective Sergeant and then to Sergeant of Detectives in the Morality Division in 1953. In 1954 he was promoted to Inspector in the Morality Division and then Superintendent in 1962. During that time, James was assigned to the FBI National Academy in Washington D.C. for 12 weeks from August to November 1957, taking courses in crime detection, criminal investigation, administration and organization, as well as espionage and sabotage.

James retired from the Winnipeg Police effective July 27, 1968. On retirement, James was hired as a Program Director with the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba (AFM) and was later appointed Executive Director in 1974. James initially joined the Board of AFM in 1965 when he was still a police officer. In an interview with the Free Press in 1974, James said he originally became involved with AFM during his days as a Morality Inspector when he saw firsthand the effects of alcohol on people – when *“liquor meant a lot – so much in fact that their lives became affected with broken marriages, lost jobs, crime, chronic ill health and eventually death. Something needed to be done ... alcohol abuse is by far the worst dependency problem we have in this community – it’s a hundred times worse than the narcotics problem”*.

Outside of his work with AFM, James also took on several projects related to law enforcement for the Provincial Government and served as a Bencher with the Law Society of Manitoba for 16 years from 1975 to 1991. Three of the more significant projects that James was assigned to included:

- As sole Commissioner investigating the events surrounding the Brandon Police Department’s publication of a report on “Problem Metis Families” in Brandon and allegations of police harassment against native peoples in 1971/72.
- As Director of Remand Services overseeing the transfer and refurbishing of the lock-up in the Public Safety Building from Winnipeg Police control to Manitoba Corrections in 1977/78, and
- As co-chair of a special Law Society Committee with a young Hymie Weinstein that lawyers were soliciting clients by offering gifts to remand staff and prisoners in 1981.

Law society probes report of lawyers soliciting cases

By Gregg Shilliday

Allegations that lawyers are offering gifts to Public Safety Building remand centre employees in return for client referrals have led to a confidential investigation by the Law Society of Manitoba.

The society’s discipline committee has appointed criminal lawyer Hymie Weinstein and former remand centre director James Toal to investigate the charges and report back to the committee.

According to a letter sent to members of the society, the pair will investigate allegations that lawyers:

□ Offered or provided gifts to remand

centre personnel in return for client referrals:

□ Urged existing clients in custody to solicit new clients who are also in custody, in return for a reduced fee;

□ Distributed business cards to remand centre personnel and police officers to be passed out to potential clients at the lockup.

Spokesmen for the remand centre and the police department yesterday denied the allegations, adding, however, that proof of such charges would lead to automatic disciplinary action.

Weinstein and Toal said yesterday that their examination into the charges was incomplete and that they hoped to finish their report by next month.

Weinstein said the complaints originated from remand centre staff. He said if his investigations prove the complaints to be true, the accused lawyers would be charged under the Law Society Act.

“When this happens, an internal hearing is held, complete with prosecutors and defence lawyers.

“If a lawyer is convicted, he could be suspended or even disbarred.”

Weinstein said the chance of a cover-up was unlikely because “solicitation of clients is a thing that reflects badly on the whole profession and we can’t allow that.”

See **LAWYERS** page 4



Weinstein: report next month

Juba ire raised by criticism of police body

Winnipeg Mayor Steve Juba says he's tired of the "unwarranted criticism" the Winnipeg police commission has received recently and that it's time somebody fought back.

"I've been quiet until now," he told a commission meeting Wednesday, "but I'm taking off the gloves and will go at them (critics) bare-fisted."

Mr. Juba was referring to recent criticism by city alderman Joseph Zuken, who said that "incompetency" and "wobly leadership" on the part of the commission have contributed to dissatisfaction among the 550-man police force.

"This type of criticism is used wholly for political expediency," Mr. Juba said, "and I assure you, if this is the kind of game he (Mr. Zuken) wants to play . . . I can play along."

The mayor's outburst followed an appeal by Alderman Warren Steen, who asked the commission members to consider applications for the position of chief constable from throughout Canada.

Mr. Steen said the commission has made a "serious mistake" in its determination to select a successor to former chief George Blow from within the ranks of the force.

If they are to find the best man for the job, he told commission members, they should not restrict applications from anybody.

"There is a substantial number of people who feel that James Toal (a former police inspector) should be permitted to apply for the job. The present method of selection is designed deliberately to exclude Mr. Toal and people like him from the position."

Mr. Juba said it has become police commission policy to select the chief constable from within the force and that he intends to keep it that way.

"If we can't find one person in the 550-man force — then we've sure made a boo-boo by hiring them."

He said the commission probably will announce its selection within three weeks.

With all the respect that James had within the legal community, one might wonder why he never applied for the position of Chief of Police? Well, in a way, he did.

After the resignation of Chief George Blow in the spring of 1970, City Councillor Warren Steen² put forward James' name as a possible candidate who had the support of a substantial number of people. However, Mayor Steven Juba, who was also Chair of the Police Commission at the time, flatly refused to entertain any "outside" names for Chief.

Explicitly referring to James, Juba stated in the September 24, 1970, edition of the Winnipeg Tribune that "*if we can't find one person in the 550-man force — then we've sure made a boo-boo hiring them*". Juba continued in the Free Press the same day, "*I am taking off the gloves and going at it bear-fisted with anyone going against the police commission.*"³

Speaking to a gathering of the YWCA in December 1968, James said he would like to see intoxicated persons detained by the police taken to a special hospital unit (and not the police lock-up). "*We'd like to process most of them through hospital facilities where they will get immediate care ... if they need medical help, the hospital can look after them immediately. If they have a serious drinking problem, we can work with them from there.*"

At the time, apprehending drunks was an municipal offence. However, on September 19, 1969, the *Intoxicated Persons Detention Act*, S.M. 16, was passed, making the detention of intoxicated persons a preventative measure to protect them from being a nuisance or danger to themselves or others, and only when they could not be turned over to a responsible adult.⁴

² Warren Steen was the brother of future Mayor and MLA Robert Steen. Warren served City Councillor from 1970 to 1975, before running for a seat in the provincial legislature. Warren was first elected MLA in 1975 and retained his seat until the 1986 provincial election.

³ Although James had only been retired for two years, Mayor Juba still considered him an "outsider". However, it was evident from the final selection of Norm Stewart as Chief, that Juba had had his eye on Deputy Chief John C. Webster the entire time as he was not happy with Stewart's selection either. In any event, the City would go on to hire three "outside" chiefs in the next thirty-seven years starting with retired RCMP Assistant Commissioner Dale Henry in 1991. Henry was followed by former Edmonton Police Deputy Chief Dave Cassels in 1996 and retired Winnipeg Police Inspector Keith McCaskill in 2007.

⁴ At the time IPDA (Bill 21) was introduced by then Attorney General Sterling Lyon, he stated "*within our jail system the average number of jail days for intoxication in the Province of Manitoba is 30,000 a year ... it would be in the public interest to try to bring this type of legislation into effect ... [This Act] is directed towards protecting the public ... what is at stake here is much more than the question of raising revenue by fines or the incarceration of people who are unable to pay fines*".

Although an intoxicated person would still be detained at the police lock-up, the *Intoxicated Persons Detention Act* (IPDA) was further amended on June 18, 1977, providing that a person arrested by the police could also be taken to a designated “detoxification centre” where one existed. Although gradual, this legislative change coincided with the transition of the Winnipeg Police lock-up to the Province of Manitoba and James’ continued belief that “*drunks [should be] taken to sober up at detoxification centres instead of remand centres.*”

Some hospitals, James said at the annual meeting of the Main Street Project on April 19, 1978, “*should be designated as ‘detox’ centres for this purpose.*” In just a couple of years the Main Street Project, which was already offering shelter to “walk-ins” would become a designated detoxification centre where individuals detained by the police could be taken to sober up.

After his term as Executive Director with AFM expired, James remained as a government appointment on the Board of Directors serving from 1978 to 1986. As a result of James long standing commitment to helping men overcome addictions, AFM named their treatment centre at 1041 Portage Avenue the James Toal Centre.⁵



James Toal Centre was previously located at the Addictions Foundation Manitoba (AFM) offices, 1041 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

James suffered a fatal heart attack at his home in Winnipeg on February 13, 1999. In recognition of his life’s work former Deputy Chief Paul Johnston and Crown Attorney Jack Montgomery came together with Chief Jack Ewatski and Winnipeg Police Association President Carl Shier to establish the James Toal Award of Excellence.

Starting in 2000 the James Toal Award would be given out annually to recognize a member of the Winnipeg Police Service that best exemplifies the qualities exhibited by James throughout his career and in his service to the community.

⁵ Now part of the River Point Centre, 146 Magnus Avenue.



James Toal Award of Excellence.
Plaque of recipients that hangs in the Winnipeg Police Executive Offices.

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THOMAS MCD. JOHNSTONE

Constable (1909-1934)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
July 15, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



In one year from today, the 2023 the World Police and Fire Games is set to begin in Winnipeg. This biennial athletic event, held since 1985, is open to all active and retired law enforcement and fire service personnel throughout the world. The games attract as many as 10,000 entrants.

Wrestling is one of the premier events of the World Police Fire Games, held every year since the games began. In a nod to the upcoming games, we look back 110 years to the beginning of “world” police wrestling in Winnipeg when Thomas McDonald Johnstone ruled the mats here.

Born on January 19, 1889, in the Rural Municipality of Strathclair, Johnstone grew up on a farm in the Gilbert Plains area with seven brothers and sisters. At 6’3½”, 210 pounds, Johnstone made an imposing figure and was quickly hired by the Winnipeg Police on March 17, 1909.

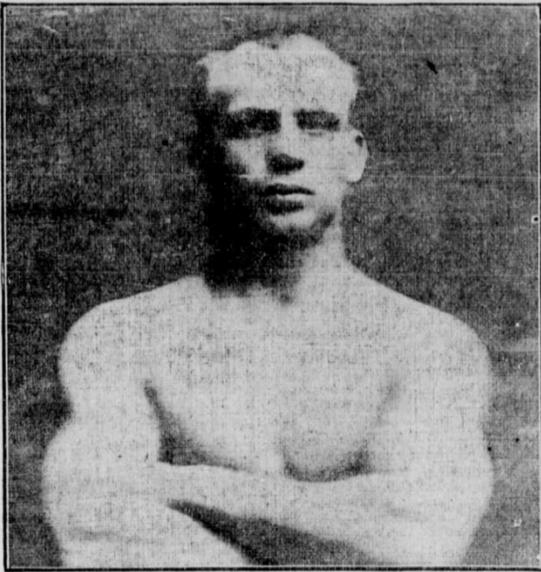
Johnstone’s first match as a wrestler was on July 8, 1910, at the Arena Rink promoted by the Red River Athletic Club. Ticket price for the event was \$1.50 (ringside). About 600 people were in attendance to see Johnstone take on Max Schultz. While the match ended in a draw “*Johnstone made a splendid showing, giving the German one of the most interesting events of his career*”.

Johnstone’s next registered event was on December 19, 1910, against Clarence Eklund – Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan’s, “Homestead Terror”. Eklund took the match two falls out of three. Although he lost the match, Johnstone had now established a reputation for his grappling skills. Unfortunately, it wasn’t long before war in Europe intervened.

On August 15, 1915, Johnstone joined the 79th battalion, an infantry battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I. The 79th Battalion recruited throughout Manitoba and was authorized on July 10, 1915. Johnstone embarked for England, arriving on October 5, 1915, where he joined the Canadian Military Police in Shorncliffe. On February 24, 1917, he was

transferred to the 107th Pioneer Canadian Engineers, promoted to Sergeant and spent 21 months in France and Belgium. He was Discharged on April 28, 1919, and rejoined the Winnipeg Police on May 6, 1919.

While at Shorncliffe, England, during August 1916, Johnstone, claiming to be champion heavyweight wrestler of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, issued a public challenge to all comers for wrestling bouts.



CLARENCE EKLUND
"Homestead Terror," Who Meets Tom Johnstone Tonight.

**HUSKY LOCAL POLICEMAN WILL
WRESTLE "HOMESTEAD TERROR"
ON TRADES HALL MAT TONIGHT**

Tom Johnstone, the bulky policeman, will tonight strive for recognition in wrestling circles when he tackles Clarence Eklund, the homestead terror, on the Trades Hall mat.

Johnstone, according to report, has been spending most of his spare time in the gymnasium at the police station and incidentally tossing his brother cops about like so many corks.

Tom is particularly anxious to make a good impression, for unless he does he realizes that it will be heavy plodding on the grappling road.

Against Max Schultz last summer Johnstone made a splendid showing, giving the German one of the most interesting events of his career.

As it is his first appearance here,

Eklund wants to make himself solid with the public on the jump. The homestead artist, while many pounds lighter than his opponent, is confident that he will take the measure of Johnstone, should Eklund make a good showing it is likely that he will be given a match by Charlie Gustafson.

Two preliminaries are on the programme. In the first Ernie Sunberg and John Hafedisson will wrestle for thirty minutes, while in the second Kid Titus and Young Smith will box five rounds. Sunberg will referee the match between Johnstone and Eklund.

Tickets have been on sale at Frank Morris' news stand. A band will be in attendance and a good evening's sport is promised.

Wrestling and other sports were often sponsored by junior officers during the war who believed in the moral values with which sport instilled in young men and as a means of testing their leadership abilities, building cohesion and as an alternative social evils.

While there is no record of Johnstone's success in the ring during the early years of the war, his military file shows he broke his hand in a boxing match in July 1917. Furthermore, on his return to Winnipeg after the war, Johnstone was promoted as "*the champion heavyweight of the Allied Command for four years*".

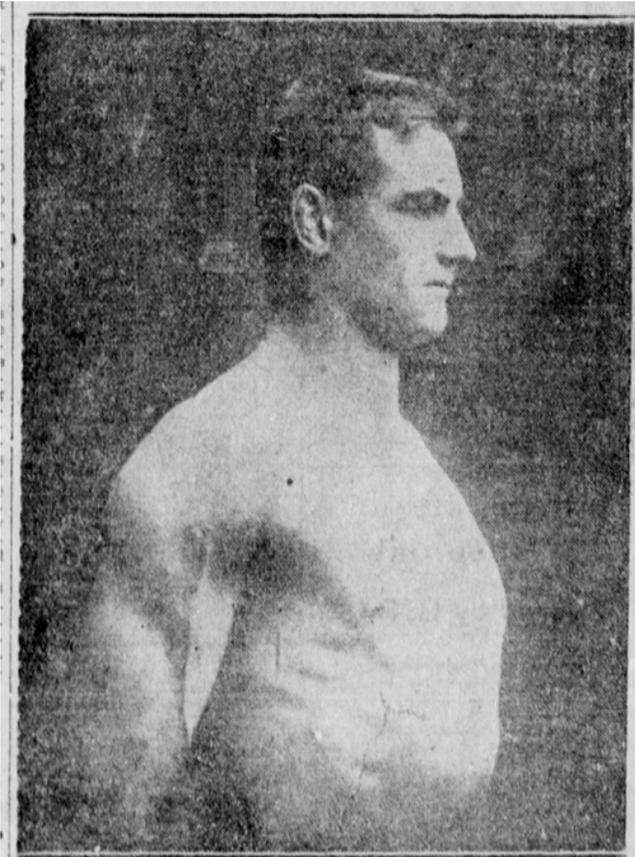
In late December 1917, however, the Canadian General Staff proposed the formation of a Canadian Military Athletic Association (CMAA) to encourage and facilitate military and athletic sports and competitions between the various Canadian Units in Great Britain.

On Dominion Day, July 1, 1918, Canadian wrestlers competed at the Canadian Corps Championships in France before 30,000 spectators. Among the first place winners reported by the CMAA was Winnipeg's own heavyweight wrestler Tom Johnstone.

Like 228 other members of the Winnipeg Police Force, Johnstone was dismissed shortly after returning home on June 10, 1919, for refusing to sign an Oath of Allegiance to not strike and recognize the Police Commission as their only authority. Johnstone was re-hired on June 26, 1919, at the conclusion of the General Strike.

In March 1920, wrestling was revived in Winnipeg with the promotion of a match for the heavyweight wrestling championship of Manitoba between Johnstone and Charles Gustafson. Born in 1886 in Halmstad, Sweden, Gustafson came to Winnipeg from the United States in 1907. He made his first appearance in the Winnipeg ring on October 4, 1907. Over the next few years

he secured numerous victories over both local and visiting wrestlers, securing both the Manitoba and Canadian middleweight titles in November 1907 and November 1909, respectively.



T. McD. JOHNSTONE

After not having had the opportunity of seeing a wrestling match for nearly four years, local fans will be provided with a contest March 25 at the Board of Trade Building. Charlie Gustafson, who has taken part in many high-class bouts here and who is one of the best mat artists in Canada, will stack up against T. McD. Johnstone, a local policeman. Johnstone did considerable wrestling while overseas with the Canadian army and won several championships.

There is a movement on foot to determine the heavyweight wrestling champion of Canada. The winner of the Gustafson-Johnstone match will be declared Manitoba's champ and he will then be pitted against other men in a series of elimination bouts. Both men are training faithfully and a good contest should be the order.

In their bout at the Board of Trade building on March 25, Johnstone proved the superior wrestler over his Swedish opponent with "*Gustafson yield[ing] the second and final falls to Johnstone, who some ringside spectators also viewed as his superior in 'strength and science'*". The match brought Johnstone's skills back to the public's attention and helped stimulate a revival in the sport in Manitoba as he took the provincial championship from Gustafson.

According to the Winnipeg Free Press the following day, "*In a snappy and interesting bout, which took three falls to a decision, Tom Johnstone, the Winnipeg policeman, secured the verdict over Chris [sic] Gustafson, the veteran grappler, at the Board of Trade Building last night, the heavyweight wrestling championship of the province to the winner. Lack of condition told its own tale on the former middleweight title holder. Chris, failing to stall off the attack of his tall opponent in the second and third. Gustafson secured the first in 8 mins., but the second and third went to Johnstone in 13 2 and 26 2 minutes respectively.*"

A follow-up match later that summer against Sergeant John Albrecht of Minneapolis, for the "*police championship of America*", on August 5, 1920, attracted approximately 2,000 spectators to Winnipeg's River Park stadium.

"After wrestling two hours and forty-five minutes the match ended in a draw when it was stopped at 1 a.m., by agreement, both wrestlers having registered one fall. The bout was of outstanding importance, and attracted a crowd approximating 2,000 to the ball grounds, the police championship of America hanging on the result".

The Winnipeg Free Press continued "*The Winnipegger achieved the first fall after 50 minutes grueling work, with a double arm and leg lock. The second fall went to the Minneapolis policeman, the fall coming after 1 hour and 5 minutes, the result of a scissors and bar hold. The third had been in progress for an hour without either being able to secure the mastery, when it was decided to call the match a draw.*"

**CHAMPIONSHIP
Wrestling Match
RIVER PARK
Friday, August 7th,
8.30 P.M.
TOM JOHNSTON
(Canadian Champion)
JOHN ALBRECHT
U.S.A. Champion
Police Gazette Rules to a Finish
GOOD PRELIMINARIES
Prices: Centre Grand Stand, \$2.20
(Including War Tax)
General Admission, \$1.10
(Including War Tax)**

On December 8, 1920, a rematch was scheduled between Albrecht and Johnstone at the Board of Trade building. Tickets were as much as \$3.00 (ringside). To promote the match, the event was advertised in newspapers as far away as Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts.

The attendance was “large”. However, hometown favorite Johnstone lost to Albrecht in the second and third falls. The Winnipeg Free Press reported that *“the local [Johnstone] took the first fall in 34 minutes and 58 seconds, but Albrecht carried the attack to Johnstone in the second, securing the fall after subjecting the Winnipeg man to gruelling punishment in 13 minutes 54 seconds. The third was slightly more protracted, but proved conclusively that the visitor was the more experienced and versatile wrestler, victory going his way after 35 minutes and 47 seconds of strenuous work”*.

While this event was hosted by the Winnipeg Attractions Club as a “professional” match, Johnstone wrestled the majority of his opponents between 1920 and 1923 as an amateur under the auspices of the Winnipeg City Police Athletics Association (WCPAA).

In 1920 the WCPAA became actively involved in promoting both boxing and wrestling in the city not only among its own members, but the community at large. As police officers were not allowed to form a trade union after the 1919 Strike, the WCPAA supported its members in other ways – focusing on athletics, amusements and pastimes for its members. As an organization, active involvement in sports made sense for WCPAA membership as it promoted job related skills, camaradare, as well as fundraising opportunities for the membership.

The inaugural event was held on April 8, 1920, at the Board of Trade building. The main event was a wrestling match between Johnstone and Constable Walter Hughes.

In its early years the Association promoted many sporting events and even became one of the provinces’ main sponsors of high profile wrestling competitions. However, the WCPAA not only organized the events, they also produced a number of outstanding wrestlers including Joseph Mulholland (1924 middleweight champion), James Paddison (1925 light heavyweight champion), Stewart Sinclair (1929 middleweight champion), and Water Hughes (1921-23 Manitoba boxing champion).

**ALBRECHT'S CRAFT PROVES MORE
THAN MATCH FOR TOM JOHNSTON**

**After Winning First Fall,
Local Grappler Succumbs
Before Cunning of Minne-
apolis Star — Dandy
Dillon's Victory Over
Buzza Winds Up Riot of
Knockouts**

WRESTLING BOUT
John Albrecht (pounds), Minne-
apolis, beat Tom Johnston (pounds),
Winnipeg, out of falls.

BOXING BOUTS
Young Carrier (lbs.), St. Boniface,
defeated Charle Laxier (lbs.), Winni-
peg. K. O. in second round.
Dickey Buck (lbs.), defeated Barney
McGinnis (lbs.) K. O. in second round.
Dandy Dillon (lbs.), Minneapolis,
defeated Percy Buzza (lbs.), Winnipeg.
K. O. in ninth round.

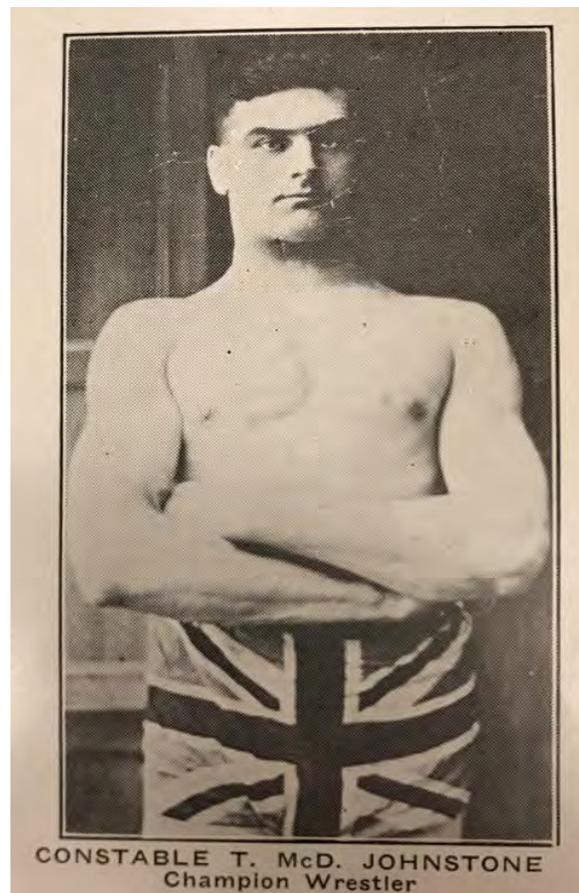
gained confidence as the round pro-
gressed, and finished strongly. He car-
ried the attack to his opponent in the
second, subjected McGinnis to severe
pummelling, and with 2 minutes 26
seconds of the round gone, Barney was
sent to his corner to save him from
unnecessary punishment.
Young Carrier, of St. Boniface,
knocked out Charle Laxier of Winni-
peg, in the second round of their four-
round curtain-raiser, the bout being a
mélange of crudeness and wildness, in
which Carrier sent his opponent to the
carpet for a count of nine, before ad-
ministering the haymaker.
Particulating on the wrestling bout,
there was absolutely no doubt as to it
being on the square. The principals worked
hard throughout, and while the pace was
not so fast as that put up by the same
contestants at River Park, last summer,
there was little complaint on this score.
Last night, Albrecht exhibited a sterling
defence, and a greater variety in offence,
than did Tom Johnston, who seemed a
little too finely-drawn to give of his best.
The Minneapolis man had Tom in diffi-
culties twenty minutes after the start,
but the local made a brilliant recovery,
and tried to down the visitor with a toe-
hold. Changes in leadership were sudden

However, the most accomplished police wrestler during the period was Constable William Lloyd McIntyre. During his career McIntyre won the Manitoba and Canadian wrestling championships in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 in the light-heavyweight class. He was also the Manitoba heavyweight champion in 1927, 1928 and 1929. In 1930 he won the light-heavyweight class at the inaugural Commonwealth Games (then called the British Empire Games) held in Hamilton. I [have previously written about McIntyre here](#).

While Johnstone never faced off against McIntyre for the Canadian title, he would later serve as a referee for WCPAA events involving McIntyre in the late 20s. Nevertheless, Johnstone did have the opportunity to wrestle Jack Taylor in a match for the Canadian Heavyweight Championship on October, 18, 1923, at the Board of Trade building. Unfortunately, Johnstone proved no match for Taylor and he was pinned twice in under five minutes.

While Taylor and Johnstone had a rematch on November 18, 1923, the results were the same. This would prove to be one of the last sanctioned wrestling matches that Johnstone was involved in.

Johnstone retired to pension on May 10, 1934. He died in Vancouver on February 3, 1939. He was survived by his wife Lilly and their five children.



NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can recognize them during the year.

ANGUS HUTCHISON MCDONALD

Constable/Sergeant, 1920-1962 Premiere Track and Field Athlete

*Written & researched by John Burchill
July 22, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Angus McDonald was born in Haddington, Scotland, on August 14, 1898. After the death of his father in 1909, he immigrated to Winnipeg with his mother and seven of his siblings.

On August 4, 1915, Angus enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force just 10-days before his 17th birthday. However, he listed his birth year as 1894, making him appear (on paper anyway) as a 22-year old. ¹

At 17, Angus' unit sailed for England on April 24, 1916, where he was transferred to the 8th Battalion CEF and sent into the field in France. On October 4, 1916, he was admitted to the military hospital in Le Harve for a gunshot wound to the groin. ² After he was discharged from the hospital Angus returned to the European theatre and was eventually discharged from the army on May 19, 1919, as part of the general demobilization.

Shortly after his discharge from the army, Angus joined the Regina Police Department in 1919. However, he only remained a short time before joining the Winnipeg Police Department as a probationary constable on August 6, 1920.

On June 18, 1927, Angus married Marie Jeannette Blair, the daughter of retired Winnipeg Police Inspector Walter Blair (1888-1918). Together, Angus and Marie had two children, Ian and Gail.

On January 1, 1939, Angus was promoted to Detective and on May 31, 1944, he was promoted to Detective Sergeant. Angus died while still employed by the Winnipeg Police on October 17, 1962. With just over 42 years of service (23 as a detective), Angus was the longest serving

¹ While militia orders stipulated that recruits were to be between the ages of 18 and 45, overage and underage individuals provided false birth dates to enlist. Although youth under the age of 18 could enlist if they had a parent's consent, that didn't apply in Angus' case as he lied about his age.

² Le Havre, a French port on the English Channel, was used by the British Expeditionary Force throughout the war. Many thousands of British and Commonwealth troops were moved to the front through Le Havre. A number of hospitals were also established in the town.

Winnipeg Police officer still working at the time of his death. He was buried at Thomson in the Park Cemetery.

When I pulled Angus' police service file, it was surprisingly slim. In fact, it only contained two pieces of paper that confirmed his employment and promotions within the police department. However, aside from detective work, where Angus shone was in track and field – something that was not likely to be contained in his employment file in any event.

Starting in 1920 the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association (WCPAA) became actively involved in promoting sporting events among its own members, as well as the community. As police officers were not allowed to form a trade union after the 1919 Strike, the WCPAA supported its members in other ways – focusing on athletics, amusements and pastimes for its members. As an organization, active involvement in sports made sense for the police department and WCPAA members as it promoted job related skills, camaraderie, as well as a sense of community.

In fact, the community was always welcome to participate in WCPAA sanctioned “open” events that were not exclusively for police officers. According to a January 9, 1932, article in the Winnipeg Free Press, “*many athletes that are internationally known gained their first experience in events staged by the WCPAA, [including] Cyril Coaffee, Laurie Armstrong, and Brant Little, Olympic runners*”.³



Board of Police Commissioners Cup

The same 1932 article mentions Constable Angus McDonald as having “*an enviable list of track and field championships which total twenty. In his possession are four Dominion championship medals, eight provincial championship medals, six medals from the Board of Police Commissioners for the athlete with the highest aggregate in track and field sports, while in the Scottish Games of 1930 he walked off with the T. Eaton Challenge Cup going to the athlete with the highest aggregate, and also won the Fort Gary Hotel Cup for best aggregate in open events*”.

Probably the highlight of McDonald's track and field games would be when he won the Board of Police Commissioners Cup on August 27, 1927, capturing the 100 yard dash, 16-lb shotput and discus throw, while finishing second in the tripple jump and third in the javalin ... “*Climaxed by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince George*” (future Kings Edward VIII & George VI).

³ At the 1924 Olympic trials Cyril Coaffee tied the Olympic record with a 10.8 second time in the 100 yard dash and went to the Paris Games as Canada's team captain; Laurie Armstrong also competed in the 1924 Olympics in the 100 and 200 yard dashes and the 4x100 relay; and Brant Little competed in the men's 800 metres at the 1928 Summer Olympics.

Competing in the same events was Ken Aseltine (non-police) who won the WCPAA gold medal for highest aggregate in the open events. Again, showcasing the talent appearing at WCPAA events, Aseltine won gold in men's long jump at the 1924 and 1926 Canadian Championships (outdoor) and gold in the men's triple jump. He was named to the Olympic Team in 1928, but an injury prevented him from going to Amsterdam.

Angus McDonald Wins Police Sports Honors

Captures Cup and Medal For All-Round Work—Ken Aseltine in Form

Champion "Cop"
Captures Trophy and Medal for All-Round Athletic Efficiency at Police Sports

CLIMAXED by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince George, the eighth annual field day of the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association at River Park, on Saturday, proved to be a decided success despite the threatening weather.

Old Man Sol failed to do his stuff and only a fair-sized crowd was in attendance. Although no records were broken, due to the soggy field, there were many splendid performances recorded during the meet, which was run off in quick order.

Angus McDonald and Ken Aseltine were two of the leading athletes of the day. McDonald captured the 100 yards handicap, 16-lb. shot, throwing the discus, finished second in the running hop, step and jump and third in the javelin, to annex the Board of Police Commissioners' cup and medal for the member of the W.C.P.A.A. scoring the highest aggregate.

Sharing honors with McDonald was Aseltine, a member of the W.A.A., who romped off with the W.C.P.A.A. gold medal for the highest aggregate score in the open events.

A number of novelty events, such as bolster fights on poles, mounted mop tilts, blindfolded boxing and tilting the bucket competitions, greatly amused the crowd.



ANGUS McDONALD

Winnipeg Tribune, August 29, 1927 ⁴

As Angus competed well into the late 1930s winning the 16-lb shotput in both the closed and open events (Manitoba Championships), the discus, and second in both the 16 and 28-lb hammer throw events in 1937, it is unfortunate there is little to remember his police service or his contribution to sport in Manitoba except what is contained in the newspapers.

⁴ The games were held at River Park, a 130 acre section of land that is now the neighbourhood of Riverview. It was officially opened on June 20, 1891. It grew to include a full-fledged amusement park complete with a midway and boardwalk. It was used for baseball, football, lacrosse, horse racing and even had its own zoo. In 1942 the area was slated for residential development. Churchill Drive park is all that remains of River Park today.



Angus placed first in the Weight, Hammer & Discus throws. Winnipeg Tribune, August 29, 1932



Angus placed first in shotput. Winnipeg Tribune, August 27, 1923



Angus placed first in the Shotput
Winnipeg Tribune, August 24, 1925



Angus McDonald. WCPAA Manitoba Champion 1923, with 16 pound shotput.
Winner of Board of Police Commissioners' Trophy 1924 "Grand Aggregate".

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can recognize them during the year.

JAMES HENRY BLUNDELL

Constable, 1931-1946

*Written & researched by John Burchill
August 4, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



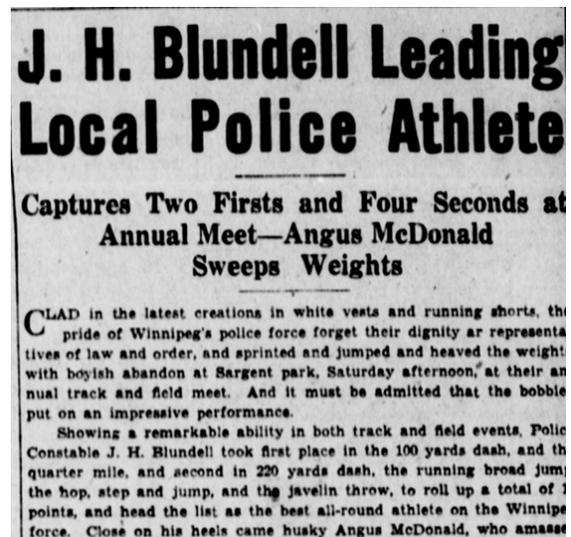
James Blundell was born in Winnipeg on December 12, 1909. On December 20, 1926, shortly after turning 17, James joined the Winnipeg Electric Company as a motorman. James remained with the Winnipeg Electric Company until February 12, 1931, when he was laid off.¹

James was also a member of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, working directly under Major General Huntley Ketchen. The latter, as the commanding officer of Military District 10, provided a reference for James.²

At 6' 1¾" and 175 pounds, and with a solid work and military background, James was a perfect fit for the Winnipeg Police Force. He was hired as a probationary officer on April 18, 1931.

Besides a solid work reputation, James was also a solid athlete and stood out almost immediately in the various athletic events hosted by the Winnipeg Police during their annual track and field days. In fact, during his first track and field meet in 1932, he won the Board of Police Commissioners Cup for best overall athlete, placing first in the 100-yard dash and the quarter mile run; and second in the long jump, triple jump and javelin. He would go on to win the cup two more times.

J.H. Blundell captures 2 First & 4 Seconds
August 29, 1932, Winnipeg Tribune



¹ A motorman is a person who operates streetcar. They are in charge of the motor (of the electric car) in the same sense as a railroad engineer is in charge of the engine. The Winnipeg Electric Company (formerly the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company) was the transit provider to the city of Winnipeg from April 5, 1924 until May 29, 1953 when it became Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission.

² Ketchen was in charge of the military during the Winnipeg General Strike. After he retired from the military in 1929, he was elected as a Conservative candidate for Winnipeg in the 1932 provincial general election. He was re-elected in 1936 and 1941.



Board of Police Commissioners Cup
Presented to J.H. Blundell in 1932, 33, 34

As I previously wrote about in the article on Angus McDonald, the Winnipeg Police annual track and field day was not only for police officers. It also attracted some of the premier athletes in the province. According to a January 9, 1932, article in the Winnipeg Free Press, “many athletes that are internationally known gained their first experience in events staged by the WPAA, [including] Cyril Coaffee, Laurie Armstrong, and Brant Little, Olympic runners”.³

James would continue to compete in the Winnipeg Police track and field days until the late 1930s, continuing to place first in the javelin and long jump events. In fact, James would set a Winnipeg Police games record for the javelin in 1937.

However, younger and faster runners like former Canadian record holder in the 100 and 200-yard dash, Alister Swanston, would join the Winnipeg Police in 1937.

On February 6, 1940, James entered service with the Royal Canadian Air Force at Winnipeg, reaching the rank of Warrant Officer 1st Class.

On June 2, 1943, James was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE), on the advice of Canadian Ministers, Military Division. He also received the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (1939-1947), British War Medal (1939-1945), and Canadian Forces Decoration (CD).

On April 11, 1946, after the War, James decided to remain with the RCAF and resigned from the Winnipeg Police.

Blundell sets javelin record.
August 23, 1937, Winnipeg Tribune



³ At the 1924 Olympic trials Cyril Coaffee tied the Olympic record with a 10.8 second time in the 100 yard dash and went to the Paris Games as Canada's team captain; Laurie Armstrong also competed in the 1924 Olympics in the 100 and 200 yard dashes and the 4x100 relay; and Brant Little competed in the men's 800 metres at the 1928 Summer Olympics.

James was killed by an impaired driver just outside of Edmonton on November 16, 1956. Also killed in the crash were his wife and his mother-in-law. At the time of his death, James was still serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

James was buried with military honours at Beechmount Cemetery, Edmonton.



On the advice of Canadian Ministers, Military Division, James was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) on June 2, 1943. Winnipeg Police Chief George Smith was also awarded the MBE at the same time.

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

CHRISTIAN EINFELD

Chief of Police, East Kildonan (1951-1974)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
October 22, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Born in Haarlem, The Netherlands, on June 15, 1908, Chris Einfeld came to Canada with his family at the age of three. He spent most of his life in East Kildonan, attending Salisbury, Kitchener and Lord Selkirk schools. As a young man, he worked with his father in the family's bakery "Einfeld and Sons."

On May 22, 1935, Chris joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Non-Permanent Active Militia. At the outbreak of World War II, Chris enlisted for active service, but he was later discharged on account of a defect in one eye.

After his discharge, Chris joined the Winnipeg Police as a war replacement officer on January 6, 1942. He remained with the Winnipeg Police until June 21, 1943.

When Chris left the Winnipeg Police in 1943, he joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and remained there until 1947. He worked as an investigator for the Board until 1945, after which he was appointed Assistant Chief Investigation Officer, working alongside the RCMP doing black market investigations.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was initially established under the War Measures Act by Prime Minister Mackenzie King with the outbreak of World War II. The Board was created to stop prices and wages from spiralling out of control as they had during the First World War.

The Board was composed of 13 regional offices and 100 local offices. Initially, the Board placed partial limits on rent, coal, sugar, timber, steel, milk and other goods. However, by 1941 the cost of living rose by almost 18%, and the government announced a freeze on prices and also fixed wages and salaries. While the controls were not popular, the Board was very successful in curbing inflation, keeping it below 3% between 1941 and 1945.





With Chris' background in the retail sales and distribution of produce, he made a suitable candidate for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose mandate was very broad and included the:

- Investigation of costs, prices and profits,
- Licensing of persons who dealt in any way with the necessities of life,
- fixing maximum prices and markups,
- regulating the sale and distribution of the necessities of life,
- buying and selling goods, and taking into possession any stocks that were being withheld,
- recommending embargos on exports, and later on including import and export controls, and
- regulating rentals and housing, and wage controls.

Upon leaving the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Chris joined the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce in California to investigate inter-state organized crime in the United States. The committee became popularly known as the Kefauver Committee because of its chairman, Senator Estes Kefauver.

The Kefauver Committee held hearings in 14 major cities across the United States. More than 600 witnesses testified. Many of the committee's hearings were televised live on national television to large audiences, providing many Americans with their first glimpse of organized crime's influence in the U.S. The entire Kefauver report and hearings are available on the [U.S. Senate website](#).

Many of the Kefauver Committee's hearings were aimed at proving that a Sicilian-Italian organization based on strong family ties centrally controlled a vast, organized crime conspiracy in the United States. While the committee never came close to justifying such a claim, it uncovered extensive evidence that people of all nationalities, ethnicities, and religions operated locally controlled, loosely organized crime syndicates at the local level. The committee's final

report, issued on April 17, 1951, included 22 recommendations for the federal government and seven recommendations for state and local authorities.

After returning to Canada, Chris moved back to East Kildonan and applied for a position with the East Kildonan Police Force. On December 26, 1951, Chris was appointed as the fourth Chief Constable police force, replacing Gilbert Russell, who took a position with the fire department.

At the time, the East Kildonan Police consisted of six officers plus the Chief working out of the newly opened municipal hall at 755 Henderson Hwy. The police shifts were:

Day Shift – 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM, two constables and the Chief.

Night Shift – 6:00 PM – 4:00 AM, one constable

8:00 PM – 6:00 AM, 1 constable

10:00 PM – 8:00 AM, 2 constables

Two constables were assigned to work in a cruiser car during the night shift while the other two were on foot patrol. A desk constable was required to be on duty at all times on top of the constables on patrol.

In January 1952, North Kildonan asked East Kildonan to take over all policing duties for North Kildonan. An agreement was signed in February 1952, and East Kildonan handled all the administrative duties, and the North Kildonan police officers became part of the East Kildonan police department. The force increased in size to eight officers plus the Chief. This arrangement lasted for just over one year, until July 1953, when North Kildonan reformed its own police department rather than pay East Kildonan \$5000 for this service.

Although the East Kildonan municipal council told Chris to reduce staffing now that he was not patrolling North Kildonan, he did not reduce his staffing. Instead, he hired three new clerks to keep up with the growing population, which increased from 12,542 in 1951 to 14,746 in 1953. In addition, a second police car was purchased at the cost of \$2093.08.

In 1955 a new combined police and fire station was built at 545 Watt Street. At the time, there were 14 police officers and eight firefighters. In April 1955, the municipal Council passed a motion to disband the fire department as of June 30, and termination notices were sent to all firefighters. The police department took over all fire protection duties as of July 1, 1955, and all police officers were trained in fire fighting procedures.

In 1957 East Kildonan passed 20,000 people and was incorporated as the City of East Kildonan, making it the fourth city in the metro area – following Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James – and the sixth largest city in Manitoba. At the time, there were 32 men of all ranks in the police department, operating two radio-equipped police cars, one ambulance and two fire trucks.

The East Kildonan police department remained responsible for providing fire protection until 1963 when the two departments were separated, and Deputy Police Chief Henry G. Williamson was appointed Chief of the new fire department. Ambulance service, which had also been provided by the police, was tendered out by Council and the department's 1953 Cadillac Ambulance was sold for \$600.00.



Combined Police and Fire Departments at 545 Watt Street, 1959. Photo shows the East Kildonan Council Members, Administrative Staff and Police Officers in front of the building.

By 1963 the population of East Kildonan had reached 28,092 people. With the creation of the fire department, the police department was allocated a budget of \$179,950 and reduced to 32 men. However, Council authorized 35 men plus Chief Constable Einfeld.

The most significant accomplishment for Chris and his police department was its traffic safety program. Year after year, the department was recognized for having no fatalities. In fact, for 8½ years, from the beginning of 1961 until July 1969, there were no traffic fatalities. A feat not matched by any department of a similar size in North America.



POLICE CHIEF HONORED: East Kildonan's chief of police, Chris Einfeld, was honored Saturday afternoon when he was presented with a plaque by J. H. Delaney, president of the Prince Edward Branch, R.C.L., on behalf of the members. The plaque commended the

chief and members of his department for their efforts in attaining seven years without a traffic fatality. Looking are Constable Norman Rimmer (left) and Sgt. R. S. M. Mackay (right).
—Photo by Napoleon Photo Studio Ltd.

In 1969 Chris was elected President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), becoming the fourth Chief of Police from the Winnipeg metro area to head the organization.¹



In his inaugural address to the CACP, Chris stressed that the protection of life and property and the preservation of law and order was the proper role of the police. Some citizens, he said, tend to forget that the men in blue are their representatives and act on their behalf. It is little wonder that police departments find it challenging to recruit and retain personnel when some elements of the population are influenced by agitators to take an unsympathetic, or even hostile, attitude towards police – similar [comments that are echoed today](#) by Danny Smyth, Winnipeg’s current police chief and CACP president.

Chris continued that it was necessary to aim for a higher educational standard for peace officers. *“For the fearful, change is frightening; for the confident, change is exciting – a chance to make things better.”* We need to be willing to re-examine our role, he said, and change it when advisable. We must be confident – and energetic in opposing proposals which would weaken the hand of law enforcement.

While Chris became embroiled in controversy when he was critical of “liberal” legislation which, he believed, made it harder for the police to do their work, including his opposition to the legalization of homosexuality, reduced penalties for the possession of drugs, and criminal rehabilitation programs when more attention should be paid to the victims of crime, they were also views held more broadly by the CACP membership of the time.

In August 1971, Bill 36, creating a unified City of Winnipeg, received Royal Assent. Effective January 1, 1972, East Kildonan, along with the old City of Winnipeg and eleven other municipalities in the Greater Winnipeg Area, amalgamated to form the City of Winnipeg.

However, unlike most other civic departments, the police remained as separate community police departments until October 1974 – although East Kildonan and North Kildonan police departments pre-amalgamated into a single East Kildonan Police Department with a combined total of 49 officers under Chief Einfeld until 1974.

In October 1974, the East Kildonan police station at 545 Watt Street was closed and amalgamated with Transcona, relocating to 730 Pandora Ave., West, as Winnipeg Police District #4.

Former Transcona Chief of Police Joe Teres became the Superintendent of Winnipeg Police District #4. As Chris had already reached the mandatory retirement age of 65, he was given the rank of Inspector under Teres, and he officially retired to pension on September 30, 1975. Chris died in Winnipeg on August 13, 1977, and was buried in the Elmwood Cemetery.

¹ The others were Chief Chris Newton (1923-24); Chief George Smith (1940-41); and Chief Charles MacIvor (1950-51), all with the Winnipeg Police. Since Chief Einfeld, there have been four other Chiefs from Winnipeg – Chief Norman Stewart (1977-78); Chief Herb Stephen (1989-90); Chief Jack Ewatski (2005-07); and Chief Danny Smyth (2022-24).



Throughout his life, Chris was active in the Masons. He was President of the East Kildonan YMCA for three years. Chris was also the President of the East Kildonan Kiwanis Club, serving on the Board for five years, during which time he chaired the Boys & Girls, Public Affairs, and Underprivileged Child & Welfare committees. He was also responsible for creating the Elmwood, Transcona and Selkirk Kiwanis Clubs.

In recognition of his civic and humanitarian services, Chris received a Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977. Shortly before he died in 1977, Chris was inducted into the Order of Canada.

I am grateful to Chris' daughter Alison Mendres for all the pictures in this article.



NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

GEORGE WILLIAM MALTBY

Chief of Police, St. James (1960-1970)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
August 15, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Chief Maltby, St James-Assiniboia PD, 1969

Born at Hull, Yorkshire, England on August 23, 1914, George Maltby began his police career with the Hull City Police on May 13, 1935. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1949 and Inspector in 1952 working in central, western, traffic and prosecutions divisions before retiring after 25 years of service in 1960.

During World War II George joined the Royal Air Force in 1941 (air crew) and trained as pilot. In 1942 he was seconded to the Commonwealth Air Training Programme and sent to Canada. He was based mainly in North Battleford and Calgary where he trained young RCAF pilots in Cessna Cranes and Oxfords.

During his time in North Battleford, George was billeted with the Sandmeyer family, who remained in contact with him for many years after the war ended.

In April 1944 George returned to England, married Muriel Corp and then spent the next two years with Bomber Command serving in Europe, Burma and South East Asia flying 4-engine Lancasters. After demobilization in 1946 he returned to his work with the Hull City Police.

In 1959 the Sandmeyers sent George a letter saying that the St. James Police Force was looking for a new police chief and would he be interested? Fondly remembering his time in Canada, George sent off a letter of interest with his current qualifications. A reply came saying that the current deputy police chief (Joseph Bagley) would fill the vacancy, but would he be interested in taking the deputy chief's position until Bagley retired in two years? He was, and off he went for an interview at the Canadian High Commission in London regarding immigration details.



Hull City Police 1935, George right seated (collar No. 368)



George Maltby in RAF Flight Uniform

Although not officially able to retire until he had 25-years of service on May 13, 1960, Hull City's Chief Constable Sidney Lawrence allowed George to use accumulated time to leave earlier for St. James.

George's appointment was announced on December 18, 1959, and he officially started in January 1960. George was subsequently promoted to Chief of Police for St. James on November 1, 1962, when Bagley retired.

When George and his family initially arrived in St. James they were met by Constable Ken Johnston who helped them settle in. George knew Ken well as they had both worked together at Hull City Police. Ken had immigrated to Canada a few years earlier and joined the Winnipeg Police in 1956. Ken would rise to become the Chief of the Winnipeg Police in 1981.

During George's time with the St. James Police he oversaw the absorption of the Town of Brooklands Police in 1967, and the amalgamation with the R.M. of Assiniboia Police in 1969.

At the time St. James and Assiniboia Police merged in 1969, George oversaw one of the larger and most progressive police departments in the Winnipeg metro area and it was not without its own significant crime problems from robbery to murder.

One of the biggest cases, at least the most notorious, that George had as Chief of the St. James Police was the March 1, 1966, gold bullion "heist" at the the Winnipeg International Airport (which was within the jurisdiction of the St. James Police).

The heist was orchestrated by Ken Leishman, also known as the "Flying Bandit" for his numerous crimes during the 1950s and early 1960s that included flying to Toronto to rob banks. However, it was the theft of nearly 600 pounds worth of gold bullion (almost \$16 million today) from the Winnipeg International Airport that made national headlines.



Ken Leishman, 1966 St. James arrest photo

TransAir was an airline that connected northwest Ontario and Winnipeg. Leishman knew that it regularly flew gold bullion from Red Lake, Ontario to the Winnipeg International Airport where it was transferred to an Air Canada flight bound for the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa.



Chief Maltby, March 11, 1966, with stolen Gold bars

Leishman's plan was simple. When the flight arrived, they stole an Air Canada Cargo van from an airport parking lot and drove onto the tarmac. Dressed in Air Canada uniforms they met the plane, showed the TransAir ground crew a fake waybill and the 12 wooden boxes of gold were transferred into to their van and they drove away.

The abandoned Air Canada truck was soon located and suspecting the well-thought out plan had been the work of a mastermind, they suspected Leishman and began investigating all contacts. It didn't take long before they found the trail and the gold bars in a backyard. On March 20, 1966, Leishman was charged with conspiracy and robbery.

Not long after, on the evening of September 1, 1966, Leishman was one of ten prisoners who escaped from Headingley Jail. In spite of roadblocks and a massive manhunt Leishman, with three others, stole a car and drove to Steinbach where they stole a plane and flew to Gary, Indiana. Captured, Leishman was returned to Winnipeg and locked up at the old Vaughan Street Jail (which was used as the police lock-up for department's other than Winnipeg).

On October 30, 1966, Leishman managed to pick the lock on the old steel door of his cell and escape through a back door and over a fence. Four hours after his escape, Leishman was arrested by two officers from the West Kildonan Police. On November 1, 1966, Leishman plead guilty to all the charges against him. He was eventually released and died in a plane crash in 1979 while on a medivac mission.

The story of Leishman's exploits are the subject of several books and a 2005 Documentary "[Ken Leishman: The Flying Bandit](#)" made by Frantic Films in association with History Television, which is now available online (watch the film for footage of Chief Maltby from 16:18-16:30).

George remained Chief of the combined St. James-Assiniboia Police Department until April 1, 1970, when he officially resigned to accept an appointment as Manitoba's first Ombudsman, a position he held until 1982. He was appointed to the Order of the Buffalo Hunt in 1972.¹

Former Manitoba Ombudsman and Winnipeg Police Board Vice-Chair Barry Tuckett, who worked under George and was a friend for 20 years, told me that when he was first hired at the Ombudsman's Office in 1978 he found Mr. Maltby to be quite intimidating.

"This was no fault of Mr. Maltby. I was working for a former Chief of Police who was now the Ombudsman, and I could see that he was a no nonsense, straight-laced individual whose presence drew respect. One could tell at the outset that this was a hard working, learned man that would not be baffled by fiction or fooled by pretenders. You had to know what you were talking about and you had to demonstrate common sense and compassion. To work for Mr. Maltby, you had to have a good sense of right and wrong, and demonstrate it through your work".

Others also spoke of George based on their knowledge of him and his work. Val Werier, a reporter for whom he had a great deal of respect, wrote in an article when George came to the defence of an inmate whose property had disappeared in a correctional institution. Mr. Werier stated *"I admire Mr. Maltby's tenacity in going after the authorities in the aid of a man charged with murder. It illustrates the Ombudsman's respect for the rights of an individual no matter how unpopular the cause may be"*.

Following George's retirement as Ombudsman in 1982, he was appointed to the Complaints Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; he received an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Winnipeg in 1982; and was founding Chairman of the Manitoba Press Council in 1984. He had also been a member of the St. James Kiwanis Club and Vice-President of the Woodlawn Community Club.

George died at Winnipeg on July 27, 1999. His wife Muriel died just six weeks later. George was survived by his son David, daughter-in-law Mimi, and grandchildren Alex and Madeleine.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of George's son, David Maltby, who graciously provided the first three pictures on pages 1, 2 and page 5 for this article.



Ombudsman Maltby and his new staff, May 23, 1970

¹ Established by the provincial government in 1957, Manitoba's Order of the Buffalo Hunt was the highest honour the province could bestow on individuals who demonstrated outstanding skills in the areas of leadership, service, and community commitment until the Order of Manitoba was established in 1999. The Order of the Buffalo Hunt is still presented for noteworthy achievements in sports and other public endeavours.



George Maltby, Honorary Doctor of Laws
University of Winnipeg, October 17, 1982

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

DAVID MORRIS

Constable 1936-1950

Written & researched by John Burchill
October 30, 2022. Winnipeg Police Museum



With the Winnipeg Blue Bombers set to play in the CFL's Western Finals on November 13, 2023, we look at another Winnipeg police officer who played in the Bombers ranks back during the 1936-37 seasons.

David (Dave) Morris was born on August 23, 1914, in St. James. The son of a baker, Dave grew up in St. James, living for many years at 384 Brooklyn Street.

Dave's first football honours came while a member of the Winnipeg Deer Lodge Juniors, which won the Western Canadian football title in 1934.

14 THE WINNIPEG EVENING TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1934

Deer Lodge Lifts Prairie Junior Championship

Roughriders Take 20-Point Lead In Western Senior Final

EDMONTON TEAM IS OVERPOWERED BY 21-0 SCORE

HOW DEER LODGE WON WESTERN CANADA JUNIOR GRID TITLE

AIRIAL ATTACK ROUTS COAST CHAMPS, 22-2

Regina Makes Breaks and Capitalizes Them For Smashing Victory

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 12 — Regina Roughriders, one of the most polished grid machines the West has ever produced, today were away to an overwhelming lead in the Western Canada football final for the 11th time. They downed Vancouver's fighting Mercurians 22-2 on Saturday. Coach Greg Gresham started his formation plays against the open end run tactics of his former college graduate, the "Blenny" Barber, and won. Their wanted line, controlled by the lighter coast crew, the visitors took to the air to bewilder the Mercurians with rife passes that sped from the hands of the unconverted Ole Olson — see the smiling arms of Paul Kirk, Andy Young or Al Miller. But at that the smooth functioning gear grid would lead to capitalize on the breaks of the game to roll up their margin of victory.

Black Pearty, former University of British Columbia, the outside center back when he grabbed a pass of 50 yards and raved 50 yards for a touchdown, which was converted after Ole Olson had kicked to Bob Walker who was fouled by a Mercurian. Five minutes later Kirk intercepted a lateral pass back of the line of scrimmage and sped 20 yards for another Regina touchdown which went unconverted. The Roughriders scored their last points of the game when Al Miller set on a fumbled ball back of the Mercurian goal line for another touch, unconverted. Bob Kirk, former

Kinsmen Unable To Cope With Locals' Combined Passing and Running Game

A battered Edmonton Kinsmen team and more than 2,000 local fans were last witnesses of the rubber-foam football title campaign of Deer Lodge's orange boys. Saturday, Lodge's conquest of their opponent of the west with a final display of sheer, unadorned power to crush the Kinsmen, 21-0, and return to Winnipeg the western Canada junior championship and the Al Gillingham trophy, an alien article since Narve Ross brought it here in 1926.

Deer Lodge's claim on the award came by right of the most decisive conquest of western provinces a prairie junior team has ever made. Victory came in the locker Saturday in a series of studied touchdowns were poured to combat. Three were the result of the combined passing and running game which the Edmonton team was handicapped by the absence of its offensive coordinator, head, in Osborne Stadium's stands.

Visiting Line Huddled

For the entire second half the brilliant Deer Lodge backfield rattled the Kinsmen line and baffled the visiting secondary with a veritable succession of passing and running plays.

During the first half, the game had not become a rout. The back line had not absorbed the full pressure of a Deer Lodge blitzing attack. The Kinsmen, gauging back-to-back, had the edge in the first quarter, but the Roughriders on the run in the last part of the first quarter. Ole Olson's second consistently lengthy line drive into enemy territory, twice driving the locals back on their goal line.

The Edmonton secondary was kept driving suddenly to an aerial attack in the second quarter. Deer Lodge used a safety touch, a touch-down and convert to assume an 8-0 lead.

Another interlude, when the Kinsmen made a gain, though waving in stand in the third quarter, preceded Deer Lodge's final two touch-down onslaught in the fourth period.

That was the brief outline of the

The above action shots were caught by the Tribune photographer Saturday as Deer Lodge won the Western Canada Junior Rugby championship by defeating Edmonton Kinsmen. Upper left shows Bob Kirk, Deer Lodge, kicking, snapping across Edmonton's goal line for the first Deer Lodge touchdown after receiving Robertson's forward pass and evading three Kinsmen safety men for a further gain of 20 yards. Upper right is Roy Gerbil in the white helmet being brought down by a Deer Lodge tackle for no gain. Lower left Gerbil being tackled by Jim Wharris when he attempted to run back Robertson's kick to the Edmonton forward line. Dave Morris, with a guard to protect his broken nose, and Malinsky are about to give Wharris a hand. Lower right, Wharris going through short end of the Edmonton line for a three-yard gain, from Deer Lodge's advance run.

Seven Teams Still in Ontario Junior Race

TORONTO, Nov. 12 — Seven teams tonight were in the running for the championship of the Ontario Junior Rugby Football Union. Woodstock, Border Cities, Grand and Windsor will play off on Nov. 17 and 24 to determine which of three teams enters the Ontario final.

Norfolk Park and St. Catharines played Saturday and next, again things in many sports yesterday look over the municipality of Toronto. The winner of this bracket will go against the winner of the Hamilton-Toronto Argus-Mining World series.

Frank Shaughnessy New Montreal Ball Manager

MONTREAL, Nov. 12 — Frank Shaughnessy, who has been busy in many sports yesterday, look over the municipality of Montreal. He will be the manager of the Montreal team, according to Oscar Bostiger.

Not surprisingly, Dave's talents earned him a spot on the Victoria and Winnipeg Seniors football clubs in the following years. In 1936 Dave earned a spot on the Winnipeg Blue Bombers roster,¹ playing guard, tackle or centre. During this time, most players played both ways.

Coming off their first Grey Cup win the previous year, 1936 was a disappointment for the Blue Bombers, getting knocked out early in the western finals. However, they returned to the Grey Cup finals in 1937, losing 4-3 to the Toronto Argonauts.

Dave played only four games in 1936, or half the season at the time, as he had also been "drafted" by the Winnipeg Police on May 11, 1936, and had to split his time between the practice field and his full-time job with the police. It was a similar situation in 1937, after which Dave left to concentrate on policing full-time.

Nevertheless, Dave kept his hands in the game by coaching his *alma mater*, the Deer Lodge football club, over the next few seasons. Indeed, Dave was never very far from the Bombers club as he was put on the reserve players list when All-Star Centre and Defensive Tackle Mel Wilson was injured in 1939.

In addition, Dave's size and skills off the football field as a hockey player obviously impressed his colleagues at the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association (WCPAA) as he was picked up to play on the Association's senior men's intermediate hockey team.



WCPAA Hockey Team. Finalists in the 1938 Manitoba Intermediate Hockey League.
Dave Morris in the centre player in the back row.

¹ 1936 saw the first use of the term Blue Bombers. Credit for that goes to Vince Leah, a writer for the Winnipeg Tribune. During a 1936 exhibition game against the University of North Dakota, Leah called the Winnipeg team Blue Bombers in comparing them to the then heavy weight boxing champion Joe Louis, who had the nickname "The Brown Bomber". The name caught on and was officially adopted by the team in 1937.

In March 1938, the WCPAA team went to the provincial finals knocking out Sturgeon Creek, Petersfield, Transcona and Teulon in the playoffs before taking on the Treherne Indians in a best of two, total goals finals. The WCPAA lost the series 2-0.

Dave Gets His Man With Flying Tackle

A FLYING tackle by Constable Dave Morris, former Blue Bomber lineman, climaxed an exciting four-mile chase by a city police cruiser car through north end streets early this morning.

Seeing an auto speed away from the front of the Modern Shoe Store, at Selkirk ave. and McGregor st. at 4 a.m. this morning, the cruiser car crew acted on a hunch and gave chase.

Failing to shake off the police, the driver of the suspected car jumped out and started to run. Constable Morris chased him on foot and brought him crashing to earth.

Stolen Footwear

In the auto, according to police, was found a quantity of footwear stolen from the Modern Shoe Store, which had been the scene of a smash-and-grab raid. It was

later found that the auto had been reported as stolen.

With Constable Morris in the cruiser car were Acting Patrol-Sergeant W. Grant and Constable M. Lucid.

Joseph Masek appeared before Magistrate R. B. Graham in city police court this morning charged with shoplifting and theft, and theft of an auto. He pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial. Magistrate Graham remanded the case to April 10 and set bail at \$10,000.

Dave continued to play with the WCPAA Hockey Team until 1942. However, the team did not fare as well again. With Canada embroiled in World War II, Dave along with many other officers, would enlist for overseas service, putting hockey on hold.

On May 5, 1943, Dave took a leave of absence from the police department and enlisted with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve. Dave was subsequently discharged from the Navy effective October 1, 1945, and resumed active duties with the Winnipeg Police.

On his return to policing, Dave remained active in curling, winning several curling championships with his police associates.

Winnipeg Tribune, April 7, 1941.

On November 30, 1950, Dave resigned from the Winnipeg Police and moved to Vancouver. He passed away on October 12, 1973, in Vancouver.

NOTE: The World Police & Fire Games come to Winnipeg on July 28 – August 6, 2023. Anyone wishing to recognize a police athlete, past or present, or any member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years, is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.



ON A NEW BEAT: Dave Morris and his All-Police foursome, representing the West Kildonan Curling Club, "put the p inch" on Cornish, of Melita, in the final of the City Hydro, and prevented the country curlers from leaving town with the trophy. The winners, left to right: Morris, skip; Harry Van DerVeken, third; Earl Sutton, second, and Denny Konchak, lead.

February 15, 1950. Winnipeg Tribune

JIMMY ANIS

Staff Sergeant, #1929

*Written by Jimmy Anis with John Burchill
February 20, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



The Philippines is a country of about 7,640 islands in Southeast Asia. It is situated in the western Pacific Ocean, sharing maritime borders with Taiwan to the north, Japan to the northeast, Indonesia to the south, Malaysia and Brunei to the southwest, Vietnam to the west, and China to the northwest. With a population of nearly 110 million people, it is the world's twelfth-most populous country.

For more than 300 years, the Philippines was a Spanish colonial possession, ceded to the United States in 1898 due to the Spanish–American War. An ensuing Philippine–American War for independence (1899–1902) ended with the United States establishing control over the Philippines, which they maintained until the Japanese invasion during World War II. Following liberation, the

Philippines became one of the founding members of the United Nations and was recognized as an independent nation in 1946.

In 1965 Ferdinand Marcos was elected president. Nearing the end of his last constitutionally-allowed term, Marcos declared martial law on September 21, 1972. Political repression, censorship, and human rights violations characterized this period of his rule. Democracy and government reforms would not return to the Philippines until 1986, when Marcos was forced to flee during the People Power Revolution.

In 1975, during the height of martial law in the Philippines, Geminiano Anis, a political science professor at the University of the East in Manila, decided to start a new life in Canada, where he felt it would be safer for his wife and four children, including Jimmy. Winnipeg was the chosen location because his wife's brother was living here and would be able to assist with the family's settlement.

Geminiano's family arrived in 1976. They lived downtown for the first few years before moving to St. Boniface. Geminiano worked as a Financial Planner with Manulife, and his wife was a sales clerk in Eaton's Department Store. After graduating from J.H. Bruns Collegiate, Jimmy went to the University of Manitoba, eventually graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree with a Major in Psychology and a Minor in Sociology.

After university, Jimmy worked with his dad in the financial industry. However, deep down, he wanted to work in the public service – either with the fire or police service. After falling short in his police interview, Jimmy was offered a position in the Constable Development Program to assist promising candidates in developing the skills necessary to compete, on an equal basis, with other members of the Police Service during recruit training.

Without hesitation, Jimmy took the position, knowing that it would give the Police Service and himself the opportunity to learn more about each other and to see if there was a mutual fit. It didn't take long for Jimmy to realize that policing was a career he wanted to be part of.



Jimmy's career with the Winnipeg Police began on December 11, 1995, when he was hired for Recruit Class #125. After graduation, his first assignment was in the old East Kildonan/ Transcona area, now known as East District. After short postings in Central Traffic and Human Resources, Jimmy was successful in his application to the Identification Unit, where he would spend the next 16½ years of his career earning all three of his promotions.

Jimmy tells me that his proudest moments/accomplishments were earned while he was a forensics specialist in the Identification Unit:

- Worked on numerous homicide and other high-profile cases. One case that sticks out in his mind is the Ainsley Kinch homicide, where the team conducted unique fingerprint development techniques on human skin;
- Worked with the Cold Case Unit, with the most memorable one being the Candace Doerksen case, where he reexamined multiple exhibits, hand-delivered evidence to the FBI in Virginia and testified in the case;

- Mentored several Ident members and instructed the Identification Course to several classes and was responsible for upgrading the training to today's training standards and, from his knowledge, the only instructor who taught a student through module learning for the entire program;
- Developed a fingerprinting tool to extract fingerprints from latex gloves that were worn by suspects and located at the scene;
- Worked along with RCMP Identification Unit to bring and host the Forensic Identification Society's Annual Training Conference to Winnipeg;
- Responsible for the planning of the Identification Section Lab at Headquarters;
- And finally, bringing the Bloodstain Program to Winnipeg, where the Police Service now has experts in the field who can assist other agencies and provide training to police officers worldwide.

After being promoted to Staff Sergeant, Jimmy was transferred to the Duty Office and from there to the North End Station before being reassigned to the Duty Office, where he remains today. Jimmy tells me he still enjoys his policing career and considers it a privilege to work alongside such wonderful people. The Police Service truly is part of his family.



Another big part of Jimmy's life is physical fitness. Being a police officer, he always took pride in being physically active. Long-distance running was always his sport, having completed at least 20 full marathons (26.2 miles), including the Boston Marathon three times. He was running in Boston when the bombings took place [near the finish line in 2013](#).

Fortunately, Jimmy ran a little quicker that year and managed to cross the finish line before the bombs went off. It still gives him chills when he thinks about that day, and if it wasn't for his dinner plans with his wife immediately after the race, where they would be today. He is thankful that someone was looking out for them.

Jimmy's introduction to the triathlon came at a (un)fortunate time for him. During the 2014 [Winnipeg Police Half Marathon](#), an event he had finished in first for police officers since it began in 2005, he suffered a severe strain to his right achilles that laid him up for a few weeks. It was

during this time that a friend of his invited him to swim with their triathlon club at Birds Hill. As Jimmy had never taken any swim lessons as a child, he declined. However, he did show up to their group swim and somehow was convinced to get into the open water.

Other than being thankful that he didn't drown, he enjoyed the experience and low and behold, without even realizing it, he started his triathlon journey. His workouts evolved to include swim training in the pool and an introduction to bike workouts. He didn't own a road bike then, so he used training bikes at the police and local gyms.



After recovering from his achilles injury, Jimmy found that cross-training in swimming and cycling was a great way to prevent or minimize running-related injuries. He trained with his friend's group and eventually learned the front crawl. He also decided to invest in his first road bike. Reaching out to his Identification colleague, Bill Ralph, who was known for his cycling, took him bike shopping and helped him buy his first road bike. Another person who influenced his triathlon and police career was Inspector Jamie Blunden (now Chief of the Weyburn Police Service), who provided him with mentorship and encouragement in his professional and sporting life.

Jimmy did his first-ever triathlon in August of 2014 in Pinawa. He initially signed up for the shorter Sprint Race (750 m swim, 25 km bike, 5 km run), but he wanted to challenge himself further and decided to double the distance and race the Olympic Triathlon (1500 m swim, 40 km bike, 10 km run). After completing that race, he fell completely in love with the sport. His next event was the 2015 Half Ironman triathlon in Minnesota (1.2-mile swim, 56-mile bike, 13.1-mile run). His passion for the sport continued, and he has now competed in countless Sprint, Olympic, Half Ironman, and Full Ironman events.

Since that time, Jimmy has competed in four full Ironman competitions in Wisconsin, Louisville, Arizona, and Penticton (better known as Ironman Canada). The distance raced for a full ironman is a 2.4-mile swim, 112-mile bike, and topped off with a full marathon of 26.2 miles. Training for a full ironman is equivalent to having a part-time job, so when he is not working or with family, he is likely training.

In 2015, Jimmy wanted to affiliate with a triathlon club, leading him to meet a small group of Filipino triathletes called the [Sulong Triathlon Group](#). Somehow, he became president of this small group for two years. During these two years, Jimmy used his networking/people skills and grew this small club into one of the largest triathlon clubs in our province. He is very proud of this group, and it continues to be the club that most beginning triathletes join, as well as seasoned triathletes who know that this group is more about its people than the sport itself. This is how he approaches his leadership with the Police Service and how that success directly results from an entire team approach.

Jimmy tells me that his proudest accomplishments in triathlon are being voted Triathlon Manitoba's Long Course Athlete of the Year, qualifying for USAT Triathlon Championships in Cleveland, qualifying for Triathlon Canada as an age group athlete to represent Canada in ITU World Long Course Championships in Almere, Netherlands, and recently competing at the Ironman Canada in Penticton, BC.



Other accomplishments in triathlon include:

- Race director for Kids of Steel Race in Pinawa (2016);
- Part of the organizing committee for Manitoba's only Long Course Triathlon event in Hecla (the Sulong Triathlon Group is the race organizer);
- Competing in Noosa Triathlon (Olympic Distance) in Noosa, Australia;
- Selected as the 2019 Manitoba Triathlon Long Course Athlete of the Year; and
- Recognized as "All World Athlete" in Ironman age group 2017 and 2023 for being in the top 17% of his age group in world Ironmaking rankings.

As a triathlete, he continually gives back to the sport by lecturing at different triathlon clinics and offering his expertise in running by developing running plans for several individuals. He has also worked with a local bike shop in bike repairs and has offered bike maintenance clinics to triathletes.

Jimmy concludes by telling me that he is thankful for his policing career and his life in sports. After 27 years, he appreciates now more than ever the importance of being physically fit to be an effective police officer. He hopes to continue both of these passions for a few more years.

Watch for more of Jimmy in 2023 as he is preparing for the [Ironman Victoria 70.3](#) in May, the [World Police & Fire Games](#) in August in Winnipeg, and [Ironman California](#) in October.



NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can recognize them during the year.

Wai Hai Lee

Chinese Detective (1910-1915)

By John Burchill, President, Winnipeg Police Museum

City of Winnipeg Police Department
APPLICATION FORM

WINNIPEG, 24th January 1915
Lead Chinese Interfactor

TO THE CHIEF CONSTABLE,
WINNIPEG CITY POLICE

SIR:— Attached hereto please find my application for position as Constable on the Winnipeg City Police:—

Name (in full) *Lee Hai*

Age (last birthday) *40* Date of Birth *26th June 1874*

Height *5 ft 8 in* Weight *140 lbs*

Nationality *Chinese* Places of Birth *Canton & China*

Chest Measurement *35 1/2 in* Married or Single *Married*

Religion *Presbyterian* Standard of Education

Previous Police Service (if any) *Special Const. Winnipeg Police since 2/6/10*
(Give length of service, name of force)

Military or Naval Service *Nil*
(Give length of service, name of corps or ship)

Previous Occupations *Laundry man*

Trade or Profession

Last Employer *Winnipeg Police Department*

References

Have you ever been convicted of any offence of a criminal nature? *No.*

Lee Hai
Signature of Applicant.

NOTE.—All applications must be filled out in the handwriting of the applicant, and be addressed to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, CENTRAL POLICE STATION, WINNIPEG, properly signed and dated, where applicants must attend personally for approval. They are also required to pass a medical examination by the Police Surgeon as to their physical capabilities to perform the duties of a Constable. Failure to pass same will disqualify them. Certificates from Medical Practitioners other than the Police Surgeon will not be recognized.

POLICE SURGEON'S REPORT:—

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATION:—

For Asian Heritage month I chose to look at the first Chinese detective of note hired by the Winnipeg Police.

Wai Hai Lee, better known as Lee Hai was born near Canton, China, on June 26, 1874. Likely he was from the Sunning District (Taishan/Toishan as it was later called), where a combination of successive droughts, earthquakes, epidemics, and uprisings made immigration to Canada very attractive. This general area, near the mouth of the Pearl River, was also home to the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong and the Portuguese Colony of Macau (Macao). ¹

Nothing is known of Lee's early life in China, and any family records that may have existed were likely destroyed during China's Cultural Revolution in the 1960s. However, we do know that Lee came to Canada in 1899, landing in Vancouver before moving to Sault Ste. Marie, then Kenora, and finally settling in Winnipeg around 1906. He was married, but his wife remained behind in China. The cost of

travelling to Canada and paying the required \$50 "head tax" upon landing in 1899, made bringing his family financially impossible.

The Lees and the Wongs were the dominant clans in the Winnipeg region at the time. Many Winnipeg Chinese could trace their ancestry largely to this area of the Kwangtung Province (alternately romanized as Canton Province, now Guangdong) near the village of Chen Shan Tsun. It has been said that of the 600 Chinese immigrants from the area who came to Canada, 400 settled in Winnipeg.

The majority of these people were surnamed Lee, and a Lee Clan (Benevolent) Association was established to look after the welfare of their fellow countrymen. ²

¹ I would like to thank Professor Alison R. Marshall, Brandon University, as I found both her personally and her books "The Way of the Bachelor: Early Chinese Settlement in Manitoba" and "Cultivating Collections: The Making of Chinese Prairie Canada" helpful in understanding Chinese immigration in Manitoba.

² Traditionally, Chinese given names are structured by a two-character pattern. The first part is the generation name that is shared by all members of a generation, and the last character is given to the individual person. The reason Chinese people write their surname first is to show respect to the ancestors. As such Lee Hai would be Hai Lee, with Lee being the surname, although he would use Lee Hai in respect of his ancestors.

In the 1906 census, Manitoba had a Chinese population of just 543 – almost exclusively male, 358 of whom lived in the Winnipeg area. Of those living in Winnipeg 96 had the surname of Lee; 38 had the first name of Lee, and one had both. By 1911 the census showed there were 858 Chinese in Manitoba with 596 living in Winnipeg (80 had the surname Lee; 93 had the first name of Lee, and one had both). In contrast to Manitoba, British Columbia had 17,561 Chinese-born individuals.



Winnipeg Tribune, January 28, 1910

For much of Canada's early history, only those with money or work contracts could afford the ocean travel and \$50 head tax required to be paid by all Chinese immigrants upon entry to Canada under the 1885 *Chinese Immigration Act*, S.C. c. 71 (not including any departure or exit tax the Chinese government may have levied). Therefore most wives and children remained in China while brothers, fathers, grandfathers and uncles worked in Canada and sent remittances home.

Had Lee come to Canada one year later, the head tax would have been \$100. By 1903, it stood at \$500. By 1908, even if he had the tax money, the federal government passed an Order in Council on June 3 singling out "Asiatic immigrants", requiring them to be in possession of an additional \$200 spending money at the time of entry. The accompanying explanatory note indicated that "*Canada is looking primarily for immigrants of an agricultural class to occupy vacant lands, and as immigrants from Asia belong as a rule to laboring classes, and their language and mode of life render them unsuited for settlement in Canada where there are no colonies of their own people to insure their maintenance in case of their inability to secure employment, it is necessary that provision be made so that such immigrants may be possessed of sufficient money to make them temporarily independent of unfavorable industrial conditions when coming into Canada*".

While Manitoba offered a much friendlier atmosphere than some other provinces, the Chinese were still viewed with suspicion or considered undesirable as citizens in some areas. They looked different, had different customs, dress, language, manners and habits from other (European) immigrants. Their bachelorhood posed a threat to morals and perhaps racial purity. In 1913, following the example of Saskatchewan, the Manitoba Legislature passed an Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities (1913 SM c. 19). This Act stated:

- 1. No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl, or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, or, save as a bona fide customer in a public apartment thereof only, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person.*
- 2. Any employer guilty of any contravention or violation of this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.*

While the Act was never proclaimed in force and was eventually repealed as obsolete in 1940, it is indicative of the times and the burden often imposed on Asian immigrants.

Immigration to Canada was effectively stopped for all Chinese from 1923 to 1947 when the *Chinese Immigration Act of 1923* excluded all Chinese immigrants except merchants, students, and diplomats and their staff. Between the years 1923 and 1947, only 44 Chinese were admitted to Canada compared to the 62,369 who entered between 1885 and 1923. While “merchants” continued to be an admissible class (although their wives and children were not), the government’s definition of “merchant” was so narrow that only eight individuals managed to attain entry in this manner until the repeal of the *Chinese Immigration Act* in 1947. ³

After 1923, all people in Canada of Chinese descent whether they were born here or not were also required to register with the federal government within twelve months or face a hefty fine and possible imprisonment.

With such strict immigration laws, Chinese women and children were largely absent from the Manitoba landscape until long after 1947. Some of the men who immigrated prior to 1923 never married. Some never returned to China due to the cost of travel but also feared being denied re-entry on their return. In fact, the *Chinese Immigration Act of 1923* provided that failure to return within the specified period completely forfeited the Chinese person’s right to re-enter Canada. As such most Chinese men in Manitoba spent their lives here as bachelors, never re-connecting with wives, mothers or children before they died. ⁴

Because Chinese-Canadians were barred from citizenship until 1947, they were also barred from professions that required one to be a citizen (or, at that time, a British subject living in Canada). These professions, depending on the province they were from, included pharmacy, law, teaching and politics. By the late 1940s and 1950s, these professions were opening up for Chinese-Canadians. ⁵

A few Chinese men remarried and started new families. For the rest, the repeal of the *Chinese Immigration Act* in 1947, on the eve of the United Nations’ adoption of the Declaration on Human Rights, came too late for them and their families. However, even with the repeal of the *Chinese Immigration Act* in 1947, an Order in Council passed in September 1930 (P.C. 2115) remained in force, prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrants of any Asiatic race except for the wives or unmarried children less than 18 years of age of “Canadian citizens”. According to then Prime Minister Mackenzie King:

³ Merchants, as used in the Immigration Act was did “*not include any person who does not devote his undivided attention to mercantile pursuits and who has less than \$2,500 invested in a business dealing exclusively in goods grown, produced or manufactured in China or in exporting to China goods grown, produced or manufactured in Canada, and who has not conducted such business for a period of at least three years; any merchant's clerk or other employee; tailor; mechanic; huckster; peddler or person engaged in taking, drying or otherwise conserving fish for home consumption or exportation, or having any connexion whatever with a restaurant, laundry or rooming house*” (P.C. 1276, 10 July 1923, s.5(c)).

⁴ According to the 1941 census there were 29,033 Chinese men in Canada, over 80% of whom were married with wives and children left behind in China.

⁵ For example, Kew Dock Yip was the first lawyer of Asian heritage in Canada. He was one of 23 children of a wealthy Vancouver merchant born in China. Yip was very well-educated, studying at Columbia University, the University of Michigan, and the University of British Columbia before settling on law as a career. Because “Orientals” were excluded from membership in the Law Society of British Columbia, Yip moved to Ontario, graduating from Osgoode Hall Law School in 1945.

The people of Canada do not wish to make a fundamental alteration in the character of their population through mass immigration. The government is opposed to large scale immigration from the Orient which would certainly give rise to social and economic problems, which might lead to serious international difficulties. The government has no intention of changing the regulations governing Asiatic immigration 'unless and until alternative measures of effective control have been worked out.

Order-in-Council P.C. 2115 remained in force until 1957 when it was finally rescinded and Asiatic immigrants could apply for relatives to come to Canada before acquiring Canadian citizenship. Following the passage of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* in 1960, Order in Council P.C. 1962-86 provided a more objective assessment of an immigrant based on their education, training, skills, and other special qualifications rather than on race and nationality. The same regulation also allowed for the admission of the parent, grandparent, husband, wife or fiancé, or the unmarried children less than 21 years of age of a Canadian citizen or of an individual legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence. However, it wasn't until 1967 that immigration restrictions based on race and national origin were finally removed. Chinese immigrants could now apply for entry on equal footing with other applicants.

The foregoing background is important in setting the stage for the lack of Chinese police officers in the early years of the Winnipeg Police, and indeed most police departments, until the late 20th Century when barriers on Chinese immigration and citizenship were removed.

In Winnipeg, there appear to be three driving factors in hiring its first Chinese Detective in 1910. The first, but perhaps least important would be the increase in the Chinese population and some knowledge and understanding of the language and culture. The second would be four murders of Chinese businessmen in 1907 and 1908, which are still unsolved to this day; and the third would be the growing formation of a Chinatown in central Winnipeg and the need to "*eradicate it*" before the "*outrages on morality*" such gambling and opium-smoking seen in other cities set in.

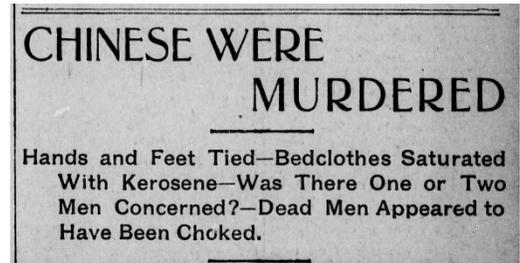
Around 1910 the Winnipeg Police began hiring a few individuals with a background in the growing immigrant communities they served. Officers that could speak Italian, Russian, Romanian, Ukrainian, any one of the Scandinavian languages, were hired as detectives.

The first Chinese officer hired was Gong Jung, on May 13, 1910. He lasted only 20 days until June 2, 1910, when he left due to "cold feet". His replacement on June 2, 1910, was Wai Hai Lee, who signed for Jung's equipment – including his badge #151, rules and regulations, handcuffs and "Insp. Robertson's gun". At the time, Inspector Alfred Robertson was in charge of the Detective Branch and he likely gave Lee his gun for his safety.

Jung's cold feet were less due to Winnipeg's weather, and more due to the fact that he was the recipient of several public death threats after he worked with the police to infiltrate two illegal gambling dens shortly after his appointment. His work led to the arrest of several dozen Chinese men at 45 Arthur Street and 223 Alexander Avenue. The cases were disposed of on June 1, 1910, before Judge Thomas Mayne Daly. Jung handed in his equipment to Lee the following day.

As Jung took the death threats seriously and sought the protection of the court, his fears may have been well-founded within the small Chinese community.

On December 13, 1907, the Chinese community was rocked by the double homicide of 35-year old Lee Chow and 25-year old Look Wing at their laundry shop at 48 Salter Street. Both men were apparently tied up and assaulted with an axe and meat cleaver before their business was set on fire. No suspects were identified and the murders remain unsolved.



Winnipeg Free Press, December 14, 1907



Winnipeg Tribune, December 21, 1908

Almost a year to the day the Chinese community was rocked by another double homicide when 44-year old Kong Pow and 47-year old Chang Lung were found murdered on December 19, 1908, at their laundry shop at 214 Jarvis Avenue. They had also been hacked with an axe and their throats cut by a knife. No suspects were identified and the murders remain unsolved.

Both of these locations are outside of what we know as Chinatown today, which is contained within a four-block area bounded by Main Street in the east, Princess Street in the west, Rupert Avenue in the south, and Alexander Avenue in the north, with King Street running north-south and Pacific Avenue east-west in between. However, this area didn't start developing as Chinatown until after the murders.

Due to immigration restrictions, racism, and economic oppression, most Chinese men were forced to live apart from white society and tended to segregate themselves in largely self-sufficient areas. In the beginning, these areas grew out of a necessity for defence and protection in face of the oppression and persecution, relying on their shared cultural background for mutual assistance, interdependence and group solidarity. These self-sufficient areas, which provided basic necessities, services and social interaction for their members, became known as Chinatowns.



Winnipeg Police, Detective Branch - St Johns Park, 1912. Lee Hai, front row fourth from right



Gambling was one of the social aspects of a bachelor's life in Chinatown. Paigow, Fan-Tan, Mahjong, and 1-2-3 were favorite games. However, these "outrages on morality" caught the attention of the police and occasional raids followed with charges under section 228 or 229 of the *Criminal Code* for either operating a common gaming house or being "found in" a common gaming house. Often the charges were dropped against the players and only the operators were convicted. Winnipeg Police Detective Lee Hai was regularly in the Winnipeg newspapers as a witness against other Chinese who were running illegal gambling dens.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
CHINESE IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

C. I. 9 No. 29436
NOV 12 1915 191

To the Controller of Chinese Immigration,
Port of VICTORIA, B. C.

I hereby give notice that I desire to leave Canada with the intention of returning thereto. I propose to sail or depart from VICTORIA, B. C. for HONG KONG. on the S. S. IXION day of NOV 12 1915 191. I intend to return to Canada at the port of.

I request registration and I attach my photograph hereto and give the following information for the purpose of my identification on my return.

My proper name is Lee Hai
I am sometimes known as Lee Hai Hai
I first came to Canada in the year 1899
My place of residence in Canada is Winnipeg Man
Where I have resided since the year 8 yrs
Certificate of Registration Form C. I. 13
My present occupation is that of Detective
My place of birth is Sim Lam
My present age is 40.
Height 5 feet 6 1/2 inches.
Facial marks or other peculiarities:—
M on Chin
M. R. Jaw
S. Top Head

I am personally known to Lee Hai Hai and Lee Man
both of VICTORIA, B. C. to whom I would refer you for correctness of statements herein made.
李錦禧
(Signature of Chinese Person)

I have personally examined the person of Chinese origin who claims to be the person above described and whose photograph is affixed hereto (2), who returned to Canada on the day of JUN 20 1917 191, and declare him to be the same person.
Wm. G. [Signature]
Dated at VICTORIA, B. C. JUN 20 1917 191

(1) If the person of Chinese origin desires to return to Canada by any other port, other than the port of departure, this form must be taken in duplicate and the duplicate forwarded to the intended port of entry by mail.
(2) The middle of the Certificate should be affixed in ink on the position thereof over the photograph.

Particulars and photograph of person above compared with applicant and approved by me this day. Wm. G. [Signature]
Dated at VICTORIA, B. C. NOV 12 1915

李錦禧

As a result Lee often faced their wrath, being the subject of veiled death threats, false allegations of corruption and graft, assault and bribery. Lee, however, generally had the support of the Chief of Police and Inspector William Eddie, who had replaced Alfred Robertson as the head of the Morality Department in late 1910.

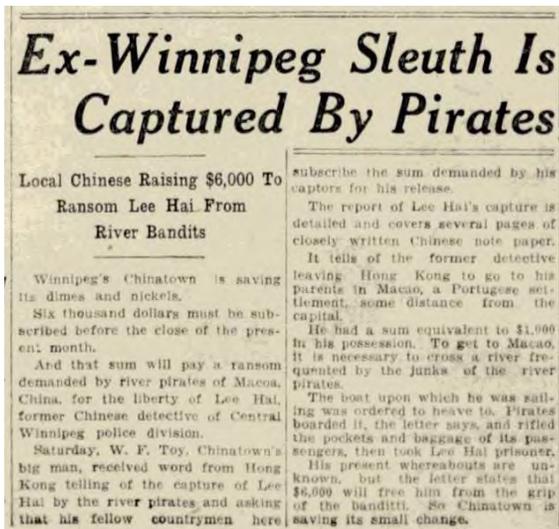
After four years working as a detective for the Morality Department, Lee applied for a transfer to a Constable Interpreter position on January 27, 1915. His application was confirmed by the Winnipeg Police Commission effective February 1, 1915, at a salary of \$75/month (this was about mid-range for constables on the Winnipeg Police at the time). Lee listed his address as 381 Graham Avenue on his application, although the Henderson Street Directory listed his address as 161 Smith Street.

On November 1, 1915, Lee requested a one-year leave of absence to return to China. Presumably, the trip was to see his wife, although the purpose was not disclosed to the Police Commission. The request was granted and on November 12, 1915, Lee boarded a ship leaving Victoria, British Columbia, for Hong Kong.

On August 21, 1916 information was received that Lee had been captured by Macao River Pirates and held for ransom. Lee, who had left Hong Kong to see his parents in Macao, was captured as his boat crossed the Pearl River. Pirates boarded, searched passengers and luggage and took hostages. The Pirates demanded \$6000 ransom according to a letter read by W.F. (Wong) Toy, Chinatown's "Big Man".

At the time piracy flourished along the South China coast. The most devastating of these attacks came in 1914 when the SS Tai On was ransacked by pirates who had attempted to seize the ship in the Pearl River estuary on April 27, 1914. The attackers, who posed as passengers, set the vessel ablaze when officers, crew and two Portuguese guards refused to surrender during a gun battle.

At least 300 people died. The death toll was one of the highest in the long history of piracy off China's coast. The fire forced the passengers, crew and pirates to leap overboard; 165 people, including some believed to be pirates who had disposed of their weapons, were picked up by rescuers.



No further information was received about Lee until April 7, 1917, when letters sent by Lee from St. Stephen's College in Hong Kong were read to the public by Deputy Chief Chris Newton, Inspector George Smith and William Eddie. *"I have just been freed"* stated Lee. *"As you know, I was captured by Cantonese pirates last July. They held me for many months. When they could get no ransom they let me go. But in the months I was in captivity I was subjected to cruel treatment. I am still sore from the beatings they gave me. I leave for Canada almost immediately"*.

Lee arrived back in Canada from Hong Kong on June 20, 1917, bearing the scars of the torture and beatings he endured at the hands of the Pirates.

Unfortunately for Lee, who had overstayed his leave of absence by well over six months, was not taken back on strength with the Winnipeg Police. Lee was not replaced and due to later immigration restrictions, it would be another 60 years before another Chinese or biracial Chinese officer, Tommy Mah #1127, was hired by the Winnipeg Police in 1977.

On June 20, 1918, Lee returned to Hong Kong but was back in Canada again on July 19, 1920.

There is no record of Lee's whereabouts again until September 17, 1933, when he was arrested in a gambling house raid by his old boss, Inspector Eddie and Constables Bazen, Cleghorn, Robson, and Alexander. A total of 27 people were arrested and Lee was charged with conducting a lottery and keeping a common betting house. Lee gave his address as Room 2, Coronation Block, 238 King Street. ⁶



Inspector William Eddie

⁶ While the second City Hall was being constructed in 1883-1886, the Mayor and council took up residence in the Coronation Block, which some readers might remember served as the home for the Shanghai Restaurant until 1912 when it was torn

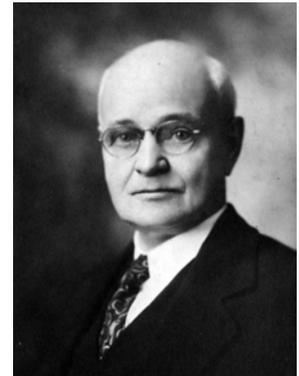
Lee was co-charged with Harry Yee and Lee Chu. The nationality of some of the “found-ins” included Belgian, Norwegian, Danish, German, and French Canadian. Lee pled guilty on September 20, 1933, and received a \$100 fine or 2 months in jail. Charges were dropped against the “found ins”.

Lee was caught up in a second raid led by Inspector Eddie on November 2, 1934, at 249 King Street. Lee was again charged with keeping a common gaming house along with Lee Sam and Asger Lutgemeier, a Danish labourer. A total of 15 players were charged with being “found ins”.

The trio was hosting a game called “1, 2, 3”, where coins are placed on painted columns on a table. These columns are numbered 1, 2, 3. After the stakes have been placed, an envelope is opened, and a ticket with a number on it is taken out. If that number is 3, all who have placed their coins on 3 get three times the amount of their stake, and the banker takes what is on 1 and 2. If 2 or 1 is the winning number, the winners get paid accordingly and the banker takes the money of the unsuccessful guessers.

The allegation was that Lee looked after the board, the placing of the stakes, and the payment of the winners; the losses of the other players went into his pocket. Lee Sam attended to the envelopes which he brought from time to time from another room. Lutgemeier acted as doorkeeper or sentry and was placed at an observation post where he scrutinized all applicants for admission before permitting them to enter.

All of the charges were stayed on December 12, 1934, before Police Magistrate Robert Blackwood Graham. Lee was represented by Lewis St. George Stubbs who, until the previous year, had been a county court judge in Winnipeg before he was dismissed from the bench for “judicial misbehaviour”.⁷ Although Eddie had been acting pursuant to a search warrant, Stubbs argued that the warrant had actually been issued to the Chief of Police (not Eddie), who was not present when it was executed. In addition, Stubbs argued Lee should not have been arrested but summonsed, and further that the police had been overzealous in their execution of the warrant by smashing down



Lewis St. George Stubbs

doors, partitions, furniture and fixtures with an axe, sledgehammer and pinch bar.

After the charges were stayed Inspector Eddie immediately re-laid the charge against Lee, Sam and Lutgemeier but used different offence dates (October 1 to November 2, 1934). In addition, he proceeded by summons. None of the “found ins” were re-charged, but would instead be used as witnesses for the prosecution. A court date was set for December 19, 1934.

In the meantime, Lee filed his own charges against Inspector Eddie and Constables Hughes, Bazen, Cleghorn, Clarke, Simmons, Alexander and Robson for wilfully damaging

down. Originally named the Robert Block, the name changed to the Coronation Block after the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902.

⁷ Stubbs’ “misbehaviour” was likely his unpopular views that justice be dispensed by an independent judiciary to both rich and poor without distinction. He was later elected an MLA, holding office from 1937-1949.

his property at 249 King Street. Having a warrant, valid or not said Stubbs, did not empower the police to trash Lee's place. The charges were put over to December 24, 1934, by Magistrate T. J. Murray and eventually dismissed.

Lee's re-trial on the gambling charges went ahead as scheduled. While Stubbs tried to have the evidence seized on December 2, 1934, excluded as evidence, Magistrate Graham found Lee guilty as charged. Lee subsequently appealed his conviction to the Manitoba Court of Appeal on March 25, 1935. Appeal Judges Dennistoun, Trueman, and Richards upheld the conviction, noting that illegally obtained evidence is still admissible. Judge Robson would have acquitted Lee on the grounds that the trial was nothing more than a continuation of the same proceedings that had already been stayed.⁸

During his testimony, Lee indicated that the doors at 249 King Street had been heavily fortified because he was afraid of robbers. While this is unlikely, Sam Wong was gunned down on November 4, 1931, the victim of a gang gambling turf-war in Chinatown.

Wong was shot as he was walking home from the Nan King Restaurant (located on the east side of King Street between Logan and Alexander avenues) with friends Toy Mon and Lee Shu. A .38-calibre bullet passed through Wong's abdomen, one bullet went through Toy Mon's cap and then through Lee Shu's clothing. Wong was rushed to the Winnipeg General Hospital where he died the next day. A reward was issued for Wong's killer; however it remains unsolved to this day.



Coronation Block, 238 King Street

Lee was arrested one final time on April 27, 1936, with Pang Lee and Carl Peterson for running another gaming house at 215 Logan Avenue. Lee was now 61 years old and living in Room 24 Coronation Block. He pled guilty on May 19, 1936, and received a fine of \$50 or 1 month in jail.

Lee's name never appears again in the local newspapers, obituaries or the police arrest ledgers.

When Lee was arrested by the Winnipeg Police he still indicated he was married, so perhaps he returned one more time to China where he died?

Hopefully, someone reading this today will have some additional insight into Lee Hai, or Hai Lee, or Wai Hai Lee, which might help us know what happened to him today.

⁸ *R. v. Lee Hai, et al*, (1935) 43 Man R. 134 (C.A.).

LEONARD (LEN) JOHNSON

Constable #383, 1962-1989 Boxing / International Official

*Written by John Burchill, President
May 20, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Len Johnson was born in Winnipeg on July 28, 1939, but grew up on a five acre parcel of land on Henderson Highway in North Kildonan. At the age of ten he was introduced to boxing through his father and began training out of the Elmwood Boxing Club, before switching to the Madison Boxing and Wrestling Club in St. Boniface. At the time, the Madison club was run by Gordon Mackie, the long-time physical therapist for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. Mackie was also the therapist for the Winnipeg Goldeyes, the Winnipeg Warriors and St. Paul's Saints. Mackie was also a therapist at the 1972 Olympics in Munich and the therapist coordinator for boxing and weightlifting at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

During his amateur boxing days Len was a ten time Manitoba Provincial Champion in the Flyweight and Light Middleweight classes. He had 150 bouts, winning 146 and losing only four. In 1960 Len represented Manitoba at the Canadian Olympic Trials in Montreal. However, he lost a 3-2 decision in the quarter finals and did not travel to Rome with Canada's Olympic team.

On February 19, 1962, Len joined the Winnipeg Police after the Imperial Oil Refinery on Henderson Highway, where he worked on the "proving grounds", closed to become a storage facility only. Len graduated from Police Recruit Class #60 on December 14, 1962.



Throughout his boxing career, Len got to know many people, including Patrol Sergeant Alan Wall who had joined the Winnipeg Police in 1950 and was himself an avid boxer. He would go on to form the Pan-Am Boxing Club in 1968. Alan would also become an international boxing judge, officiating at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

At the time Len joined the Winnipeg Police, the headquarters building on Rupert Avenue had a gym with boxing and wrestling mats on the second floor where members could train. The gym remained for several years until the space was required for an ever expanding detective division. When the Rupert Avenue station was closed in 1966 and the new Public Safety Building (PSB) was opened on Princess Street, there was a large gym in the south end of the basement/garage.

As fortune would have it, the new gym space in the PSB was converted into three boxing rings for the 1967 Pan Am Games athletes (two other locations were set up at the Kapyong Barracks on Kenaston and HMSC Chippawa on Navy Way). Len was in the Traffic Division at the time and was assigned as an official runner between the three training locations.

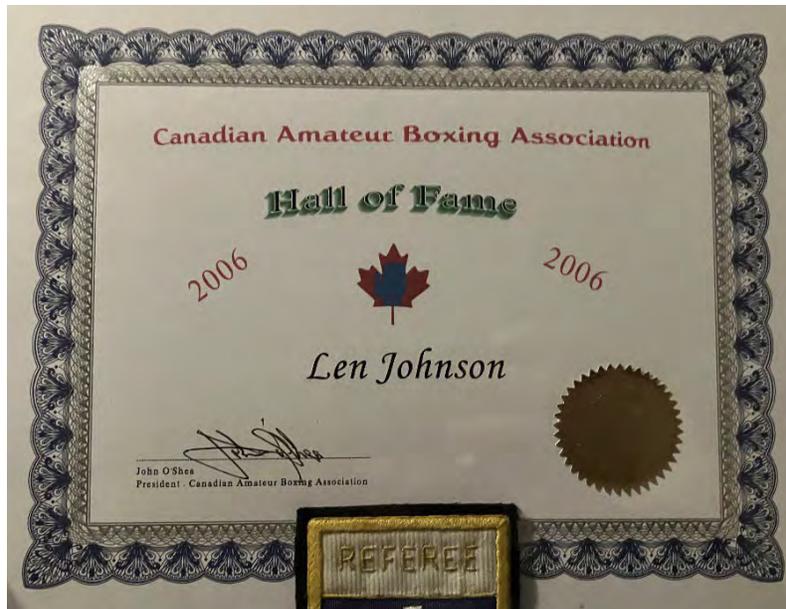


Working alongside Al Wall, Len became a referee/judge with the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association (MABA) in 1968 and would go on to hold executive positions within the MABA as President, Vice-President, Technical Chief Official and Recorder of of Boxer Records. In his capacity as President of the MABA, Len also sat on the Board of the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association from 1974-2002 where he was involved with Al Wall in drafting new rules for amateur boxing. Between 1980 and 2000 Len also operated officials clinics throughout Manitoba to help upgrade officials in the sport of boxing to the international level.

In 1972 Len became a national boxing referee/judge. In 1982 he obtained judge status on the international stage after completing exams for the *Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur* (AIBA), and in 1986 he obtained referee status with the AIBA. Len remained an AIBA international referee/judge for the next 13 years, retiring from the AIBA in 1999. He retired from amateur boxing completely in 2012.

During his time as an international referee/judge, Len officiated matches in the United States, Cuba, England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Greece, Finland, Spain, and Denmark. He officiated at the Pan Am Games in 1987, the Commonwealth Games in 1994, the Pre-Olympic Tournament in 1992 (he was also an alternate official for the 1992 Olympics), and was the Technical Chairman for the Pam Am Games in Winnipeg in 1999. In 2006 Len was inducted into the Canadian Amateur Boxing Hall of Fame as a referee.





Len retired from the Winnipeg Police after 27 years on June 3, 1989. He was one of the original members of the Crowd Control Unit (“Riot Squad”), serving for over 20 years. He also served seven and half years in the Traffic Division, five years in the K9 (Dog Unit) and the balance of his service was in Patrol Division in East Kildonan, Transcona, St. Boniface and central Winnipeg.



Len was one of three members in the Winnipeg Police K9 Unit that began in 1971. While not one of the original members, he replaced Constable Don McLennan in 1973 and took over handling his dog “Aro” for the next four years until Aro was retired. Len was accustomed to dogs, having a number of hunting dogs. With his experience in dogs, Len would go on to own and operate Transcona Kennels, Guard Dog Leasing and Security Services from 1979-1999.

Boxers Find A Home

Manitoba's amateur boxers have kayoed their biggest problem – a place to train.

Len Johnson, president of the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association, announced recently that boxers could now use the firehall located at Stadacona and Talbot in Elmwood.

Len stayed with the small boxing club he helped start for 14-years. Originally operating out of 325 Talbot Avenue, a renovated fire station. Built in 1906, the fire hall it operated until the formation of Unicity in 1972. It then became an ambulance depot with Pan-Am Boxing Club moving in in 1975 taking over the unused space vacated by the fire department.

Len would get the chance to train his son, Ken, at the Pan-Am Club on Talbot into a world class boxer himself – competing at the Junior Olympic Championships in Yokohama, Japan, in 1979. He was also a gold medalist in the Canada Summer Games, the Canada Winter Games and a Golden Gloves Champ.

Len is also an Honorary Member of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. He joined the Royal Canadian Legion in 1988, serving as Sergeant-at-Arms and the Branch Sea Cadet Liason for Crusader Pipes & Drums HMCS Chippawa for eight years.



Thank you for your service Len !

NOTE: Leading up to the World Police & Fire Games in Winnipeg this summer, anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can profile them during the year.

ANDREW (ANDY) BOEHM

Constable #1481 (retired)

*Written & researched by John Burchill
March 31, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Andy in 1978 with Des Moines Iowa CC

Andy is the ultimate baseball journeyman in Manitoba.

Raised in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Andy started playing senior baseball before he was even in high school, playing for the Kinosota Cougars at 14.

In 1978, just out of high school, Andy was spotted by Murray Zuk, a Canadian Scout for the Cincinnati Reds, at a training camp in Souris, Manitoba. Seeing promise in the young 17-year-old, Zuk and Bill Clark, International Scouting Supervisor, forwarded his name to several junior colleges in the United States.

Andy was accepted into the Des Moines Area Community College at Boone, Iowa, that fall. Andy played for two years with Des Moines as a catcher while attending school in Liberal Arts.

While still 19, Andy moved to Statesboro, Georgia, to attend Georgia Southern University, where he was a pitcher with the NCAA Division I Georgia Southern Eagles. Andy was one of only two international players and the only Canadian-born player on the Southern Eagles team (the other was Australian).



1982 Georgia Southern Eagles. Andy is third from right, first row.

As an international player, cracking the Major League Baseball (MLB) line-up was (and still is) difficult for Canadians. Competing against players from Dominican Republic, Cuba, Venezuela and Mexico, to name a few, there were only 12 Canadians on the opening day rosters in 2022. As such, it was almost impossible for Andy to get noticed 42 years ago.

However, he was noticed back home in Canada, where he was picked up as a catcher for Canada's first National Youth baseball team in Vancouver in 1979.

After pitching for two years with Georgia Southern University, Andy returned to Portage la Prairie. However, he never gave up his love for baseball, playing for 16 seasons in the Manitoba Senior Baseball League (MSBL) for Dauphin, Neepawa Farmers, Brandon Marlins, Baldur Regals, Brandon Cloverleafs, St. Boniface, Carman and Portage.



1993 Neepawa Farmers. Andy is standing far right.



In those 16 seasons in the MSBL, between 1984 and 2000, Andy batted .301 with seven home runs while pitching to a win-loss record of 37-21 with 356 strikeouts in 507 innings pitched. He was the MSBL Rookie of the Year and on six MSBL 1st All-Star teams. In 1994 he was the MBSL top pitcher, and in 1999 he was the MSBL playoff MVP with the Brandon Marlins.

Representing Manitoba, Andy played in nine Western Canadian Baseball Championships and five Canadian Baseball Championships, winning the MVP award in 1985 in Vancouver.

Courtesy of his old friend and mentor Bill Clark, Andy was also invited to guest coach for the Atlanta Braves at their 1995 Spring Training camp in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Unfortunately, the love of baseball in Manitoba doesn't pay the bills. In 1984, when Andy returned home to Portage la Prairie, he began work at the Agassiz Youth Centre, a 59-acre site operated by the Manitoba government as a youth correctional centre for young offenders (the facility was closed in 2022).

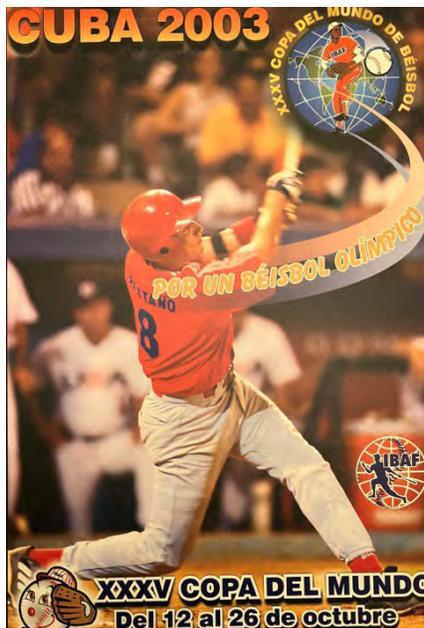
With his background in corrections, Andy applied for the Winnipeg Police in 1986. He was accepted into Recruit Class #107 starting January 19, 1987. Andy would work for the Winnipeg Police for the next 27½ years doing uniform duties in the Downtown, St. James and Fort Garry areas, as well as the Airport Unit, Crimestoppers, Protective Services and Crowd Management units. He would continue to play baseball in the MSBL as well as the Winnipeg Police Baseball League on the "Aces" team and on the Winnipeg Police (WPS) Exhibition team that would play against various all-star teams at fundraising events.



Andy at-bat with the Winnipeg Police Exhibition Team

Although Andy would "retire" from the MSBL after the 2000 season, he has remained closely connected with the game as an Associate Scout for the Atlanta Braves and, since 2000, an Associate Scout for the San Diego Padres Baseball Club.

In 2001 and 2002, Andy was the Assistant Coach for the Canadian National Youth Baseball Team. In 2003, he was Team Canada's National Men's Baseball Delegation Leader at the World Cup in Havana, Cuba, from October 12th-23rd.



2003 World Cup Havana Poster

In 2006 Andy was the Head Coach for the Manitoba 16-year-old team (Team West). In 2008 he was the Assistant Coach with Team Manitoba 18 & under; the Head Coach for Team Manitoba at the Canada Summer Games in Prince Edward Island in 2009; and the Head Coach for the Prairie Region gold medal team at the 2015 “T12” National Baseball Tournament in Toronto.

In 2011 Andy was inducted into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame as a pitcher. His acceptance speech can be found online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIMJeJSID90>

Also inducted with Andy in 2011 was Anola-born Corey Koskie, who played for MLB with the Minnesota Twins, Toronto Blue Jays and Milwaukee Brewers from 1998-2006. Like Andy, Corey was also a graduate of the Des Moines Area Community College at Boone, Iowa.

In 2017 Andy was again inducted into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame as a member of the Neepawa Farmers baseball team that went to the MSBL finals every year from 1993-1997, winning the league title in 1993 and 1997 and the provincial AAA championship in 1997.

Since 2018 Andy has worked at the [Northern Lights Baseball Academy \(NLBA\)](#), in Grande Prairie, Alberta, as a coach. The NLBA was established to help further young baseball players to reach their full potential. The staff at NLBA is dedicated to creating an environment for growth and learning on and off the baseball field. Andy takes extreme pride in developing well-rounded student-athletes who can become successful collegiate ball players and model citizens through hard work, dedication, teamwork, fundamentals, confidence, discipline and respect for others.



2019 Northern Lights Baseball Academy Team. Andy is far left, middle row



Baseball Manitoba, 2022 Honour Society Induction

In 2022 Andy was inducted by Baseball Manitoba’s Honour Society for his “*outstanding achievement and contributions to the community in the sport of baseball*” through his playing, coaching, and mentoring of young athletes. This honour is probably best summed up in a letter from Bill Clark, his former International Scouting Supervisor with the Atlanta Braves and San Diego Padres:

Andy is a quiet man who leads and teaches without theatrics. His knowledge of the game, his judgment of both playing ability and character and his ability to work with others and follow programs make him a valuable addition to national and professional organizations.

In a recent interview with Andy, I asked him about his involvement in the [World Police & Fire Games \(WPFG\)](#). Interestingly, Andy never competed in the games as a baseball player !! However, he did compete in the 1989 WPFG in Vancouver, B.C., in badminton, and in the 1991 WPFG in Memphis, Tennessee, in volleyball – where the Winnipeg Police team finished in second place. Andy explained that overhand sports like badminton, volleyball and even water polo, are good off-season sports for baseball players to keep their throwing arms in shape (a good lesson for you younger athletes out there – even Corey Koskie played volleyball with the University of Manitoba Bisons before going to play MLB).

NOTE: Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can recognize them during the year.

HELEN PETERS (DOWN)

Inspector #2383 (2003 -)

*Written by John Burchill, President
June 5, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



On September 15, 2012, the University of Manitoba officially opened the Bisons Walkway of Honour. This unique walkway, located on the Investors Group Athletic Centre plaza, commemorates the exceptional athletic achievements and contributions to the community of former Bisons athletes – representing both current and former sport programs – by listing their names on one of 19 three-sided towers.

Among those memorialized on these towers is Inspector Helen Peters (nee Down) for Field Hockey. Helen started with the Manitoba Bisons in 1993 and competed across Canada for the next five years at Provincial, Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU now U Sports) and National events, winning a Bronze medal at the 1997 Canada Summer Games in Brandon.

This was only the second time in 30 years that a Manitoba team had even qualified, let alone win a medal in field hockey. The only other time had been in 1981 when the Under-23 team also won a Bronze medal.



Helen's family came to Winnipeg from England in 1992, however she remained in England to finish a diploma in National Service, which is a stepping stone in England if you want to enter into the police, fire or military professions. Her intention was to join the [Devon & Cornwall Police](#).

As a teenager, Helen volunteered in many areas of her local community and was presented with a Community Service Award from the Chief Constable of the Devon & Cornwall Police. She also achieved the Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award for young leaders, presented at Buckingham Palace.

After graduating with her diploma in National Service Helen decided to make the move to Canada, anxious to continue her dream of becoming a police officer. However, the Winnipeg Police recruiting inspector told her to return to school or gain some life experience.

Throughout high school and college in England, Helen competed in Field Hockey and played for her local club. She reached out to Sport Manitoba to see if there were any Field Hockey teams in Manitoba and she was immediately invited to try out for the provincial team. Playing sports quickly enabled her to establish lifelong friendships.

In 1993 Helen entered the University of Manitoba and was accepted onto the Bison Field Hockey Program, along with team Manitoba. Over the next five years she travelled across Canada competing at Provincial, CIAU and National events. Helen was the starting goalkeeper for the Manitoba Field Hockey team and, besides winning a bronze medal, she was player of the year and a recipient of the Province of Manitoba Order of Sport Excellence.



After Helen graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Arts in English, minoring in Criminology and Physical Education, she concentrated on her lifelong goal of becoming a police officer. Her back-up plan, if she wasn't successful in being a police officer was to become a teacher. In fact, she served as a substitute teacher for awhile in the Hanover School Division.



After field hockey, Helen transitioned to playing soccer in the [Winnipeg Womens Soccer League](#) where she played goal for the Chicas team for several years. Helen also officiated soccer and represented Manitoba as a referee at provincial tournaments, national development camps and Western Canada Summer Games. In early 2022 she also volunteered for the Manitoba Games where she was the Co-Chair of the Care and Comfort Committee, overseeing the athletes' villages, food, transportation, access control, and entertainment. Unfortunately, after all the work was done, the Games were cancelled due to COVID.

Helen continues to referee youth and senior district soccer in her local community and now plays and referees [Futsal soccer](#). Sports, says Helen, is a great way to connect with people, maintain a healthy lifestyle, set an example to my daughters, and balance the stresses of work.

Ultimately Helen was hired by the Winnipeg Police in 2003 and graduated from Recruit Class #137 on May 14, 2004.

Helen had always had a keen interest in behavioral crime, which she quickly learned was overseen by Specialized Investigations. She was fortunate to join the Missing Persons Unit just as it began working with Street Reach. It was at this time she truly developed a passion for finding a balanced and trauma informed approach to policing.

She also met with many victims and families who had lost loved ones to suicide. She worked with members who lost loved ones and experienced trauma while they were working. She came to believe that having someone to stand in the gap, to provide comfort, leadership and guidance was just as important as solving crime.

In 2010 Helen became a Police Chaplain. She was the first female Chaplain in the Winnipeg Police Service. Chaplains provide spiritual guidance, personal and family counselling, comfort, and referral to police members and the community. They assist officers by working with families who are in crisis, with the option of working closely with Victim Services to provide support. Helen had grown up with a strong faith and was used to speaking and performing in front of large crowds thanks to a second love of theatre.



Helen told me the challenge of respecting the rights of individuals and our communities at large, the challenge of balancing the safety of one with the safety of all, the challenge of ensuring the well being of our members, while asking them to perform a job that ultimately takes its toll in many ways. She has never shied away from a challenge, and when she has the opportunity to bring positive change, encourage, mentor, support, and leadership to our membership and community, she wants to be at the heart of it. Inspector George Labossiere, Helen's colleague in the chaplancy program, told me:

Helen's perseverance and attention to detail have enabled her to lead a number of successful service initiatives. What is less noticeable, but arguably of greater significance, is the level of care and compassion she invests as a member of the police chaplancy. She is always open to helping a colleague during a time of need.

After her first daughter was born Helen returned to work in the Child Abuse Unit. Something she had always wanted to do. She loved children and found it an honour to be able to help them through some of the most difficult and traumatizing times in their lives. As a result of her work supporting police members as a Chaplain and High-Risk Youth Helen was nominated and awarded the Queens Diamond Jubilee Medal for her efforts.

When Helen was asked to join the Special Project with Inspector Chris Puhach to find an alternative response to the mental health crisis, she jumped at the chance to once again help people in a new way. That project – ARCC ([Alternative Response to Citizens in Crisis](#)) – established a co-response model to address 911 calls that require additional supports for people experiencing a mental health crisis. ARCC teams would be comprised of a police officer in plain clothes and a specialized mental health clinician who would be a dispatchable resource to assist Winnipeg Police general patrol when needed.

The ARCC pilot project emerged as a result of the initial work completed through the Bloomberg Harvard City Leadership Initiative which saw representatives from the City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg Police Service, Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service, Shared Health, and other community agencies work collaboratively to find ways to better align the supports offered with the needs of residents calling 911.

At the time, mental health is and was a relevant and unpredictable factor in a wide variety of police calls for service. In 2020, members of the Winnipeg Police made 2,102 trips to a health care facility with persons in crisis and spent approximately 3,533 hours, or the equivalent of 147 days, waiting to turn the person over to clinical staff. It was anticipated that the pilot project

would improve support for individuals in crisis while freeing up some policing resources in circumstances that can safely involve the ARCC team. In its pilot year ARCC achieved:

- 29% reduction in police presentations to hospital emergency departments for a mental health assessment
- 91% (310 clients) engaged by ARCC, as the prime unit, remained in community
- 930hrs of capacity was created for General Patrol officers to respond to emergency calls for service

In 2021 Helen took over the role as the coordinator for the Annual Police and Peace Memorial on behalf of the [Manitoba Association of Chiefs of Police](#) and, in 2022, she was honored to be nominated a second time and awarded the Queens Platinum Jubilee Medal for her contribution and efforts in crisis response and well being approaches throughout the Service, both internally and externally.

Helen believes in progressive policing that approaches every situation through a balanced lens, that can articulate our role in ensuring everyone's right to live safely, one that requires the public safety/law enforcement approach as much as a restorative/well-being approach. She believes in bringing people together, in having difficult conversations that allow people to bring multiple perspectives to the table that allow us to learn from one another, make better decisions, to connect and see how passionately police officers truly care about people.



NOTE: Leading up to the World Police & Fire Games in Winnipeg this summer, anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made a substantial contribution to the world of sport in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities is asked to send me their name and a brief description of their accomplishments so we can profile them during the year.

ROBERT CONDIE

First Chief Constable, Village of Brooklands

*Written by John Burchill, President
August 6, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



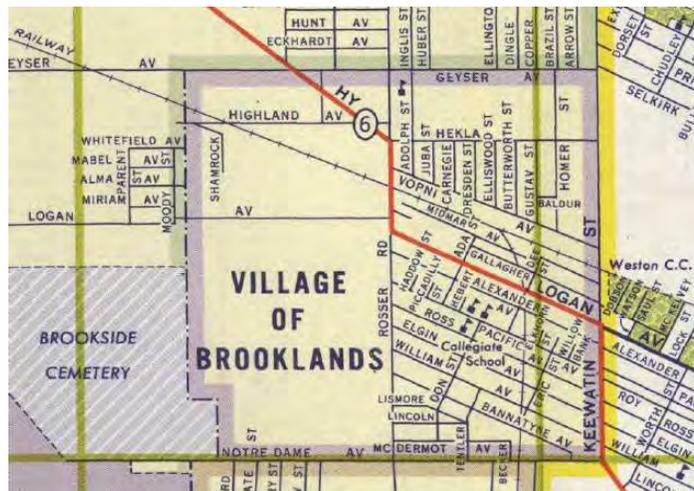
The Municipality of Rosser, created in 1893, is located to the northwest of Winnipeg. On June 10, 1921, a square mile within the Rosser municipality, as it then existed, was incorporated as the Village of Brooklands. The name of the village was derived from the “Brook” than runs through its westside – Omands Creek.

Then having a population of 500 people, the boundary of this newly created village was Selkirk Avenue, then named Geyser Avenue to the north, Notre Dame Avenue to the south. Keewatin Street to the east and the western portion extended to the west side of Brookside Cemetery (which was included within the City of Winnipeg limits 1902).

At the time Brooklands was a working-class village. Many of the residents were employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway’s Weston yards and shop. The tight-knit community sought independence from Rosser, and the first village election was held in July 1921.

The original village offices were in a building on the corner of present-day Hoban Street and Pacific Avenue, later known as Cressy School or White School. One of the village council’s first appointments was that of Robert Condie as Municipal Constable and Health Inspector.

Condie’s appointment as a provincial constable was published in the Manitoba Gazette on September 10, 1921. He was paid a salary of \$122.00 per month.



Robert Condie was born on September 21, 1888, at Haggs, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He served with the Stirlingshire Police from February 1907 to February 1909. He immigrated to the United States in 1910 and came to Manitoba from North Dakota in 1911. He worked as a machinist for various companies in Winnipeg.

On August 27, 1913, Condie married Helen Welsh Sandiford. They lived at 1812 Pacific Avenue (West) in the Municipality of Rosser, which would eventually become part of the Village of Brooklands. Helen's parents lived next door at 1810 Pacific Avenue. Together the couple had two children, Margaret, born in 1915, and Robert, born in 1916.

On June 5, 1917, Condie joined the Canadian Division of the Royal Flying Corps. He was discharged in August 1918.

On August 15, 1923, Condie left Brooklands and joined the Manitoba Provincial Police. His appointment was confirmed on February 1, 1924, in the Manitoba Gazette. He was first stationed in Russell and then Crystal City. He would remain in Crystal City for the rest of his life.



Robert Condie, third from right, back row, c. 1928.
Manitoba Provincial Police, Western Division. Courtesy Brandon Police Service

On April 1, 1932, Condie transferred his service to the RCMP when the provincial police were absorbed. He was promoted to corporal on November 1, 1945. Condie retired to pension on December 12, 1946. At the time, he set a record for serving 18 years in one RCMP detachment (23 if his provincial police time is included).

Condie died on July 30, 1978, at the Pilot Mound Hospital and was interred at the Crystal City Cemetery. He was predeceased by his wife, Helen, in 1938 and his two children, including his son Robert who was killed in 1941 during a training accident with the Royal Canadian Airforce in Fort Macleod.

NOTE: In 1967 the *Town* of Brooklands (as it then was) with its five-man police department was absorbed by the St. James Police, which in turn amalgamated with the Assiniboia Police in 1969. Today, the area of Brooklands is part of the Winnipeg Police West District area headed by Inspector Max Waddell.

ROBERT JOHN WRIGHT

First Chief Constable, Town of Tuxedo

*Written by John Burchill, President
August 30, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



R. J. and Mary Wright, c. 1943
Courtesy Peggy Huffman

Robert John (R.J.) Wright was born in the village of Winnipeg on March 10, 1872. His father, Archibald, had come to the Red River Settlement in 1869 and started a saddlery business. In 1874 Archibald was elected to Winnipeg's first city council, presiding over the finance committee. He was re-elected in 1875, 1876, and again in 1879/1880. Robert's mother, Mary Ramsay, was born in the Red River Settlement.

Archibald owned and operated several businesses in Winnipeg including, at one time, the Leland Hotel. He also owned several large parcels of land just outside the Winnipeg city limits, including 2,400 acres on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, between what is now Assiniboine Park and Kenaston Boulevard.

Archibald was an avid farmer, experimenting with a wide range of crops. The family eventually lived in a house on their farm at what is now 694 Academy Road (originally Godfrey Avenue). Their son, Robert, would build a home close by on Frank Street in 1907.

In 1905 Frederick William Heubach, the former private secretary to the Land Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, incorporated the Tuxedo Park Company and began to buy up land from a few local farming families, including 2400 acres of land owned by Archibald and Mary Wright for \$300,000 (almost \$10 million today adjusted for inflation). Robert would begin working for the Tuxedo Park Company at this time.

At the time of Confederation, land allotments in the Red River Settlement were laid out with a narrow area of river frontage (usually 6 chains or 396 feet wide) extending two miles away from the river. Generally, the area closest to the river was used for housing, stables, farm buildings, and gardens. Further from the river would be trees the owner could cut for wood. Extending an additional two miles would be the "hay privilege", an area of prairie land where the landowner could harvest hay. This four-mile outer limit was usually designated by a "Four Mile Road".

The "four-mile road" defining the southern end of the property bought by Heubach today is Wyper Road (west of McCreary); Four Mile Road (east of McCreary); and McGillivray east of a line drawn directly south from the end of Four Mile Road. The road jogs as these old river lots run into the square Dominion Land Survey lots laid out after Confederation. Today, Archibald Wright's land would include Old Tuxedo, part of South Tuxedo, Tuxedo Industrial Park, and part of Lindenwoods.

SUBURB TO WEST OF CITY

Tuxedo Park Co. Purchase 2,400 Acres on South Side of Assiniboine River for Sum of \$300,000.

Situation Next to New City Park—To Found Suburb With Local Improvements of Its Own.

A suburban real estate deal of more than usual proportions, was put through a week or two ago, when the Archibald Wright property, consisting of 2,400 acres south of the Assiniboine river was sold to the Tuxedo Park Co. for \$300,000. The property consists of Lots 62 and 63 St. Boniface, and lots 1 to 12 St. Charles. The property is situated between the new city park and the St. James Ferry, and will make one of the most beautiful suburbs in the city.

Winnipeg Tribune, May 13, 1905

Heubach's plan was to develop a "City Beautiful". In 1905 his company originally contracted Rickson Outhet, of Montreal, to develop an area plan, centred around the existing Manitoba Agricultural College, at the eastern edge of the Wright property (now the Asper Jewish Community Campus).

Outhet developed his skills under Frederick Olmsted, considered the father of landscape architecture, who was famous for co-designing many well-known urban parks such as Brooklyn's Prospect Park, New York's Central Park, and Montreal's Mount Royal Park.

In 1910, the Tuxedo Park Company was absorbed by a new firm, the South Winnipeg Company, also owned by Huebach and his partners. The firm had by this point increased its holdings, adding land to the west and south of the Manitoba Government Agricultural College. They then contracted with Olmsted's firm itself, to plan the subdivisions, streets, neighbourhoods and parks of Tuxedo, and the areas south of Two-Mile Road (now Wilkes Avenue).

To attract Winnipeg's wealthy homebuyers, the Tuxedo Park plan marketed the district as a "Suburb Beautiful" and aimed to incorporate a harmonious "*combination of city and country, dwelling house and garden, with adequate open space for light, health, and the beauty of the environment.*" The plan also included ample designed landscapes, boulevards, and green spaces, elements that were intended to elevate the neighbourhood's aesthetic quality, while increasing demand the sale of property.

To draw the desired market, Tuxedo also excluded all but the wealthiest households by restricting house lots to a minimum frontage that was about twice that of the City of Winnipeg and by specifying a minimum housing area that was more than twice the average size of houses in the rest of the metropolitan area.

With its new Suburb Beautiful laid out, Heubach sought to incorporate their landholdings as the Town of Tuxedo. The government of Manitoba acceded to their request and granted town status to the *Town of Tuxedo*, 1913 S.M. c. 85, effective January 24, 1913. Section 759 and 760 of the *Municipal Act*, 1913 R.S.M. c. 133, stated that every town *shall* appoint one chief constable and one or more police constables for the municipality and that every constable so appointed would have the same powers and privileges and be subject to the same liability and to the performance of the same duties as a constable appointed by the provincial government.



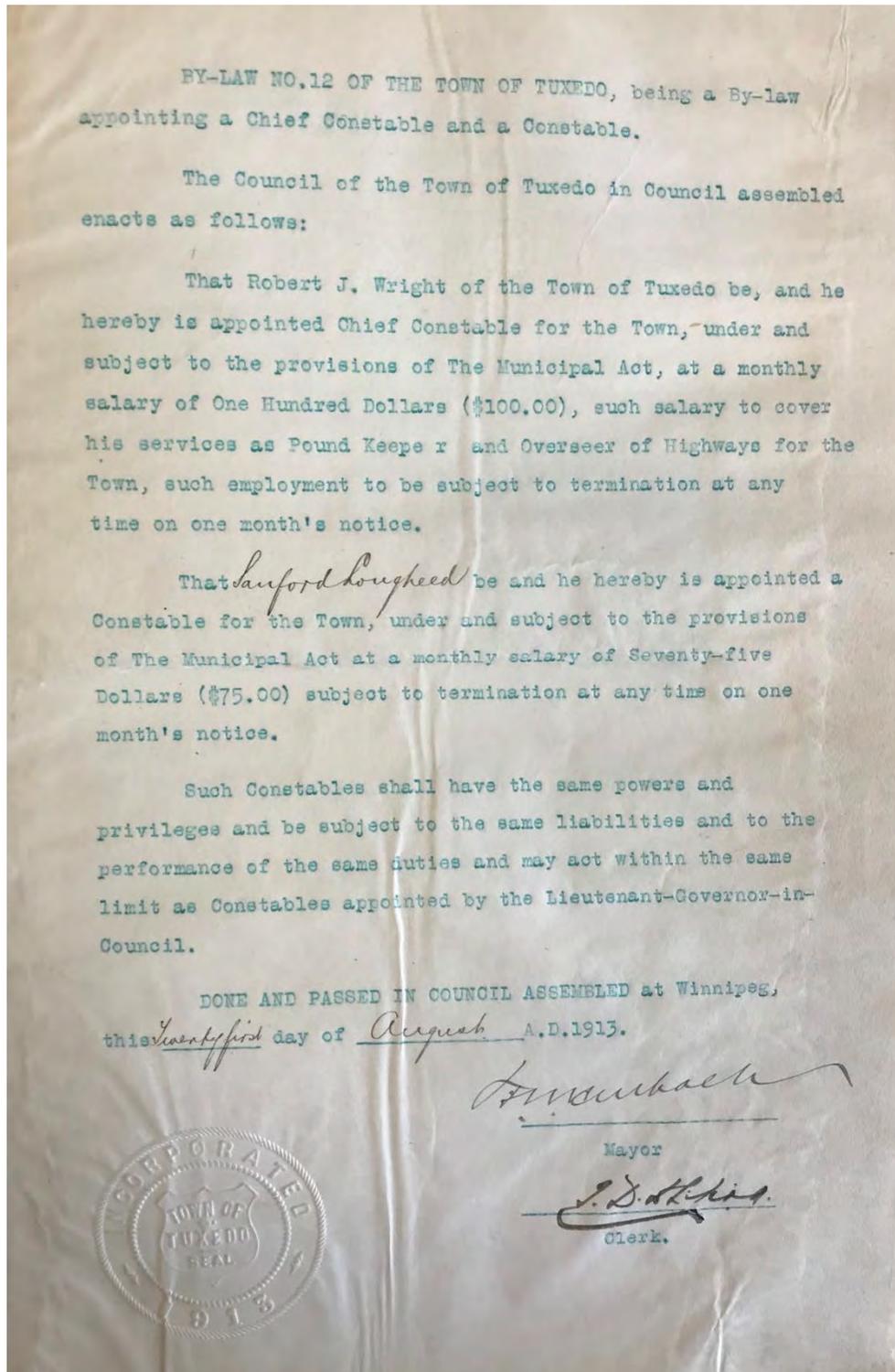
Olmsted's original layout for Tuxedo Park in 1910. A planned development for the University of Manitoba never materialized, although the green space did become the Tuxedo Golf Course. Indeed, many of the streets never materialized in what is now the Assiniboine Forest

In accordance with the *Municipal Act*, on August 21st, 1913, the Town of Tuxedo passed by-law #12 appointing Robert J. Wright as its first Chief Constable and Sanford Loughheed (who we shall read about later) as its first Constable at a rate of \$100 and \$75 per month respectively. In addition to his role as Chief Constable, Wright was also the Pound Keeper and Overseer of Highways for the town.

Robert was the embodiment of the early police constable in Canada. Policing wasn't his only function for the Town of Tuxedo, he was also the town manager or public works supervisor, responsible for overseeing most, if not all, of the day-to-day administrative operations of the town.

While the police as an institution are relatively new, the activity of policing or the enforcement of common standards within a community is not. As noted by Patrick Colquhoun in his "*Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*," published in 1796, there were various laws in England tending to regulate the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of civil society in the City of London. From paving, watching, lighting, cleansing, and removing nuisances in the streets; to furnishing water, building houses, extinguishing fires, and regulating hackney coaches, carts, and other

carriages. Colquhoun later added to this list the maintenance of sewage systems, and signs and signposts, among others.



Tuxedo Town By-law #12 appointing Robert J. Wright as Chief Constable, and Sanford Lougheed as Constable on August 21, 1913



Building Tuxedo Park Sewer, March 1914. City of Winnipeg Archives, Morris Block Collection

Construction of roads, sewer, and water lines in Tuxedo, based on the Olmsted plan, commenced in 1914, with the first home built at 121 Park Boulevard in 1915. However, demand for Tuxedo lots was dampened from the outset with the outbreak of the First World War, and with the development of the adjacent Winnipeg suburb of Crescentwood. As such Sanford Lougheed was not kept on as a Constable after August 1915 and Robert focused more on the day-to-day operations of the town.

While there was a return to growth and prosperity during the 1920's after the First World War, 1929 ushered in the Great Depression and there was a general slowdown in building again until after the Second World War. Robert retired as the Superintendent of Works for the Town of Tuxedo in 1949. It was still only patrolled by two police constables at that time.

Robert died at the age of 91 on October 1, 1963, at his home on Frank Street. In addition to his work for the Town of Tuxedo, Robert was for many years Winnipeg's leading breeder and exhibitor of light horses. He was a recognized horse show judge throughout Western Canada and a life member of many horsemen's organizations. Robert was buried in St. James Cemetery. His wife predeceased him in 1947 and he was survived by two sons and three daughters.

NOTE: In 1972 the *Town* of Tuxedo with its six-man police department was absorbed into the City of Winnipeg along with the R.M. of Charleswood. Today, the areas of Tuxedo and Charleswood are part of the Winnipeg Police West District area headed by Inspector Max Waddell.

JON JONASSON (J.J.) SAMSON

First Icelandic Officer, Winnipeg Police

*Written by John Burchill, President
November 27, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



J.J. Samson, 1909 Winnipeg Police

In 1875, 235 Icelanders travelled north by flatboat on the Red River from Winnipeg to the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. There they had been promised an Icelandic reserve. This reserve, established by an order-in-council, became New Iceland, a unique political structure in Canadian history. In 1876, 1200 others joined the first group. Fifty immigrants had remained in Winnipeg the first year, and 200 the second, creating the basis for the first permanent urban Icelandic settlement in Canada. ¹

Another Icelandic settlement was established in North Dakota in 1878. The main settlement was in Pembina County, with Icelanders also settling on the western edge of Cavalier County and in Walsh County to the south. There was, however, a continuous inflow of Icelandic settlers to Winnipeg from Pembina, as well as Iceland, and New Iceland (Gimli), that by 1901 Winnipeg had an Icelandic population of about 4000 people.

Jon Jonasson (J.J.) Samson born on June 30, 1873, in Hegranes, Skagafjord, Iceland. He came to North America in 1887, first settling in the Icelandic community in North Dakota. In 1900 Samson emigrated from North Dakota to Winnipeg along with his wife, Gudbjorg (Bertha) Olafsdottir, and children, Una Kristbjorg Isleifsdottir (Bertha), Alfridur Jonina (Freda), and Jonas Samson. The three children were born in North Dakota. Four more children were born in Winnipeg, including Valtyr Olafur (Walter Oliver) Samson (who would later join his father in the Manitoba provincial police).

Samson found work with the Winnipeg Police Force on June 17, 1903. ² He was dismissed on June 9, 1919, when he refused to sign an oath of allegiance during the Winnipeg General Strike. At the time, Samson was an assistant morality officer. The family lived at 273 Simcoe Street and would stay there for most of their lives.

¹ Icelandic Canadians, The Canadian Encyclopedia. Online at:
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/icelanders>

² Having the ability to speak another language was an asset in Manitoba at the turn of the last Century. Whether it was Swedish, German, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Italian, or Chinese, it enabled the police and courts to communicate and understand these diverse immigrant communities.

Samson's brother, Samson (Sam) Jonasson Samson, born on July 17, 1876, in Skagafjord, Iceland, was the second Icelandic officer hired by the Winnipeg Police on April 30, 1904. He was also dismissed on June 9, 1919, when he refused to sign an oath of allegiance during the Winnipeg General Strike.

J.J. Samson's career was uneventful, much of his career being spent as a court assistance officer or "crier", keeping order in the court. However, he was known for his strength and was singled out as a member of the Winnipeg Police tug of war team. On August 3, 1916, he was mentioned in the 27th Annual Icelandic Games at the Exhibition Grounds as anchoring the civilian Icelandic tug of war team against the military. The event was rumoured to have 8000 spectators and was carried out under the auspices of the Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association.



1918 Winnipeg Police Tug of War team. J.J. Samson is front row, centre.

For his pro-labour views Samson was not re-hired by the Winnipeg Police after the strike, but operated a motor transport or livery business from his home for the next three years. He did make an attempt to run for Winnipeg City Council in November 1919 as the labour candidate for Alderman in Ward 3. However, he lost to the incumbent, George Fisher, by 3000 votes.

On December 1, 1922, Samson was hired by the provincial police, primarily as a temperance officer working under Inspector Joseph Neill. However, on January 4, 1924, Samson was one of eleven officers and three stenographers who were slated to be let go from the provincial police in the name of efficiency. While consideration was being given to war veterans and seniority,

Samson lacked both. Nevertheless, he was kept on the payroll at full salary as a special constable.



J.J. Samson, 1929 Manitoba Prov. Police

Besides having twenty years of police experience, what might have separated Samson from the rest were his two dogs -- 'Bob' and 'Ben.' Both dogs were bloodhounds, and Samson would use them during his work to track missing children or suspected criminals.

Police dogs were not unheard of, but rare. The city of Ghent, Belgium, was recognized as the world leader in the use of police dogs, starting in 1899. The Natal Police in South Africa were the first to employ tracking dogs, importing its first bloodhound in 1908. Transvaal followed soon thereafter by establishing its own dog unit. In 1911, a dog-training facility was erected at Quagga-poort, outside Pretoria. Although the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) had existed since 1893 to share ideas, with several provincial police officers having come from the South African police, they may have brought this knowledge with them as well.

Samson would remain in the East Division, based out of Winnipeg, for the rest of his career. On April 1, 1932, he transferred his service to the RCMP with the amalgamation of the provincial police. Samson became invalidated to pension on June 30, 1933, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 60. However, he was re-engaged as a special constable with the RCMP working in the provincial court as an orderly until December 14, 1937.

Samson died on February 19, 1961, at the Grace Hospital. He was survived by his wife and six of his children. His daughter, Bertha, predeceased him in 1958. Samson was interred at Brookside Cemetery, plot D7-0124-0.

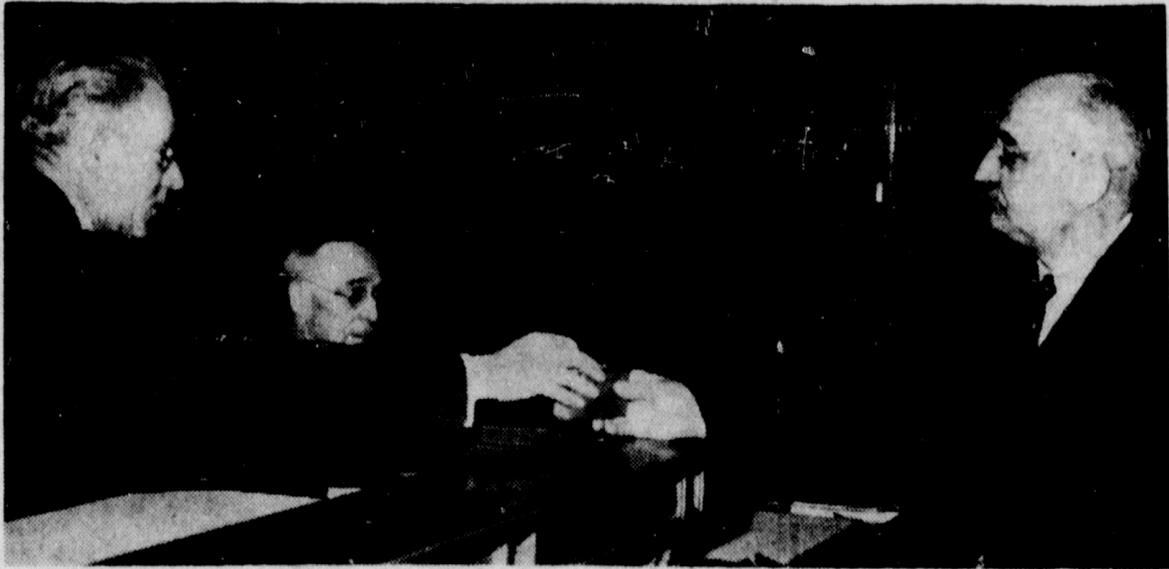
His brother, Sam, lived most of his life at 628 Victor Street. He died on May 19, 1955, in Winnipeg. He was buried in Gimli Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and three of his children.



S.J. (Sam) Samson, 1909 Winnipeg Police

NOTE: In 2024 the Winnipeg Police celebrates its 150th anniversary as well as the 50th Anniversary of the metro amalgamation. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member who made a substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg or its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

Veteran Court Orderly Honored



Church and State Join In Extending Greetings

Constable John J. Samson (right), for many years court orderly in provincial police court, was honored by his associates this morning when Magistrate T. J. Murray (left) presented him with a purse of silver as a parting gift marking his retirement after 31 years of police service.

December 27, 1937, Winnipeg Free Press. J.J. Samson retires from the provincial police court

JEAN-BAPTISTE JOYAL

First Chief Constable, St. Boniface

*Written by John Burchill, President
November 8, 2023. Winnipeg Police Museum*



On November 16 we commemorate the legacy of [Louis Riel](#) and his enduring influence on Manitoba. This day in 2023 marks the 138th anniversary of Riel's execution at the North-West Mounted Police barracks in Regina for his role in the North-West Resistance. Riel is today remembered for his passion, respect for difference, his sense of social justice, and his unwavering defence of Métis and francophone rights.

What is not as well known is that Riel was directly related to Jean-Baptiste Joyal, the first Chief of Police for St. Boniface.

Jean-Baptiste Joyal was born on May 6, 1853, in Sorel, Canada West, in what is now the province of Quebec. Although raised in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, he was a direct decedent of the original Red River settlers, including Louis Riel.

Jean-Baptiste was the great grandson of his namesake, [Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière](#), a French-Canadian trapper employed in the fur trade by the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land. Lagimodière settled in Red River in 1806 with his wife Marie-Anne Gaboury. Their daughter, Reine, born on January 6, 1807, was the first non-Indigenous child born on the Prairies. In 1816 Lagimodière became well known for making the 1800-mile trek to Montreal to warn Lord Selkirk of impending trouble at Red River. The Winnipeg section of Manitoba Highway 59, Lagimodière Boulevard, is named after him.

Reine had seven siblings, one of them was a younger sister named Julie, who was the mother of Louis Riel. In 1823 Reine married Joseph Lamere (Lemaire) and together they had a daughter, Catherine. The family lived on the Lagimodière homestead in Red River until the great [flood of 1826](#) forced them to return to Joseph's old home of Sorel. There, Catherine met and eventually married David Joyal Jr., in 1838.

In 1855, Catherine, David, and their children, including Jean-Baptiste, moved to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, a town comprised of mostly French-Canadian settlers. Even today, many of Woonsocket's inhabitants are of French-Canadian descent. It was in Woonsocket that Jean-Baptiste met his future wife Julienne Millette. They were married on August 26, 1872.

On August 1, 1874, Louis Riel came to Woonsocket and visited his extended family. Perhaps intrigued by tales of Manitoba, family reunification or land grants, Reine (who was then living with her daughter and their family) left Woonsocket and returned to Manitoba with her grandson Jean-Baptiste, his wife and two children. They arrived in the parish of St. Boniface on September 12, 1876, and stayed for the winter at the home of [Elzéar Lagimodière](#) (Louis Riel's uncle).

Jean-Baptiste worked for a short period of time as a mechanic and conductor for the Pacific Railway until he was appointed a Constable for the County of Selkirk (which included the greater Winnipeg area). ¹ His appointment was confirmed in the Manitoba Gazette on August 26, 1878. A few months later, on December 9, 1878, he was appointed as a police officer in the parish of St. Boniface, and on January 1, 1879, he was given authority throughout Manitoba as a provincial police officer.

Much of Jean-Baptiste's time was spent keeping the peace and arresting drunks; however, on May 28, 1880, he worked alongside Manitoba's Chief of Police, Richard Power, to collect the remains of those killed and wounded after an explosion at the Jarvis & Berridge factory. Robert Dougall was killed instantly when the boiler at the sawmill exploded, breaking every bone in his body. Joseph Crossdale, who had his ribs, legs and jaw broken in the blast, succumbed to his injuries the following day. Samuel Deal was struck in the head by flying debris, and while he seemed only dazed, collapsed after walking a short distance and died from head injuries. Others suffered amputations, head injuries and broken bones.

With the untimely [death of Chief Power](#) on July 22, 1880, Jean-Baptiste became the Acting Chief of Police for the Province until Deputy Sheriff Charles Constantine could take over the roll two weeks later.



View of St. Boniface, 1882. Manitoba Archives, SIS N16811
In the foreground is the second St. Boniface Cathedrale, built in 1863.

Later that year St. Boniface was incorporated as a Municipality and on January 5, 1881, Jean-Baptiste was let go from the Provincial Police. Presumably this was because it was now up to the

¹ Originally, the Manitoba was divided into five counties - Selkirk, Provencher, Lisgar, East Marquette and West Marquette. Selkirk was made up of St. Charles, St. James, Winnipeg, Kildonan, St. Boniface and Headingly (SM 1874, c. 10). In 1883 the County of Selkirk was made up of Headingly, St. Charles, St. James, St. Boniface, St. John, Kildonan and St. Paul, the town of St. Boniface and the city of Winnipeg (SM 1883, c. 40). St. Vial and St. Norbert were originally included in the County of Provencher (renamed D'Iberville in 1883).

new Municipality to hire its own police officers. However, in an article published on January 7, 1881, the French newspaper *Le Metis* suggested that the provincial government was targeting “la population française de cette Province”. The article continued;

Deux jours après, M. J.B. Joyal, qui est employé dans la Police Provinciale depuis plus de deux ans reçut aussi son congé sans plus de formalité.

However, two months later, on March 10, 1881, Jean-Baptiste was hired by the new Municipality of St. Boniface as their first Chief of Police. On November 24, 1881, he was further reappointed as a Constable for the County of Selkirk giving him additional powers to arrest, and to serve and execute his own court processes within the greater Winnipeg area.

On November 7, 1882, Jean-Baptiste was commended in *Le Manitoba* newspaper for his instinct in approaching two strangers that had arrived in a carriage pulled by two beautiful horses. The men were staying at the St Louis Hotel in St. Boniface. Upon interrogation, the two men, Charles Holt and Christopher Jones, confessed to stealing the horses. They were arrested, searched and found to be in possession of 7 pistols, 2 rifles, 2 shotguns, 11 dagger knives and a quantity of bullets. Obviously up to no good, both men were detained in custody. They were subsequently sentenced to 6 years in prison by Justice Joseph Debuc on November 13, 1882.

On April 4, 1883, the Town of St. Boniface was incorporated within the larger St. Boniface Municipality. Jean-Baptiste subsequently stepped down as the Chief of Police on May 16, 1883, and moved his family to the Metis/French community of Lorette (Petite Pointe du Chênes), where Elzéar Lagimodière served as the Reeve. Louis Lafranchise replaced Jean-Baptiste as Chief of Police. However, with an outbreak of smallpox in the St. Norbert and St. Agathe parishes, Jean-Baptiste was kept busy as a “Quarantine Constable” under the *Epidemic and Contagious Diseases Act*, as amended by the *Agriculture, Statistics and Health Act* (S.M. 1883, c. 19), in controlling the spread of smallpox by restricting the movement of people and goods in the affected communities.

On February 8, 1886, the Council for the Town of St. Boniface re-appointed Jean-Baptiste as its Chief of Police, Fire and Public Works, taking over all firefighting staff as well as police. On November 10, 1890, Jean-Baptiste again stepped down as Chief of Police and successfully ran for town councillor in Ward 1, defeating L’Eveque and Marcoux on February 9, 1891. However, a petition was later circulated suggesting he didn’t own sufficient property within the Town to hold a seat.



Jean-Baptiste did not return to policing; however, he continued to work as a Special Constable for the Province of Manitoba on a fee for service basis. He billed the province for investigating such matters as a robbery in Kildonan and a suspicious death in St. Norbert, dragged the Red River for a dead body, and enforced the *Protection of Game Act*.

In September 1895 Jean-Baptiste opened a private detective agency in Winnipeg, and did additional work as a Noxious Weed Inspector, Auctioneer, Collector and Agent. Prior to his death he was a General Agent and Superintendent for Federal Life Insurance until it was merged with Sun Life Assurance.

Jean Baptiste maintained strong ties with the Metis community and appears in a picture of the Assemblée générale des membres de l'Union Nationale Métisse, taken in St. Boniface on November 18, 1913.

Jean Baptiste died on December 3, 1918, at the age of 65. His wife Julienne died on October 7, 1936, at the age of 81.



l'Union Nationale Métisse, Nov 18, 1913, Société historique de Saint-Boniface, SHSB14482
Jean-Baptiste Joyal is standing, second row to the far right (wearing glasses).
Elzéar Lagimodière is sitting third from the left (large white beard)

NOTE: On October 21, 1974, the St. Boniface Police Department was amalgamated with the other metro Winnipeg police departments to form a single Winnipeg Police Department. Based on geography, 6 separate districts were created. District 5 incorporated the former areas of St. Boniface and St. Vital. In 2024 the Winnipeg Police celebrates its 150th anniversary as well as the 50th Anniversary of the metro amalgamation. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member who made a substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg or its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

ABRAHAM (ADOLPH) FRIEDMAN

Winnipeg's First Jewish Officer (Detective Interpreter)

Written by John Burchill, President
January 25, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum

As the Jewish community celebrates Tu Bishvat today, the day that marks the beginning of a “new year” for trees, when the earliest-blooming trees in the Land of Israel emerge from their winter sleep and begin a new fruit-bearing cycle, I look back at the first Jewish officers hired by the Winnipeg Police.

The first Jewish officer hired by the Winnipeg Police was Abraham (Adolph) Friedman, born on April 14, 1891, in Zloczow, Galacia (Ukraine). He was hired on September 24, 1913, as a Plain Clothes Constable and Interpreter. He identified as Hebrew and his religion Jewish. He was married and had previously worked as a Conductor for the Winnipeg Street Railway Company. His starting salary was \$75/month, or \$900/year, which would have been standard.

Little else is known about Friedman or his background as only a single application page remains of his employment. His name may have been anglicized when his family arrived in Canada or he may have changed it afterwards due to legal troubles. ¹

While the Jewish policeman has not been studied in Winnipeg, in London, England, Jewish men and women were involved in the policing of the city in official, quasi-official, and unofficial capacities. There were practical reasons for having Jewish constables. There was a select number of occupations that brought Jewish men and women into association with their gentile neighbours. Jewish peddlers, porters, and dealers naturally came in contact with a variety of people. Importantly, there was another vocation that similarly allowed Jewish men to participate in the wider London world: policing. Jewish and gentile peace officers co-operated and worked together in companionship not seen in other trades. ²

According to the Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada, the first Jews to settle permanently in Winnipeg were three brothers in 1877-1878. By 1881 the Manitoba census indicated that there were twenty-one Jewish families in Winnipeg. They had established themselves in numerous trades and enterprises, including jewelers, tobacconists, peddlers, dry goods merchants, tailors, clothing merchants, a clergyman and a physician. ³

¹ Although Friedman's application shows his first (and only) name as Abraham, he was often referred to as Adolph in both the newspapers and the City Directory.

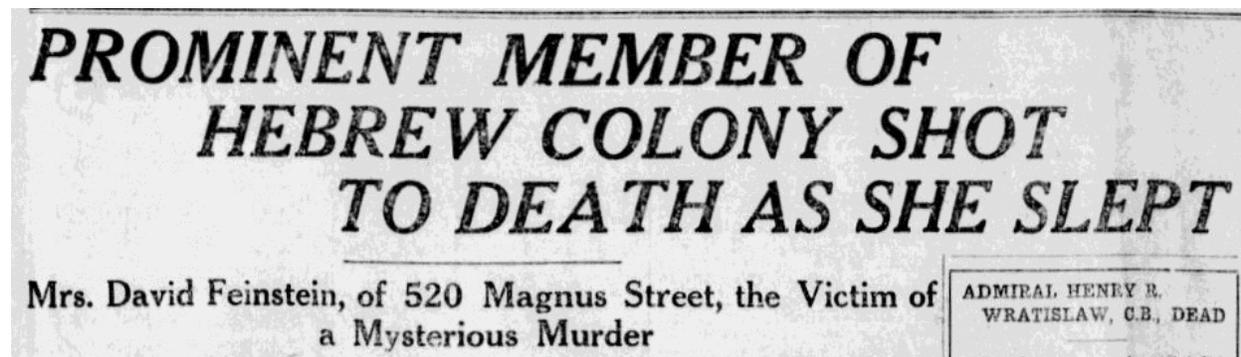
² Karen A. Macfarlane (2011): *The Jewish Policemen of Eighteenth-Century London*, *Journal of Modern Jewish Studies*, 10:2, 223-244.

³ Jewish Heritage Centre. “The Origins of Winnipeg's Jewish Community”. Online: <https://www.jhcwc.org/origins-of-winnipegs-jewish-community/>.

By June 10, 1882, some three hundred and forty new Jewish immigrants had arrived, escaping from the Russian pogroms of 1881 and 1882. This influx permanently altered the socio-economic and cultural life of Winnipeg Jewry. However, like so many other immigrants they were confronted with numerous difficulties such as adapting to a different and challenging socio-economic, political, cultural and linguistic environment, and confronted living and working conditions that would tax their moral fortitude and resolve.⁴

By 1911 the overwhelming majority of the approximately 9,000 Jews in Winnipeg, largely working and lower middle class, lived in the North End with a small number of wealthier Jews residing in the central and southern parts of the city. Many were Yidish speaking. In his book “Winnipeg 1912”, Jim Blanchard noted that the highest concentration of Jews was north of the CPR in an area bounded by Selkirk and Jarvis avenues and Main and Robinson streets. Among non-Jews it was known as the New Jerusalem or the more pejorative “Jew Town” while Jews referred to it as Mitzraim, the Hebrew word for Egypt, also meaning “narrow places,” in other words—a place from which to escape.⁵

By 1914, a total of 180,000 immigrants from provinces in the Austro-Hungarian Empire had left their homeland for Canada. Most settled in Manitoba and areas of the Northwest that later became the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Fluency in a foreign language would create opportunities for Friedman and others to assist the police with translation, interpretation and investigations in the growing immigrant communities.



Based on the timing of Friedman’s appointment, it was likely the result of the murder of Sarah Feinstein on August 1, 1913, in her home at 520 Magnus Street. Mrs. Feinstein, a prominent member of the Jewish community, had been shot in the head at close range as she lay in her bed at about 2:15a.m. in the morning. The working theory of the police, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, was “*the culmination of certain anti-semitic feeling which is more or less rampant amongst certain of the foreign element in the district*”. The murder remains unsolved to this day and is the subject of a book by her great grandson.⁶

⁴ *Ibid.* See Jim Blanchard. *Winnipeg 1912*. University of Manitoba Press: Winnipeg, 2005 at page 198.

⁵ *Ibid.* Louis Rosenberg report there were 9023 Jews living in Winnipeg in 1911, or 6.3% of the population. See “The Jewish Community of Winnipeg”. Montreal: Research Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress, 1946, at p 10.

⁶ Wayne Hoffman. *The End of Her*. Heliotrop Books: New York, 2022.

Friedman's career was uneventful until 1918. He investigated thefts, robberies, stabbings, burglaries, murder and bigamy. In one interesting case, he observed and arrested Sam Korpas at 2a.m. on November 3, 1916, after he saw him leave 98 Hallet Street in the North Point Douglas area. His suspicions were drawn to Korpas, who was white, as he stood out in an area known as "Coloured Row" (we will look at this area in another article). As it transpired, Korpas had just broken into the residence and stole the wallets and cash of the occupants – Zygmund Sperzik and John Monaxter. Korpas pled guilty five days later and was sentenced to two years in jail.

Friedman's policing career ended abruptly on October 22, 1918, after being bound over for trial on charges of obstruction. Allegedly Friedman had induced Mike Kohut to leave Winnipeg rather than appear as a witness against Mike Ancon and Isodore Sadowski for pickpocketing him of \$330. Kohut reported the matter to the Winnipeg Police and Friedman was arrested on October 15 by Detective Sergeant Jack Bishop. On October 22 Friedman was committed to trial by Police Magistrate Hugh John MacDonald and he was summarily dismissed by the Winnipeg Police Commission.

On January 4, 1919, Kings Bench Judge John Philpot Curran found Friedman not guilty of the charge. Although Friedman had testified on his own behalf that the whole matter was a frame-up by the police because he was Jewish – alleging "favoratism, petty hatred, prejudice and unfairness", stating that "all the men concerned, including Kohut, the man whose pockets had been picked, were in league together and that the Inspector of Detectives [George Smith] was at the head of the plot" – Judge Curran simply found that the witnesses were not credible and there was no motive for the alleged offence according to the Winnipeg Tribune.

Notwithstanding his acquittal, Friedman was not taken back on the police force. However, his legal troubles were far from over.



FRIEDMAN AND SEGAL
ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE

Found Guilty of Trying to
Induce J. J. Samson to
Withdraw From Contest

On November 27, 1919, Friedman and Nathan Segal appeared in court for trying to dissuade John J. Samson from running in the civic election as a labour candidate in Ward 3. At the time, Segal was a candidate in Ward 5 and Friedman was the secretary of his nominating committee. It is unknown what benefit Friedman and Segal would derive from trying to dissuade Samson (who had been a Winnipeg police officer until he was dismissed during the 1919 Strike) from running for civic office. However, they were both convicted by Police Magistrate Robert Moore Noble and fined \$50 plus costs. In addition they were disqualified as voters for the next seven years and prohibited from holding public office for the same time.

Magistrate Noble, in finding against both Friedman and Segal, felt that they had lied during their testimony before the court. As a result they were both arrested and charged with perjury after the trial concluded. Friedman was tried before Chief Justice Thomas Graham Mathers sitting with a

jury on March 29, 1920. He was convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Leave to appeal to the Manitoba Court of Appeal was dismissed on May 1, 1920.⁷

It is unknown what happened to Friedman after his last arrest. There is at least one other Abraham Friedman/Freedman who lived in Winnipeg at the same time that was the same age. They are distinguished based on their occupation and date of marriage.⁸ Anyone with confirmed information about what happened with Abraham (Adolph) Friedman is asked to contact the Winnipeg Police Museum.

The next Jewish officer hired by the Winnipeg Police as a Detective Interpreter was Michael Goldstein. Born on June 9, 1894, Goldstein was born in London, England. According to the 1911 Census he immigrated from England in 1906. He identified both his race and religion as Hebrew.

At the time of the 1911 Census, Goldstein was a clerk living at 560 Selkirk Avenue with Nathan and Rebecca Goldstein, possibly a brother and sister-in-law, as they were only 4 years apart in age. He would later move with them to 400 Atlantic Avenue.

Goldstein joined the Winnipeg Police on May 19, 1914. His career was uneventful and he resigned from the Force on July 4, 1917. He would leave Winnipeg and enlist with the United States Navy for service in World War 1 on April 12, 1918.

It is possible Goldstein joined the U.S. Navy to gain citizenship through military service. To encourage immigrant enlistments and to naturalize servicemen, Congress passed laws to expedite military naturalizations. As of May 9, 1918, service members only needed proof of enlistment and testimony from two witnesses to naturalize. The law exempted them from meeting the five years of U.S. residency requirement.

Goldstein returned to Winnipeg on October 1, 1918, where he married Tilly Goldman. They had a son, Howard, born in Winnipeg on June 27, 1919. The family subsequently moved to the United States. The family next appears living in Los Angeles, California, at the time of the 1930 and 1940 Censuses. He indicated his parents were both born in Russia.

Goldstein died in Los Angeles on July 24, 1973. He was buried at Eden Memorial Park Cemetery, Mission Hills, California. The U.S. Military paid for his marker with the Star of David affixed to it, denoting his religious affiliation (Hebrew).

⁷ Segal, who was also convicted at a separate trial before Hugh John MacDonald, was granted an appeal. On April 13, 1920, the Manitoba Court of Appeal quashed Segal's conviction as lacking corroboration.

⁸ For example there was an Abe Freedman, Russian Jew born in 1891, who came to Canada in 1911 that appears in the 1916 Census. He lived at 532 Redwood with his wife Annie. However his occupation was Salesman. This will likely be the same Abraham Freedman that married "Enie Burshtein" in Winnipeg in 1915, and the same Annie and Abraham Friedman that lived at 749 Flora in 1921 (and worked as a driver for a bakery shop). As Friedman (the detective) was already married when he joined the police force in 1913, it is believed these are two different people. Furthermore, the Henderson City Directory shows an Abraham Freedman who worked at the Shragge Co living on Flora and an Adolph Freedman, City Detective, who lived on McIntosh. However, there is no Friedman/Freedman listed in the Census who was a police officer, making tracing difficult.

With Goldstein's resignation in 1917 and Friedman's dismissal in 1918, the next Jewish officer hired by the Winnipeg Police was Elyah (Elijah) Rubenstein. Born in Russia on April 17, 1883, Rubenstein listed his nationality as "British" Hebrew. On the passenger manifest for the British ship the Victorian, arriving in Montreal from Liverpool on July 14, 1906, 23-year old Elijah Rubenstein indicated he was a Russian Jew, but had lived in England for 16 years and was a British Citizen. He indicated he was traveling to Winnipeg.

According to the 1920 Census, Rubenstein could speak Hebrew and his religion was Jewish. He indicated he was Russian born and immigrated to Canada in 1906. He was naturalized in 1910.

Rubenstein was hired as a Plain Clothes Constable and Interpreter by the Winnipeg Police on June 20, 1919, and resigned on August 31, 1925. Prior to joining the Winnipeg Police he worked as an Immigration Inspector for the Government of Canada. He listed his address as 114 Charles Street.

Rubenstein's career was unremarkable. However, his whereabouts after leaving the Winnipeg Police are unknown. He does not appear in the 1926 or 1931 Census anywhere in Canada and may have left the country.

Shortly before Rubenstein's departure, the Winnipeg Police hired Leon Elfenson on July 8, 1925. He was born in Romania on October 31, 1901. He arrived in Canada in 1912 and became a naturalized citizen in 1920. Leon listed his religion as Hebrew when he was hired. In both the 1926 and 1931 Census he identified as Jewish. On November 19, 1924, Leon married Pauline Walker in St. Boniface. Pauline passed away on October 22, 1947 and was buried at Elmwood Cemetery.



Cst. Leon Elfenson, 1932

Leon was promoted to Patrol Sergeant on February 1, 1945, and retired to pension on July 15, 1963.

Leon passed away on October 30, 1974. He was survived by his second wife, Pearl, and four children. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery alongside his first wife, plot 13-G0383A.

A single undated note in his employment file that states Leon was, for many years, *"one of the athletic noteables of the force, being one of the better wrestlers in the province, and one of the most powerful men on the force ... During the "dirty thirties", when safebreakers ran rife throughout this area, he was a member of one of the cruiser cars that set the pace"*.

Any of our readers that have information regarding what became of Abraham (Adolph) Friedman and Elyah (Elijah) Rubenstein is asked to send the writer an email care of the Winnipeg Police Museum at wps-museum@winnipeg.ca

NOTE: In 2024 the Winnipeg Police celebrates its 150th anniversary as well as the 50th Anniversary of the metro amalgamation. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member who made a substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg or its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

GIUSEPPE (JOSEPH) BARATTIERI

First Italian Officer, Winnipeg Police

*Written by John Burchill, President
January 20, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Giuseppe (Joseph) Barattieri, Count di San Pietro, was born in 1881 in Piacenza, Italy. He was a direct descendant of Italian nobility in Piacenza. The descendants of the Barattieri clan, dating back to 1192 still live in northern Italy.

Joseph married Hilda Harris in 1909 in London, England, before traveling to Winnipeg where he was appointed as the Italian Consular Agent in Winnipeg. In addition, he was hired as a detective interpreter for the Winnipeg Police on February 25, 1910. As he was fluent in Italian, as well as English, Joseph could assist with the growing immigrant communities and their contact with the law.

Between 1900 and 1904 almost 120,000 Italians immigrated to Canada, primarily from the United States. The greatest number was in 1913, a year before the World War I interrupted immigration. The majority were young males, many of whom worked in mines, building and maintaining railroads, at lumber-camps and construction projects.

The 1911 Census recorded roughly 1100 Italians living in Manitoba, with the vast majority living in the Winnipeg area. By 1916 the Italian population was approaching 1900 people.

The notable influx of Italian immigrants, reflected a broader trend of Italian migration to North America. These immigrants, predominantly from impoverished regions of Southern Italy, were motivated by the search for better economic opportunities and a desire to escape the hardships of their homeland. Although they were not considered the “ideal” type for settling the West (i.e. farmers), Winnipeg was in the midst of an economic boom. This presented opportunities, particularly in construction, railway work and hydro development, which were central to Winnipeg’s rapid growth.

Nevertheless, the Italian community in Winnipeg encountered language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination, a common issue faced by many immigrant groups during this period. Despite these obstacles, the Italian immigrants demonstrated remarkable resilience and a strong work ethic. They played a crucial role in the construction of Winnipeg’s infrastructure, contributing significantly to the city’s development.

Joseph’s work as a detective was unremarkable. However, when Italy entered World War I in 1915 on the side of the Allies, one of his roles as Consular Agent, was to encourage Italian citizens in Canada to register in the Italian army back home.

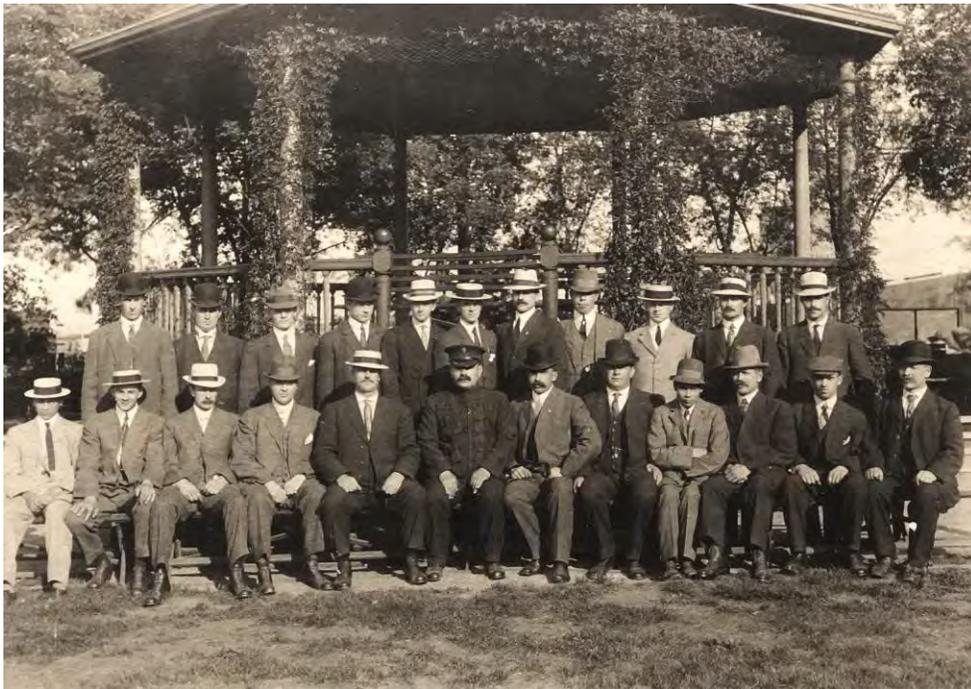
More Italians Called.
WINNIPEG, March 15.—Italy has called out the second and third categories of the military class of 1874-75, according to Joseph Barattieri, Italian consul in Winnipeg, today. All Italians in Winnipeg included in these categories will have to report to the Italian consul before April 30.

Regina Morning Leader, March 15, 1917

Joseph resigned from the Winnipeg Police of his own accord on September 14, 1918. He remained in Winnipeg as a consular official, Steamship Agent and Insurance Booker, until the late 1940's when he followed his daughter and her young family to San Diego.

Joseph had one son, Antonio, who died at the age of 7-months in 1912 and a daughter, Opal, born in 1916. His wife, Hilda, died in 1934. In 1940 Joseph was re-married to Marthe Default.

On November 4, 1951, Joseph died in San Diego. His body was returned to Winnipeg where he was buried at the Elmwood Cemetery next to his first wife and son. He was survived by his second wife and daughter.



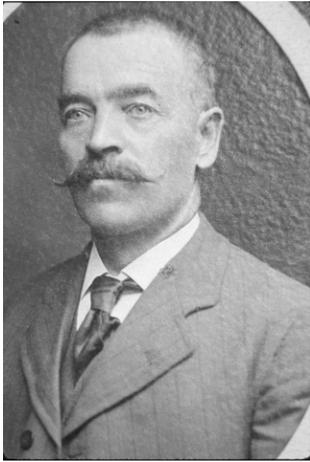
1912 Winnipeg Police Detective Branch, St. Johns Park.

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GALICIAN (UKRANIAN) OFFICERS

History of Winnipeg's Detective Interpreters

*Written by John Burchill, President
February 1, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Det. Jacob Seel, 1909

Jacob Seel was born in Josefsberg, Galicia, Austria on September 26, 1860. He married Elizabeth Heuchert (1882-1906) in Austria in 1884. Together, with their four children, they immigrated to Canada in 1892, settling in Portage la Prairie. They had seven more children, three born in Portage la Prairie (including Frank) and four in Winnipeg.

Seel had been a police officer in Austria prior coming to Canada, as had his father before him. He could speak seven languages and often assisted the local authorities in translation.

On November 22, 1902, at the age of 41, Jacob joined the Winnipeg Police Force as a detective, mainly investigating crimes in the immigrant communities.

Having the ability to speak so many Eastern European languages was an asset in Western Canada at the turn of the last Century. Between 1891 and 1914, a total of 180,000 Ukrainians left their homeland for Canada, most settled in Manitoba and areas of the Northwest that later became the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

While most fled oppression from areas under Austro-Hungarian rule, Canadian immigration policy at the time also promoted the settlement of the West by Eastern Europeans such as Ukrainians, Hungarians, Romanians, and Mennonites. It was strongly believed that these immigrant groups made the best settlers for the Prairies, because of their familiarity with agriculture, rural lifestyles, and harsh climates. As a result, the population in the West increased dramatically -- with Winnipeg, "the Gateway to the West", growing from a city of 25,000 people in 1891, to 136,000 in 1911 and 180,000 by 1921.

Many Ukrainian immigrants of this period were identified on government records as Poles, Russians, Austrians, Bukovinians, Galicians and Ruthenians, arriving from provinces in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Jacob worked as a detective for 23-years and died on May 29, 1926, while still on the Force. He was predeceased by his first wife in 1906, but survived by his second wife Anna (Rudko) and their four children. One of Jacob's son's, Frank, joined the Winnipeg Police as a Signal Operator in 1914. With a break for service during World War I, Frank remained with the Winnipeg Police until 1942 when he resigned. Frank died on March 14, 1986, and was buried at Brookside Cemetery.



Winnipeg Police Detective Branch, 1912. St. Johns Park.
Jacob Seel is far right

Although Jacob would have been considered too old to be hired as a police officer in 1902, he had already been doing private detective work for the Manitoba Provincial Police. His biggest case came in 1898 when he was asked to assist the Provincial Police in the murders of Wasyl Bojecko and his four children, Petro, Domka, Anna and Jurko, all under the age of 10, inside their small home in Stuartburn, Manitoba.

According to the Winnipeg Tribune the bodies had been hacked to death in a frightful manner. *“The floor and walls were splattered and covered with blood, looking like a slaughterhouse.”* It was the largest mass murder scene the Manitoba Provincial Police were to encounter until January 1932 when the bodies of Martin Sitar, his wife and their five children were discovered axe murdered in their Stony Hill home.

As the bodies of the Bojecko family were being prepared for burial in a single grave outside the family’s home, a .32 calibre bullet was discovered inside the mouth of one of the children by the police. A further examination discovered more bullet wounds and an empty casing inside the house. Not only had the family been brutally attacked by an axe, they had also been shot.

Attention focused on Simeon Czubej. However Czubej, in deed most of the community, was comprised of eastern European immigrants. Like Bojecko many were Ukrainians from Galicia or Bukovina, then provinces in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Stuartburn was one of the first

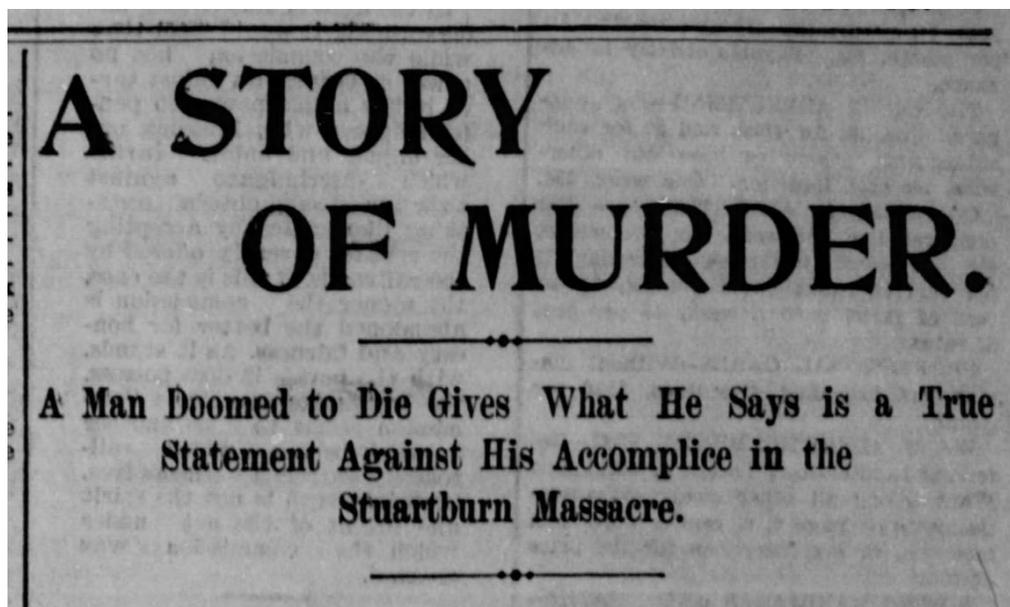
Ukrainian settlements established in Manitoba when 27 families and some single men, mainly from the village of Senkiw, set out to establish a colony in southern Manitoba in 1896.

As language and culture became a barrier in the investigation, after making little headway, the Provincial Police contracted with several Ukrainian-speaking detectives for help -- most notably the Pinkerton Agency of Chicago, but also Jacob Seel, then living in Portage la Prairie.

Seel, posing as a land buyer, succeeded in getting Czubej's confidence. According to his obituary he worked the case "*in competition with a number of the best detectives on the continent*". Presumably "the best" was Pinkerton's, who charged the Attorney General \$2031.35 (about \$75,000 in 2024) for their work on the case. Seel, on the other hand, charged \$107.25, or about \$4,000 in 2024.

On Friday, December 16, 1898, after securing a verbal confession from Czubej, Seel brought him in to be examined by Magistrate Yeo. Czubej confessed to Yeo stating he had gone to Bojecko's to rob him. He brought a revolver with him. When Bojecko refused to give him any money he threatened him with the gun. Bojecko picked up an axe to defend himself, however Czubej took it from him and struck him over the head, then proceeded to kill his children. Czubej later implicated Wasyl Guszczak as being involved in the murder as well.

Strategically, the Crown tried Czubej and Guszczak separately, with Guszczak's trial beginning on March 15, 1899, followed by Czubej's trial on March 20. When Guszczak's earlier confession was read out in court, he denied its truthfulness stating it had been obtained from him under duress by Seel and Allen, a Pinkerton's detective. However Chief Justice Albert Killam left the reliability of Guszczak's various confessions with the jury and, whether without it, the Crown had proven its case. It took the jury only 30 minutes to come back with a verdict of guilty on March 18, 1899. While the punishment for murder was a foregone conclusion, Killam delayed passing sentence until after Czubej's trial.



March 21, 1899, Winnipeg Tribune
Headline.

At Czubej's trial, Guszczak was called as a witness. While he had challenged the reliability of his confession at his own trial, he now fully admitted his involvement stating he had taken the revolver and fired "at the screaming children" as their father lay bleeding on the floor. He also confessed to using the axe on the children, but also implicated Czubej in the killings and suggested it had been Czubej's idea to buy the gun. In fact, he stated, Czubej went back inside to "make sure that Bojecko was dead, whereupon [he] Czubej took the axe, went into the house again and dealt the body of the dead man several more blows on the head and back ..."

On March 22, 1899, the jury also found Czubej guilty. Justice Killam subsequently passed the only sentence the law provided – "that of death by hanging". He set the date of their execution as May 26, 1899.

The government did not intervene and on May 26, 1899, Hangman Radcliffe led the condemned men to the newly constructed scaffold inside the Vaughan Street Jail. At precisely 8 a.m. the trapdoors swung open, dropping both men to their deaths. Guszczak's body was claimed by his young wife and buried in St. Mary's Cemetery on Osborne Street. Czubej's body was not claimed by anyone and it was taken from the scaffold and buried in an unmarked grave at Brookside Cemetery.

During his career Jacob was involved in numerous investigations from thefts and robberies, to poisonings and murders. He gained distinction by doing clever police work and unravelling a number of difficult crimes and bringing criminals to justice. He also continued to do work for the Provincial Police with interviews or translations in the murders of Frances Salomon in Stuartburn in 1902; the murder of Paul Wojeichowski near Brokenhead, Manitoba, in 1903; and the poisoning of four year old Annie Horan in Poplar Park, Manitoba, in 1907, all of which involved Galician suspects.

On May 29, 1926, while at home suffering from an unknown illness Jacob Seel died of a heart attack after, allegedly and erroneously, believing that his friend and Chief of Detectives, George Smith had been killed in a shootout. Jacob was buried at Brookside Cemetery, plot 21-0722-0.



T. Stefanik, 1912 City Council, COW Archives

On December Dec 29, 1904, the Winnipeg Police hired Theodore Stefanik as a second Detective Interpreter to assist Jacob Seel with investigations in Winnipeg's ever growing immigrant communities.

Stefanik was born on March 1, 1880, in the village of Hrycewola, Brody County, Galicia (Ukraine). He came to Canada in 1899. He married Olga Braschuk in Sifton, Manitoba, on April 28, 1901. They had two daughters. Stefanik left the Winnipeg Police on August 30, 1907, to try his hand in community advocacy and politics. He went on to gain notoriety when he was nominated and then elected in December 1911 as Winnipeg's first Ukranian City Councilor (alderman). Stefaniuk sat for one term on Council – 1912-1913.

Stefanik was one of the founders and President of the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas of Canada. He was closely associated with St. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Church. As an educational advocate, he served as organizer for schools in rural Manitoba. He died in Winnipeg on March 21, 1951. He was buried at All Saints Cemetery.

Stefanik was replaced by Jacob Kwiatkowski, who would go on to be one of the longest serving detectives in the Winnipeg Police.



Jacob Kwiatkowski was born on February 20, 1883, in “Tartaków, Sokal, Poland” (now Ukraine). He came to Canada as a teenager, settling in the R.M. of Springfield with his family. He was hired by the Winnipeg Police on September 1, 1907.

Common among new immigrants at the time, Jacob anglicized his last name to Kwaite for some purposes. The rationale was straightforward: adopting names that sounded more Canadian might help speed assimilation, deter discrimination, or just to aid in business. However, for most legal purposes he used the name Jacob Kwiatkowski. According to newspaper accounts he could speak Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, German and Ruthenian.

Det. J. Kwiatkowski, 1909

During his career Jacob was involved in numerous investigations from thefts and robberies, domestic assaults and murders. Like Jacob Seel he gained distinction by unravelling a number of difficult crimes and bringing criminals to justice. Infact, along with Jacob Seel and Alex Kolomic, he was singled out for praise by the Chief of Police on March 25, 1925, for his work on the murder of Katje Symczyshyn, which occurred on May 8 the previous year. The judge, in addressing the jury in the trial of Harry Tatarniuk, stated how struck he was in the fair and manly way the officers gave their evidence.

Dets. Kolomic, Seel and Kwiatkowski were singled out again for their efforts again for the arrests of Harry Zachary, Louie Kronenfeld, Mary Petryshyn, and George Odniaik in 1924. These individuals had, for some time, been engaged in the practice of robbing individuals of cash and property. They were all found guilty and sentenced to 4 years each in the Penitentiary.

He was also singled out by the Chief of Police for the arrest of Eli Romaniuk, and the clearing up of the robbery of two clerks at the P.& B. Cash store, which netted the criminals \$4000. Romaniuk pled guilty and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary (his accomplice, Mike Kolcun, committed suicide as the police attempted to take him into custody).

Jacob’s family suffered a tragic loss on July 28, 1929, when his brothers Charles and Tedeous Kwiatkowski were killed at a C.P.R. train crossing near Hazelridge, Manitoba.

Shortly after joining the Winnipeg Police, Jacob married Rosalia Olszanski in Winnipeg on November 14, 1907. Together they had five children. Jacob worked as a Detective his entire 42-

year career with the Winnipeg Police, retiring to pension on February 28, 1949. He died on March 13, 1983, at the age of 99 in New Westminster BC.



Det. Peter Metnek, 1909

Peter Metnek was the fourth Ukrainian detective hired by the Winnipeg Police on February 19, 1909. He remained with the Force until August 27, 1920, with one break in his service from April 30, 1911 to May 13, 1912. His police career was unremarkable.

There are few details about Metnek, other than he indicated he was from Ruthenia when he was first hired. The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (1772–1918), corresponding to parts of Western Ukraine, was referred to as Ruthenia and its people as Ruthenians.

In the 1911 and 1916 Census he indicated he was born in Austria and was of the Catholic faith. He immigrated to Canada in 1901 and was naturalized in 1908. He could speak Austrian and by 1916 he was married to Agnes “Metnek”, who was born in the United States.

Unfortunately, there is no Peter Metnek in the 1921, 1926 or 1931 Census, and, although there is a Peter Metnek who worked as an Interpreter in Winnipeg in the 1935 it is unknown if this is the same person. No further information can be found about him. It is likely that Peter Metnek is an anglicized name, and that his legal name maybe quite different.

After Metnek, there were two interpreters who were hired but who did not remain very long. Little information is known about these officer other than they were born in Poland.

- Alfonso Rayda, born in Poland. Hired on April 6, 1911, he was dismissed after one day on April 7, 1911; and
- Max L. Lipshutz, born in Poland. Hired on June 8, 1911, he resigned after 3 months on September 29, 1911.

In between these two officers there was Tetsko (Theodore) Kochan. Born in Florynah, Galicia, Austria (now Poland), on November 21, 1878, he originally travelled to the United States in 1894. He joined the U.S. Army in 1898, fighting the Spanish-American War in the Phillipines. He became a recruiting officer in Philadelphia, and, after 6 years, he immigrated to Canada in 1905. He taught school for several years before joining the Winnipeg Police on April 18, 1911. He subsequently resigned on June 13, 1913, and joined the City of Winnipeg Assessment Office. He died in Winnipeg on February 2, 1972, and was buried in the All Saints Cemetery.



Det. B. Hubarewicz, 1916

The next officer hired was Boleslaus Hubarewicz. He was born in the City of Mitau in the province of Kurland, one of the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, on August 23, 1888. He identified as Polish when he joined the Winnipeg Police as a Detective Interpreter on October 24, 1911. He had previously worked for the Winnipeg Detective Agency and held a valid teaching certificate issued by the Manitoba Department of Education on October 12, 1909.

Unfortunately, like Peter Metnek, Hubarewicz does not appear in any Census. However, there was a “Ben Hubar” (alias Boleslaus Hubarewicz) that immigrated to the United States from Winnipeg in July 1922. This is likely the same person.

No further information can be found about Boleslaus Hubarewicz / Ben Hubar. However it is likely he anglicized name, and possibly more than once.

Nevertheless, his police career was unremarkable. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on November 30, 1921.

According to his obituary, Stanley Michael Mendofic was born May 8, 1896, in Russian occupied Poland (likely Baranowice) and immigrated to Canada when he was 16. According to the 1926 Census Stanley indicated he was Ukranian and born in Galicia.

On December 29, 1915, Stanley enlisted with the Canadian Army, serving with the 45th Battalion overseas with service in both France and Belgium. On September 15, 1916, he received a bullet wound to the face, breaking his jaw, during the Battle of the Somme. He was medically discharged on June 20, 1919.

Also serving in the 45th Battalion during that time was Alexander Kolomic (Kolomyjec). Kolomic would marry Stanley’s sister, Helene, on June 2, 1916.

At the conclusion of the war, Stanley joined the Winnipeg Police on July 21, 1919, as a Detective Interpreter. He resigned November 30, 1921, and moved to the R.M. of Springfield where he farmed.

On July 6, 1920, Stanley married Pauline Porayko in Winnipeg. They had three daughters. Eventually the family moved to Winnipeg Beach, in 1930 where they lived for the next 40 years. During that time Stanley worked as a policeman in Winnipeg Beach. According to his obituary he worked as a policeman for 12 years and as a civilian employee at CFB Gimli.

Stanley died on June 20, 1970, and was buried at Saint Michaels Cemetery, Pleasant Home, just outside Winnipeg Beach, in the RM of Rockwood, Interlake Region.

Nicholas Volodymir Bachynsky, born on September 16, 1887, in Celo Serafinily, Eastern Galicia (now Ukraine), replaced Hubarewicz as a Detective Interpreter on December 1, 1921. He came to the Winnipeg Police with impeccable credentials. He had a teacher's certificate and references from several law firms attesting to his work as a translator for the courts in Yorkton, Fort William, and most recently in Winnipeg.

Bachynsky came to Canada in 1904 and to Manitoba in 1910 to homestead at Fisher Branch. He was working as a court interpreter in Fort William, Ontario, when he married Antoinette Divozynska on August 11, 1910. He subsequently attended the Brandon Teachers College and taught at Rus School (1914-1915, 1917-1918), Wheathill School (1915-1916), Dehowa School (1922-1926), and High Plains School (1927).



Nicholas V. Bachynsky,
MLA, 1922-1958

Bachynsky resigned from the Winnipeg Police of his own accord on June 15, 1922, and returned to teaching in Poplarfield. He was subsequently he was elected a provincial MLA in 1922, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1950, and 1954. He was first elected as a member of the United Farmers Movement, became a Progressive in 1927 and was re-elected in 1932, 1936, 1941, 1945, 1949, and 1953. He was Speaker of the House from 1950 to 1958, during the administration of Douglas L. Campbell. He was defeated in the 1958 general election. Bachynsky was active in many Ukrainian organizations.

Bachynsky died in Poplarfield on August 14, 1969. H was buried in the Glen Eden Memorial Gardens, West St. Paul MB. He was survived by his second wife, and three children.

John Leonard Celmer was the next hire by the Winnipeg Police on December 10, 1921. He was born on January 15, 1895, in Volhynia, Russia.



Sgt. J.L. Celmer, 101st Bat.
Courtesy Jim Busby

Volhynia is a historical area in northwest Ukraine bordering Poland and Belarus. The area changed hands numerous times throughout history and was divided among competing powers. For centuries it was part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the Russian annexation during the Partitions of Poland, all of Volhynia was made part of the Pale of Settlement on the southwestern border of the Russian Empire.

Celmer immigrated to Canada via the United States in 1912, settling in Winnipeg. He enlisted in the 101st Overseas Battalion in Winnipeg on February 1, 1916, and was transferred to the 44th Battlion for service in France. He was wounded by shrapnel in Vimy Ridge and evacuated to England for convalescence in 1917.

Celmer concluded his service in England as a Sergeant assigned to the General Intelligence Section. He was discharged on July 24, 1919, as part of general demobilization. He was fluent in 4 languages.

Celmer's career with the Winnipeg Police was unremarkable and he resigned from the Force on January 15, 1923, on account of illness. He died on January 16, 1926, in King Edward Hospital in Winnipeg, from injuries suffered during the World War. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and one daughter.



Det. Alex Kolomic, 1932

Alexander Kolomic was born in Wola Błędowska, Russian occupied Poland, on August 14, 1892. He came to Canada as a youth in 1900. Nothing is known of his early life. On June 2, 1916, Kolomic (Kolomyjec) married Helene Mendofik in Winnipeg.

On May 21, 1915, Kolomic enlisted with the 45th Battalion in Souris. After his arrival in Europe, he was transferred to 31st Battalion for service in France and Belgium in 1916. Kolomic was invalidated back to Canada in 1917 with neurasthenia, a common diagnosis during World War I for “shell shock.” He had been in the vicinity of shell explosions in Vimy Ridge and Ypres.

In 1918, Kolomic joined the Dominion Police for work in narcotics and federal excise offences, until that department was disbanded in 1920. Kolomic, who was fluent in all the Slavic languages, subsequently joined the Manitoba Provincial Police on February 1, 1920. After he completed his basic training in Winnipeg, he was posted to Ethelbert effective April 1, 1920. He was given badge or regimental number 29.

Kolomic left the province to join the Winnipeg Police on January 30, 1923, as Detective Interpreter. Six years later, in 1929, he was made a Detective Second Class. In 1930 he was promoted to Detective First Class. He held that position until 1950.

Kolomic died on June 15, 1950, of a heart attack, while still working for the Winnipeg Police. He was predeceased by his wife, Helen, and their son John who was killed with the air force while overseas during World War II. He was survived by one son, Paul, a member of the Winnipeg Fire Department, and two daughters, Anne Popiel of Rivers, and Marion Wallace of Winnipeg. He was buried at the Holy Ghost Cemetery.

Emil William Grekul (Grant) was born on February 10, 1893, at Pohorloutz, Bukovina, Roumania, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (now in Ukraine). He arrived in Canada in 1907 and became a naturalized Canadian citizen in 1914.



Cst. E.W. Grant, 1929, MPP

Like many who came from this part of the world where borders shifted, the residents could speak many different East European languages, including Polish, English, Russian, and German. Grekul indicated his mother tongue was “Ruthenian,” sometimes referred to today as “Old Ukrainian.”

At some point after 1916, Grekul anglicized his name to Grant. Grant/Grekul worked as an interpreter with the Registrar of Enemy Aliens during World War I and with the Labourers Bureau in Winnipeg. He married Martha Cecelia Flood in Nipissing, Ontario, on June 1, 1921. He was working at Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mills in Iroquois Falls, Ontario, at the time. They would have two children, Ruth and Edward.

In December 1925, Grant was taken on strength with the Manitoba Provincial Police as a special constable, primarily conducting liquor enforcement. He was posted at the town of Dauphin, living at 12, 5th Avenue S.W. His appointment as a full constable was confirmed in the Manitoba Gazette on October 22, 1927.

On August 15, 1929, the Dauphin Herald newspaper reported that, after four years in Dauphin, Grant was being transferred by the provincial police to Winnipeg.

On May 7, 1930, Grant resigned from the provincial police to take a position as a Detective Interpreter with the Winnipeg Police Department. He remained with the Winnipeg Police until September 26, 1934, when he resigned.

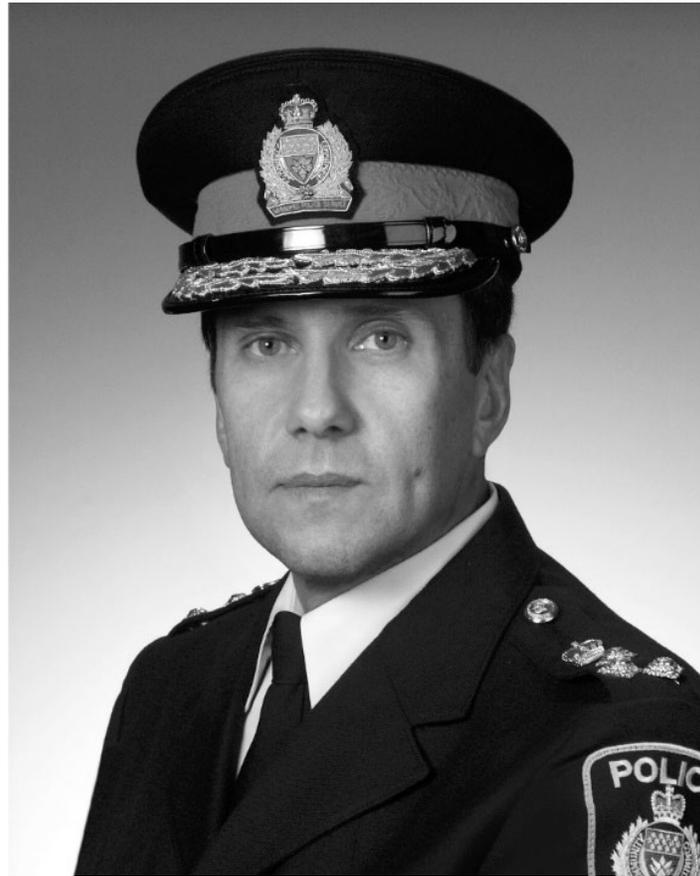
Grant subsequently left Winnipeg. It is unknown where he went afterward; however, it is believed he died in Montreal on September 14, 1961, and was buried at the Cimetière Mont-Royal.

With the retirement of Jacob Kwiatkowski in 1949 and the passing of Alexander Kolomic in 1950, the Detective Interpreter position was eliminated in the Winnipeg Police. However, the presence of Ukrainian police officers has remained within the general ranks of the police service.

In 1998, Jack Ewatski became the first non-anglo (Ukrainian) Chief of Police in Winnipeg.¹ Ewatski, hired in 1973, was Chief from 1998 to 2007. He was also the President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

¹ Although Jack Ewatski was the first Ukrainian Chief of Police of the Winnipeg Police Service. The surrounding metropolitan police departments had several Ukrainian Chiefs of Police prior to Ewatski. These include Joe Teres, who was Chief of the Transcona Police Department from 1960-1974, and John Urchenko who was Chief of the North Kildonan Police Department from 1968-1971. Both would join the Winnipeg Police after the amalgamation of all the meto police departments in 1974.

Born in Winnipeg to a Ukrainian father and Polish mother, Ewatski attended Holy Ghost School and St. Paul's High School. Ewatski worked up the ranks from Constable, to Detective, then Deputy Chief and finally as Chief of the Service. After retiring from Winnipeg, Ewatski was appointed Deputy Police Commissioner of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service in 2010. He remained on the Trinidad force until 2012.



Chief Jack Ewatski, 1998-2007

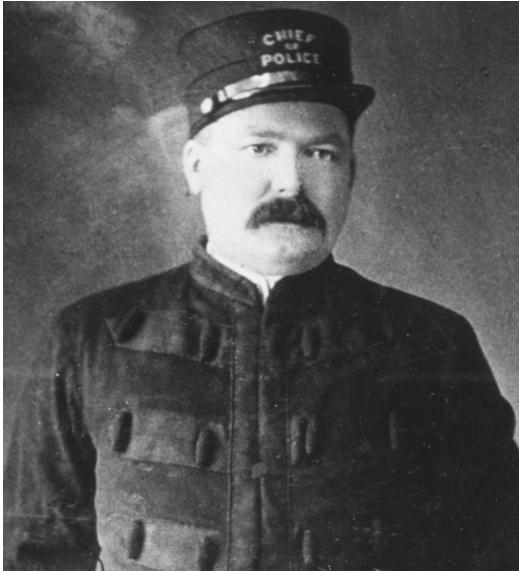
See my other feature stories on the first [Chinese](#), [Black](#), [Icelandic](#), [Filipino](#), Scandinavian, Jewish, Italian, and Belgian officers.

NOTE: In 2024 the Winnipeg Police celebrates its 150th anniversary and the 50th Anniversary of the metro amalgamation. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member who made a substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg or its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

JOHN S. INGRAM

Winnipeg's First Chief of Police

*Written by John Burchill, President
February 23, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*



One hundred and fifty years ago today, on February 23, 1874, the newly incorporated City of Winnipeg appointed its first Chief of Police – John (Jack) S. Ingram.

In his book “Ten Years in Winnipeg, 1870-1879”, Alexander Begg observed that “[Winnipeg's] first chief of police was one Ingram, who was perhaps the greatest rowdy in Winnipeg at the time, and who under cloak of his authority, engaged in all kinds of dissipation”.

Ingram, was born in St. Thomas, Ontario (then Canada West) on April 3, 1853. John was one of ten children (nine boys and one girl). His grandfather was a soldier during the Napoleonic Wars and his father was born in Quebec during one of his grandfather's many postings. Two of his uncles emigrated to Australia “to seek their fortune” in gold, another Uncle emigrated to Pennsylvania and his aunt emigrated to California. Wanderlust and adventure were in the families genes

John was no different. He struck out for the new Canadian frontier, arriving in Winnipeg in 1871 -- a wild town of saloons, brothels and gambling dens. On May 16, 1871, the population of Winnipeg had grown substantially and it was reported by Judge Johnston in his address to the Grand Jury of Manitoba that there were no less than twenty-one saloons, or “dens of wickedness” in the area which contributed to numerous cases of personal violence. He concluded his address by stating that a new courthouse and jail were required to meet the growing needs of the population. The Grand Jury agreed, recommending that “in the public interest it would be wise to increase rather than diminish the number of men [on the provincial police force].”

John Ingram was up to the task. His father had been a bailiff, county constable and hotelier back in Puslinch Township, Ontario. He understood both sides of the business and applied for a position with the Provincial Police.

His career was uneventful until December 12, 1871, when Captain Louis de Plainval, Commanding Officer (pro tem) of the Provincial Police, wrote to the Honourable Henry Clarke, Attorney General of Manitoba, regarding the escape and recapture of a prisoner named Jones. Recognizing the exceptional work of Ingram, de Plainval reported “about an hour after the

escape he [Jones] was brought back by Trooper John Ingram, one of the youngest of the constables. I must say that under the circumstances Trooper Ingram has performed his duty very energetically and I commend him in the General Orders today". Ingram was subsequently promoted to Corporal, while he was still just 18 years old.

Ingram's career took a dip in the fall of 1872 when in a drunken stupor, he delivered a serious beating on Joseph Dubuc, causing him to lose sight in one eye. Dubuc was then a lawyer, newspaper owner, member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly (1870-1878) and future Queen's Bench and Chief Justice of Manitoba (1879-1909). The assault occurred after Dubuc delivered a list of the participants in the City's September 1872 federal election riots to the Grand Jury – including Francis Cornish – a rival lawyer and future Mayor of Winnipeg (1874) and also a member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly (1874-1878).

Court of Queen's Bench.
SATURDAY.

Court opened at 2:30 p.m., their Lordships Judges McKeagney and Betourney on the Bench.

The business of the court was confined to the passing of sentences on those prisoners convicted during the week.

John Ingram, who had pleaded guilty of common assault, but owing to the conduct of the prisoner in giving himself up to justice, and the withdrawal of prosecution, the accused was discharged from Court after an admonition delivered in an affecting manner by Judge McKeagney.

Ingram left for St. Paul, Minnesota, but subsequently returned to Winnipeg once passions had cooled. He appeared before Judge McKeagney on Thursday, June 12, 1873, to answer to the charge of assaulting Dubuc. Ingram was represented by Francis Cornish who entered a guilty plea to common assault and "*a most humble apology for the offense committed against [Mr. Dubuc], and to express the greatest sorrow and regret for his act.*"

Cornish explained to the Court that Ingram was drunk at the time and under the "evil influence of bad advice. Urged on to commit the offence by men altogether unworthy of the name — this young man, or rather boy, assaulted Mr. Dubuc."

The plea was accepted by Dubuc who said that he did not, upon personal grounds, intend to press the charge, and that the action now taken was with his consent. It was reported in the Free Press that "*The Attorney General, on part of the Crown, said that it was not the intention of the Crown to press for any heavy sentence, as Ingram had returned from a foreign country and gave himself up; and that the accused had been in the police force in Manitoba, during which time had been a sober and intelligence constable, and although a very young man, had so distinguished himself on one occasion that he was promoted for it at once*".

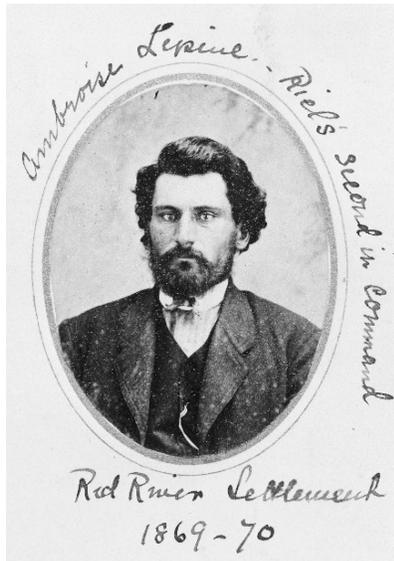
Sentencing was set over until Saturday June 14, 1873, where Justice McKeagney discharged the matter after giving Ingram a stiff admonishment.

It appears the event was but a momentary setback to Ingram who was entrusted with a warrant to arrest Louis Riel and Ambroise Lépine on September 15, 1873, for their involvement in the murder of Thomas Scott. Rumor was that neither man would be taken without bloodshed.

While Ingram and his crew could not locate Riel, they did locate Lépine at his home in St. Norbert on September 17, 1873. According to Ted Meyers, in his article "John S. Ingram Tamer of Tough Towns", Ingram's reputation was cemented that day "through the simple expediency of

Ingram walking up to Lepine, putting him off guard by greeting him as he would an old friend, then knocking him out with a well placed left hook to the head.”

John Kerr, who was with Ingram and Leon Dupont that day to make the arrest, gave a different version of events in his biography.



A team and a democrat [a horse drawn buggy or carriage] had been hired from Sinclair Bros. Livery on Fort Street, one of the brothers driving. Johnny Ingraham (sic), who had been with me in the Manitoba Constabulary, was acting as deputy for Sheriff Edward Armstrong, and had taken Edwin Doidge and me to be sworn in for the undertaking. Leon Dupont was a French-Canadian, qualified as a guide and interpreter.

...

To our knock Ambroise called out “Entrez!” Ingraham, Dupont and I walked in and found Riel’s adjutant-general sitting with his child on his knee, while Madame Lepine was preparing breakfast. Ingraham exhibited the warrant, and Leon Dupont, acting as spokesman, according to Ingraham’s order tried to camouflage the charge as for a debt owing. This was a useless subterfuge, for Lepine was not deceived. He knew, and said, the charge was murder.

When our prisoner had eaten, he left the large front room – kitchen and living-room combined – entering a bedroom at the rear, and shortly emerged with a revolver in his hand. “I could kill every one of you!” he announced firmly, sweeping all of us with the fire of his black eyes.

I was standing near a large box-stove – not the one used for cooking – my hand resting along the top, my own little bulldog [a short barrellled double-action revolver] trained on him. “You’d better not try it,” I advised him. He muttered something, as he cast a glance in my direction, turned, and re-entered the bedroom, and soon appeared in his suit of store clothes. ... Ambroise accompanied us without show of violence, after taking leave of his weeping wife and child. He was even cheerful and companionable on the drive towards the ferry, and, finding that I could speak French fairly well, he addressed his conversation to me as well as to Dupont.

Lepine was lodged in the south-west bastion of Fort Garry with Kerr and Doidge in charge. The three of them stayed together in the bastion, eating, sleeping, playing cards and occasionally squaring off in a round of boxing to pass the time. This continued until December 22, 1873 when Lepine was released on \$8000 bail pending his trial.

After much argument about the jurisdiction of the Manitoba courts to hear a murder case prior to its entering Confederation, Lépine’s trial got underway on October 13 and lasted until October 26, 1874, after which the jury, consisting of six French- and six English-speaking members, returned a verdict of guilty. Although they jury recommended mercy Justice Wood, comparing the execution of Scott to a “savage atrocity,” sentenced Lépine to death by hanging.

The conviction and sentencing of Lépine elicited much excitement and indignation especially in French Canada and on January 15, 1875, by Order in Council, Lépine's sentence was commuted to 2 years in prison along with the forfeiture of his civil rights. A few months later, in April 1875, both Riel and Lépine were offered an amnesty on the condition that they accept a five-year banishment from Canada. Unlike Riel, Lépine refused the offer, choosing to serve out the balance of his sentence.

As the Ontario government had posted a \$5000 reward for anyone bringing the murderers of Thomas Scott to trial, on September 15, 1875, there was a general call to attend and supply proofs by those seeking to collect on the reward. Claims put in by a number of individuals including William Farmer who laid the Information to set the arrest warrant in motion for the apprehension of Lépine, along with lawyer C. B. Thibaudeau and Francis Cornish (who along with Thomas Hughes and H.W. Smith encouraged Farmer), as well as Leon Dupont, John Kerr and John Ingram, who arrested Lépine under the guidance of Edward Armstrong. The only other person to apply was George M. Young, who was only involved in the arrest of Andre Nault.

After hearing the evidence and reviewing the proofs, Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, stated "Dupont, Ingram, Sheriff Armstrong and Kerr were officers of the law, and, doing what they did in the arrest in the murderers of Scott, were simply executing process placed in their hands as any other process, for which, of course, for which they were paid the ordinary fees and charges. ... I think they may each be paid \$330.00." By Order in Council dated January 15, 1876, the full amount of the reward for bringing Lépine and Andre Nault to trial was allocated as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| William A. Farmer | \$2,000 |
| | \$5,000 |

Along with his relationship with Mayor Francis Cornish, the arrest of Lépine brought Ingram to prominence within the small province, at least within the English community, and was no doubt a factor in his later appointment as the first Chief of Police for the City of Winnipeg on February 23, 1874.

Indeed, at least three other applicants for Chief of Police had similar or better qualifications to Ingram. According to their applications, Alex McPherson had worked for six years as a police officer in Scotland; Cornelius O'Callaghan had two years with the Halifax Police before joining the Expeditionary Force to Red River; and Thomas E. Rawson had worked in Barrie as a constable and sheriff's bailiff.¹

¹ City of Winnipeg Council Records, City of Winnipeg Archives.

To the Hon. JOSEPH ROYAL,
Provincial Secretary,

Office of the Crown and Peace,
Winnipeg, Oct. 22, 1873.

J. H. O'Donnell, Esq., M.D.,
Coroner, Provencher.

SIR,—Information has reached this office that a man named Benjamin Marchand, jun., has died at Ste. Agathe, near the Custom House, on the frontier, from wounds received at the hands of one Michel Godon, at Fawcett's, in Dufferin, on the 10th instant. The man died yesterday; he has been attended in his illness by the military surgeon of the post on the American side of the line. Will you please hold the necessary inquest into his death.—Yours truly,

DANIEL CAREY,
Clerk of Crown and Peace.

P.S.—Sub-Chief Powers and officer Ingram will be there on duty, to make any arrests necessary. D. C.

On March 24, 1874 Ingram received a cheque for \$180.00 from the Office of the Attorney General. There is no indication of what it was for, but would be the equivalent of about 5 months' salary as a provincial police officer. The last case of note that Ingram was involved while still a member of the Provincial Police was the murder of Benjamin Marchand at Fawcett's saloon in Dufferin (located just north of the United States border near the current town of Emerson).

Gilbert Godin was a powerful Metis working and living in the Red Lake area, which broadly covered the Red River Valley around the Southern Manitoba, Minnesota and Dakota Territory borders. He made a living as a freighter, moving goods between trading centres and posts, and spent his spare time drinking and fighting. A good match for Ingram!

On the night of October 10, 1873, Gilbert and his brother David were drinking at Fawcett's as were the Marchand family. Benjamin Marchand, a fighter of almost equal stature to Gilbert, squared off. Ultimately Gilbert won the battle and settled back to drinking after running the Marchand's from the bar. However Benjamin returned.

Finding Benjamin skulking in the yard, Godon set upon him in a rage, dragging him back into the saloon. Godon picked up an adze (a cutting tool shaped somewhat like a small axe or hatchet) and struck Benjamin on the head, knocking him to the ground. As he lay prone out, Godon again struck him on the head, inflicting serious injuries that were to prove fatal.

As the North West Mounted Police did not arrive in Dufferin until June 1874, just prior to their March West on July 8, 1874, there were no doctors or police officers closer than Winnipeg. As a result the bar owner, A.J. Fawcett, rode to the British North America Boundary Commission camp for help. Sergeant James Armstrong of the Royal Engineers and 15 men came to the saloon for assistance. Armstrong took Godon in to custody and held him over night at the Boundary Commission camp. The next morning, Armstrong's commanding officer, Captain Albany Featherstonhaugh, doubting he had the authority to detain Godon, ordered him released. Godon promptly fled across the border

In the meantime Ingram and Deputy Chief Power headed for Dufferin with Dr. Curtis Bird. An Inquest was held on October 24 with Ingram and Power on hand should an arrest be necessary. Not surprisingly Godon was nowhere to be found. On November 12, 1873, a Grand Jury brought a true bill against Godon for the murder of Marchand and a warrant was issued for his arrest when he did not appear to answer to the charge.

On June 12, 1874, Godon was eventually arrested at Pembina, Dakota Territory by Sheriff Charles Brown (North Dakota did not become a State until 1889). Notified of his arrest, Chief Power rode to Pembina and brought Godon back to Winnipeg. Godon's trial for murder took place on June 22 before Justice Edmund Burke (E.B.) Wood sitting with a jury. After 30 minutes deliberation, the jury brought back a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. Justice

Wood, noting that Godon showed no mercy for Marchand, set August 26, 1874, for his date with the hangman.

On July 17, 1874 after strong lobbying from Godon's friends, his sentence was commuted by an Order in Council to 14 years in prison. His cellmate, Joseph Michad, was not so lucky and the government ordered his execution to proceed on the same date.

On September 25, 1876, Godon escaped from Stony Mountain while out on a work crew and headed for the Dakota border. Godon remained in the United States, and while an attempt was made to arrest him on August 18, 1877, when he slipped across the border to visit his father in Emerson, it was unsuccessful. Godon was arrested again in Pembina, Dakota Territory, by Sheriff Brown after assaulting Alexander Montreault, however he escaped from custody on June 25, 1880, and was never brought to trial in Manitoba.

With the official swearing-in of one hundred and fifty members of the North-West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) and the Incorporation of the City of Winnipeg on November 8, 1873, there was little need for a Provincial Police force. Although the N.W.M.P. were not the police of jurisdiction for Manitoba, being stationed at Fort Garry effectively resulted in the disbanding of the Provincial Police when Winnipeg formed its own small police force on February 23, 1874. On that day, with his friend and lawyer Francis Cornish sitting in the Mayor's chair, Ingram was appointed as Chief of the Winnipeg Police and Richard Power was re-appointed as the sole member of the Manitoba Provincial Police. While Ingram's jurisdiction did not extend beyond the borders of the City, the Municipal Act of Manitoba did give all counties or municipalities the power to appoint their own local constables.

As the new City did not yet have a City Hall (or a police station for that matter), a building was leased from Alexander McPherson on Main Street for \$240 a year and fitted up as a police station. It doesn't appear the building was particularly habitable as Ingram requested the building to be mudded on the outside, as the walls were in no condition to withstand the cold weather; a ceiling was need to be installed in the men's quarters; a heating stone was needed in the prisoner's cells; and blankets were required.²

It seems that even after Ingram's appointment as Chief of Police he still let his fists do the talking as he appeared several times before the Mayor charged with assault. The first request to City Council to have Ingram dismissed came from William Burke on August 31, 1874. Burke had been charged earlier in the month with "insulting the Chief of Police" and Burke in turn charged Ingram with assault. Mayor Cornish dismissed both charges. (Until the Police Magistrates Act came into force in February 1876, the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen in his absence, was the presiding magistrate in all Police Court matters).

Ingram's fists, it seems, were not his only source of trouble. He also had a fondness for the City's 'ladies of the night'. Rumors circulated that the young Chief, just 21-years old, was a nightly (unofficial) visitor at the local brothels. So much so that his two constables, David Murray and William Byers, handed in their resignations to City Hall on May 31, 1875, in protest over the Chief's conduct. Not only was Ingram frequenting the local brothels, he was charged with assaulting Constable Byers on May 19, 1875.

² City of Winnipeg Council Records, April 4, 1874, and October 25, 1874. City of Winnipeg Archives.

When the mayor dismissed the charges involving Byers, the two officers tendered their resignations. However City Council refused to accept the officers resignations and Alderman John Villiers publicly accused Ingram of operating a primitive system of protection and using his authority to hide his participation in the vices of the City's west end. Ingram retaliated by filing a ten thousand-dollar libel suit against Villiers on June 3, 1875, but also continued his unofficial visits to the brothels.

Unfortunately for Ingram, on the night of June 7, 1875, Constables Murray and Byers descended down on Ella Lewis' brothel and arrested Ingram who just happened to be there and charged him with "frequenting a house of ill-fame". Ingram appeared in Police Court before Mayor Kennedy (Cornish had lost the last civic election in January) at 4:00 pm on June 8, 1875, pled guilty and was fined eight dollars plus costs.

On Monday June 14, 1875, Ingram tendered his resignation to City Council and it was accepted. Until a new Chief was appointed, Constable Murray acted as Chief of Police and on July 5, 1875, Andrew Hunter was appointed as constable to fill the position vacated by Ingram.

Ingram subsequently returned to his hometown of St. Thomas, Ontario. However it would not be the last Winnipeg heard of Ingram. On Friday, September 10, 1875, he found himself in Police Court arrested for being drunk and fighting with Lyster Hayward. They were both found guilty and fined ten dollars and costs. In time, however, Ingram's rough and tumble skills would be required again when he was hired in November 1884 by the newly incorporated Town of Calgary, North-West Territories, to run their police force.

Ingram, as he had in Winnipeg, ran Calgary with the same rugged approach. While this seemed to suit the town well enough for a few years, it did make him a number of enemies, including the local newspapers which began a campaign to rid him from the town. On February 28, 1888 Ingram bowed to the pressure and resigned. The Calgary Tribune, in a thinly veiled expose on Ingram's character, gave its advice to City Council for hiring the next Chief:

He should be a man of unquestioned character and habits, and who will not spend his time playing billiards, smoking cigars on the street while on duty or other matters which we might mention. He should certainly have experience and ability and be above suspicion of accepting bribes to hush affairs which should be ventilated in the courts.

Ingram remained in Calgary for a few years managing two hotels, The Palace and The Royal. While several sources suggest that Ingram became the Chief of Police in Great Falls, Montana, between 1890 and 1896, this is unlikely as he appeared in the 1891 Census working as a hotel keeper in Calgary. In addition he had married a young widow, Edith Oake, in Calgary in 1887 and they had two children both born in Alberta between 1890 and 1893 -- Beatrice in July 1890 and John in July 1893.

While Ingram had a strong tie to Montana -- his younger brother, Joseph N. Ingram, emigrated to the United States in 1887 settling in Great Falls where he was a conductor on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, it was confirmed with the Montana Police Museum that John Ingram never was a Chief of Police in Great Falls. However "John Ingram" was a police officer

in the rough and tumble mining town of Butte, Montana, in 1895. He made headlines on June 12, 1895, after a running gun battle in the streets with a robber who had just fled the Silver Bow National Bank. As reported in the Butte Miner:

The chase by Ingram was a good one and demonstrates that he is possessed of considerable nerve of the fighting order. One of the bullets from the robber's gun cut away a part of his coat just over the right hip pocket and several more came very near hitting him ...

As Ingram's third child, Leslie, was born in his home town of St. Thomas, Ontario, on November 5, 1895, it is likely if it is our John Ingram that a near death gun battle did not sit well with his wife who would have been four months pregnant at the time (and a widow once before). However experience in a mining town and a return to St. Thomas may have been a blessing in disguise for Ingram in securing his next job as the first Chief of Police in the mining town of Rossland, British Columbia.

At the time Ingram's younger brother, Andrew B. Ingram, was a political figure in Ontario who represented the riding of Elgin West in the Ontario Legislature from 1886 to 1890 and in the Elgin East riding for the House of Commons from 1891 to 1906 as a Liberal-Conservative. At the time Thomas Mayne Daly was also a Liberal-Conservative member in the House of Commons for Selkirk, Manitoba. Besides being in the same political party as Andrew, Daly was also the same age as John Ingram, and had grown up in Stratford, Ontario, just 80 kilometers north of St. Thomas, and the two families may have known each other.



From 1877 to 1881 Thomas Daly practised law in Stratford. In July 1881, when Manitoba's boundaries were enlarged, Daly left for the West and was among the first people to settle in what would soon be the City of Brandon (incorporated in 1882). Daly was elected the City's first mayor and was elected for a second term in 1884. He was called to the Manitoba bar in 1884 and practised law in Brandon until 1892, when he moved to Winnipeg. In 1887, running as a Liberal-Conservative, Daly was elected to the House of Commons for the riding of Selkirk, a seat he would hold until the general election of 1896, when he chose not to run again.

After a brief trip in England he moved to the booming mining town of Rossland, British Columbia where he practised law. However, when Rossland was incorporated as a City in July 1897, Daly was appointed as Chair of the Police Commission to find a Chief for the new police department. Perhaps a referral from Andrew Ingram, or his personal knowledge of John from back home in Ontario, Daly appointed Ingram as the new Chief of Police for Rossland on July 6, 1897.

Daly remained in Rossland for six years before again settling in Winnipeg in 1902. Over the next eight years he played a prominent role in Winnipeg. He was appointed a Police Magistrate in

1904 and was instrumental in persuading Attorney General Colin H. Campbell to establish in Winnipeg the first Juvenile Court in Canada. He became the Court's first judge on February 5, 1909. Daly died on June, 24 1911, and was buried in Stratford.

As for Ingram, he remained Chief in Rossland until 1901 when he resigned after running afoul with the new Mayor. However his 'special skills' came in handy when the Le Roi Mining Company hired him to find replacement workers during a protracted mining strike in 1901. Ingram traveled to Winnipeg between September 15 and October 1, 1901 and rounded up 23 replacement workers willing to travel to Rossland. These extra workers helped the mine operate until the union exhausted its funds and the strike was broken.



The timing was perfect. Ingram's wife was 8 months pregnant with their fourth child, and a new Mayor was elected in Rossland in January 1902. Being a supporter of Ingram, the Mayor dismissed the previous Chief and reappointed Ingram. However it didn't last long and Ingram was out after the 1903 elections amongst rumours of gambling and bribery.

Ingram was subsequently hired by the Silver Star mining company in Rossland as a "dynamite man". He was paid very well, however it came with risk. On December 17, 1905, while preparing fuses in the camp's main powder shack, Ingram was literally blown to pieces. He was the only fatality. On December, 20 1905, his remains were put aboard a train and returned to St. Thomas, Ontario, for interment in the family plot.

Always the centre of controversy, even after his death it was suspected that Ingram was the victim of a murder plot as revenge for his involvement in breaking the 1901 miners' strike. Although there was to be an investigation according to the Calgary Herald in March 1906, it appears it never got off the ground.

By-Law, No. 4.

Of By-Law. To confirm the appointment of John S. Ingram as Chief of Police of the City of Winnipeg.

City of Winnipeg } Whereas the Council of
 the said City of Winnipeg
 } at a meeting thereof held
 at the said City on the twenty-third day of
 February in the year of our Lord one thousand
 and eight hundred and seventy-four, did
 appoint John S. Ingram, of the said City of
 Winnipeg, Chief of Police of the City of Winni-
 peg, aforesaid, and it is necessary by By-Law
 to confirm the said appointment.

Therefore the Mayor and Council of the
 City of Winnipeg in Council assembled
 enact as follows:—

That the appointment of John S.
 Ingram, of the City of Winnipeg as Chief of
 Police of the City of Winnipeg be, and the
 same is hereby confirmed.

Done and passed in Council at the
 said City of Winnipeg this twenty-sixth day
 of February in the year of our Lord one
 thousand and eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Sgd) F. Evans Cornish (Seal)
 Mayor.

A. M. Brown
 City Clerk.

City of Winnipeg By-law #4, appointing John S. Ingram Chief of Police.
 February 23, 1874.

NOTE: In 2024 the Winnipeg Police celebrates its 150th anniversary as well as the 50th Anniversary of the metro amalgamation. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member who made a substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg or its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

GERRY ST. GERMAIN

Métis Senator, MP and St. Boniface Police Officer

*Written by John Burchill, President
July 12, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Gerry (William Joseph Gerald) St. Germain was born on November 6, 1937, at the St. Boniface hospital and raised in the small Métis communities of “*Petit Canada*” and Lido Plage in the parish of St. Francois Xavier.

On his father’s side, Gerry is a direct descendant of [Cuthbert Grant](#), a Métis leader and founder of Grantown, now St. François-Xavier. The Hudson's Bay Company named him Warden of the Plains in 1828. His task was to marshal the Métis in defense of the Red River Settlement. Later he became Councillor, Sheriff and Magistrate of the District of Assiniboia.

Gerry’s father, Michael, was a hunter and trapper who supplemented his income by working construction or as a bouncer in a local bar. His mother, Mary-Kathleen, was born into a bilingual home. Her mother, who was born in France, married an English-speaking immigrant that was the product of the “[Barnardo Home for Orphans](#)” in London. His maternal grandparents lived nearby in Pigeon Lake, Manitoba. Gerry spent a lot of time learning French from his grandmother, who was determined to help him become bilingual.

Gerry graduated from [St. François Xavier High School](#) and later attended St. Paul's College. Gerry credits Sister Jeanne Monchamp (teacher and later principal of St. François Xavier High School from 1953-1960) for recognizing his potential at math and encouraging him to go to St. Paul’s College. After leaving school Gerry used his math to gain employment at the Bank of Toronto (now TD Bank) in downtown Winnipeg. However, he didn’t stay long as he decided to join the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) when he turned seventeen in the fall of 1954.

Recognizing his aptitude for math, the RCAF sent Gerry to the [Canadian Forces Base in Clinton](#), a top-secret radar training station for Canadian, British, American and other Allied servicemen during both World War II and the Cold War. Gerry was taught radar communications using binary math and early computers systems.

Gerry completed the program with the highest marks in the class and was sent to Portage la Prairie in 1957 to work on communications and electronics equipment for the Lockheed T-33 jet aircraft. From there he was sent to Centralia, Ontario, where he took basic flight training on the de Havilland Canada DHC-1 Chipmunk, and then to [RCAF Station Gimli](#) for advanced flight training in 1958. However, in 1959, Gerry decided to leave the air force to pursue another dream.



Gerry in training to become a RCAF pilot in Centralia, c 1957. Courtesy Gerry St. Germain

On June 22, 1959, Gerry walked into [St. Boniface City Hall and Police Station](#) and applied for a position as police constable. Initially the desk sergeant, Wesley Finlayson, told Gerry there were no openings. However, [Chief Joseph Baudry](#), whose office was right behind the sergeant's desk, overheard the conversation and invited Gerry in for an impromptue interview. As a Francophone with a military background, Chief Baudry was impressed with Gerry's french, his RCAF background, and the fact he had been trained in the handling of firearms with the air force. It made him a suitable candidate and Chief Baudry sent Gerry next door to see the City Doctor at the Fire Hall. After passing a fitness assessment, he brought Gerry to see St. Boniface [Magistrate Henri Lacerte](#), who swore him in as a police officer. Gerry was issued a gun and he started that same day. After a couple of months learning the ropes, Gerry as assigned to Recruit Class #55.



Constable Gerry St. Germain (second row) and Sergeant Instructor Charles Tully (front row) Metro (Winnipeg) Police Recruit Class #55, December 18, 1959

In the police academy and later in senior officer training with the Winnipeg Police, Gerry had great respect for Sergeant Instructor Charles Tully. Like Sister Monchamp, Gerry recalls Sergeant Tully as being one of those individuals who made a difference in his career. Gerry still carries with him a review Sergeant Tully wrote about him to [Chief William Russell](#) (who replaced Baudry) in 1964.

"Constable G. St. Germain, St. Boniface, is a young man with a definitely well above average intellect. He also enjoys the theory of police work and applied himself from the start of the class so I expected his results to be high. This man thinks as quickly as he did four years ago as a recruit and in both examinations was finished writing first, completing one-two hour examination in twenty-nine minutes. He considered both to be very easy. St. Germain is well informed in many aspects of police work and takes an active part in his own City in community aspects. He is also on the negotiation committee for working conditions in his Force and wants to aid in achieving progress and professionalism throughout policing generally. This man is neat of appearance and well disciplined displaying his Royal Canadian Air Force Training (where he was a pilot). His book of notes on the course was an excellent effort and future reference."

"Signed" Sgt. Instructor Tully.

Chief Russell and Gerry didn't always see eye-to-eye. As Gerry wasn't afraid to speak up when he saw an injustice, he was elected as President of the Brotherhood of St. Boniface Policemen within a year of being hired. This would also bring him into conflict with ["Joe" Guay](#), alderman and Mayor of St. Boniface from 1960-1968, regarding police working conditions. As president Gerry was able to successfully negotiate for a wage increase and seniority rights for the membership.

Coming from a small Métis community, Gerry told me the one thing that policing taught him was understanding people and the human condition. He learned how to communicate effectively with people, no matter what their situation was in life. However, he still felt the urge to do something more, so he left the St. Boniface Police in 1965 to join the [3M company](#) as a salesman. That too didn't last. In 1966 he headed west with three kids and his wife in tow, joining the Vancouver Police Department as an undercover officer working in the Downtown Eastside. That experience started him to consider the idea of entering politics.

After a year with the Vancouver Police, Gerry returned to the business world. However, he also became involved in politics, working behind the scenes as an executive for Progressive Conservative (PC) riding association for Mission-Port Moody. In 1983 the opportunity arose for Gerry to run for federal election when the Member of Parliament for Mission-Port Moody, Mark Rose, decided to run for provincial office and gave up his seat. Gerry ran for the PC party and won the Mission-Port Moody seat in a by-election on August 29, 1983 – the same day that future Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was elected to Parliament.

Gerry won his seat again in the General Election on September 4, 1984, when the Progressive Conservative Party swept into power, taking 75% of the seats in the House of Commons and Brian Mulroney became Prime Minister. Gerry, as supporter of Mulroney, served as Government

Caucus Chair, Minister of State for Transport, and Minister of Forestry. He also served as President of the Progressive Conservative Party from 1988-1995.

In 1993, Gerry was appointed by Prime Minister Mulroney to the Senate of Canada in the Senatorial division of Langley-Pemberton-Whistler. During his time in the Senate of Canada, Gerry served on a number of Senate Committees. However, most important to Gerry was his Chairmanship of the [Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples](#). From 2006 to 2012, Gerry helped to pass various pieces of First Nation-led legislation, including the First Nations Fiscal Management Act.



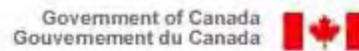
Gerry with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Courtesy Gerry St. Germain

In 1998, while still a Progressive Conservative, St. Germain explored the United Alternative option, formed by Reform Party of Canada leader Preston Manning, which was an attempt to unite the right. In June 2000, he sat as an Independent Conservative senator, and in October 2000 he became the only Canadian Alliance senator. At the request of Canadian Alliance Leader Stephen Harper, St. Germain led the negotiations to unite the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party. When the two parties merged in December 2003, St. Germain became a member of the Conservative Party of Canada.

On November 6, 2012, Gerry reached the Senate's mandatory retirement age, 75. Upon his retirement Gerry served in a volunteer role to assist First Nations in establishing the [First Nations Major Projects Coalition](#), a national not-for-profit organization that supports First Nations with the capacity needed to make informed business decisions about their participation as equity partners in large-scale economic development projects.

Gerry is a member of the King's Privy Council of Canada. In 2012, he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the [National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation](#) (Indspire). He was appointed to the Order of British Columbia in 2022. He has also received the Order of the Sash October 2018.

On June 15, 2024, Gerry was proud to receive honorary citizenship from the [Cheslatta Carrier Nation](#) for voluntary work as a business advisor and friend of the nation. Gerry and his wife Margaret reside on their ranch in South Langley.



Hon. Gerry St. Germain, P.C.

The Senator/Le sénateur British Columbia

NOTE: Every day I learn something new about the amazing men and women who have worked within the ranks of the Winnipeg Police or one of the amalgamated departments. Anyone wishing to recognize a police member they feel made sustained and substantial contributions to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me their name and (if known) a brief description of their accomplishments.

MURDER AT THE COLOURED CLUB

Point Douglas, Winnipeg

Written by John Burchill, President
July 8, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum

In my story on [Detective Abraham Friedman](#), I was drawn to an arrest he made on November 3, 1916. The offence itself was not particularly significant, but the area was. Friedman had arrested Sam Korpas after he saw him leave 98 Hallet Street in the North Point Douglas area. His suspicions were drawn to Korpas, who was white, as he stood out in an area known as “*Coloured Row*”. I had not heard of the Coloured Row before, and so began my journey.

Going back to February 13, 1907, a private bill was put forward to incorporate the Tuxedo Club for “*coloured gentlemen in Winnipeg*”. As there was already a [Tuxedo Park company](#) incorporated in 1905, the lawyer for the registrants was told to find another name. After some debate whether the incorporation should be allowed to proceed as there were already two coloured clubs in Winnipeg, it was subsequently agreed that the name would be changed to the Atlanta Club.

The April 24, 1908, edition of the Winnipeg Tribune reported that many people of colour lived on Martha and Austin, and on Higgins Avenue near Main Street. The article continued that there were two coloured clubs in the city – one on Main Street near the subway (the Winnipeg Club, 704 Main Street) and another on Maple Street (the Atlanta Club, 39 Maple Street). The proprietor of the Winnipeg Club was Frank Johnson, who would later move his club to the Maple Street location, taking it over from Richard Western in 1911. ¹

The article, which was an interview with a well known, but unnamed coloured barber, said “*all told there are about 100 pure blooded negros in the city, including families, and as many mulattoes and quadroons. Some of us run barbershops and restaurants, while many are railway porters.*” ²

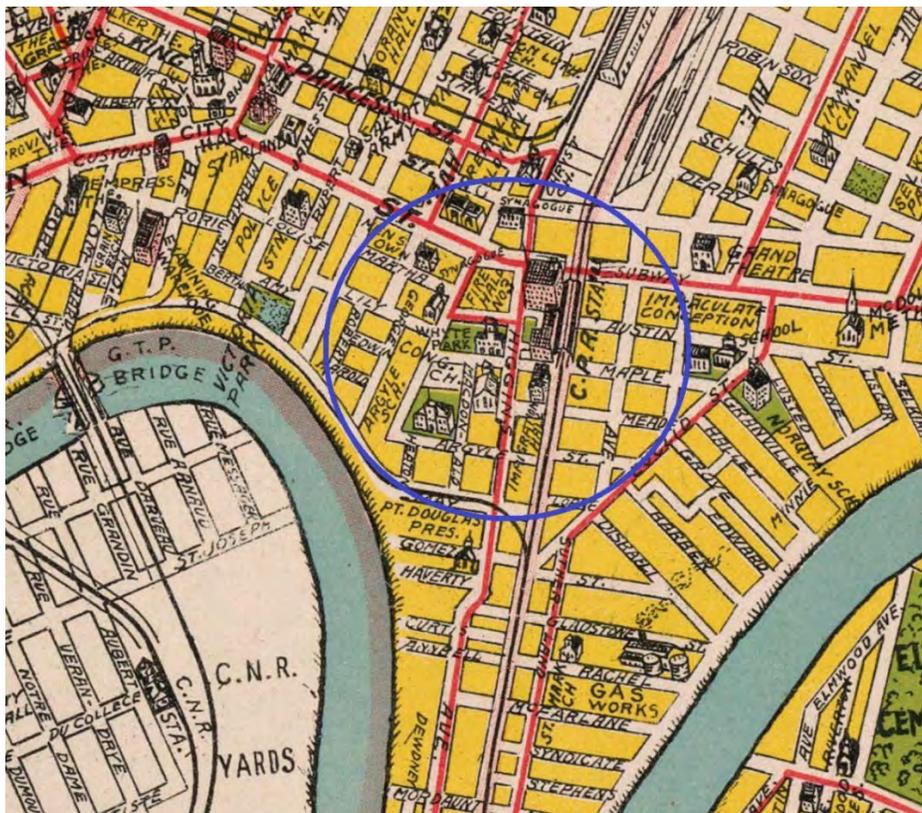
According to the Canadian Encyclopedia, [railway porters](#) were hired from within established Black communities in Canada. They were also recruited from the southern United States and as far as the Caribbean. As quoted in the article, “*many African Canadians migrated westward for promotions or better opportunities with the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railways.*” As of 1909, the article continued, there were 76 Black men working as porters out of Winnipeg.

¹ The Giffo Club, located at 47-49 Martha Street, was also identified as a “coloured club” in the newspapers when it was raided by the Winnipeg Police on May 7, 1911. David A. Hall was the proprietor. The word “coloured” does not appear in the formal names of these clubs. Rather this is how they were referred to in the local newspapers.

² A [Quadroon](#) is an outdated term for someone with one-quarter African descent, whereas a Mulatto refers to a person with half African descent. Both terms are considered archaic and potentially offensive today. Other similarly pejorative terms as Negro are used as they appear in their original sources.

It is not surprising then, that this area around Martha, Maple, Austin, Higgins and Main Street would be home to, or cater to, the Black community as it was near the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) station and the CPR's Royal Alexandra Hotel, as well as the federal government's Immigration Hall located at Higgins and Maple. Established in 1924, [Pilgrim Baptist Church](#) at 41 Maple Street is, today, an active remnant of this largely unknown black neighbourhood.³

Indeed, in Sarah-Jane Mathieu's book "[North of the Color Line](#)", she stated that within a few steps of the major railway stations in Canada the "*black community was placed there to service the rails ... And while most white Canadians might not have known of their existence or grumbled about them as centers of swing and sin, for the thousands of blacks who made their lives there, cut through between train shifts, these neighborhoods' black barbers, tailors, grocers, and news agents represented an instantly recognizable community. For so many African Canadian men and women, black churches and Freemason temples conferred membership and fraternity when white trade unionists and landlords held the line on black exclusion. The black-owned boardinghouse or late night diner, ... affirmed blacks' sense of belonging precisely when their work robbed them of any sense of place*".⁴



City of Winnipeg Map, 1911. Showing area around CPR Station and Immigration Hall, including Martha, Austin, Maple and Higgins streets.

³ Originally Hill's Memorial Baptist Church. Prior to the Pilgrim Baptist Church, there was the Bethel African Methodist Church, at Alexander and Stanley, which operated from 1916-1924, before relocating to 156 Austin Street North for a couple of years. [John Ashley Robinson](#), one of the founders of the Order of Sleeping Car Porters in 1917, the first Black railway union in North America, was a member of the Bethel African Methodist Church.

⁴ Mathieu, Sarah-Jane, *North of the Color Line: Migration and Black Resistance in Canada, 1870-1955*, University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill (2010), p 18.

Frank Harry Johnson was the owner and manager of the Winnipeg (Coloured) Club and later the Atlanta (Coloured) Club. Living at 39 Maple Street at the time of the 1911 Census, he identified as negro, born in the United States. In various newspaper articles written about him, it was said Johnson was well off. Apparently, he had run several similar clubs in the United States before coming to Winnipeg in 1904, owned a few racehorses (“Major Dey” and “Resolution”), had property in River Heights, and won a substantial amount of money betting on the Johnson-Jeffries fight.⁵

Johnson was also no stranger to the police. On February 12, 1910, members of the Winnipeg Police raided the Winnipeg (Coloured) Club and arrested Johnson and 18 “found ins” for illegal gambling. Winnipeg Police records show that 18 of the 19 men (including Johnson) were Black Americans, mostly porters, but also cooks, tailors, and barbers. Johnson received a \$100 fine, and most of the rest had their charges withdrawn or dismissed.

A few weeks later, on March 6, 1910, Johnson struggled with Augustus (Gus) Smith, a coloured barber, and disarmed him of a revolver. Smith had come to Johnson’s club on Main Street intent on killing him, believing Johnson had been fooling around with Verna Miller. In fact, Smith had just come from shooting Miller in the head outside of 187 McFarlane Street. Miller fortunately survived and Smith was tried for attempted murder. Smith was convicted by a jury on March 30, 1910, and sentenced to seven years in prison.

After changing locations, Johnson’s club on Maple Street was also raided by the Winnipeg Police for illegal liquor sales on June 19, 1911. Johnson received a \$50 fine. However, on July 29, 1911, the police came to investigate another matter – Johnson’s murder. According to the Winnipeg Tribune on July 31, 1911, *“no event in the history of Winnipeg has excited so much interest amongst the coloured population ... [Johnson’s murder] was the sole topic of conversation in those places where the coloured population congregate”*.



Henry Wilbur Redd had come into the club that morning intent on killing Johnson. They had argued the previous evening over women or money, or both. Redd purchased a six-shot revolver that morning and walked over to the Winnipeg Club where he shot Johnson as he stood behind the bar. Two shots to the head and stomach, and the remainder as Johnson lay on the floor. The number of shots was confirmed at post mortem by Dr. Edmund James Boardman, who identified six wounds and removed three bullets from the body. The gun was recovered nearby.

At the time of the 1911 Census Henry Wilbur Redd lived at 387-389 Selkirk Avenue. He indicated he worked as a porter with the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR), although the GTR would tell the media that Redd worked as a waiter (not a porter) serving on the dinning cars running between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Six other porters, all American and working at either the GTR or CP Railway lived at the same address on

⁵ The [Johnson-Jeffries fight](#), or the “Fight of the Century”, was a boxing match between the first Black world heavyweight champion (Jack Johnson) and the previously undefeated world heavyweight champion (James Jeffries) on July 4, 1910. Johnson won, leading to the Johnson–Jeffries riots in which more than 20 people died. A year earlier, on March 10, 1909, Johnson had fought Victor McLaglen, a former Winnipeg Police officer. But that is another story.

Selkirk at the time of the Census. Presumably they were all Black. ⁶

Redd fled from the club. Responding officers set up a perimeter around the area and Detectives [Lee Hai](#) and [Joseph Barattieri](#), who generally worked in the immigrant communities, along with Detective Harry Osman and Inspector Donald MacPherson (later Chief of Police), began looking for Redd. As he worked for the railway, the immediate search was focused on all the sleeping and dining cars.

At about 11:15 a.m., Detective Osman observed a foot protruding from beneath the seat of one of the sleeping cars. He ordered Redd out, who came without trouble. He was handcuffed and whisked off my police car to the Winnipeg Police Headquarters on Rupert Avenue.

Redd was tried for murder before Judge Thomas Mathers sitting with a jury on Monday, November 20, 1911. After deliberating for 45 minutes, the jury found Redd guilty of murder on Tuesday, November 21, 1911. He was sentenced to hang by Judge Mathers on March 1, 1912. On February 28, 1912, with the scaffold already erected in the yard of the old [Vaughan Street Jail](#), Redd's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by a federal government Order in Council.

After his release from prison, Redd returned to the United States. As of the 1930 United States Census, Redd was living in Salt Lake City, Utah, running a barber shop.



MR. AND MRS. FRANK JOHNSON.
Mr. Johnson, Proprietor of the Colored Club, was Shot and Killed Saturday Morning by H. W. Redd, who is Under Arrest.

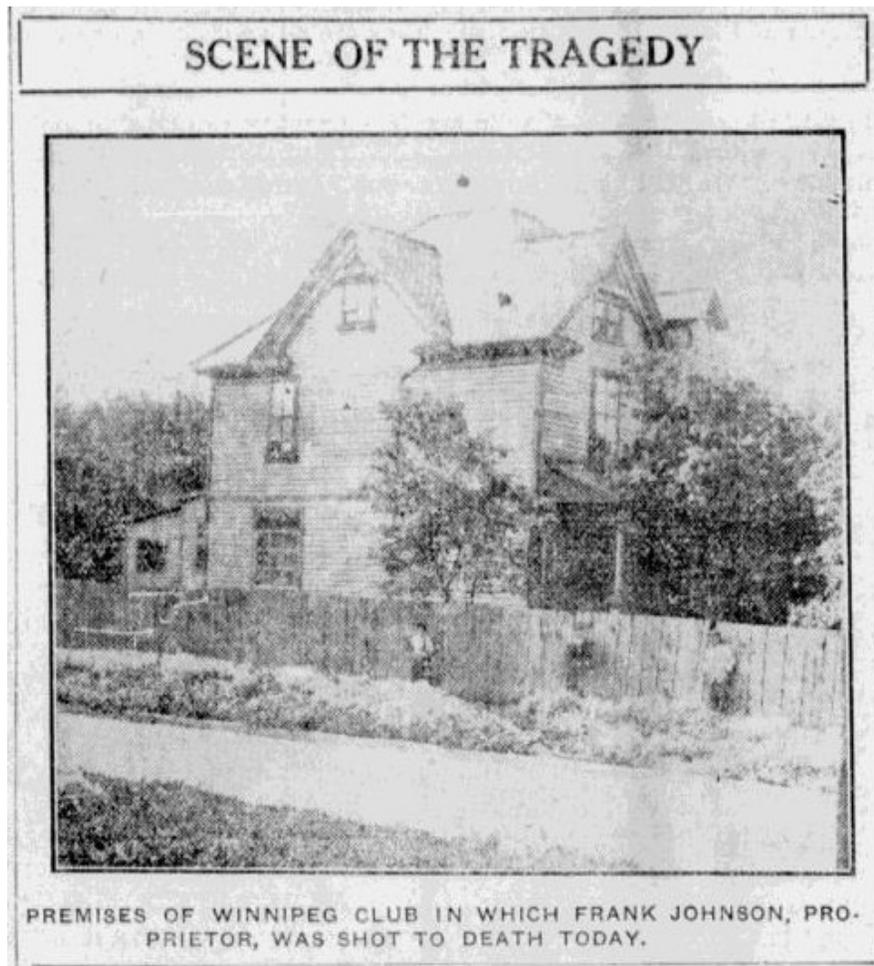
As for Johnson, he was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, plot 3-G0438. The Winnipeg Tribune reported that “*amongst those who attended [Johnson’s] last rites were all the foremost coloured men of the city*”. As Johnson had not planned to die that day, he never prepared a Will. In searching the Probate files from the Court of Kings Bench, I located the record of his estate, which included several properties. When sold, the properties realized \$3700 for his estate, or about \$105,000 today. As Johnson had no children, the sole beneficiary of his estate was his wife, Catherine (Kate) Johnson, whom he had married in Winnipeg in 1904.

As an interesting fact, the Winnipeg/Atlanta Club, located at 39 Maple Street, was the former home of [William Gomez da Fonseca](#). Born at Santa Croix in the West Indies in 1823, perhaps of Creole background, ⁷ his full name was Don Derigo Nojada Gomez da Silva Fonseca. He migrated to New York, where he became an American citizen, then moved to

⁶ A search of the 1911 Census located 146 individuals in Winnipeg who identified their “race or tribal origin” as “negro” and another ten who identified as “coloured”. As the individuals living with Redd also only identified their race or tribal origin as “American”, the number of Black or coloured individuals were likely higher.

⁷ In the 1901 Census Fonseca identified his race or tribal origin as “Spaniard”. All his children, although born in Manitoba, identified their race or tribal origin as Spanish.

Wisconsin, and eventually to Winnipeg in 1860. He purchased a large area of land in Point Douglas where he built the family home.



The Winnipeg Club, 39 Maple Street, in 1911. Formerly the Fonseca Estate



In 1865, Fonseca married Margaret Ann Logan, daughter of Thomas Logan and niece of Alexander Logan.⁸ Fonseca served as a Winnipeg City Alderman for the North Ward for six terms from 1874-1880. He died in Winnipeg on April 22, 1905, and was buried in the St. John's Cathedral Cemetery. Originally Higgins Avenue was called Fonseca in his honour. However, today, he is commemorated by Gomez Street in Point Douglas. Two of his sons, Benjamin Fonseca and Alfonso Fonseca, built and operated the Wolseley Hotel, 186 Higgins Avenue in 1904 (now the [Mount Royal Hotel](#)).

⁸ The son of [Robert Logan, Jr.](#), who was born at St. Thomas, Jamaica in September 1778, who was in turn the "quadroon" son of West Indies planter, [Robert Logan, Sr.](#), and a "free mulatto" woman named Anne Sticher. In 1814 Logan joined the Hudson's Bay Company and in 1820 he was appointed to take charge of Lord Selkirk's affairs at Red River. Logan remained at Red River until his death on May 26, 1866, becoming one of its most prominent and wealthy settlers. He is commemorated by Logan Avenue in Winnipeg.

Although the Winnipeg Police had been proactive at hiring detectives of various racial and ethnic backgrounds at the turn of the last century, there is no record they hired any Black individuals until 1975. However, considering most of all Black men in Canada were associated with the railway and most of them came from the United States or Caribbean islands, they would have spoken English, and there may have been no perceived need (unlike the detectives that spoke a foreign language). In addition, the CPR had their own police force that may have maintained order in and around the railway. For example, on June 21, 1911, the Winnipeg Police Arrest Books show that the CPR Police arrested and detained Joseph Lopez, a negro train porter from the British West Indies, for being disorderly in public.

Nevertheless, like the Chinese, Black immigrants were often denied entry to Canada after 1912 based on unofficial government immigration policies. For example, a Federal Government [Order-in-Council P.C. 1911-1324](#), signed by Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier, was a proposed ban on Black immigration to Canada based on their unsuitability for the climate. However, CPR agents are reported to have told Black recruits from the United States and the Caribbean to present CPR business cards to Canadian border guards, who would allow them passage.⁹

Up until 1962 Canada imposed strict limitations on non-European immigration. In 1962, Canada introduced new immigration regulations (1962 Immigration Act), which reduced the emphasis of people migrating to Canada based on the colour of their skin or their nationality and increased the emphasis on their education and skills. In 1967, Canada further implemented a points system. Between 1968 and 1973 landed immigrant status in Canada could be obtained by applicants who had been admitted as visitors.

[Allen Mayes](#), the first Black police officer hired by the Winnipeg Police, was born in Edmonton but grew up in Point Douglas before moving to East Kildonan. Allen advised me that his father and uncle had both been porters. Allen recalls attending at the Pilgrim Church on Maple Street infrequently as a young boy, mainly for special occasions and a couple of Sunday school appearances, before switching to Calvary Temple's outreach Sunday School after they had moved.¹⁰

At the end of 2023, the Winnipeg Police Service had an authorized complement of 1,366 police officers and 561 civilian staff. Across the Service, nearly one-quarter of its members are multilingual, speaking 40 different languages. Nine percent of police officers are from a racialized background and thirteen percent of civilians are from a racialized background.¹¹

⁹ See Sleeping Car Porters in Canada, The Canadian Encyclopedia. Online <<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sleeping-car-porters-in-canada>>

¹⁰ In addition Allen told me that his father was a member of "[Prince Hall](#)" (the African American branch of the Freemasonry/Shriners) and his mother was a member of the "[Daughters of Isis](#)", the female auxiliary of that organization. The head office for Prince Hall in Winnipeg was in St. Paul, Minnesota. Besides travelling south for 'major' events, the Winnipeg members attended several meetings per year locally, usually in a member's home.

¹¹ See Winnipeg Police Annual Statistical Report (Complement & Demographics). Online <<https://wps-2023-statistical-report-wpsgis.hub.arcgis.com/pages/complement>>.

JOSEPH (JOE) LUCKI

Detective (Transcona Police) Detective Sergeant #213

*Written by John Burchill, President
July 18, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Joe Lucki, who turns 90 this fall, was born and raised in North Point Douglas, the son of Ukrainian immigrants. He attended Norquay School and graduated from St. John's Technical High School in 1952.

After finishing school, Joe apprenticed as a machinist for the next five years with the Canadian National Railway in Transcona. Two years after finishing his apprenticeship, he was laid off. While he was offered a job in Montreal, he chose to stay close to his roots.

Fortunately, the Town of Transcona were looking for a constable, and Joe applied for a position. After being interviewed by Mayor Paul Martin and Council he was hired the same day – July 1, 1959.

At the time, Transcona was a small town that grew up around the railway. The town was incorporated in 1912 with a single officer, and by 1959 there were nine officers (including Joe). When Transcona obtained its City Charter in 1961, there were eleven officers.



TRANSCONA POLICE FORCE

Seated — Left to Right: Sgt. H. J. Chudley; Chief J. Teres; Sgt. W. A. Shefchuk. **Standing** — Left to Right: Cst. J. A. Haack; Cst. J. Lucki; Cst. D. C. Pearson; Cst. A. Zaretski; Cst. D. M. Campbell; Cst. F. G. Holliday; Cst. J. R. Matheson; Cst. P. Perch.

Transcona Police Force, 1961. From Transcona, 50 Years of Progress, p. 101.

Like many of the small municipal departments, the police officers in Transcona were a jack of all trades. All the police officers, were also the fire fighters, supported by a voluntary fire brigade of ten members. For this reason, the police officers were all required to live in Transcona. Not only did this ensure every officer knew their community, but it also ensured a quick response by the small department to any emergency like a fire.

When Joe started with the Transcona Police, they were situated in a municipal building at [401 Pandora Avenue West](#). The building opened in January 1956 and served as the council chambers (upstairs) and the operational base for the Police, Fire and Public Works and the Transcona Parks Board until 1968, when a new Public Safety Building was opened at [730 Pandora Avenue West](#). The council chambers at 401 Pandora Avenue doubled as the courtroom where the police officers were also the prosecutor for all municipal and provincial offences, as well as other summary matters such as fatality inquests.



Transcona police courtroom and council chambers, 401 Pandora Avenue West.
Sergeant Hugh Chudley is on the right. Judge Charles N. Rubin is under the picture of the Queen.
Transcona News, January 17, 1963. Courtesy, Transcona Museum, TH99.38.1.58.

While the building at 401 Pandora Avenue had three holding cells, anyone arrested and remanded into custody on a criminal charge was taken to the old [Vaughan Street Jail](#) in downtown Winnipeg. Like today, the police officers in Transcona were also responsible for taking any individuals for an involuntary psychiatric assessment to Winnipeg's General Hospital (Health Sciences Centre). These transports were often done alone as the officers worked one-man vehicles. Less well known, is that the police were also responsible for swearing out warrants

and detaining anyone (again by themselves) under the Public Health Act that refused to be examined for Tuberculosis. ¹

As there were no public ambulances in Transcona (although there were two private services that operated in the larger metropolitan area), the police officers were trained in first aid and had access to medical equipment like resuscitators and a Scott Air Pak self-contained breathing apparatus for both fire and medical rescues. Later a rescue wagon was purchased for the department by the Kinsmen Club in 1966 that carried needed supplies. The Scott Air Pak also proved beneficial to Lucki when he personally entered the smoke-filled Apollo Theatre, on June 20, 1961, to locate the source of a fire and fell through some loose flooring (there was another serious fire at the same building eight years later in 1969).



Transcona police-fireman, Constable Monty Stolar assisting Constable Ed Zabowski putting on a Scott Air Pak before entering a burning house on Victoria Avenue West. Constable John Matheson looks on while holding a fire hose. Page 1, Transcona News, December 17, 1964. Courtesy, Transcona Museum, TH99.38.86.6.

As the police were always the first to arrive at any serious incident, such as a fire, traffic accident, or medical emergency, they often transported people to hospital in their cruiser cars.

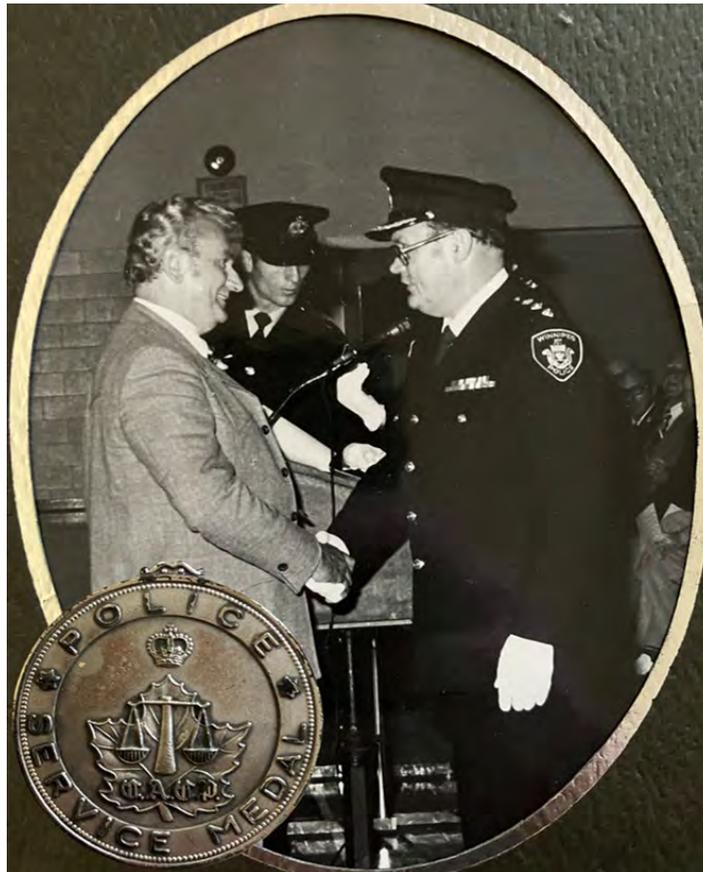
¹ Tuberculosis is a serious disease can be fatal if left untreated. It is caused by bacteria that first settle in the lungs and throat and can be spread through the air when a person who has an active infection coughs or sneezes. While most people who encounter someone with active Tuberculosis won't become ill, because their immune system can stave off the infection, long term exposure can but people at risk of getting the disease. Today, a Public Health Team tries to manage individuals and the spread of Tuberculosis in the community.

At night, one of the jobs as town constable was to walk the main street beat (Regent Avenue), checking all business properties to make sure they were secure. One interesting duty that Lucki recalled was to service and clean the revolver kept by the manager of the of the local bank in his desk drawer.

In the days before automated banking, businesses and banks kept large amounts of cash on hand and were the [targets of armed robberies](#). Lucki said they were always wary of criminals carrying nitroglycerin on them for use in blowing safe doors. As nitroglycerine was very unstable, they had to be careful when searching certain known criminals.

Lucki was promoted to Detective with the Transcona Police in 1971, a rank he held through amalgamation with the Winnipeg Police until his retirement in 1989. Retired Deputy Chief Joe Gallagher, who worked as a Detective alongside Lucki after amalgamation, then oversaw him as the Inspector and Staff Inspector of the Crime Division, told me that *“Joe was methodical and tenacious detective. He was excellent at his job, a gentleman with the public, and a skilled interviewer.”* Aside from work, one of the things that Gallagher remembered most about Lucki was *“he loved of Transcona”*.

In 1979 Lucki was presented with the Police Exemplary Service Medal, which recognizes any police officer who has served for 20 years or more in an exemplary manner, characterized by good conduct, industry and efficiency.

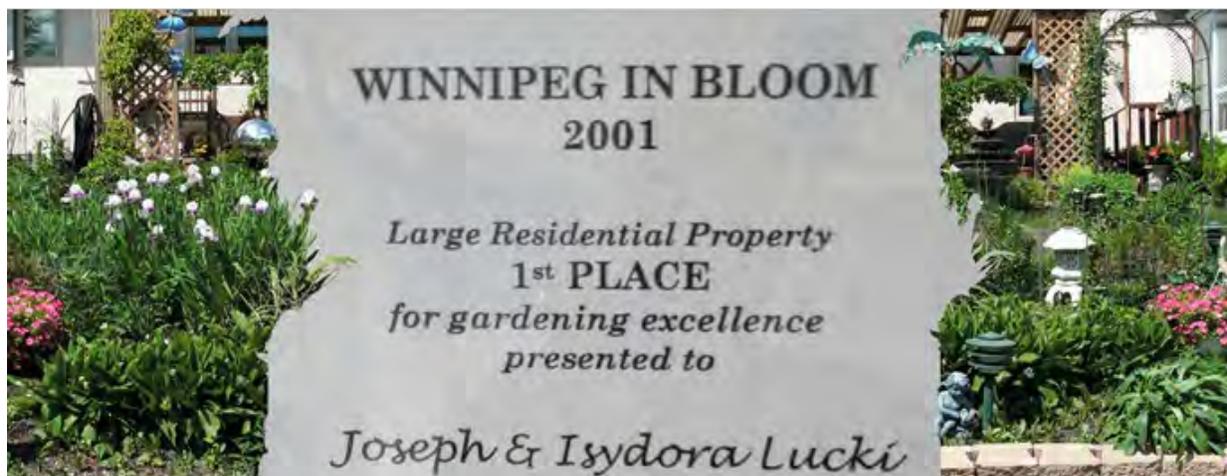


Joe Lucki being presented with the Police Exemplary Service Medal by Deputy Chief Ray Wilson, 1979
Courtesy Joe Lucki

On January 28, 1989, Lucki's only daughter, Patricia, along with her friend Kerri Campbell, was killed by a drunk driver at McMeans and Day, not far from their home in Transcona. The driver, who fled the scene on a snowmobile he had on the back of his truck, was later arrested and found to have a blood alcohol concentration of 270 mg%, well over the legal limit. Shortly before her death Patricia, who had a degree in Early Childhood Development, had returned from Indonesia where she had worked with Canadian Crossroads International and Amnesty International, helping the physically and visually handicapped.

Patricia's death devastated the family. It would still be a few years before the Winnipeg Police hired its own staff psychologist to help members (and the department) understand and deal with post traumatic stress, and Lucki decided to retire after 30 years of service.

Joe and his wife, Isydora, who passed away last year, took to community work in their retirement. They loved gardening and sought to beautify their neighbourhood, growing many plants, flowers and vegetables in their yard. They competed for many years in the annual Winnipeg in Bloom competition, winning first place for best large property in 2001 for Gardening Excellence.²



Winnipeg in Bloom, 2001. First Place Certificate surrounded by actual flowers from Joe and Isydora's garden. Blended pictures by Ayshia Burchill, courtesy Joe Lucki.

As a sports enthusiast, playing hockey and baseball in his younger years with the Transcona police, Joe also volunteered for the Pan Am Games, Canada Games, Indigenous Games, and for 25 years he was a Fan Ambassador for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

Kelly Keith, Director of Security and Event Day Staff for the Winnipeg Football Club, told me that *"Joe smiled and greeted people. He truly represented the word Ambassador. This is a volunteer position, which as he diligently did for 25 years. We use Fan Ambassadors all over the Stadium doing various things all of which result in the fan having a better game day experience!"*

² Isydora was born in Ituna, Saskatchewan, in 1935 and moved with her family to Transcona in 1942. She married Joe at the old St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in Transcona in 1959. Isydora worked in the office at the Woolco store in Transcona and volunteered for many years with the Women's League at St. Michael's Church.



Joe Lucki with Grey Gup, 2015. Winnipeg Stadium. Courtesy Joe Lucki.

On May 1, 2024, Russ Wyatt, Councillor for Transcona, posted on Facebook that he would like to re-name Kildonan Meadows Park to “*Patricia, Isydora and Joe Lucki Family Park*” for their contribution to their community. Hopefully we will see that happen !



Joe Lucki with City Councillors Chambers, Eadie, Duncan, Wyatt, Lukes and Dobson, 2024.
Used with permission, Office of Councillor Russ Wyatt

HARRY MEAD

Aqueduct Constable

*Written by John Burchill, President
August 1, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*

Prior to 1880, Winnipeg's drinking water was taken from the Assiniboine and Red Rivers and delivered in barrels and tanks by ox-drawn carts driven by private "water-men". The cleanliness of the water was always in doubt, prompting City Council to contract with the Winnipeg Water Works Company to supply water to Winnipeggers from 1880 to 1899. However, the quality of the water, pumped from the Assiniboine River, remained poor as the river was commonly used as a dumping area for manure and other refuse.



Winnipeg Water Works wagon, 1871. City of Winnipeg Archives

In April 1899, the City of Winnipeg took over the Water Works plant and distributing system. By October 1900, water was supplied to most parts of the city through artesian wells. However, a major fire that started at the Bulman Brothers lithography and print shop on Bannatyne Avenue in October 1904 resulted in untreated water from the Red River being pumped into the water supply system to help fight the fire. The untreated water was heavily contaminated with typhoid bacteria, resulting in 1,276 cases of typhoid and 133 deaths, triple the previous year. The typhoid outbreak prompted a renewed interest in locating a safe water source.

In 1912 the Manitoba Public Utilities Commission supported a study that recommended an aqueduct from Shoal Lake as being the best source of water for Winnipeg. Engineers estimated the total cost of building an 84.5-mile aqueduct that would support a population of up to 850,000 people, would be \$13 million (adjusted for inflation, this would be about \$350 million in 2024). The plan was approved by Winnipeg voters on October 1, 1913. Surveying along the route began and construction of the aqueduct commenced on March 1, 1914.

FIRE RUINS WINNIPEG BUSINESS BLOCKS

Terrific Conflagration in Heart of the City Causes a Loss Exceeding Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars--- Blaze Started at Ten O'clock Last Night in New Bulman Building, Which Was in Ruins Within an Hour---Flames Jumped Bannatyne Street and Destroyed the J. H. Ashdown Company's Mammoth Retail Hardware Stores---Woodbine Hotel and Duffin Block Badly Damaged---Fire Stopped at the Rialto Block After a Fierce Fight---Bulman Building Was All Ablaze Before Alarm Was Sounded---The Fire Brigade Did Excellent Work.

Winnipeg Free Press, October 12, 1904. Headline.

As the aqueduct would supply water to several different municipalities besides Winnipeg, the Greater Winnipeg Water District (GWWD), originally comprised of the City of Winnipeg, the City of St. Boniface, the Town of Transcona, the Rural Municipality of St. Vital, and parts of Fort Garry, Assiniboia, and Kildonan, was incorporated by an Act of the Manitoba Legislature (S.M. 1913, c. 21). Section 78 of the Act made it an offence to *“willfully or maliciously hinder or interrupt, or cause or procure to be hindered or interrupted, the corporation, or its servants, agents, contractors, workmen or any of them, in the exercise of any of the powers and authorities in this Act, as to waterworks, plant or equipment, or water supply, authorized and contained ...”*.

As no roads existed along the proposed route of the aqueduct, the GWWD built and operated the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway to run parallel to the aqueduct to facilitate the movement of materials and workers. Construction of the railway began in 1914 and was completed in 1915. The track runs from St. Boniface to Waugh, Manitoba near Shoal Lake. After the aqueduct was completed, the railway was also used to carry freight and passengers to reduce the costs of construction.



Greater Winnipeg Water Works railway car. City of Winnipeg Archives

Considering the size and scope of such a project being carried out during the height of the First World War, security of the aqueduct and the GWWD property was important for the safety of all Manitobans. As such, Harry Mead, an experienced railway constable was hired to provide that security.

Mead was born April 16, 1880, in England, came to Canada in 1901. While his previous experience is unknown, by 1906 he was the Chief Constable at the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) Shops in Winnipeg. Mead held the Chief Constables position until June 5, 1914, when he was appointed as an Aqueduct Constable to “*patrol the line and do various duties in connection with the Right-of-Way*” of the GWWD. To carry out his duties, Mead was cloaked with all the powers and authority of a provincial constable and was to be paid \$75 per month plus expenses.¹



GWWD Syphon at Birch River Crossing, March 21, 1916

The building of the aqueduct and railway brought changes along GWWD line – homesteads were granted, and settlements began to spring up along the Birch River. These settlements created other problems unrelated to the construction of the aqueduct and a portion of Mead’s salary was taken over by the Provincial Police.

During his tenure Mead was involved in two murder cases in the GWWD area. The first occurred in the new settlement of Birch River, which had sprung up along mile 77 of the railway. One of the new residents was 69-year-old John Drohomericki, who had brought his younger wife Mayra from Winnipeg, ostensibly to get away from George Obmiwaka who was ‘fatally’ attracted to his wife. Obmiwaka followed the pair to Birch River and when John found them together on April 5, 1917, he shot Obmiwaka once in the chest and then again in the face before he beat him about the head with the butt of the gun.

Mead, along with provincial constables James Bain and John Parr went to Birch River and arrested John Drohomericki after a Coroner’s Inquest and brought him back to Winnipeg along with the body of Obmiwaka.

¹ In the 1915 and 1916 Henderson Directory, Mead listed his occupation as "Aqueduct Constable" with an address of Monominto, Manitoba. This is consistent with his address at the time of the 1916 Census -- Township 10, Range 7, Springfield, Manitoba. While Monominto no longer exists, the Monominto Cemetery is located in the Municipality of Springfield off Richland Road 54N near Monominto Road 39E, south east of Anola. The settlement was just south of the GWWD railway and aqueduct.

A Preliminary Hearing was held on April 18, 1917, before Magistrate Noble and Drohomericki was committed for trial at the June Assizes. After a short trial in which he admitted the offence, Drohomericki was convicted by a jury of manslaughter. Justice Thomas Llewellyn Metcalf suspended the sentence and released Drohomericki stating that:

The provocation [by Obmiwaka], deliberate, brutal and continued, was such as might well overcome the resistance of reason or destroy the mind [of Drohomericki] ... his wife and her paramour, flaunted their disgusting intimacies in the face of the helpless and friendless old man, taunting him. He finally took the law in his own hand and fired the fatal shot.

Provocation, or a wrongful act or insult sufficient to deprive an ordinary person of self-control before there is time for their passion to cool, was and still is a partial defence to murder. At the time one of the recognized types of provocation was the observation by the accused of his wife committing adultery. Today provocation may still reduce murder to manslaughter under section 232 of the Criminal Code; however, the precipitating conduct of the victim must be one that would otherwise constitute an indictable offence punishable by five years or more in prison.

The second murder occurred at a lumber camp at mile 94 of the GWWD railway on June 4, 1918, near Waugh, Manitoba. Mead and constable James Bain went out on the railway line using a handcar or “jigger” to investigate the axe murder of Louis Morcie. After interviewing all the workers in the camp, Constables Mead and Bain singled out 14-year-old Mike Podolczuk and his cousin Nick for the murder. Originally suspicion fell on Nick Podolczuk, however Mike admitted he had had struck Morcie after the older man came at him while they were chopping wood. Mike indicated that he first struck Morcie with his axe across the shoulder. When Morcie fell down he panicked and struck him again on the side of the head, and again on the back of his head – then ran away and hid his axe after telling his cousin what he had done.



Constable James Bain and jailors with Mike Podolczuk and Cousin, 1918.
Manitoba Prov Jail, Winnipeg. Manitoba Archives N2651

Mike Podolczuk was arrested after a Coroner's Inquest and brought back to Winnipeg for trial at the June Assizes. After a short trial in which he admitted the offence, Mike Podolczuk was convicted by a jury of manslaughter. Due to his age, Justice Alexander Casimir Galt sentenced Podolczuk to 5 years at the Industrial School for Boys in Portage la Prairie. If he had been older, lectured Justice Galt, he would have surely hung Justice Galt stated:

In ordinary circumstances a sentence of several years in a penitentiary would be passed upon you where you would be compelled to associate daily with criminals and take chances on coming out worse than when you went in. Fortunately, there had been provided in this country an institution especially adapted to such cases as yours and to this institution at Portage la Prairie, I sentence you.

As a result of this additional work, in 1917 Mead drew a salary of \$720 per year as a constable with the Provincial Police. His salary remained the same for 1918 and rose to \$960 in 1919. In 1920 he received \$520. In 1919 Mead charged over \$400 in expenses to the Provincial government, almost four times what he billed in 1918. While Mead was not involved in any murder cases he was involved in the arrest of Albert Slavinsky of Elma, Manitoba, for a serious offence against a girl under the age of 14. Slavinsky was subsequently found guilty by Judge Robert Maxwell Dennistoun and sentenced to 3 months in jail and one whipping of 12 lashes on November 24, 1919.

The entire construction project was finished by 1919, when the first water from Shoal Lake arrived at the McPhillips Street reservoir on March 29, 1919. With the end of the war and the completion of the aqueduct, in April 1920 Mead returned to the railroad business, securing a position as a Conductor with the Canadian National Railway (CNR). Mead remained with the CNR until 1945.

Mead died on January 30, 1974, at the age of 93. He was predeceased by his wife Isabelle Mead (nee Moore) in 1959. They had one daughter Lilian Mead, born May 25, 1912.

Although the aqueduct solved Winnipeg's water troubles, its construction required the use of Shoal Lake 40 First Nation land. Through clauses in the Indian Act, the land was purchased from the Department of Indian Affairs. In order to divert cloudy water away from the aqueduct's intake, a channel was dug between Falcon River and Snowshoe Bay. The channel cut off a large part of the First Nation community from the mainland.

After more than a century of being unable to travel by road to and from the mainland, Shoal Lake 40, welcomed the opening of Freedom Road, that now provides year-round, all-weather access to the community and improves the accessibility of essential goods and services. The community was able to begin using the road in December 2018, and it was fully completed in June 2019.

NOTE: In addition to the various police departments in the Winnipeg metropolitan area, there were a number of constables who performed specialized functions across the municipal boundaries. The Aqueduct Constable is one example. However, there was also the Harbour Patrol, and Winnipeg Parks Police, which we will read more about later.

CUSHMAN TRUCKSTER

Winnipeg Police Parking Patrol, Unit 1741

Written by John Burchill, President
September 22, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum



Cst. Don Baker. Winnipeg Tribune, December 17, 1964.

For those who could not make it to the open house at West District Station, I am providing a little background on the Police Museum's "latest" addition to its operational fleet – a 1981 Cushman Truckster – which was showcased for the first time today.

The three-wheeled Truckster was first introduced to the Winnipeg Police in 1964 as a possible replacement for motorcycles (with sidecar), that were used in the winter. With a cab, folding doors (or curtain), and a manifold heater to keep the cab warm, it was the perfect low-cost vehicle to keep officers on the street from freezing – especially at -30° F (-35° C) when it was deemed too cold to drive the motorcycle.

Advertising for the Cushman promoted its narrow width – at just 48” (122 cm) wide, “*it is small enough to maneuver in crowded areas, park without impeding the flow of traffic*”. In addition, its short length, (102”/260 cm), allowed for unique maneuverability to “*weave in and out of congested areas, quickly getting to the heart of a traffic problem and unsnarling it ... [It] can go where no four-wheel vehicle can go ... [its] size enables it to thread through heaviest traffic to reach the scene of an accident in quickest possible time*”. The weather-tight box on the back also made it perfect for carrying traffic cones, radio equipment, a resuscitator, “*stretchers, diving equipment, even a large dog*.” It was also faster than an officer on foot and, of course, it was especially useful for parking patrol – it “*pays for itself in increased parking revenue*.”

Who in police administration would not want such a vehicle!! It was approved by the Winnipeg Police Commission and put into service after a short trial. On December 27, 1967, Patrol Sergeant Edward (Ted) Ryland was interviewed by the Winnipeg Free Press about the new service vehicle. According to Ryland, the Cushman’s primary purpose was to spot illegally parked cars and to check on the city’s Commissionaires during their rounds.



P/Sgt Ted Ryland, Winnipeg Free Press, December 27, 1967

The vehicle was used year-round, between 9 am and 6 pm every day. However, “*its main value*”, said Ryland, “*comes in the winter, as protection against the cold*”. Nevertheless, the Winnipeg Police still had its members riding a motorcycle with sidecar during the winter months into the mid-1970’s.

The vehicles were used until 1985, primarily by Commissionaires for parking patrol and to deliver summonses/subpoenas. However, they were also used by the police at parades for traffic/foot control as they were easy to move around.

The last two Cushman’s were manufactured in 1981, including Parking Patrol Unit 1741 (“17” was the assigned number for the Traffic Division at the time). After they were taken out of service 1741 was put into an unheated warehouse by the City and the second vehicle was sold off.¹

In 1997 the Winnipeg Police Museum took possession of 1741 and moved it to another storage building with plans to restore it. The second one was acquired by the Museum from a private seller in 2006, again with the hopes of restoring it.



Winnipeg Police Cushman, Harley Davidson motorcycle with sidecar, and Harley Davidson three wheeled Servi-car. c. Winter 1967

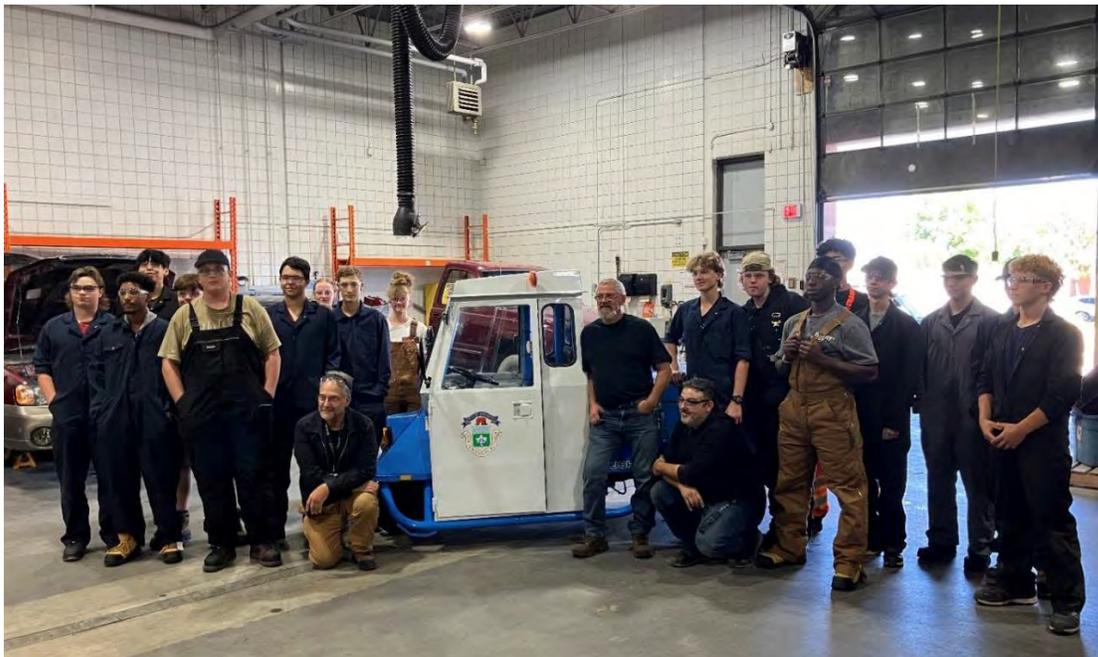
¹ A book of unused parking tickets and one completed ticket found by students inside 1741 during restoration suggests the last day the vehicle was in service was on or about January 22, 1985.

After sitting in storage for more than 25-years, a decision was made by the Museum to finally restore 1741 along with the second vehicle that had been re-acquired in 2006. Besides one engine being completely seized, the Cushman's would also require new cylinders, brakes and drums, brake lines, cables and wiring, as well new flooring and paneling to replace corroded or rusted parts, and a complete paint job and detailing.

With a grant to the museum from the government of Manitoba, and utilizing students from a recognized auto mechanics program, both vehicles were ultimately taken to the [Manitoba Institute for Trades and Technology \(MITT\)](#) to restore them into running order and ensure the body, frame, and all systems (mechanical, steering and braking) were sound. The simplistic mechanical design of the vehicles made them excellent for learning while at the same time, their age and deteriorated condition would require the students to exercise the utmost care and caution while dismantling their components. In addition to the program-based learning, the project presented students an opportunity to give back to the community and take pride in their work by helping to preserve a chapter of Winnipeg Police history.

At the time, Ray Karasevich, President and CEO, said *“MITT is excited about this partnership with the Winnipeg Police Service to restore a pair of its Cushman vehicles. It’s a unique and multidimensional learning opportunity for our students to apply their skills and discover the value of contributing to the community and, in this case, to the proud history of the Winnipeg Police Service.”*

After several years, including staff changes in the school, the COVID lock-down, the difficulty in finding replacement parts, and the need to fabricate pieces they could not obtain elsewhere, the staff and students at MITT were able to restore 1741 to running condition using additional parts salvaged from the second Cushman which could not be restored as a result. ²



MITT Students and staff, Automotive Trades Program. September 19, 2024.

² David Sanders, a MITT student who was involved in the Cushman Truckster restoration, wrote a paper and made the following video as part of his school studies - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwb2ysTZQYs>

In time for the West District Open House, celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Winnipeg Police, and the 50th Anniversary of Metro Police Amalgamation, the restored Cushman was turned over to the Winnipeg Police Museum by MITT on the afternoon of September 19, 2024.

Thank you to the students and staff at MITT for their efforts on this project. Also, a big thank you to Inspector Max Waddell, West District Station, and all the members who made for a great event today, showcasing all the divisions that make the Winnipeg Police a great place to work.

Watch for all the Museum vehicles to be on display at the [Manitoba Hydro Santa Clause Parade](#) on November 16, 2024.



Winnipeg Police Parking Patrol, Unit 1741, flanked by the Museum's 2000 Harley Davidson and a 2014 Harley Davidson (also former WPS vehicles). West District Station, September 22, 2024.

NOTE: With our 150th year (and 50th since Amalgamation) coming to an end, anyone wishing to recognize a police member (or historical event, or unit, or vehicle) they feel made an interesting or substantial contribution to policing in Winnipeg and its surrounding municipalities during the past 150 years is asked to send me a brief description of the details. See more stories on the Museum's [Behind the Badge](#) page.

Ewatski proud part of CFL official's legacy with Winnipeg Police Service

By Derek Holtom

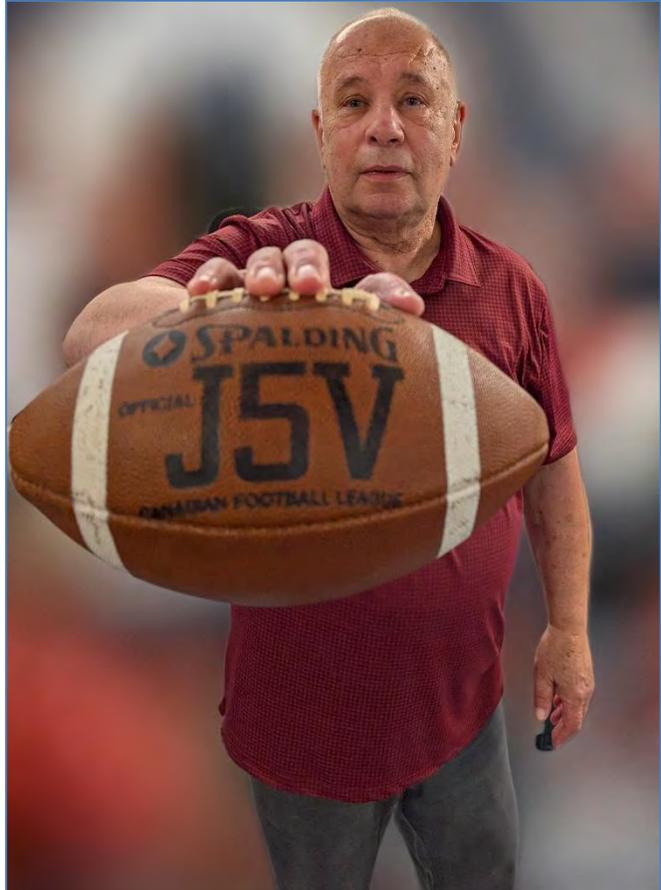
When the topic of Canadian Football League officials who have also worked for the Winnipeg Police Service comes up, it's usually regarding some of the more well-known men who have donned the black and white stripes – the likes of Brian Chrupalo, Al Bradbury and Ritchie Miller.

There's another member who served as a CFL official for one year that perhaps doesn't come immediately to mind – and that is Mike Ewatski.

The 78-year-old has lived a life full of enough stories to fill several autobiographies. He's been a high school football coach, a salesman, football referee, CP Rail employee, owner and operator of his own taxi cab, 911 operator and more. And he's still punching the clock, so to speak, answering telephone calls from the public and using his decade's long experience with the WPS to assist the public with their questions.

Ewatski, brother of former police Jack Ewatski (and he has another brother Jamie who was an officer with the Edmonton police), truly started his road to officiating in Virden, where he was stationed for work. The son of the family he was boarding with played on the local high school team, and he decided to go watch practice, having been a former player himself.

The team's coach soon asked Ewatski if he wanted to help him coach, to which he quickly said yes. Then things escalated rather quickly, all for the positive.

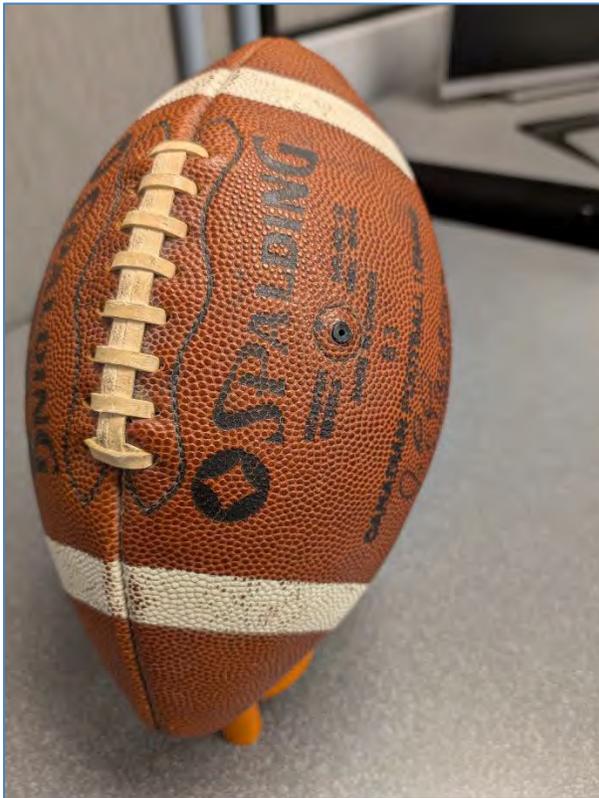


Mike Ewatski has done it all, from driving and owning a taxi, to 911 operator with the WPS, to officiating in the CFL.

“The teacher at the school told me I’d have to take over as head coach, as his wife was expecting a child any day now, and he needed to spend more time with her,” says Ewatski. “So that’s how I got thrown into that.”

The Virden Golden Bears didn’t miss a beat, going undefeated in a championship season.

Fast forward a few years and Ewatski has switched careers, moving back to Winnipeg and working with CP Rail. Also having an eye on the future, he opted to take a class at Red River College about computers. This was in the 1970s, when computers were only starting to creep into the collective consciousness of society. It was here that Mike met Bob Turnbull, a long-serving and highly regarded amateur official who passed away back in 2019.



The CFL game ball presented to Mike Ewatski after his first game, last touched by CFL and NFL Hall of Famer Warren Moon.

“Bob tells me he’s the president of the Manitoba Football Officials Association, and that he remembered me from when I played football,” says Ewatski. “He was a referee when I played juvenile football. And then he asked me if I would be interested in becoming an official.”

Obviously he said yes, and he soon earned a reputation as one of the top amateur football officials in Manitoba. This included officiating national touch football championship in Ottawa in 1979 – the only representative from Western Canada to work that particular tournament.

All this led to Ewatski being recommended to attend a CFL officiating camp by Ken Lazaruk, yet another high-profile CFL official from Winnipeg.

“I was doing a high school game at the old Winnipeg Veldrome, and I found out right before the game the CFL was there in the press box watching me,” he said. “I did the game, didn’t think much of it, and they talked to me after.

“Soon after I was invited to a CFL training weekend at the Viscount Gort Hotel,” he added. “That was May of 1983. By June I was doing my first game.”

Around this time CP Rail was doing heavy layoffs, and Ewatski was one of the last to lose his job. But always with an eye on the future, Mike had already invested in his own taxicab, and didn’t miss a beat. He spent the summer of 1983 driving fares around Winnipeg and officiating CFL games.

“I honestly probably lost money doing CFL games – I was making more money driving a cab,” he said. “But it was a great way to be paid to see the country.”

Ewatski had some memorable experiences in his one and only year as a CFL official. His first-ever game was in Edmonton, and he was able to get the game ball – last touched by CFL and NFL Hall of Famer Warren Moon. He also had the chance to work in B.C. Place in its first year of operation.

He also was involved in another classic CFL moment, one fans of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers might enjoy hearing. Ewatski was the line judge in a classic 24-23 victory by the Ottawa Rough Riders over the Saskatchewan Roughriders on Oct. 1, 1983. The key play of the game was what Green and White fans thought was a fourth quarter fumble recovery for a touchdown. Instead, based on the call by Ewatski, the play was called incomplete and the visitors clung on for a one-point victory.

“You know what Taylor Field (Saskatchewan’s then home field) was like back then – there’s like seven million fans, the farmers are all there, it’s a crazy scene,” says Ewatski. “And I’m working on the Saskatchewan side.

“Ottawa had the ball in the fourth quarter, and they throw it to the sideline,” he continued. “It was a bang-bang play and I ruled it incomplete, though the Saskatchewan player picked it up and ran it into the end zone for a touchdown, where a referee was signalling touchdown.”

The officials conferred (this is before instant replay of course) and with Ewatski being the closest official, they ruled it incomplete, incensing the rowdy Roughrider faithful who didn’t win too many games in the early 1980s.

After the game the Roughrider general manager John Herrera stormed into the officials’ dressing room, but he never got close to Ewatski, who says he called the play right down the middle. He was later offered a chance to watch the video from the CBC feed and he declined, feeling he made the call in real time the way he saw it. No CFL official called him afterwards as they would do on a missed call, which Ewatski took as further validation that he made the right call.

All the officials needed a police escort back to the Hotel Saskatchewan following the game, another sign of the times from the dark days in Riderville.

After the season Ewatski ended up applying for and earning one of only six 911 operator positions with the WPS, beating out 494 other applicants to earn the position. His knowledge of Winnipeg streets from his taxi driving days and well-rounded job experience and education served him well into earning that position, getting him on with the service in 1984 where he still works to this day.

However, that meant shift work and weekend work – not ideal for a second-year CFL official. And so he made the only decision he could make to support his family and regrettably informed the CFL he would not be back for a second season. He did however continue on officiating amateur football in Winnipeg for a number of years.



An early staff photo of Mike Ewatski from the WPS.

To wrap up this story, two weeks after the game in Regina Ewatski picked up a fare in downtown Winnipeg, which just happened to be hosting an in-season meeting of CFL general managers.

The fare got in and they started talking on the way to the airport. It turns out this fare was Don Holtby, the general manager of the Ottawa Rough Riders.

“So I told him you may not know me, but I’m the guy who made the call that let you beat the Roughriders,” said Ewatski. “He was kind of shocked I was driving a taxi, when I corrected him that I own the taxi.

“Later on in the season I was doing a game in Ottawa and (Holtby) walked over and asks ‘How’s the taxi business?’,” he added with a chuckle.

So while it was a short CFL officiating career, you can’t say it was uneventful. And it adds another interesting connection between the CFL and the Winnipeg Police Service, one that continues on to this day.

O'Donovan draws upon experience as a homicide investigator for novel series

By Derek Holtom

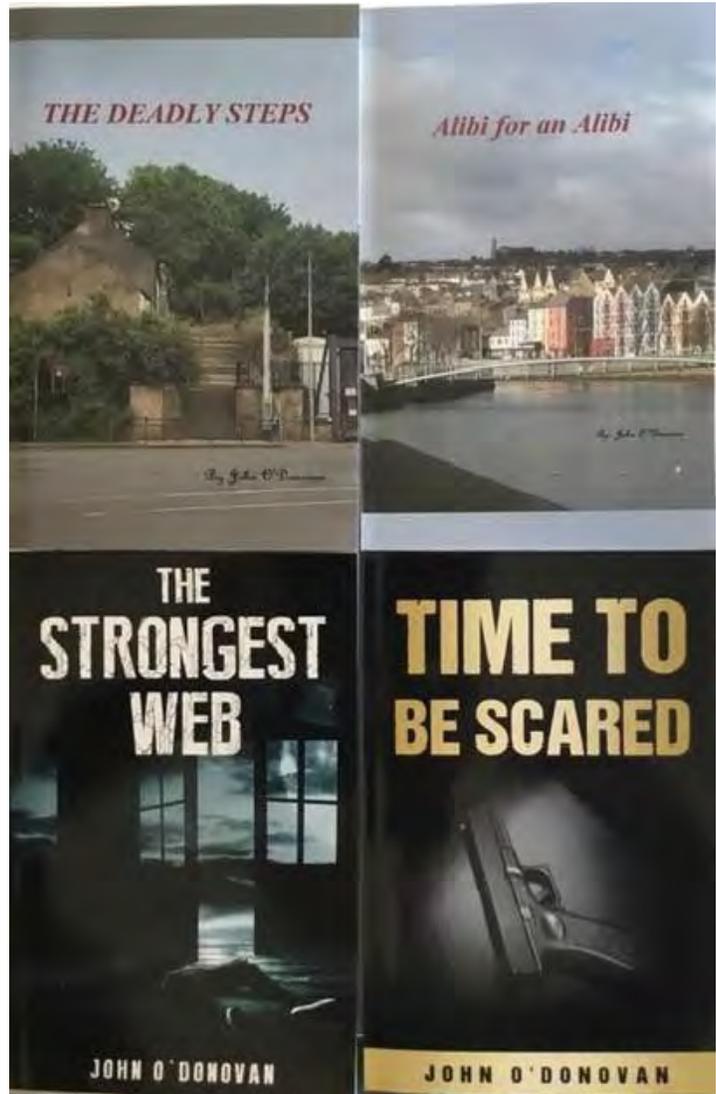
From Mickey Spillane's *Mike Hammer* to Agatha Christie's *Hercule Poirot* to Lee Child's *Jack Reacher*, the public has always seemed to have had a fascination with crime novels. Whether the protagonist is a gritty private detective, and keen-eyed police officer, or a muscular MP officer, readers love a good mystery, trying to figure out 'whodunit' or finding that key bit of evidence to bring down the bad guy one page at a time.

One of the newest additions to the genre is the Detective Inspector John Cahill series of books. The fourth novel in the series, *Time To Be Scared*, is out now. Set in Northern Ireland, the series nonetheless has a distinct Winnipeg flavour. The author is now retired and well respected former Winnipeg Police Service Sergeant John O'Donovan. His latest offering is self-described as "A 320-page Police Procedural set in Ireland and based on true events. The investigative techniques described in this book are authentic and mirror the ebb and flow of a real police investigation."

So, just what is it about true-crime novels that the public can't seem to get enough of?

"I'm not sure what it is, I mean it's usually the worst day of somebody's life - not just a victim of the homicide, but also the family and the friends," says O'Donovan. "But you know it's a lot like a car crash. People just eat it up, and they just want to find out what it's about."

"My books are not your traditional mystery. They're more procedural, you know? A lot of the time, you know who's done the killing. So how do the police find out?" he added. "Everything I write about has



John O'Donovan now has four novels completed – and a fifth one is in the works.

been disclosed numerous times in court, so there are no secrets being given away. It's just not out there in paper form for people to say, 'Oh, so that's interesting how they used a wiretap or how they got him to talk.'."

O'Donovan enjoyed an extremely successful career with the Winnipeg Police, investigating such high profile cases as the Keystone Air plane crash on McPhillips Street, the murder of Kevin Tokarchuk, and the death of Brian Sinclair (that and more covered by John Burchill and available to read elsewhere on the Winnipeg Police Museum website). As his career wound down, and with such a wide-ranging career to draw from, perhaps it's only natural that O'Donovan got the idea of putting pen to paper, so to speak.

"I got the writing bug, probably about three or four years before I retired, and it was something that I was thinking about doing, and I just never had the time," says O'Donovan. "I was working in homicide at the time and didn't have the time to do it.

"But you know, I had all these great stories and great people I was working with, and we accomplishing so much," he added. "Just thought that it would be me to write some of the stories and get it out there - even though it's written as a novel."

Available online and also in book stores (the Winnipeg Police Museum also has copies for sale), they don't have to be read in order, say, like the Harry Potter novels. But there are definitely ties which bind all of O'Donovan's writings together.

"Well, they're all stand-alone stories, but I do give an introduction at the beginning of each one in case it's your first time reading one of them," says O'Donovan "A lot of people have read them from number one up to number four, and number five is being worked on right now.

"But you could pick one up and it would be, you know, just a new book," he added. "But if you were to read them from the one, two, three, four, and five, and so, uh, you would notice that a lot of the characters are the same."

O'Donovan also opted to set the stories in the country of his birth, rather than where he worked as a police officer. It was a conscious choice that freed him up to be a bit more creative with his characters and settings, while also placing the stories in a location he knows extremely well.



John O'Donovan has turned a lifetime of policing experiences into a series of novels "based on true events."

“Yeah, with the police ranking structure, I chose to set the stories where I’m from (Ireland),” notes O’Donovan. “I’m very familiar with the city where the books are set in the city of Cork. That’s where I grew up. And so I use the rank of the Police Service there.

“The protagonist ended up joining the police at a later age of 33, which is pretty much my history as well, and he ended up joining the police in Northern Ireland because he was too old to join in the Republic of Ireland,” he added. “So the books just follow him through from the mid ’90s up to around 2020.”

Some of his biggest fans are his former colleagues in the WPS – people who have the same shared experiences and perspective. And while the books are written for the larger audience, those who know his world of policing have high praise for his work.

“The feedback has been really good from people that I very much respect, especially people that I’ve worked with over the years,” said O’Donovan. “Some people have said they couldn’t put them down, and they had to stay up and finish the book.”

“And other people read them on holidays sitting on a deck somewhere or a dock - one person even sent me a picture, and they were reading it on the beach in Portugal.”

O’Donovan’s writing is a passion project, not one driven by dollars and cents. And the public is the beneficiary for his blend of real-life experiences and creative license coming together.

“They’re all self-published - we’re not getting rich out of these things, but it’s a hobby,” he said, “And that’s how I look at it. It keeps me busy, especially in the winter, where you know, we get a lot of rain or a lot of snow depending on where we are.

“We distribute them through a company in the United States, and they handle all the layouts for me as well,” he added. “So, I basically give them a Word document and they turn it into a book.”

He adds a friend of his who is a retired English teacher handles the editing duties.

“We have a good little team going, so it works well,” he said. “It takes a bit of courage to put your words out there. It’s not easy when you’re trying to write a novel and you’re aiming for 80,000 to 90,000 words. And if you don’t have that word count, you got a skinny little book that nobody’s ever going to look at.”

O’Donovan also notes while the stories he writes are inspired by real events he lived himself, his stories remain works of fiction.



“ANOTHER REASON I SET THESE BOOKS IN IRELAND IS I DON’T WANT TO RE-VICTIMIZE PEOPLE EITHER.”

John O’Donovan

“I’m diving back into my own experiences and the characters in the book are built around numerous different characters that I’ve worked with over the years,” he said. “But I would say one character in the book is not one character in real life, but it might be four different people, an amalgamation.

“And another reason that I set these books in Ireland is I don’t want to re-victimize people either.”

Though now retired and living in the more temperate climate of British Columbia, O’Donovan still has strong ties that bring him back to the Winnipeg area several times a year.

“I’m in Winnipeg probably four times five times a year, probably four times a year. I have a son and daughter still there, and a couple of grandchildren still there. So we go back and forth quite a bit,” he said. “Occasionally we’ll meet up with somebody else, or I’ll try to meet up with John Burchill almost every time I get back.”

For more information on *Time To Be Scared* and O’Donovan’s other works, visit <https://shorturl.at/U5YYn> or stop by the Winnipeg Police Museum.

(Special thanks to John Burchill for his previous feature on John O’Donovan)

WHISKEY & ORPHANAGES

Researched & written by Detective Sergeant John Burchill

During its first 60 years, the Winnipeg Police Department had its share of troublesome Chiefs. John Ingram was fired after being caught frequenting a house of ill fame, allegations of bribery and corruption swirled around David Murray, Donald MacPherson was dismissed during the Winnipeg General Strike, and Chris Newton resigned after being convicted of assault.

All of these incidents have been well documented in Jack Templeman's historical account regarding the first 125 years of the Winnipeg Police Service and as such I will not explore them further. However, what is not as well known is the troubles that plagued the upper echelons of the St. Boniface Police Department during this same time period.

In 1921 almost the entire St. Boniface Police Department was dismissed in a "re-organization" of the department. One of the few officers to survive the re-organization was Thomas Gagnon, a seven-year veteran of the force. As a result of the re-organization, Gagnon was promoted to Chief Constable on September 21, 1921.

Throughout Gagnon's career as Chief Constable, there were rumblings of corrupt practices, however, they were either never acted upon or were "whitewashed" over by the Police Commission. One of the first allegations of corruption arose in 1921 shortly after Gagnon was promoted to Chief. At that time one of his own detectives, Maurice Emmons, charged Gagnon with giving false evidence before Magistrate Dubuc in the St. Boniface police court regarding a liquor raid at the home of one Fred Smele. The matter went to trial before Justice C.P. Fullerton in December 1921 and it concluded in March 1922 with the acquittal of Chief Gagnon.



*Thomas Gagnon
Chief Constable
St. Boniface Police
1921 - 1929*

On January 18, 1929, allegations of corruption were again made against the Chief by another officer of his force - Constable Jules Drapeau - the Chief's own brother-in-law no less. On that date, Drapeau appeared before the St. Boniface Police Commission and accused the Chief of diverting liquor destined for the St. Norbert Orphanage to one of his associates - Jules Mourant, a known bootlegger. Drapeau alleged that on December 6, 1928, he had been told by Chief Gagnon to deliver 50 gallons of seized liquor to the convent in St. Norbert. En route to the convent, Drapeau was stopped by Mourant who advised him that the Chief had told him to pick up 25 gallons of the seized liquor from him to take to another location.

Although Drapeau was suspicious of Mourant, believing that he was acting on the instructions of the Chief of Police, he turned over the 25 gallons of liquor to Mourant. Drapeau subsequently indicated that shortly after he had returned to the police station he observed Mourant enter the Chief's office and speak with him for about 10 minutes before leaving. After leaving, the Chief called Drapeau into the office and told him to "keep your mouth shut".

Chief Gagnon reported that he was being framed by Drapeau and produced a receipt signed by Sister Eugenie of the St. Norbert convent indicating that she had received all 50 gallons of the liquor delivered to her. Although Sr. Eugenie confirmed that she had signed the receipt, she indicated that it had been pre-signed at the request of the Chief with the understanding that the alcohol would be delivered a few days hence. A few days later Sr. Eugenie accepted the delivery of 24 gallons of alcohol from Constable Drapeau.

Chief Gagnon admitted that the receipt had been pre-signed by Sister Eugenie, however, he indicated that the body of the receipt had been filled out by Constable Drapeau himself and that if 50 gallons were not delivered to the St. Norbert convent, Drapeau was to blame. Gagnon then went on to state that "I do not know what my men do. I cannot be responsible for their actions. I sent the alcohol to the convent. If the man did not deliver it, it is not my fault. In his own handwriting, he brought me back a receipt for 50 gallons and I thought it had been delivered, I know of no other arrangement".



*St. Boniface City Hall
1929*

During his submission to the Police Commission, Drapeau was asked why he had come forward at such a late date to report the diversion of alcohol to Mr. Mourant. Drapeau stated that during his trip to the Convent the engine in the patrol car seized due to a lack of oil. While discussing the incident with his wife and sister-in-law (the Chief's wife), he had been told that he was a fool for driving the car with no oil in the engine and that if it had not been for the Chief's influence he would have been dismissed from the force. To protect himself from the Chief, Drapeau reported the incident to keep from losing his job at a future whim of the Chief.

As a result of Drapeau's allegations the Chief was suspended from duty on January 21, 1929, and was ordered to turn over his keys to the station to Detective Victor Audette, who would be Acting Chief Constable until the proceedings against Gagnon were concluded. The Police commission subsequently set a hearing date of Feb 5, 1929, to determine the fate of the Chief.

In addition to the charges of illegally disposing of 25 gallons of seized liquor, the Police Commission re-instituted an investigation into charges that the Chief had been defrauding the Commission of relief benefits. The Chief, who lived above the station, received 30 cents for each meal supplied to destitute men who applied to the police station for overnight lodging. Allegedly the Chief billed the City for serving two or three meals to the same destitute men, when in fact he only served them once. Since 1924 it was alleged that the Chief had submitted over \$600.00 in false relief claims to the City. Considering that the Chief's salary (not including room & board) was only \$185.00 a month in 1929, \$600.00 was a substantial amount of money.



Victor Audette

The hearings began with much debate about the authority for the Police Commission to even hear the allegations against the Chief. A lawyer for Jules Mourant stated that the Commission had no power to subpoena witnesses, including his client because they only had the authority to investigate the Chief in connection with his duties. Mourant's lawyer suggested that the

illegal disposition of alcohol was a provincial matter and not within the mandate of the Police Commission to investigate. As such he advised the Commission that his client would not testify against the Chief unless or until he was charged under the Manitoba Liquor Act. The Commission subsequently adjourned the hearing until they could get a legal opinion regarding their authority to investigate the Chief for a supposed Liquor Act violation.

The Commission re-convened a week later and proceeded with their investigation into the conduct of the Chief. If the Commission determined that the Chief had breached the Manitoba Liquor Act or the Criminal Code then they would forward their findings to the Attorney General, otherwise, they were only concerned with the issue of whether-or-not the Chief's conduct, was unbecoming of a police officer, (which was within their scope to do).

The first witness to take the stand was Constable Drapeau, who reiterated his allegations against the Chief. In cross-examination Drapeau was asked to identify the handwriting in his notebook and the handwriting on the receipt for the liquor from the Convent. Drapeau identified the handwriting in his notebook as his own, but denied knowing who had written out the receipt, especially the number "50". A rebuttal witness subsequently called by Gagnon's lawyer, a handwriting expert named Robert Walter, testified that all the writing on the receipt (except for Sister Eugenie's signature) was done by Constable Drapeau. After the expert had concluded his testimony, Gagnon's lawyer requested that the Commission hold Drapeau in custody until the investigation was complete. The Commission denied the request & excused Constable Drapeau.

Other than the handwriting expert, Gagnon's lawyer did not call any other defense witnesses, including the Chief himself, to refute any of Constable Drapeau's charges. Instead, Gagnon's lawyer called former City Councillors to the stand who had previously sat on the Police Commission Board as character witnesses to testify to the fact that they had found Chief Gagnon to be a trustworthy man.

Once the defense rested, the Police Commission moved on to hearing the allegations against the Chief respecting the relief accounts. The records showed that between 1924 and 1927 the Chief had billed the City for three meals for each man lodged overnight at the station and in 1928 he billed the City for two meals for each man lodged at the station. Three officers were subsequently called to testify before the Commission including Sergeant Verne, Constable McDougall and Constable Baudry, each of whom indicated that they had been responsible for serving the meals in question to the men housed in the station. Each officer testified that they had served no more than one meal to each man and that that had been the practice since 1924. Since the Chief was personally reimbursed for each meal served, it was estimated that he had overcharged the City by nearly \$600.00 since 1924.

Again no evidence was called by the defense to contradict the statements given by Officers Verne, McDougall and Baudry regarding the meals they served and the number of meals billed by the Chief. The defense rested stating that there was insufficient evidence to convict the Chief of any wrongdoing, and indicated that the entire investigation was a plot against the Chief "by a disgruntled police force, led by Constable Drapeau".

On March 8, 1929, after hearing all the evidence against the Chief, the Police Commission unanimously found that:

"Thomas Gagnon did, on or about December 6, 1928, while in charge of the Police Officers of the City of St. Boniface, conduct himself in a manner unbecoming a police officer, in that, if he did not participate in the diversion of alcohol to one Jules Mourant, as alleged in the statement of charges, he should have reported the matter immediately to the Police Commission, and proceeded to suspect Jules Drapeau immediately, if the said Drapeau was guilty. [in addition], the Commission unanimously finds that the said Chief of Police Thomas Gagnon has overcharged the accounts made and submitted by him to the City of St. Boniface from and including the year 1924 to the date of his suspension, relating to the serving of food to destitute men applying for night lodging in the Police Station."

Mayor Walsh subsequently moved that the Chief of Police be discharged without pay from the time of his suspension and he was given until March 31, 1929, to vacate his living quarters above the police station. A copy of the evidence given at the inquiry was subsequently transmitted to the Attorney General's Department for whatever action they may deem necessary, and applications for the position of Chief Constable were requested from the public.

On March 20, 1929, after reviewing the various applications submitted for the position of Chief Constable, the Police Commission appointed Acting Chief Victor Audette as permanent Chief of Police. Although he had only six years with the force, Audette had considerable prior experience as a police officer in Eastern Canada. His salary was set at \$185.00 per month, plus free use of the upstairs suite in City Hall, and free light, heat, water and telephone.

Two weeks later, on April 3rd, 1929, Constable McDougall, who had testified against the Chief, was promoted to Detective Sergeant, while Constable Baudry was appointed Acting Sergeant. Two weeks after that, on April 15th, 1929, the Police Commission accepted the resignation of Jules Drapeau. Sergeant Baudry eventually succeeded Audette as Chief of Police.

As a side note to this story, one of the Police Commission members who presided over these hearings was Paul-Emile Berube. As it turns out, this is Constable Michelle Benoit's (badge #1530) great-grandfather.

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REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembering those who died, 1914-1918

*Written by John Burchill, President
November 11, 2024. Winnipeg Police Museum*

One hundred and ten years ago, on August 4, 1914, Canada entered World War 1 when the United Kingdom declared war on Germany. As part of the British Dominion, the declaration of war automatically brought Canada into the conflict.

A total of 143 members of the Winnipeg Police enlisted for service between 1914 and 1918. Of those, 29 were killed and 40 wounded. Eighty-two returned to active duty. Lest we forget.



Private William Joseph Alderson was born in England in 1890. After two years with the Saskatoon Police, he joined the Winnipeg Police on May 20, 1914. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on August 20, 1914, to join the 8th Battalion (90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles) shortly after war was declared. His Battalion sailed to England in October 1914 and disembarked in France in February 1915. From 22 April to 25 May 1915, his unit fought to control the Flemish town of Ypres in western Belgium. It was during this battle that the Germans used mass poison gas on the Western Front. After several engagements, Alderson was killed on June 3, 1915, when a “coal-box” shell exploded at the door of his dugout in Givenchy. Death was instantaneous. He was buried in an orchard behind the trenches. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial along with 11,000 other Canadian soldiers whose bodies were not recovered.



Sergeant Michal Duffy was born in Ireland in 1890. After three years with the Royal Irish Constabulary, he joined the Winnipeg Police on September 16, 1913. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on July 31, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion, which was mobilized in Brandon. He embarked for Britain in November 1915 and disembarked in France in March 1916 as part of the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Corps. In July 1917, he was awarded the Military Medal (MM) for bravery in the field, followed by the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM), the second-highest award for gallantry in action (after the Victoria Cross). Duffy was killed on the morning of October 1, 1918, after being hit in the head with an enemy bullet while in charge of a machine gun crew in the vicinity of Belcourt. He was buried in the Sancourt British Cemetery, about 10 miles southeast of Douai, France.



Sergeant Henry Clair Gear, born in England in 1884, joined the Winnipeg Police on June 10, 1912. Before joining the police, Gear had worked as a teamster for a Cortage Company in Winnipeg. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on August 12, 1915, to join the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers). Gear embarked for England in May 1916 and disembarked in France in September 1916. While in the front-line trenches, Gear was struck in the head by an enemy sniper's bullet. While he was evacuated to the No. 11 Canadian Field Ambulance, he succumbed to his injuries on January 29, 1917. He was buried in the Quatre-Vents Military Cemetery in France, a hamlet about 2 kilometres south-east of Estree-Cauchy, 16 kilometres north-west of Arras.



Private Walter Crawley, born in 1890 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, joined the Winnipeg Police as an elevator operator on March 25, 1913. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on June 6, 1915, to join the 61st Overseas Battalion. He embarked for England in April 1916 and disembarked in France in August 1916, where he joined the 88th (Manitoba) Battalion. The 88th Battalion was involved in the Somme offensive, a major battle of the First World War fought by the armies of the British Empire and the French Third Republic against the German Empire, between July 1 and November 18, 1916, on both sides of the Somme River in France. Crawley was killed in action near Courcelelette on October 25, 1916. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial, along with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who were posted as 'missing, presumed dead'.



Corporal Frederick Robert Cuffley was born in England in 1887. After serving for five years with the London Metropolitan Police from 1908 to 1913, Cuffley joined the Winnipeg Police on May 8, 1913. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on June 23, 1915, to join the 61st Battalion with Albert Griffiths and Frederick Pope. Cuffley never made it overseas and drowned in the Red River on July 26, 1915. He was buried in the military section of Brookside Cemetery.



Sergeant James Jarvis Geddes was born in Scotland in 1890. He joined the Winnipeg Police on December 11, 1911 and resigned on July 31, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in October 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. He received multiple gunshot wounds in the field and was evacuated to the No. 24 General Hospital in Etaples, France. After recovering sufficiently, he was discharged from the hospital in June 1916 and returned to his unit. He was killed in action near Courcelette, the Somme, on October 8, 1916. He was buried in the Regina Trench Cemetery, 5 miles north east of Albert, France.



Sergeant John Gingles was born in Ireland in 1889. He joined the Winnipeg Police on February 25, 1913, and resigned on July 31, 1915, to serve overseas with the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers). Before the outbreak of war, Gingles had been a member of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, which were placed on active service on August 6, 1914, for local protection duties. Gingles embarked for England in May 1916 and disembarked in France in August 1916. He died on November 20, 1916 – instantly killed by shrapnel from an enemy shell, while on duty in Vancouver Trench on the Somme, near Courcelette. He was buried in Regina Trench Cemetery, five miles northeast of Albert, France, along with fellow Winnipeg Police officers Geddes and Rutledge.



Private John Gregson was born in 1891 in Scotland. He joined the Winnipeg Police on April 18, 1911, and resigned on July 31, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He was one of fourteen officers to resign on the same day, seven of whom were killed in action, including Duffy, Geddes, Gingles, Holmes, McLeod and Templeton. He disembarked in England in October 1915 and was transferred to the 8th Battalion in March 1916 for service in France and Belgium. He was killed by enemy shell fire on June 14, 1916, while on a voluntary consolidating party at Mount Sorrel, in the Ypres Salient, two miles east of Ypres, Belgium. His name is inscribed in the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders. The memorial has the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient during the war.



Private Albert Edward Griffiths was born in England in 1881. He joined the Winnipeg Police on December 6, 1909 and resigned on June 24, 1915, to join the 61st Battalion. He had previously served in the military for five years with the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He embarked for Britain in April 1916 and disembarked in France in August 1916, where he joined the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion. One of the most notable battles the 27th Battalion participated in was the Battle of Courcelette in September 1916. This battle marked the first time tanks were used in warfare. Griffiths was killed in the trenches at Courcelette on October 3, 1916. His body was not recovered for burial. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial, along with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who were posted as ‘missing, presumed dead’.



Sergeant Donald Henderson was born in 1885 in Scotland. He joined the Winnipeg Police on April 10, 1912 and resigned on July 23, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He embarked for England in October 1915 and was transferred to the 8th Battalion in March 1916 for service in France. While on duty with the 8th Battalion, he was wounded in the face by an enemy shell on April 28, 1917, just in front of the German wire. He was evacuated to the No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, which was located within a few miles of the Front. He died three days later and was buried at the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, nine miles north west of Arras, France.



Private Robert Bruce Holmes was born in 1884 in Scotland. He joined the Winnipeg Police on March 2, 1914 and resigned on July 31, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He had previously served in the military for three years with the 4th Battalion Royal Scots. He embarked for England in October 1915 and was transferred to the 8th Battalion in March 1916 for service in France. While on duty with the 8th Battalion, Holmes was killed on June 14, 1916, in the trenches at The Bluff, Ypres. His body was not recovered for burial. His name is inscribed in the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders. The memorial has the names of 55,000 men who were lost without a trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient during the war.



Corporal James Courage Hunter was born in 1886 in Scotland. He joined the Winnipeg Police on August 25, 1909 and resigned on July 6, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He arrived in England in November 1915 and was in the 43rd Battalion. In February 1916, he embarked for France. He was killed in action on March 31, 1916, while on duty with the 43rd Battalion in Bay 5, Trench B.2, Ypres Salient. He was shot through the head and instantly killed by a bullet from an enemy sniper's rifle. His body was not recovered for burial. His name is inscribed in the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders. The memorial has the names of 55,000 men who were lost without a trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient during the war.



Sergeant Walter Edward Keyes was born in 1890 in England. Keyes was a saddler by trade and joined the Winnipeg Police on August 3, 1915 and resigned on March 31, 1916, to join the 200th Battalion. He disembarked in England in May 1917 and was transferred to the 11th Battalion. In September 1917, he was transferred again to the 107th Pioneer Battalion for service in France and Flanders. "Pioneers" were soldiers employed to perform engineering and construction tasks. While on duty with the 107th Pioneer Battalion, supplying working parties to the forward area in Loos, he was killed on February 28, 1918. He was buried in the Aix-Noulette Communal Cemetery Extension, 4 miles west of Lens, France.



Lance Corporal Archibald MacDonald was born in 1886 in Scotland. He previously served in the military for six years with the Royal Argyll and Bute in Scotland. He joined the Winnipeg Police on April 19, 1911 and resigned on July 20, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in September 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. MacDonald was killed in the trenches east of Zillebeke, Belgium, on June 11, 1916. Along with John Milton, who was also killed in the trenches in Zillebeke, he was buried in the Maple Copse Military Cemetery in Zillebeke, two miles southeast of Ypres, Belgium.



Squad Sergeant William MacDonald was born in 1893 in Scotland. After serving for one year with the Dumbartonshire Constabulary, he joined the Winnipeg Police on November 14, 1913. He resigned on December 31, 1915, for service overseas with Lord Strathcona's Horse Regiment. In October 1916, he disembarked in England and proceeded to France in March 1917. In May 1918, he was awarded the Military Medal (MM) for bravery in the field. He was killed by a shell on October 9, 1918, just a month before the end of the war, while advancing with his regiment through the village of Bertry in Northern France. He was buried in the Highland British Cemetery, one mile south of Le Cateau, France.



Private Alexander MacLeod was born in Scotland in 1885. After serving with the Glasgow Police Force for 4 years, he joined the Winnipeg Police on January 19, 1914. He was one of fourteen officers to resign on July 31, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in October 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. While on duty with the 43rd Battalion, he was shot in the leg by friendly fire (accidentally) while quartered in the Cavalry Barracks, Ypres, on July 12, 1916. He was taken to the No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station when he died four days later. He was buried at the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, one mile south west of Poperinghe, Belgium.



Company Sergeant Major John McCarthy was born in Ireland in 1888. After serving for three years with the Royal Irish Constabulary, he joined the Winnipeg Police on April 29, 1912. He resigned on August 10, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He embarked for England in October 1915 and was transferred to the 8th Battalion in March 1916 for service in France. While on duty with the 8th Battalion, McCarthy was reported missing and declared killed in action on April 28, 1917, during the attack and capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle in Northern France. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial along with 11,000 other Canadian soldiers whose bodies were not recovered.



Private William Melville was born in Scotland in 1886. He was a member of the Edinburgh City Police and later the Metropolitan Police before joining the Winnipeg Police on March 27, 1913. He had been a member of the Grenadier Guards and was placed on the reserve list when he emigrated to Canada. With the outbreak of war, he was called back for duty with the 1st Grenadier Guards and returned to Scotland on August 17, 1914. He was sent to France in September and then to Belgium in October 1914, where he was significantly involved in the First Battle of Ypres. On January 12, 1915, he became entangled in barbed wire around a German trench and sustained serious wounds. He was removed to the hospital but returned to his regiment on March 5, only to die on March 13, 1915, after suffering more wounds at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. He was buried in Merville Cemetery in France.



Sergeant John Milton was born in Scotland in 1890. After serving with the Renfrewshire Constabulary in Scotland for 2 years and with the Toronto Police Department for 17 months, Milton joined the Winnipeg Police on March 11, 1913. He resigned on July 22, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in September 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. Milton was killed instantly by enemy machine gun fire on August 1, 1916, while on duty rebuilding the parapet of trench 57 east of Zillebeke in Belgium. He was buried at the Maple Copse Military Cemetery, two miles east of Ypres, Belgium.



Lieutenant Joseph Outerson was born in Scotland in 1883. He joined the Winnipeg Police on February 16, 1907, and resigned on October 31, 1915, for overseas service with the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers). Before the outbreak of war, Outerson had been a member of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, which were placed on active service on August 6, 1914, for local protection duties. In October 1915, Outerson was commissioned as a Lieutenant and embarked for England in May 1916, disembarking in France in August 1916. While leading his platoon from Regina Trench to Desire Trench to relieve the 38th Battalion in Courcellette, France, Outerson was shot in the heart by an enemy rifle bullet on November 19, 1916. He died instantly. He was buried in the Bapaume Post Military Cemetery, north east of Albert, France.



Sergeant Arthur Ernest Payne was born in England in 1890. He joined the Winnipeg Police on August 6, 1914 and resigned on May 19, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He embarked for overseas service in February 1916, eventually being assigned to the 9th Canadian Machine Gun Company. He was awarded the Military Medal (posthumously) for bravery in the field, followed by the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was killed instantly on October 5, 1916, when the dugout he was occupying, south of Courcellette, France, was blown in by a high explosive shell. He was buried along the Bapaume Le Sars Road, about 300 yards southeast of Courcellette. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial along with 11,000 other Canadian soldiers whose bodies were not recovered.



Sergeant Frederick Henry Pope was born in England in 1888. He joined the Winnipeg Police on June 1, 1909, and resigned on June 17, 1915, to join the 61st Battalion. He embarked for England in April 1916. Upon arrival, he was transferred to the 11th Reserve Battalion, then the 32nd Battalion, and finally to the 52nd Battalion for service in France in August 1916, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. Pope was killed on January 19, 1917, while serving with the 52nd Battalion. He was shot through the head and instantly killed while in the trenches south east of Neuville-Saint Vaast in Northern France. He was buried in the Maroeuil British Cemetery, 3 miles north west of Arras, France.



Sergeant James William Rutledge was born in Ireland in 1881. He joined the Winnipeg Police on May 2, 1905. He resigned on July 21, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in December 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. While on duty with the 43rd Battalion, he was killed during an attack north of Courcellette, France, on October 8, 1916. Along with fellow Winnipeg Police officers Geddes and Gingles, he was buried in Regina Trench Cemetery, five miles north east of Albert, France.



Private Alexander Tocher Shand was born in Scotland in 1889. After serving for two years with the Aberdeenshire Constabulary, he joined the Winnipeg Police on April 9, 1913. He resigned from the Winnipeg Police on March 31, 1915, to join the 43rd Battalion. He was transferred to the 16th Battalion in July 1915 for service in France. He was reported missing in action on October 8, 1916. It was later determined he had been taken prisoner and died of gunshot wounds to the left thigh, groin and breast while being held as a prisoner of war at Parchim, Germany, on October 25, 1916. He was buried at Ohlsdorf-Hamburg Central Cemetery, five miles west of Hamburg.



Sergeant James Swanson was born in Scotland in 1885. He had previously served for seven years with the 5th Seaforth Highlanders in Scotland before joining the Winnipeg Police on December 28, 1910. He resigned on September 1, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He disembarked in England in October 1916, where he transferred to the 17th Battalion and then the 179th Battalion. In July 1917, he was transferred again to the 43rd Battalion for service in France. While on duty with the 43rd Battalion, he was killed in action on August 8, 1918. He was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre (France) for acts of heroism involving combat with the enemy. He was buried at Mezieres Communal Cemetery Extension in Mezieres, France.



Lance Corporal William Wylie Templeton was born in Scotland in 1890. After serving with the Dumfriesshire Constabulary, he joined the Winnipeg Police on May 27, 1913. He was one of fourteen officers to resign on July 31, 1915, for military service. He joined the 79th Battalion as part of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. He was transferred to the 43rd Battalion and left for England in October 1915. In February 1916, he embarked for France, where his unit fought as part of the 9th Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. On April 5, 1916, he received multiple gunshot wounds in the field and was evacuated to the #24 General Hospital in Etaples, France. From there, he was transferred to the Bethnal Green Military Hospital in London, where he died from his wounds on June 3, 1916. He was buried at the Dryfesdale Cemetery in Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland.



Private Leslie Byatt Walker was born in England in 1884. He joined the Winnipeg Police on September 17, 1914 and resigned on August 11, 1915, to join the 79th Battalion. He was transferred to the 11th Reserve Battalion in October 1915 and then to the 8th Battalion in May 1916 for service in France. While on duty with the 8th Battalion, he was reported wounded, missing in action and presumed killed on June 14, 1916. His body was never recovered. His name is inscribed in the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders. The memorial has the names of 55,000 men who were lost without a trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient during the war.



Private David Watson was born in Ireland in 1889. He joined the Winnipeg Police on June 28, 1915 and resigned on October 31, 1915, to join the 78th Battalion. Before the outbreak of war, Watson (and Gingles and Outerson) had been members of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, which were placed on active service on August 6, 1914, for local protection duties. Watson embarked for England in May 1916 and disembarked in France in August 1916. While on duty with the 78th Battalion, Watson was killed in action on April 9, 1917. His name is inscribed in the Vimy Memorial, along with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who were posted as 'missing, presumed dead' in France.



Company Sergeant Major John Watson was born in Scotland in 1869. He spent 21 years with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, joining the military reserves in Canada. He also joined the Winnipeg Police as a garage floorman on June 12, 1913. He resigned on August 14, 1914, when he was called up for active duty with the 10th Battalion, 106th Regiment (Winnipeg Light Infantry). The unit was assembled at Valcartier, Quebec, and sailed for the United Kingdom with the first Canadian contingent in late 1914. He received severe gunshot wounds to the legs on May 27, 1915. He was evacuated to the No. 3 General Hospital in Le Treport, France, where he died of his wounds on June 27, 1915. He was buried at the Le Treport Military Cemetery in Normandy, France.



CHARLES EDWARD DRIVER

Winnipeg's First Fingerprint Specialist

*Written & researched by John Burchill
August 11, 2025. Winnipeg Police Museum*



Charles Driver, 1903. WPS Museum

One hundred and twenty years ago, led by [Chief J.C. McRae](#) and Charles Driver, Winnipeg was at the forefront of fingerprinting in Canada.

Charles Driver was born on Jersey, Channel Islands. His father was a school teacher and later a clerk with the tax department in Yorkshire, England.

As a young man, Charles worked as a signaller and later as a ticket collector with the North Eastern Railway.

In 1887, Charles married Agnes Watson Scott in Yorkshire. They had one daughter, Mary Adine Driver, born in 1888. In 1891, the small family moved to Canada, settling in Winnipeg, where Charles worked as a clerk for the CPR railway and later as secretary to the Superintendent of the CPR.¹

Charles was also a very capable photographer, putting on shows and entertaining friends and co-workers with hundreds of “limelight” (flash) pictures and stereoscopic photographs of his travels through Europe.

His skills as a clerk and cameraman caught the attention of Chief John McRae, who hired Charles to be his Chief Clerk, Stenographer, and Constable on June 19, 1901, to replace Albert Gomez Fonseca. Charles' starting salary was \$60 per month, entering at the second level of a constable's salary, increasing to \$75 per month in November 1901.

The Winnipeg Police had acquired a camera from Duffin & Company in 1899 to take pictures of arrested persons and to supplement their use of the Bertillon measurement system.² Between July 1899 and June 1901, when Charles was hired, the Winnipeg Police had already photographed 200 individuals for various criminal offences.

¹ A second child, Vivian Shirley Driver, was born in Winnipeg in 1906.

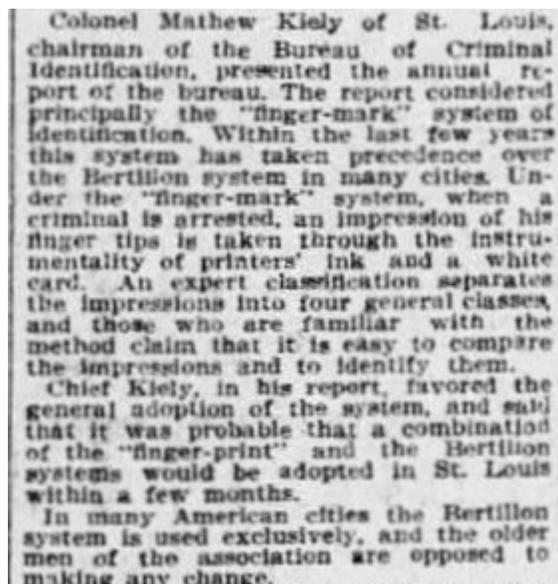
² The *Criminals' Identification Act*, passed by Canada on June 13, 1898, adopted the Bertillon measurement system for the identification of criminals. Developed by French anthropologist Alphonse Bertillon, the system was used to identify individuals using precise measurements of specific physical characteristics, including their arms, ears, nose, torso, head, face, feet and hands, as well as any distinctive features, including eye colour, scars and deformities.

Almost all North American police departments adopted Bertillon's methods for identifying criminals in the late 1890s. However, the process could be very time-consuming to take all the required measurements, and a different system of identification was proposed – dactylography, or fingerprinting, which only required printer's ink, a roller, and white card paper.

Fingerprinting as a means of identification had attracted the attention of British scientist Sir Francis Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin. Known for his writings on heredity, Galton published a series of papers and several books on fingerprints between 1888 and 1893. Although he was not the first to propose the use of fingerprints for identification, Galton was the first to study it on a scientific basis, laying the groundwork for their use in criminal cases and adoption in Britain in 1901.³

On April 28, 1904, Chief McRae asked the Winnipeg Police Commission for permission to attend the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) conference in St. Louis (he had gone to previous meetings in 1901 and 1903 in New York and New Orleans, respectively). The conference, held in conjunction with the World's Fair, had a presentation on fingerprinting by Sgt. John K. Ferrier of New Scotland Yard, an expert in fingerprinting. Colonel Mathew Kiely, St. Louis Chief of Police and Chairman of the IACP Bureau of Criminal Identification, presented his annual paper recommending the adoption of fingerprinting by its membership.

Kiely explained to the IACP delegates that fingerprinting was cheaper, simpler, and faster than the current system of bodily measurements. In addition, while it was virtually infallible, fingerprinting allowed for easy classification and centralization of records. Although older Chiefs were opposed to change, many came away with a desire to implement the new system in their departments – including Chief McRae.



IACP Report recommending the adoption of fingerprinting. Saint Louis Republic, June 8, 1904

³ A link to all of Galton's books and papers on the subject of fingerprinting can be found online at <https://galton.org/fingerprinter.html>. Galton also provided the first workable fingerprint classification system, which was later adapted by Sir. Edward Henry for practical use in police forces (the Henry Classification System).

MEAN THIEF.
Unsavory Individual Gets a Proper Sentence for Dirty Work.

Robert Plant, who betrayed a friend's confidence and stole a gold watch and \$10 from Ray Wood, when the latter let him occupy his room, will spend the next six months in jail at hard labor, and in addition will be "mugged, measured and have his finger prints taken." In sentencing him, Magistrate Daly was very severe.

"You have very little consideration for those who go out of their way and try and help you along. You belong to the meanest class of thieves and I remanded you for a day yesterday to find out your record in Grand Forks. There your character has been an unsavory one, and I think a term in jail at hard labor is only a mild sentence for you."

Winnipeg Telegram, June 18, 1904

Within a week of the IACP meeting wrapping up in St. Louis, Winnipeg Police Magistrate Thomas Mayne Daly (who was also a member of the Winnipeg Police Commission), sentenced Robert Plant to six months' hard labour for theft – in addition to having his photograph (mug) and *finger prints* taken.

This is the first record of fingerprints being ordered in Winnipeg. While there are no fingerprint records that exist that far back, confirmation of Robert Plant's arrest for theft was verified by his Winnipeg Police "mugshot" card taken on June 15, 1904.

While there is no indication (yet) that this was a new practice by the Winnipeg Police, the timing suggests Magistrate Daly may have received a report on the effectiveness of fingerprinting for identification purposes from Chief McRae on his return from St. Louis a few days earlier.



| BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION NO. 520. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--|
| DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, WINNIPEG, MAN. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT. | D. ARMS. | THUMB. | M. LENGTH. | H. WRIST. | C. BONES. | D. EAR. | L. FOOT. | M. FIB. | L. FIB. | F. NAIL. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name <i>Robert Plant</i> | | | | | | Complexion <i>Medium</i> | | | | | |
| Alias | | | | | | Hair <i>Brown turning Grey</i> | | | | | |
| Offence <i>Theft</i> | | | | | | Eyes <i>Blue</i> | | | | | |
| Born <i>Smiths Falls Ontario</i> | | | | | | Nose <i>Ordinary</i> | | | | | |
| Age <i>5 ft 9 in</i> | | | | | | Face <i>Round</i> | | | | | |
| Height <i>37</i> | | | | | | Beard <i>Black moustache</i> | | | | | |
| Weight <i>165 lbs.</i> | | | | | | Build <i>Stout</i> | | | | | |
| Residence <i>Smiths Falls Ont</i> | | | | | | Trade <i>Fireman</i> | | | | | |
| Date of Arrest <i>June 15 1904</i> | | | | | | Married <i>Single</i> | | | | | |
| Wanted by | | | | | | Read and Write <i>Yes</i> | | | | | |
| Marks and Scars, { No. 1. <i>Committed at E. Grand Forks</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2. <i>of Theft 1904. worked on Fall</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 3. <i>as Fireman at Grand Forks.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |

Robert Plant, Winnipeg Police Identification Bureau Card #520. Arrested June 15, 1904 ⁴

Nevertheless, within a few months, Charles was officially taking fingerprints as well as photographs as part of the Winnipeg Police identification process, in addition to the individual's name and description. The benefits of fingerprinting and its use by the Winnipeg Police were fully outlined in the March 11, 1905, edition of the Winnipeg Telegram. ⁵

With the IACP proving the value of learning from other police agencies internationally, on September 6, 1905, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), then called the Chief Constables Association of Canada, was founded in Toronto to help examine specific Canadian issues. With Chief McRae, the Winnipeg Police was one of the founding police agencies of the new Association.

⁴ Note the Bertillon Measurement system at the top of the card. In later years, the fingerprint classification would be added to the left-hand side of the card, and eventually, the Bertillon measurements were dropped altogether.

⁵ Although Charles is identified as being in charge of the Identification Bureau in the newspaper, it was part of his duties as Chief Clerk. It was not until May 3, 1911, that the position of fingerprint expert, photographer, and records clerk was created under the Chief of Detectives. The position, Superintendent of Identification, was established on March 19, 1930.

Finger Marks as Means of Identification

A PART from the fascination that a subject who would naturally have on the average mind, the novelty of the method, its many evident qualities of commandability, and the practicability of the system for identification purposes in a hundred and one walks in life makes the study of the use of finger prints, recently introduced by the local police department, most interesting to those to whom proper identification is a matter of necessity. In 1823 Dr. Purkinje, a professor of physiology and pathology, read before the University of Breslau, a Latin thesis on finger impressions, in which he gave nine standard types, and suggests a system of classification, but his labors failed to attract the attention they merited. A German servant had been found seated at his study table doing his right forefinger, pressed on a half finished manuscript, formed a circular hole. When Dr. Purkinje came to examine the body he was struck with the wonderful clearness of the finger imprint. Like an inspiration it suggested the possibilities of finger print study and gave rise to the paper mentioned above. He was laughed at for his trouble. He was as a matter of fact, the first European to specialize in the now universally adopted system of identifying criminals by finger prints.

Local Police Department Adopts the System Which Has Proved a Success Wherever Tried -Very Simple and Mistakes Are Unknown

Three Types of Finger Marks



Used in the Orient
The Chinese passport for centuries has been a good piece of stamped paper on which the traveler impresses the tip of his finger. Long ago the Chinese discovered that the use of the Chinese seal, which was an effectual means of preventing the transfer of passports as the ridges of no two fingers are alike. It is only during the last few years that finger prints have been used as a reliable means of identification. Sir William Herschell began about forty years ago to put finger prints into practical use in the sale of land many illiterate natives insisted on an original method of signing documents, by impressing their ink-daubed thumb on the paper.

Reduced to a Science
Seventeen years ago Prof. Francis Galton took up the study, and in a few years reduced the subject to a science. He experimented and found the best means of taking imprints from the fingers. He collected the finger prints of a large number of persons, some of which were taken at intervals of several years. He established the fact that the papillary ridges on the finger tips are not cut through life. Every person thus carries about with him ten inflexible witnesses as to his identity. A child is born with its finger lined in a certain unique way; the fingers grow in size, but throughout boyhood, manhood and maturity the patterns remain unchanged. From infancy to senility and until after death the finger prints remain true to their first form. Injuries may partially destroy them, but never entirely, and as the injury heals the original lines assert themselves exactly as before. Comparison has been made with finger prints between the taking of which there had been a lapse of forty years, without their showing any variation.

No Two Alike
Here, therefore, is nature's own method of identification. No two finger prints have ever been found to be exactly alike, and Professor Galton calculates that the chances of two being alike is one in 164,000,000; consequently if two finger prints coincide, it is practically certain that they are the prints of the same finger. Obviously, if they differ, it is equally certain that the impressions are made by different persons.

Bertillon Mentioned
The Bertillon or anthropometrical system of identification by measure-

ments and which has yielded excellent results, progressively improving results each year, has its weak points. Skilled persons are required to take the measurements, read the instruments, and use the decimal notations. The number of measurements to be taken are considerable: three for the length of head, three for width of head, three for length of forearm, three for length of left foot, three for length of left little finger, and three for height, or eighteen in all; the mean of each group occupies the measurer between thirty and sixty minutes. Owing to the liability to error in measuring or in recording the measurements, it has been found desirable to allow for a possible variation of two millimetres, and in one case a difference of three and a half millimetres was found between the readings of two experts on the same subject.

Advantages of Finger Prints
On the other hand, with the finger prints, the facility with which they are made, the clearness of the impressions themselves, every little detail being, as a rule, sharply defined and easily seen with the help of an ordinary magnifying glass, and the method of taking, are strong recommendations for adoption universally. The only materials required for taking the imprints are a flat piece of copper or brass, a bottle of ordinary printer's ink, and a small rubber roller to spread the ink on the copper or glass. The finger is rolled carefully (without rubbing) on the copper and then on the paper. To take impressions of all ten digits occupies only five minutes or less, and in this short time an absolutely accurate record, without any possibility of error, is obtained, without skilled labor or instruments.

In General Use
This system has been adopted in Great Britain, India, Austria, Japan and Spain. It has been in use by New York state for nearly two years, the collection at Albany equal amounting to nearly 10,000 impressions, and is now in use in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Finger prints are classified under four distinct headings: "whorls," "arches," "loops," and "composites," the first three of which are shown in the cuts illustrating this article.

Aid to Detection
Of course, these four headings are divided again into sub-classifications. With regard to finger prints being an aid to detection of crime, it is seldom that the finger leaves his finger impressions, he usually leaves someone else's name, etc., and the swifter some feigned handwriting, but this does not apply to the more serious cases of murder, burglary and house-breaking. In such cases time after time it has been clearly demonstrated that the system is of the greatest importance to aid in the seeking of a clue to the identity of the perpetrator of a crime. In cases of murder, the marks left by the blood-stained fingers have been photographed and compared with the finger prints of the habitual criminal on file in the bureau, and eventually identified and the crime brought home to an individual who would perhaps never have been suspected but for the clue which nature had provided.

One Illustration
This is illustrated by the following from the London Daily Telegraph: "George Gage pleaded guilty to the burglary in the house of Benevento Vidal, in East London. D. R. Muir, for the prosecution, said that the burglary took place at 30 St. Peters square, Hammersmith, whilst the household were in bed. On the kitchen table the jury of the house found an ordinary drinking glass, which had evidently been used by someone in the night time for the purpose of having a drink. On the glass the police sergeant to whom it was handed, observed some marks of finger prints. He, therefore, at once took the glass to Inspector Collins, the officer in charge of the finger print department at Scotland yard. Inspector Collins was also given the names of three or four suspected persons known to be habitually engaged in burglaries in that neighborhood. One of the names given was that of the prisoner. Within half an hour of his having been given George's name and supplied with the drinking glass, Inspector Collins found in the records of his department the finger prints of the prisoner, an ex-covetor, and identified them absolutely as being the same as those found on the glass. When the prisoner was arrested by Sergeant Allen he asked the officer how it was he knew him to be the man. Sergeant Allen replied: "You left something behind you." "What do you mean, finger marks?" and Allen replied "yes." Apart from the finger prints and his own statements and the fact that he was in the neighborhood on the day before the burglary, and disappeared immediately after it, there was no evidence against the prisoner at all.

"The recorder—This new method of identification by finger prints appears to be very valuable, and will put an end to any possibility of error in the future, but I should like to know how the system is worked."

No Two Alike
"Mr. Muir proceeded to explain with great lucidity the whole system as now carried out at Scotland Yard, and which was first put in practice for police purposes in India. From birth to death and judging from examinations of Egyptian mummies, for thousands of years after death, the finger marks of an individual never change. In Scotland Yard, Inspector Collins has now a collection of 20,000 of them, no two had ever been found to be alike, and it might be said therefore that every person carries about with him ten marks of identity (on each finger and thumb) which so far as experience has gone, there was no possibility of mistaking. Mr. Muir added that this was the second case of the present session in which the material evidence for the prosecution was of finger prints."

Used in United States
The following dispatch from Pittsburg, dated Feb. 11 of the present year, shows that the system has also been used successfully in the United States: "The mystery surrounding the disappearance of an Adams Express company's package containing \$5,690, consigned on Jan. 18 by the treasury department at Washington to the Citizens National bank, of Newcastle, Pa., has been cleared by the confession of Leroy Love, a messenger in the employ of the company. Love, who lived in Newcastle, confessed after being in the 'sweet box' for five hours. He then accompanied the detectives to his home and returned \$5,377 of the money. The robbery was traced by a thumb print on the seal. Every man who had handled the card forming the mount for divided package was compelled to have imprints of his thumb made. Love's prints were the last to submit his story, nose, face, beard or moustache, thumb print. When he did a similarity was noticed and his arrest and confession followed. The young man is but 22 years old."

Left Tell-Tale Marks
By means of finger prints a very clever arrest was effected in connection with a recent extensive burglary in the jewelry store of Connelley, Bickley-Hanley, Staffordshire, Eng-

land. The perpetrator left behind him a very distinct finger print on the plate glass shelf in the window. This was photographed and sent to Scotland Yard, who forwarded a photograph certificate that they were those of a man named Davis, whose impressions had been taken at Wakefield prison. Davis was arrested by the local police on this information. He stoutly denied the offence at first, but subsequently made a full confession. Another case is that of a burglar, in entering a window, having left the imprints of his hand in the freshly painted window sash. These marks were photographed, the man was identified, arrested and convicted.

Another extract from the London Daily Telegraph of November, 1901, will bear repetition, as showing the efficacy of the system. It is as follows: Four men were arrested simultaneously yesterday in several streets of London in connection with the great robbery of west end jewelers some years ago, when they got away with valuables worth over £12,000. The thieves seemed to have left no clue, but the detectives found evidence on a piece of candle. The prints were found to resemble those of a well-known thief and he and his co-offenders were traced and watched. They returned to their London haunts some weeks ago with plenty of money, but were caught in their beds this morning by detectives disguised as milkmen. Part of the stolen jewelry was recovered.

Latest Developments
The latest development tends to make the life of the criminal intolerable. An eminent member of the Medico-Legal society, Dr. Carson, has invented a method whereby finger prints, though invisible to the eye, can be developed as though on a photographic plate. At a recent experiment he took an ordinary sheet of blue paper, and at his request Sir William Collins laid his fingers upon it for a few moments. The closest scrutiny failed to reveal any marks left upon it. Then Dr. Carson sprinkled his mysterious powder upon it, and in a few minutes the imprint of Sir William's fingers was revealed. Upon the yellow writing paper, before him, which so far as experience has gone, there was no possibility of mistaking. Mr. Muir added that this was the second case of the present session in which the material evidence for the prosecution was of finger prints.

"The Recorder—It is a most important discovery, and will be of great assistance to us in the administration of Justice."

"His lordship passed sentence of four years penal servitude."

Introduced in Winnipeg
The bureau of identification at Winnipeg was inaugurated by the board of police commissioners on the recommendation of J. C. McRae, chief of police, some years ago, he recognized the value of such a system, with the increase of population and consequent increase in crime the collection has grown until now it contains well on to one thousand records. After investigating the finger print method it was added, and at the present time the record of prisoners under arrest for criminal offences, in the police station are taken in the following manner: After being photographed, full face and profile, by C. Driver, who has charge of the bureau of identification, the following particulars are written on the back of each card forming the mount for divided picture: Name, alias, offence, place of birth, age, height, weight, residence, date of arrest, complexion, race, eyes, nose, face, beard or moustache, build, occupation, married, single or widowed, able to read and write, and description of marks or scars.

The finger prints are then taken on a form similar to that in use at Scotland Yard and Albany prison and are filed for future reference. During the year 1904 over 200 records and photographs were added to the collection.

Charles Driver, in charge of the Winnipeg Police Identification Bureau. Winnipeg Telegram, March 11, 1905.

In September 1906, at the first annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association in Toronto, Chief McRae read a paper on the system of policing in Manitoba. He concluded his remarks with a recommendation that all police departments in Canada adopt a similar system of identification. Chief McRae noted that the Winnipeg Police had dispensed with the Bertillon measurement system and took only fingerprints and photographs of arrested individuals. While some departments, he noted, still used the Bertillon system with photographs, others only recorded a basic description along with a photograph.

Finger Print System.

May I be permitted in passing to express my hearty approval of the finger print system as a means of positive identification. The importance of it is becoming more apparent every day. We are in a peculiar position at the present time. Some cities are using the Bertillon system of measurements and photo; others merely a description and photo, while others again are using all of these with the addition of the finger print records. If some uniformity were adopted, a central bureau provided, with data compiled from contributions from the various cities in each district or province, and provision made for a generous interchange between the various cities, much good might be attained. In Winnipeg we have not been using the Bertillon system. Photo, description and finger prints are taken and filed.

Experience has taught that the Bertillon measurements vary a good deal in the hands of different operators and that the criminals themselves are able even to combat the measurements to a great extent by massage treatment. It seems to me that as a means of positive identification the finger prints afford what we are looking for and I hope that the time is not far distant when it will be adopted and come into general use not only all over Canada, but throughout the United States.

Chief McRae addresses Chief Constables.
Winnipeg Tribune, September 24, 1906

However, McRae concluded, if a single system were adopted and a central bureau of identification was created that all police agencies contributed to, “*much good might be attained.*”

A delegation from the Chief Constables Association subsequently made a presentation to the Minister of Justice on January 4, 1907, asking the government to establish a central criminal identification bureau that used both fingerprints and the Bertillon system. They believed that a central bureau under federal control would secure uniformity of identification and would greatly assist police departments throughout the country.

Justice Minister Allen Bristol Aylesworth was suitably impressed by the delegation that he promised his due consideration. While a central bureau was not immediately forthcoming, by Order in Council of July 21, 1908, the Department of Justice sanctioned the collection of “fingerprints” pursuant to the *Identification of Criminals Act*, Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 3484.⁶

By February 1911, offices were secured for the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau in Ottawa, across from the Parliament Buildings on Wellington Street. As early fingerprints in Winnipeg were taken in duplicate, classified and filed, when the national bureau was formed, the accumulated duplicates from Winnipeg were forwarded to Ottawa to form a first contribution.



January 5, 1907, Winnipeg Free Press



Charles Driver, Supt Canadian Detective Bureau

⁶ By Order in Council of March 20, 1911, the process or operation of photographing was also sanctioned as an additional means of identification for the purposes of the Criminal Identification Act, Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 3484.

FINGER PRINTS IN COURT

Method of Identification of Criminals Admitted—First Time in Canada.

Brandon, Oct. 9.—Yesterday before Judge Cumberland, David Moultrie, who was convicted on September 10 last of theft in Newdale, Man., where he was working on a farm, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, was again brought into court and charged with entering the Methodist parsonage at Newdale on August 30 last and stealing therefrom \$78.75 in cash, being the amount collected and in charge of the minister for the relief of sufferers in the Fernie, B.C., fire disaster. Several witnesses were called and a very complete chain of circumstantial evidence was forged. The money had been kept in a cardboard box, which the thief had left behind, and on this box was found a fingerprint, thought to be that of the culprit. C. Driver, superintendent of the Canadian Detective bureau at Winnipeg, who is a fingerprint expert, was sent for, and compared the print on the box with the imprints of the suspect. Although he found that the fingerprint on the box was not that of Moultrie, the crown deemed the experiment of sufficient importance to produce in court, where expert evidence on fingerprint identification was admitted in court for probably the first time in Canada. Judge Cumberland was much interested, and asked witness to demonstrate in court how identification by this means could be established. This was done, and a blank sheet of paper that had been handled by the court stenographer was given to witness, who, by covering with a black carbon powder, produced in black and white a complete record of the fingers that had previously been placed on the blank sheet of paper, but which were invisible until the application of the special powder. Notwithstanding that the evidence of the finger marks on the box were proved not to be those of the prisoner, the weight of other evidence was so conclusive that the judge sentenced him to twelve months at hard labor, the sentence to commence with the termination of his present sentence.

Charles Driver, fingerprint expert
October 10, 1908, Winnipeg Free Press

By 1911, Charles had taken on a management position with the Theil Detective Agency, a large organization with 19 offices in the United States and Canada, including Winnipeg. By 1912, Charles had moved to Montreal, ostensibly to continue his detective work, leaving his family in Winnipeg.

While Charles Driver would have taken some of the fingerprints forwarded to Ottawa, he had resigned from the Winnipeg Police several years earlier, effective January 14, 1907, to take a position as Superintendent of the Canadian Detective Bureau.

Working out of the Bank of Hamilton Building, the Canadian Detective Bureau handled all types of criminal, civil and commercial investigations. As part of their services, Charles also conducted expert fingerprint examinations.

In fact, it was during the trial of David Moultrie [sic] on October 9, 1908, in Brandon, Manitoba, that Charles testified, possibly for the first time anywhere in Canada, as to the method of fingerprint identification.

Moultrie had been charged with entering and stealing \$78.75 from the Methodist parsonage in Newdale. The money had been kept in a cardboard box, and from a complete chain of events, Moultrie was the only suspect.

A set of fingerprints was found on the box, and while Charles testified they did not belong to Moultrie, the Crown (and likely the Defence) deemed his testimony on the identification of fingerprints to be sufficiently important that he had Charles testify.

Thomas Dickey Cumberland, Judge of the County Court, Western Judicial District, in Brandon, was very much interested in the process of fingerprinting, and he asked Charles to demonstrate the process of taking fingerprints and examining them to the court.

Notwithstanding that the fingerprints did not match, Moultrie was convicted and sentenced to 12 months in jail based on the rest of the evidence.⁷

⁷ While the details of the case are only published in the newspaper, Manitoba Public Accounts show that Charles was paid \$26.45 for appearing as a witness in the trial of R. v. Moultrie in 1908.

On September 28, 1912, Charles married Meriam Eyden at the All Saints Church in Datchworth, Hertfordshire, England. Charles indicated he was a *widower* and worked as a detective in Montreal. In late 1912, Charles and Meriam moved to Australia from England, living in Milson's Point, St Leonards, New South Wales, where Charles worked as an accountant. They returned to England in 1924, eventually settling in Enfield, Middlesex. Charles died in Edmonton, Middlesex, in 1941.⁸

Interestingly, Charles' first wife (Agnes) also declared herself a *widow* in the 1916, 1921, 1926 and 1931 Censuses. Even her obituary in 1941 stated she was a widow. Yet there was no obituary for Charles – a man who helped pioneer fingerprints in Manitoba, the manager at a large detective agency, and who had a wife and small child still at home. Furthermore, it appeared he was alive, but he also claimed to be a widower. How is this possible?

In Canada, Divorce is a federal responsibility under the *Constitution Act, 1867* (s. 91(26) *British North America Act*). However, the first *Divorce Act* was not passed by the Parliament of Canada until 1968. In Manitoba, if you wanted a divorce in 1912, you had to petition the federal government to pass private legislation granting the divorce.

Because of the notoriety and expense associated with the cost of lawyers, witnesses and travelling to Ottawa for relief, many couples were unable to bear the cost of getting a divorce, and separated. Some, like Charles, even remarried.

For this reason, identifying deserted, deserting, and otherwise separated husbands and wives is a difficult task. For some husbands or wives, there were few advantages to revealing they had been abandoned. Being deserted reduced social status; abandoned wives might qualify for charitable assistance, but single women and widows had higher social standing and more options, both economically and for remarriage. Personal shame led many others to hide their pasts, while others may have had no interest in remarriage.⁹

It was not until 1918 that *Walker v. Walker* (1918), 28 Man. L.R. 495 (C.A.), affirmed by the Privy Council in England [1919] A.C. 947 (P.C.), became the first divorce case to be heard in any court of Manitoba.¹⁰

For constitutional lawyers, *Walker v. Walker* provides a good overview of how English law was received in Manitoba at the time of Confederation. For genealogists, it's also a good lesson that the spouse of a widow/widower may not always be dead in Western Canada before 1919 if you cannot find an obituary or death certificate (since the Northwest Territory joined Confederation at the same time as Manitoba, the reception of English law would be the same).

⁸ I would like to thank "eyden1" on Ancestry for their help in locating Charles and Meriam when they left England until Charles died in 1941.

⁹ Beverly Schwartzberg. "Lots of Them Did That". *Desertion, Bigamy and Marriage Fluidity in 19th Century America* (2004). J. Social History, at p. 574. Also see Constance Backhouse. "'Pure Patriarchy': Nineteenth-Century Canadian Marriage" (1986) McGill LJ 265.

¹⁰ From 1867 to 1949, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was the highest court of appeal for Canada. During this period, its decisions on Canadian appeals were binding on all Canadian courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada. Ongoing cases that had begun before those dates remained appealable to the Judicial Committee. The final Judicial Committee ruling on a Canadian case was rendered in 1959.

JOHN GRAY

Fingerprint Expert, Photographer, and Records Clerk

*Written & researched by John Burchill
August 19, 2025. Winnipeg Police Museum*



John Gray, 1909. WPS Museum

In my exposé of Winnipeg Police fingerprint specialists, I next look at the replacements for Chief Clerk [Charles Driver](#), who resigned in 1907 to take a position as a Superintendent with the Canadian Detective Bureau.

His first replacement, Charles A. (Stanley) Banyard, didn't remain long, taking a position as Clerk to the Municipal Commissioner.

Banyard's replacement was John Gray. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on January 6, 1886, John immigrated to Canada in 1906 at the age of 20. He had some clerical experience working as an office boy before coming to Canada.

On April 25, 1908, John joined the Winnipeg Police as an Elevator Operator. On May 20, 1908, he was *elevated* to constable and then to Chief Clerk.

At the time, the Chief Clerk was also in charge of the Identification Bureau. However, on May 3, 1911, the position of Fingerprint Expert, Photographer, and Records Clerk was created under the Chief of Detectives – likely the result of the national Criminal Identification Bureau being established in Ottawa that February. This was now a separate position from the Chief Clerk (retitled as the Secretary to the Chief). The fingerprint expert received a higher monthly salary of \$100, exceeding that of the other clerks, who were paid between \$55 and \$65 per month.

Initially, on par with the Secretary to the Chief, the fingerprint expert's salary remained stagnant, exceeded by all but the most junior clerks over the next decade, notwithstanding the specialist nature of the position. In fact, it was not until 1930, when the position of Superintendent of Identification was created, that the salary again exceeded that of all other non-police staff, except the Clerk of the Court. By then, however, it was too late for John.

When the local media referred to John, it was typically by the outdated term “Bertillon expert.” For example, in 1913, when, during an alarming use of explosives by “yeggmen” to crack open safes, ¹ John was assigned to gather evidence at the site of the explosions.

¹ A Yegg or Yeggman was a slang term for a robber or safe blower. The word is said to come from a famous burglar, possibly named John Yegg, a pioneer in the world of burglary. Allegedly, the first criminal to use nitroglycerin to blow open safes.

SAFEBLOWERS OPEN FIRE ON OFFICER

Crack Strongbox at C.N.R.
Depot in St. Boniface and
Get \$200 in Cash.

CONSTABLE HAD NO GUN

Had to "Duck" When Yeggs Start-
ed to Shoot---Interior of Build-
ing Wrecked.

One of the explosions, reported in the Winnipeg Free Press on October 6, 1913, ripped the doors off the steel safe inside the CNR Depot in St. Boniface. It was the fourth safe that had been blown within a week. Three charges of nitroglycerin were used, blowing the doors off the safe, leaving the building "*like a cyclone had hit it*".

John Gross, a newly hired, unarmed St. Boniface police officer walking the beat, responded to the explosion. He was met by two "yeggmen", who fired several shots at him in their escape. Not surprisingly, Gross resigned a month later, likely feeling unequipped to handle armed robbers without any protection himself.

John Gray was called to take control of the scene. He found fingerprints ("*miniature photographs of the criminals*" as the media called them) on several items, including pieces of soap, and the soap cup into which the glycerine was poured. John had also been called to the other explosions, where fingerprints were also found.

Winnipeg Free Press, Oct-06-1913

The other safe attacks, at Arbuthnot Lumber, Commonwealth Lumber, and the Empress Laundry, all in Winnipeg, believed to be by the same individuals, were also examined by John.

YEGGMEN CRACK SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF LAUNDRY WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE

Yeggmen Crack Safe [at Empress Laundry]. Winnipeg Tribune, Sep-30-1913

While the St Boniface Police Occurrence Books show no arrest was made, several weeks later, on November 6, 1913, J.C. Scarth and James Kelly, both of Ontario, were arrested in Saskatoon. Believed to be part of a gang of five safecrackers operating throughout Western Canada, Scarth was alleged to have had "*enough nitro-glycerine to more than blow up every safe in Saskatoon*".

Scarth was also found in possession of a .38 calibre and .32 calibre handguns; five pounds of dynamite ("*partly cooked*"); 50 feet of fuse; and 100 rounds of ammunition. According to the local police, Scarth "*practically admitted*" to blowing up safes in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Moose Jaw. Scarth subsequently pleaded guilty on November 18, 1913, in Saskatoon for possession of explosives and received a 5-year penitentiary sentence.

John was also mentioned, peripherally at least, during the escape of accused murderer, [Jack Krafchenko](#), who had broken out of the Winnipeg Police Jail through an unbarred window in the police photography room that John used to process prisoners.

However, it was during a trip to the Manitoba Archives that I came across an original set of fingerprints taken by John Gray on September 4, 1911. The fingerprints were in the prosecution's criminal case file of Charles Warren.

No. *W* This form is not to be pinned. 1903-11

Name *Charles Warren* Classification *9 R 10 15*
 Aliases *18 R 10 15*
 Winnipeg Police Station
 Prison Reg. No. *3210*

| RIGHT HAND | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—Right Thumb | 2.—R. Fore Finger | 3.—R. Middle Finger | 4.—R. Ring Finger | 5.—R. Little Finger |
| | <i>4</i> | <i>13</i> | | <i>15</i> |
| | | | | |
| (Fold) | | | | (Fold) |

Impressions to be so taken that the flexure of the last joint shall be immediately above the black line marked (Fold). If the impression of any digit be defective, a second print may be taken in the vacant space above it.
 When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained, or is deformed and yields a bad print, the fact should be noted under REMARKS.

| LEFT HAND | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 6.—L. Thumb | 7.—L. Fore Finger | 8.—L. Middle Finger | 9.—L. Ring Finger | 10.—L. Little Finger |
| <i>20</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>12</i> | | <i>16</i> |
| | | | | |
| (Fold) | | | | (Fold) |

| LEFT HAND | RIGHT HAND |
|---|---|
| Plain impression of four fingers taken simultaneously | Plain impression of four fingers taken simultaneously |
| | |

Impressions taken by *John Gray* At *Winnipeg* Date *4th September 1911*
 Classified at Central Bureau by *A. J. Bennett* Date *21st 1911*
 Tested at Central Bureau by _____ Date _____ 1911
 (A)

Fingerprints of Charles Warren #3210, taken by John Gray, September 4, 1911.

Warren had been arrested by Detectives Stodgill, Bishop, and Newton for possessing and attempting to sell counterfeit Winnipeg Electric Railway streetcar tickets, believed to have been manufactured in England.

A copy of Warren's fingerprints and photograph taken by John were sent to the London Metropolitan Police, which confirmed that Warren had arranged for the manufacture and production of 5000 sheets of 24 tickets (120,000 tickets) through an English printer in Notting Hill, London, under the name of G. Hopkins.

Sergeant Frederick Ried of the Metropolitan Police confirmed that Warren was the same person as "G. Hopkins", who had provided the template for the tickets to J. Tamblin Printers, saying they were for a "miniature railway" to be used at an exhibition in Winnipeg.

A statement was taken on September 26, 1911, from Ernest Thorne, identifying Warren as the person he dealt with, selecting his picture from a series that was presented to him by Sergeant Ried.

Warren's fingerprints and his police identification photograph were returned to Winnipeg, along with Thorne's statement and the sample tickets and written instructions that "G. Hopkins" had given to him.² Warren subsequently entered a guilty plea on October 30, 1911, and was sentenced to one year in Jail by Judge Robert Hill Myers.

Notwithstanding his expertise, John was one of 228 police officers dismissed on June 9/10, 1919, for refusing to sign an Oath of Loyalty during the 1919 General Strike.

While the majority of the police officers were taken back on strength after the strike ended on June 26, 1919, John was not.

² The Metropolitan Police also confirmed that Warren had been born at Chinnor, near Wellingford, Oxfordshire, England, on February 12, 1880; that he had previously worked for the Great Western Railway from 1900 to 1906 and had been released from service when he was arrested and imprisoned for debt.

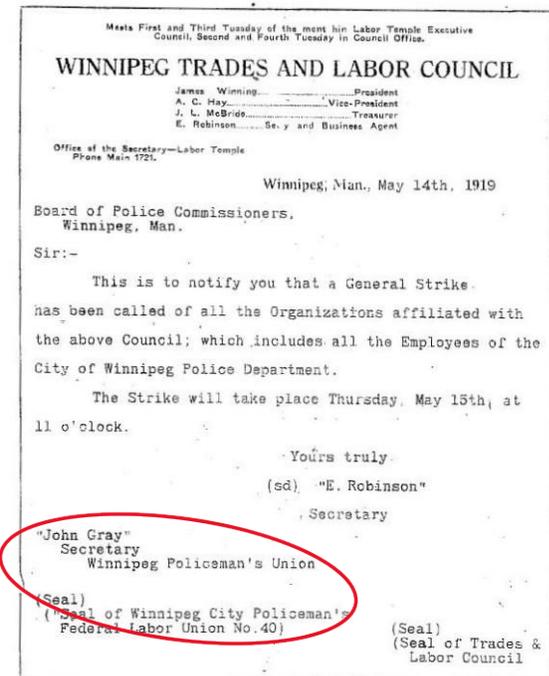
In a letter to the Police Commission on June 26, 1919, John was one of several officers singled out by Acting Chief Chris Newton who should not be taken back on strength for the “good government and discipline of the Force”.³

John’s offence against the good government and discipline of the Force? His involvement in the Winnipeg City Policemen’s Union.

Although the Winnipeg Police Commission passed a resolution on May 11, 1917, that “no Union or Association allied with any other body whatsoever be permitted to be organized amongst members of the Police Department”, several police officers began organizing their own union.

In July 1918, the policeman’s union was sanctioned through the Department of Labour in Ottawa, as the Police Federal Union No. 40. By this time, about 90% of the police force belonged to the union. While it was a standalone union, they did have ties with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, an organization created through the joint membership of other major unions throughout the City.

On October 28, 1918, following a motion by Alderman John Queen and seconded by Alderman Abraham Heaps, the City Council recommended to the Winnipeg Police Commission, after a heated debate, that they recognize the newly formed police union in a vote of 9 to 8. Alderman Fowler, who voted against the motion, stated the police could not have two masters and that “Council will have a great deal of trouble with this policeman’s union if they accept it”.⁴



After several working conditions were agreed to in January 1919, John and several other members of the police union, including Sgt. Livingston and Det. Hudson, appeared before the Police Commission on April 16, 1919, with a proposed schedule of wages. 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, regarding pay and working conditions, on April 30, 1919.

Soon after this agreement, the City was faced with the beginnings of a General Strike. As tensions rose and conditions deteriorated, the Commission received a written notice on May 14 from the Trades and Labour Council of a General Strike, which included support from employees of the Winnipeg Police Force – signed by John Gray, as Secretary of the Winnipeg Policemen’s Union.

³ Others mentioned involved in the union included Sgt. John Livingston, Cst. Henry Evertt, Asst. Morality Officer George Lovatt, Acting Stn. Sgt. George Headon, and Det. Elmer Hudson.

⁴ Alderman Queen and Heaps, who both went on to successful political careers as members of the Social Democratic Party, were arrested and charged with seditious conspiracy for supporting the Strike.

KITCHEN ASKS SOLDIERS TO STAND TOGETHER

EXTRA

Winnipeg Telegram

LAST EDITION

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

26TH YEAR

WINNIPEG, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

NUMBER 102

POLICE FORCE FIRED

Although the Police Union had voted in favour of the strike, the Strike Committee established by the Trades and Labour Council requested the members of the police force remain on duty to enforce the law and maintain order. However, the Police Commission felt the police officers – being aligned with the Trades and Labour Council – could not have two masters and ordered Chief Constable MacPherson to interview every member of the police force and order them to both quit the union and sign an Oath of Loyalty; those who refused faced immediate dismissal.

In the end, 228 members refused to sign the oath and were summarily dismissed, while 23 members who did sign remained employed. In response, the Commission authorized the hiring of special constables to patrol the streets and keep order. Following the dismissal of almost the entire police force, the Commission removed Chief MacPherson and reorganized the force under Deputy Chief Chris Newton, who was appointed Acting Chief.⁵

After the strike, most of the members of the police force were permitted to rejoin and retain their original ranks under the condition that 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 several men not be rehired due to their conduct during the event. This list included all the officers who represented the Executive of the police union, including John Gray. Further, it included men whom the acting chief did not want back for his own reasons.

While perhaps not as groundbreaking as Charles Driver, looking at the background and investigations in which John was involved provides us with a backdrop to our policing history at the time – from roving bands of criminals (“yeggmen”) carrying out safe attacks with nitroglycerin, to the creation of the Fingerprint Expert, Photographer, and Records Clerk position, to the early control of crime scenes by the Fingerprint Expert, to the early use of Winnipeg Police identification records internationally – as well the working conditions of officers without guns, and the pay inequities among police and staff members that assisted in the creation of the Winnipeg Policeman’s Union.

As for John, he went back to Aberdeen, Scotland, after his dismissal with his wife Isabella and son John. He became an electrical engineer. He died in Aberdeen on December 8, 1948.

⁵ For more background on the police involvement in the 1919 Strike, see Rod Hutter’s article in the [Police Museum’s 2019 Annual Report](#), pages 12-19.

SIDNEY HAROLD LYON

Superintendent of Identification 1919-1957

*Written & researched by John Burchill
October 13, 2025. Winnipeg Police Museum*



S. H. LYON
Finger Print Expert, Winnipeg Police Dept.

In my exposé of Winnipeg Police fingerprint specialists, I next look at the replacements for Finger Print Expert and Photographer [John Gray](#), who was terminated on June 9, 1919, and not rehired after the Winnipeg General Strike.

His replacement, Sidney Lyon, was hired on August 1, 1919. Sidney applied directly for the Records Clerk and Constable position.

Born in Reading, Berkshire, England, on October 11, 1892, Sidney immigrated to Canada in 1909 and gained employment as a stenographer and commercial artist with McLaughlin Carriage. His skills in both fields would prove invaluable to the police.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company began operations in Oshawa in 1876, selling wagons, sleighs, and carriages. The company expanded and opened a Winnipeg branch as part of its Western Canada expansion in the late 1890s.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company entered the automobile sector and, in 1907, acquired the rights to assemble Buick vehicles in Canada. By 1909, they began advertising automobiles for sale at their showroom located on the corner of Princess Street and Ross Avenue.¹

As most of the advertisements for the McLaughlin company were pen and ink, Sidney likely drew them all for the Winnipeg market (and possibly beyond). An example of an advertisement for the McLaughlin-Buick Model B35 as it appeared in the 1915 Winnipeg Henderson Directory is on the following page.

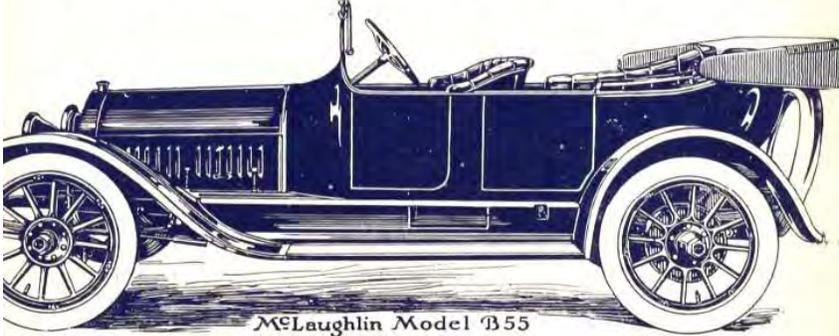
On February 27, 1915, Sidney married Ada Winifred Allen in Winnipeg. They would have three children, Dorothy, Harold and Edwin.

Following his younger brother, Sidney enlisted for service in the Fort Garry Horse on April 27, 1916. He was assigned to the Special Service Squad as part of the Military Staff Clerks. Besides being a commercial artist, Sidney had completed Junior College and spent 10 years doing

¹ The McLaughlin Motor Car Co., a subsidiary of the McLaughlin Carriage, merged with the Chevrolet Motor Car Company of Canada to form General Motors of Canada, Limited in 1918.

shorthand and “touch typing”. He was discharged from the military on January 15, 1918, holding the rank of Sergeant. His younger brother, Edwin, was killed in action by a mortar shell in a trench east of Souchez, France, on February 16, 1917.

McLaughlin Carriage Co.
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Western Branches: Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver



McLaughlin Model B55

McLaughlin Buick
Automobiles

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Model C24 Roadster | \$1,150 | Model C25 Touring | \$1,250 |
| Model C36 Roadster | 1,525 | Model C37 Touring | 1,600 |
| Model C54 Roadster | 2,250 | Model C55 7 Passenger | 2,250 |

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Advertisement for a McLaughlin-Buick Model B35. 1915 Henderson Directory.
The drawing was likely done by Sidney Lyon, who was the artist for McLaughlin Carriage.

At the time of Sidney’s appointment, the Fingerprint Expert, Photographer, and Records Clerk worked under the Chief of Detectives. The starting salary for this position was \$125/month in 1919, rising to \$135/month in 1929. In 1930, a new position, the Superintendent of Identification, was created for Sidney, overseeing the Fingerprint Expert, Photographer, and Records Clerks, with a salary of \$180/month.

As a stenographer and artist, Sidney was well organized and kept meticulous records. However, his knowledge of fingerprinting was rudimentary. With the departure of John Gray, he had to teach himself and travelled to the Detroit Police Department for first-hand observation.



Picture of Sergeant Sidney Lyon and his wife, Ada Winifred, shortly before his discharge from the army in 1918. Picture courtesy of his grandson, Gordon Lyon.

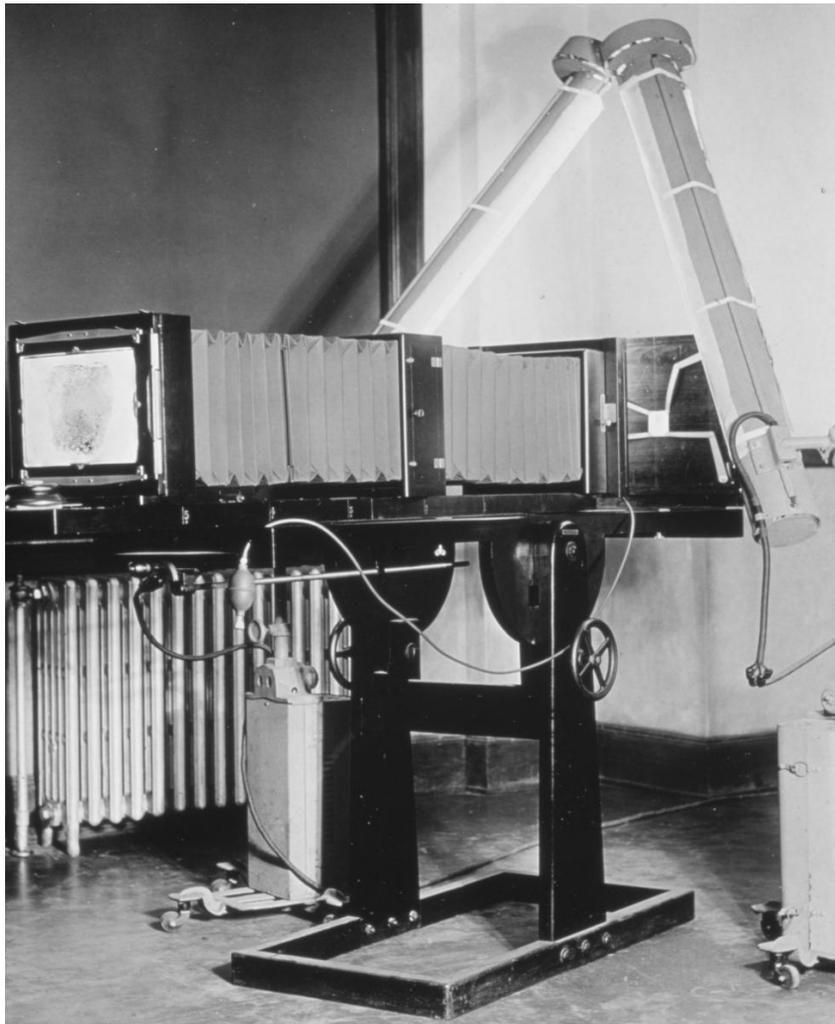
By 1921, the Winnipeg Police Identification Bureau had 10,000 sets of fingerprints on file (by comparison, the national fingerprint bureau in Ottawa had only 70,000). Fingerprints of suspects were also received from as far away as the Inspector General of Police, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Photographs were also exchanged with multiple police agencies. However, by far, the most significant relationship was with the Calgary Police. A total of 449 pictures were sent to the Calgary City Police in 1921, and 351 were received. By comparison, Winnipeg received only 24 pictures from Toronto and 16 from Vancouver, suggesting a flow of criminals westward from Calgary to Winnipeg.²

² The Winnipeg Police also had a longstanding connection with the Calgary Police. Its first Chief of Police (1885-1888), [John S. Ingram](#), had also been the Chief of Police in Winnipeg. Thomas English, a former Winnipeg Police Sergeant, was also the Chief of Police in Calgary from 1891 to 1909.

A noteworthy identification by the Winnipeg Police Identification Bureau in 1921 was that of Jack McKenzie, the deceased in a St. James Police shooting.

McKenzie (unknown at the time), with an accomplice, robbed a storekeeper at gunpoint in St. James on the night of June 3, 1921. Constable Joseph Hamm of the St. James Police was dispatched and, after a short search of the neighbourhood, encountered the two robbers in the vicinity. While being questioned, one of the suspects (McKenzie) turned a gun on Hamm, who promptly drew his revolver and fired, killing McKenzie. The accomplice made good his escape. No identification papers were found on the suspect, and a search of his fingerprints taken by the Winnipeg Police while the body was lying at the undertaker's, revealed his identity as that of Jack McKenzie, who the Winnipeg Police had previously arrested and fingerprinted on a charge of theft and had skipped bail while awaiting trial.

With the increasing number of fingerprints being taken, the Winnipeg Police invested in a specialized fingerprint camera for Sidney on February 24, 1922. Fortuitously, the camera, purchased from Office Specialty Company, aided in the first conviction in Manitoba (and one of the first in Canada) based solely on fingerprint evidence.



Winnipeg Police Fingerprint Camera, circa 1938.
The original is currently on display in the Winnipeg Police Museum.

On May 7, 1922, at about 3:00 a.m., the residence of Charles Tadman, 107 Lisgar Street was broken into. Three cases and nine bottles of King George Whiskey were stolen. A neighbour saw the thieves loading liquor into a Ford Sedan but could not identify the men. One Max Steiman, whose car stood on a vacant lot nearby, was brought to police headquarters and interrogated. He claimed to have been in bed and had several witnesses to prove it, and he was let go. A few days afterwards, provincial police liquor inspectors arrested Steinman along with three others while he was in the act of selling three cases of King George Whiskey.³ While in jail, Steinman was visited by a woman, whom he told to tell “Harry” to come and remove the stuff.

This information was conveyed to the Winnipeg Police. A search warrant was issued, and eight bottles of King George Whiskey were recovered. The woman later admitted to having drunk one bottle of whiskey, making nine bottles in all. Steiman was arrested and charged with housebreaking and theft and released on bail.

As the case was entirely circumstantial, the Chief of Detectives instructed detectives to return to the Tadman residence and collect additional evidence, including the broken glass that the thieves had removed when they entered through the basement window. The glass was seized and examined by Sydney, who developed a clear set of latent fingerprints. The fingerprints were photographed and enlarged; they matched those of Steinman taken at the time of his arrest.

As Steinman denied any involvement in the theft, the fingerprints would become a key piece of evidence against Steinman. To assist with the prosecution and confirm Sidney’s identification, Inspector Edward Foster of the National Fingerprint Bureau in Ottawa was called to Winnipeg.

Steiman elected for a jury trial and was tried before Justice Galt and a jury in the Court of King’s Bench that June. The enlarged photographs showing 16 principal points of similarity were demonstrated to the jury by Sidney and Inspector Foster. The defence tried hard to undermine their testimony, attempting to discredit the fingerprint system. Steinman supplemented his defence by producing witnesses who swore they had sold this very whiskey to him, who was an admitted bootlegger, and that he was seen in bed by two different people at the time the break-in took place.

Steiman also took the stand, testifying that on the instruction of his lawyer, he had gone to the Tadman house after being released on bail (and before the detectives had returned to process the scene), to draw a plan of the house for his lawyer’s guidance. At that time, Steinman had gone under the verandah beneath which the basement window was situated and remembered picking up a piece of glass. While two lawyers defended him, neither was called to testify that they had given him those instructions. The jury was hung, and a new trial was set for October before Justice Adamson. Inspector Foster was again brought from Ottawa, and the Crown presented much the same case. Steinman’s defence was the same, with the addition that his lawyer testified to sending him to Tadman’s house, to make a plan and that Steinman had made such a plan, but that it had been lost before trial. The jury convicted Steinman, and he was sentenced to 23 months in jail. This was the first conviction secured in Manitoba based on fingerprint evidence.

³ In 1922 it was illegal to sell alcohol in Manitoba. Prohibition came to Manitoba in 1916, closing all bars and banning the sale of alcohol. Exemptions are made for scientific, sacramental and medicinal use. The Prohibition Act of 1916 was repealed in 1923 and the sale of beer and light wine resumed.



R. v. Steinman. Crown Exhibit 4 in the original trial before Justice Galt, tendered June 30, 1922, and renumbered as Exhibit 5 in the second trial before Justice Adamson on October 25, 1922.

On numerous occasions, Sidney’s identification skills were also relied upon by outside agencies. For example, in December 1927, his services were requested by the Manitoba Provincial Police to assist with processing a murder scene in St. Laurent, on the shores of Lake Manitoba, where Ambrose Chaboyer was found brutally murdered in his home. Sidney photographed the scene and examined a blood-stained axe for fingerprints.⁴

Sidney was often invited to the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) conventions during the 1920s and 1930s. He was well recognized for setting up the department’s modus operandi and records filing systems – a system that other police departments had come to study. For example, in July 1956, Samuel Arthur (J.A.) Dissanayake, Ceylon’s (now Sri Lanka’s) Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, came to Winnipeg to examine the operations of the Winnipeg Police. During his stay, Sidney prepared a comprehensive package for him on the entire operations of the Winnipeg Police Records System, from the mugshot and fingerprint databases to the creation of crime reports, criminal records and modus operandi files.⁵

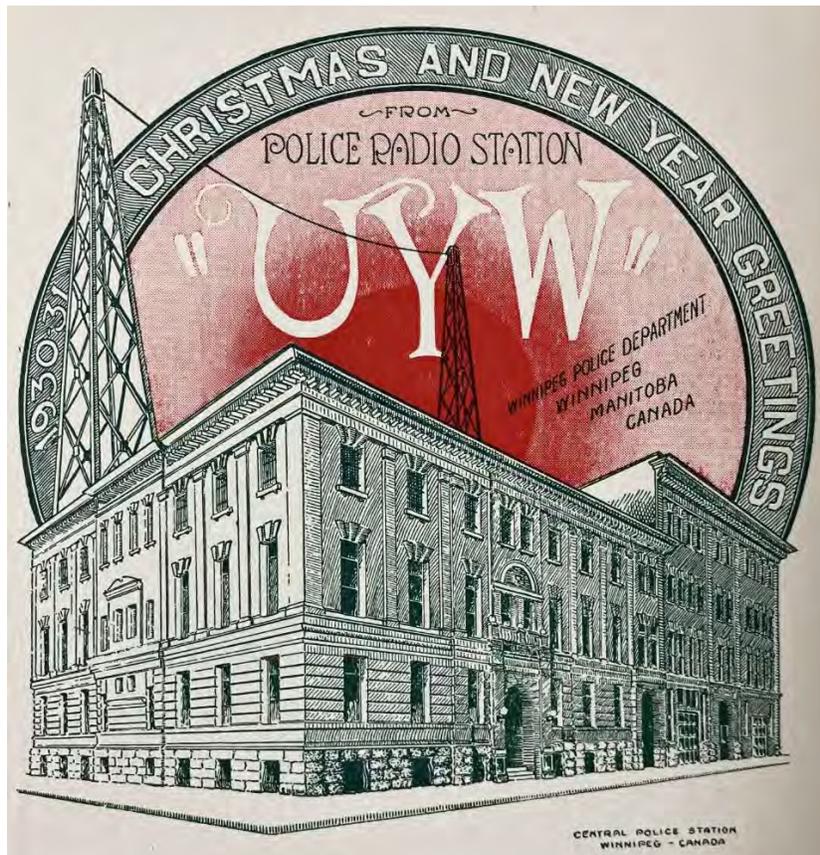
⁴ Although there is no record of the case being solved, just over a year later, the small St. Laurent community was rocked by the double murder of Marie Richard and her 16-year-old daughter Emma and the suicide of their killer, James Desjarlais, on April 19, 1929. Speculation in the local newspaper was that Desjarlais was a suspect in Chaboyer’s killing.

⁵ Sidney prepared a similar package for four Pakistani Police Superintendents (Orakzai, Khan, Safdar and Husain) who had come to Winnipeg for a training exercise in June 1954. The Winnipeg Police Museum holds a copy of the package.



Identification badges or medals for IACP Conventions worn by Sidney 1925 (Windsor), 1930 (Duluth) and 1933 (Chicago). Courtesy of his grandson, Gordon Lyon.

Sidney's skills in record keeping did not go unnoticed by the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association, either, as he was elected secretary during the early 1920s. Additionally, his artistic skills were utilized by the Police Department to create annual greeting cards. Samples of the cards are on file with the Winnipeg Police Museum and with Sidney's grandson, Gordon.



1930-31 Winnipeg Police Holiday Greeting Card drawn by Sydney. The card recognizes the first radio signal system ("VYW") built and operated by the Winnipeg Police in Canada in October 1930.

From Winnipeg Police Museum files.



1929-30 Winnipeg Police Holiday Greeting Card drawn by Sydney.
 Courtesy of his grandson, Gordon Lyon.

Sidney retired on October 15, 1957, at the age of 65, as mandated for civilian staff. Upon his retirement, the Winnipeg Police Service eliminated the civilian Identification Supervisor position. The position was replaced by a police officer holding the rank of Detective Sergeant (equivalent to a uniform Staff Sergeant), and the number of clerks in the Crime Division was increased from four to five.⁶

The year that Sidney retired (1957), the Identification Bureau photographed and fingerprinted 1401 new individuals (and 151 “repeaters”), attended seven homicides or suicides, nine other suspicious or sudden deaths, and 21 traffic fatalities. Additionally, they examined 1,320 items in the field or at the police laboratory for fingerprints and other marks. Fingerprints at crime scenes identified 18 distinct individuals. As in 1921, Winnipeg continued to share all its fingerprint records with the Calgary Police.

Sidney died on May 13, 1973, in Winnipeg. He was buried in St. John’s Cemetery.

⁶ The first Detective Sergeant to hold the position was Thomas Allison, who will be the subject of my next story.

Richard (Dick) Scott

Still Active After All These Years

The Manitoba Association of Chiefs of Police (MACP) was established in 2000 and incorporated on March 22, 2001. One of the original members of the MACP when it was established in 2000 was Chief Richard (Dick) Scott of the Brandon Police Service.

Dick was also one of the incorporators and first directors of the Winnipeg Police Museum when it was incorporated on May 2, 1986. At the time, Dick was the Inspector in charge of the Training Academy on Vermillion Road, where the Museum was initially located.

As Dick had previously been a member of the St. James-Assiniboia Police Department, as well as its predecessor the Assiniboia Police Department, prior to amalgamating with the Winnipeg Police Department, he was well placed to assist in the Museum's objectives -- to discover and collect any material related to the local police services and to promote the research and recording of the early history of the local police services.



Dick was born in Brandon, Manitoba, on March 3, 1945. At the age of 15 he moved with his family to Winnipeg where he attended Deer Lodge Junior High School and later St. James College. He always had an interest in policing through his uncle, a Staff Sergeant in the RCMP. When the local Assiniboia Police Department advertised for the position of Cadet while he was still in high school, Dick applied. He interviewed with the Chief of Police, Ed Nelson, and was successful. His start date was August 3, 1964.

At the time, the Assiniboia Police were housed in the R.M. of Assiniboia Town Hall at 3180 Portage Avenue (now the home of the St. James-Assiniboia Historical Museum). The police office was on the east side of the building in the basement and had three small rooms; a Chief's Office, a storage Room and a main area for the police officers and public. Access to the police offices were from the outside, with steps leading down to the basement. The door has since been bricked-off. At the time there were seven officers, two Cadets and the Chief.

In March of 1965, because of the unsanitary working conditions in the basement of the Town Hall, the police moved to a one-story building at 3098 Portage Avenue at Greenacres Blvd (now 3104 Portage Avenue). Dick was promoted to constable two months later, on June 3, 1965. Five months later Dick entered Recruit Class #63, graduating in November 1965. Classes were held on the 2nd floor in the old Winnipeg Police headquarters on Rupert Avenue.

In November 1968, plans were made for the amalgamation of the St. James and Assiniboia Police Departments. By then the Assiniboia Police had grown to twenty-one officers, including the Chief.

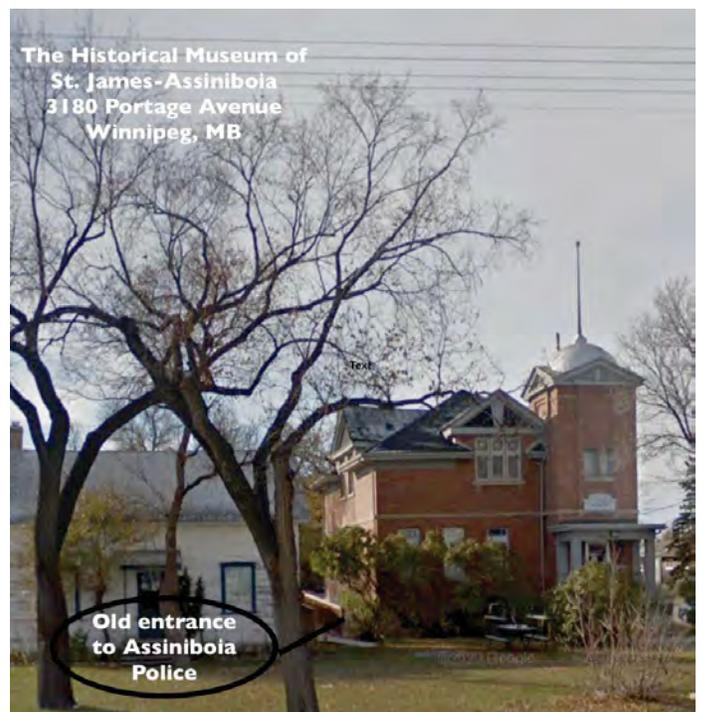
The new St. James-Assiniboia Police Department came into existence on January 1, 1969, with the Assiniboia members moving into the St. James Police building at 210 Lyle Street. A year earlier, the St. James Police had absorbed the 5-man Brooklands Police Department, making the St. James-Assiniboia Police Department the largest metro department, after the Winnipeg Police Department, with 90 police and staff members.

During his time with the St. James-Assiniboia Police, Dick worked uniform duties. Primarily doing traffic enforcement and investigating fatal accidents as well as school patrol duties. He was promoted to Patrol Sergeant in January 1974.

With the amalgamation of all the metro Winnipeg Police departments in October 1974, Dick remained at 210 Lyle Street for another year before being transferred to the Public Safety Building as the Personnel Evaluation Officer. In January 1979 Dick was promoted to Staff Sergeant and in 1981 he was transferred to the Training Academy (then located at Assiniboine Park, in what is now the Toba Centre for Children & Youth).

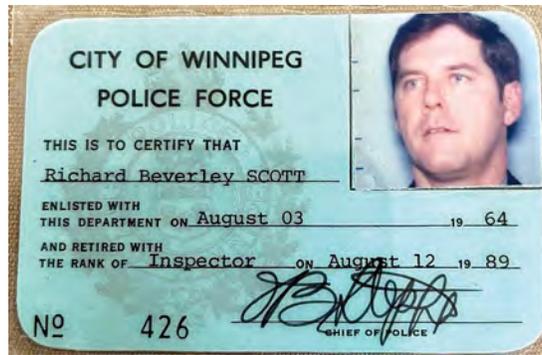


Assiniboia Police Department, 1968. Second floor of the R.M of Assiniboia Town Hall
 Back row, l-r: Ken Owens, John Drysdale, Peter Savinkoff, Nick Anderton. Middle row: Ken Olson, Mike Seymour, Ted Soroka, Bruce Honey, Ed Paulishyn, Russell Swanky, Bob Flock. Front row: Dick Scott, Irv Schmidt, Jim Brown, Chief Ken McCaskill, Jack Paul, Ed Mularchuk, Eric Kelbert
 Missing: Bob White, Ted Waller (Cadet)



Former Town Hall and Police Offices, R.M. Assiniboia, 3180 Portage Ave. Current home of the St. James-Assiniboia Historical Museum

In 1983 Dick was moved along with the Training Academy into the old Van Belleghem School, 10 Vermillion Road, where the Police Museum was initially located. In 1984 Dick was promoted to Inspector. In 1987 he was detailed to attend the FBI National Academy, graduating after 11-weeks of intensive training as part of Class #149.



Recognized for his leadership skills, Dick was selected as the President of the Canada Games Planning Committee, which was held for the first time in Brandon in 1997. This would lead to his later chairmanship of the Canada Safeway Curling Championships in 2008 in Brandon and his selection as a Board member for the Provincial Exhibition in Brandon, a position he held until 2020.

On August 12, 1989, Dick retired from the Winnipeg Police to return home and take a position as Deputy Chief of the Brandon Police Department. As Deputy Chief he was responsible for the Criminal Investigations, Identification, Community Services, Court Services and Central Records. He established and implemented a department wide computer system for dispatch and records management. He was instrumental in helping the Brandon Police to become one of the few law enforcement agencies in Canada to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). He would act as a team leader for CALEA for the next 10-years, from 1994-2005.

With the retirement of Chief Brian Scott (unrelated), Dick was promoted to Chief of Police in November 1995, responsible for directing and organizing all activities of sworn and civilian members attached to the Brandon Police. Although he had already been doing some community-based policing, Dick's goal was to turn the Brandon Police into a complete Community Policing Service.

In his last year of policing in Brandon, Dick became a founding member of the Manitoba Association of Chiefs of Police (MACP), which was established in 2000 and incorporated in March 2001. Dick retired from the Brandon Police in April 2001 after 37 years of policing in Manitoba.

After retirement, Dick remained active in policing issues. In 2002 he was hired as the Director of Policing and overseeing the development of a self-administered policing agency for the Opaskwayak Cree Nation in The Pas. While this vision did not become a reality until the Manitoba First Nations Police took over this responsibility in April 2021, his work did lead to the establishment of an RCMP Detachment on the Opaskwayak Cree Nation and training of the band constables at the RCMP Depot in Regina.

He was similarly hired by Keewatinowi Okimakanak in Thompson as the Policing Implementation Coordinator acting as a resource to the MKO First Nations and the Regional Consultative Group. Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation in Nelson House also hired him as a policing consultant responsible for the development of Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA) for a RCMP First Nations Community Policing Service in 2005.

In 2005 Dick started work with OBO Security and Event Services in Brandon, as their Coordinator responsible for Security Guard training. In 2008 he joined Oliver, Yaskiw & Associates doing all confidential background investigations for the City of Brandon. In 2010 he joined the Paladin Security Group as their Director of Operations. You can usually find him in the Operations Centre at IG Field (soon to be Princess Auto Stadium) for all Blue Bombers home games.



Dick (bottom left) was part of the 2002 Mock Assessment Team for Winnipeg's Reaccreditation

Earlier this year he became the Program Coordinator, Safety Officer Program, at Assiniboine Community College in Brandon. This program consists of three separate entities, First Nation candidates, Community, and Institutional Safety Officers. Once trained these safety officers work collaboratively with local policing authorities to enhance public safety by maintaining a visible presence with the communities they serve, facilitating the response to local policing authority to situations that require police involvement, and provides information and assistance to local policing authorities.

To paraphrase Paul Simon, Dick is still active after all these years. Starting as young police cadet with the Assiniboia Police Department until today as a Safety Officer Program Coordinator with Assiniboine Community College, it has been sixty years since he entered the field of law enforcement and he hasn't looked back.



SPEEDS IN EXCESS of 40 miles per hour are expected of this new machine, recently delivered to the Assiniboia police department. The carriage it replaces was a public menace when pulled faster than the speed limit in a high wind. The white doors and the "Assiniboia Police" lettered thereon are a new innovation designed to discourage leadfoots on Portage Avenue. The 1965 model factory-built automobile is posed outside the new police station at 3098 Portage. Two men have also been added to the force in the past month.

Friday, May 4, 2007

Scott selected to oversee 2008 Safeway Championship

BY ROB HENDERSON

Although he's a novice when it comes to curling, Dick Scott knows enough to realize the pressure is on to put on a good show when Brandon hosts the provincial men's Safeway Championship next year.

Scott is the chair of the Brandon committee that signed the hosting agreement with the Manitoba Curling Association on Thursday at the Corral Centre Safeway, officially locking in the championship for Feb. 13-17, 2008, at WCG Place at the Keystone Centre.

"It's going to be elite and every time the provincials are put on it's a challenge for the host committee to come up with something that makes it even



Dick Scott signs the agreement while newly elected MCA president Dale Brooks of Hamiota smiles approvingly.

better from the past years," Scott said. "We haven't made a decision on what that's going to be, but believe me there will be something that makes it more exciting."

Scott, the former Brandon

police chief, certainly has the credentials to helm a major event, having been the host chair of the 1997 Canada Summer Games in Brandon.

However, having only curled for the last year or so, he admits

to being surprised when he was approached by the Brandon Men's Bonsel committee about chairing the championship.

"I volunteer all the time, but I've been out of doing main events (recently), so this was another challenge to do something for the City of Brandon and I've always tried to be there for the City of Brandon," he said.

"I get a tremendous feeling to get involved with these people. Just being around them gets you excited, simply because they're great people and they do things with a curling rock that I can only dream about."

The last time the event was held in Brandon was in 2004, which also happens to be the last time a major curling championship was played in the facility

Profits will be split among Brandon's three curling clubs and the Brandon Bonsel. Scott's challenge will be to make sure the Brandon event isn't lost in the shuffle in the same season that Winnipeg hosts the Canadian men's championship and the men's worlds are just a hop, skip and a jump away in Grand Forks, N.D.

But the first major step is to get the rest of the committee heads on board. Scott believes the organization will flow smoothly once that's done.

"Our biggest task will be putting together the committee," he said. "We've done so many events in the city over the past 30 or 40 years, especially with curling, that a lot of the committees are intact, so it's bringing them together and getting them excited about it."

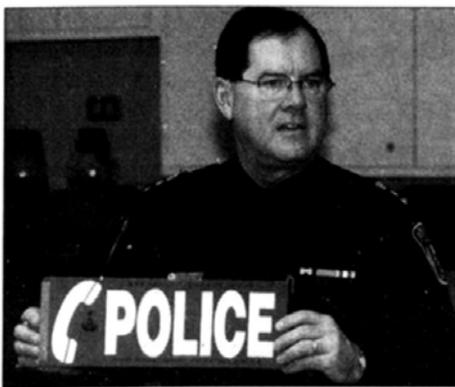
ed about it -

"But it will be world class and it will be excellent."

MCA president-elect Dale Brooks has fond memories of curling in the championship in Brandon. His last provincial men's championship was in 2004 and he qualified for the championship round here in 2000 as a member of Allan Lawn's team.

"It's nice being from the rural (area) to have the championship played in Brandon," said Brooks, who will be sworn in as president at the MCA's annual general meeting June 2 in his hometown of Hamiota. "Brandon has a great history of hosting successful events, so I can't see this being any different."

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BRANDON SUN FILE PHOTO

Former Brandon Police Service Chief Dick Scott has been working as a consultant with the Opaskwayak Cree Nation Police Department.

Former Brandon chief helps OCN band force make transition

BY DEAN PRITCHARD
Brandon Sun

More than a year after he retired from the Brandon Police Service, former top cop Dick Scott can't stay away from policing.

Since July, Scott has been working as a consultant with the Opaskwayak Cree Nation Police Department, helping the force make the transition from a band force to a independent, self-administered agency.

"It's an opportunity that came along and it sounded like something I would enjoy," says Scott from The Pas.

"It sure turned out to be something that makes me want to come to work."

Currently, the police department's nine officers work hand in hand with local RCMP

who accompany them on calls.

The transition to becoming a fully independent agency is expected to take as long as five years.

Scott retired from the Brandon Police Service in May 2001 after 37 years in policing, the last six as chief.

Since his retirement, Scott has remained active assessing police agencies across North America for the Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and training security staff for OBO Security.

Scott's to-do list at OCN includes helping the police force formalize its policies and procedures, establishing a budgeting system and staffing plan and assessing training and equipment needs.

"I think the key here is the First Nations

people are asking to be policed by their own," Scott says.

"What we are looking at here is developing something at OCN and being able to take that footprint and going to other First Nation communities and using all of it or part of it, use it as a stepping stone to create their own forces."

Scott's work includes frequent trips to Winnipeg, where he is lobbying for changes to the province's Police Act.

Currently the only aboriginal communities identified under the act are those covered by the Dakota Ojibway Police Service, Scott says.

"We are asking for a change that would allow us to do the same thing."

dpritcha@brandonson.com

Life after hockey leads Heshka to Serve and Protect

By Derek Holtom

Life has a funny way of working out the way it's supposed to. Shaun Heshka could definitely look at his life that way. A top-level junior hockey defenseman from the WHL, Heshka's path could have taken him in many different directions. Instead, the 40-year-old native of Melville Saskatchewan has sort of done it all – played professional hockey, got married and had children, won championships, became an all-star, made the NHL, and saw the world. And that was all before he was 37 years old.

For his second act, Heshka opted for a new challenge – becoming a Constable with the Winnipeg Police Service.

After retiring from professional hockey at the age of 37, Heshka had a decision to make – what to do with the rest of his career. For many professional players, staying in hockey is a natural decision. But while Heshka did appreciate many aspects of the hockey life, he was looking for a new challenge – one the WPS was able to provide.

“There's always this lull with pro hockey players when they're finally finished up, and your kind of like 'OK now what do I do?,'” he said. “I tried a little bit of professional HVAC between careers, but I did that as I was applying for the police.

“I just talked to some of the guys I knew on the force, and it sounded like a very similar, team-like atmosphere,” added Heshka. “The job is always changing, it's always, different, and that's kind of what I was looking for. It's kind of a similar role in hockey, but something different as well. I had the opportunity to coach or scout, but I really wanted to do something different.”

Heshka added being part of a team, being part of the community and helping people were all reasons joining the WPS made sense to him.

“I did think I was a little old to be applying, but the recruiters I spoke to really encouraged me to apply and give it your best shot,” says Heshka. “So I gave it one chance and fortunately I got in.



“They were looking for responsible people who were going to be part of the community,” he added. “So far it’s been really great. It’s a new challenge – there’s a physical and mental demand.”

Heshka acknowledges that starting with the service later in life he’s a bit of an anomaly amongst newer recruits.

“Yah I’m the new green guy, but at the same time, I’m kind of an old guy,” he said. “Most people though are very respectful to me. A lot of the older guys on my shift are my friends now. It’s interesting because normally it’s a younger guy coming in, and they don’t have a lot of life experiences as I do.

“Everyone’s been really good to me, but you’re always going to get a few wisecracks as well,” he added with a laugh. “But you really need to rely on people you work with, and you really need to trust the people who work around you. We’ve really built up those relationships quickly.”

Heshka added he knows several people in the service who joined in their thirties, so starting a bit later isn’t exactly unprecedented.

“I think the service does appreciate some people with life experiences,” he said. “So for people on the outside looking in, it’s never too late. They want responsible people to go on calls and help people and do the right thing.”

And Heshka definitely has life experiences, having played hockey as far west as Victoria, as far east as Kazan, Russia, and plenty of stops in between. A right-shot defenseman, Heshka began his professional hockey career back in 2006 when he played three seasons with the Manitoba Moose, the former AHL franchise which kept the Winnipeg hockey market warm before the return of the Winnipeg Jets and the NHL.

“I was playing junior in Everett, and more saw myself going to school, but Vancouver called and they were going to offer me a contract, so I decided to take that,” says Heshka. “So they started me here in Winnipeg with their farm team.

“For me, getting to the pro level was a shock,” he added. “You go from playing 20-year-old boys to 40-year-old men, so it’s obviously a big shock.”

ON JOINING THE WPS

“I think the service does appreciate some people with life experiences,” he said. “So for people on the outside looking in, it’s never too late. They want responsible people to go on calls and help people and do the right thing.”

Starting with the Moose meant playing in the early days of Winnipeg's brand-new downtown arena, which basically offered NHL-level amenities at the AHL level.

"We had a good team, and some really good players like Mike Keane and Lee Goren, and it was a first-class organization," noted Heshka. "If you look at the Jets organization (today), they still have the same mentality of family, and they still have guys like Zinger (Assistant General Manager Craig Heisinger) and Scott Arniel, and all the training staff is still there."

Perhaps more importantly, his start in Winnipeg introduced Heshka to his future wife Laura. Which also eventually led Heshka back to Winnipeg and into his career with the Winnipeg Police Service.

"We've been together ever since – and it's the reason I'm still here in Winnipeg," says Heshka. "My wife is from here, I'm from small-town Saskatchewan. I got acclimated to Winnipeg, really got used to it, and now it's home."

Professional sports are, at its core, a business – teams want to win and they also want to make money. And so it was that Heshka was traded after three years in Winnipeg. Hey, even Wayne Gretzky was traded – twice. But as this story shows, what could be considered a door closing actually opened the door for Heshka to make it to the pinnacle of professional hockey.

"In my third year I got traded at the draft to Phoenix, which was a shock to me as I thought I'd be with Winnipeg/Vancouver longer," said Heshka. "But in the end, it was good as I got to play in Phoenix. Then I was on a bus in San Antonio and my coach called me up to the front, which usually means bad things



"But he told me I was getting called up to Phoenix (who were originally the 1.0 version of the Winnipeg Jets, and who are now known as the Utah Mammoth)," he added.

"My first game was in Anaheim – it was like a shock, playing against guys like (Ryan) Getzlaf, (Teemu) Selanne, and (Corey) Perry. I don't think I took a breath my first game. I just tried not to make a mistake while making sure to look around and enjoy the moment. It was honestly a surreal experience."

Heshka says he enjoyed every day he was in the NHL.

“I know it was just for a cup of coffee, but I spent three weeks there, and it was awesome – it was a once in a lifetime opportunity,” he said. “It just proves how hard it is to not only get there, but stay there. For those who play for years, they are special players.”

(For trivia buffs, the first of Heshka’s two NHL assists came on Nov. 12, 2009 when he assisted on a goal by Paul Bissonnette in a 4-2 loss to the Montreal Canadiens.)

North America couldn’t contain Heshka, and eventually he took his talents east, across the ocean to Europe. It was here that Heshka enjoyed many highlights – championship rings, all-star nominations, and most important, the birth of one of his children.

“I started in Austria, winning a championship with Red Bull, and then I won two championships in Finland, and it was great,” he said. “I love Finland – it’s very similar to Canada. The people are just awesome. I think I played seven or eight years in Finland, and one of my children was born there, so I can’t say enough good things about it.

“Playing in Russia was great as well, I played two years there, and you realize just how big Russia is – I would have 10-hour flights and eight-hour time changes,” he said. “It was a wild ride, and you really get to experience the culture there. I believe the (KHL) is the second-best league in the world. So getting to play there, and be in the all-star game, was a really good experience.”

Heshka says playing more in the NHL would have been great, but having the chance to play around Europe had its own advantages.

“Living in so many places, making a living, playing hockey and having a family which is No. 1, that’s okay too,” he said.



All things come to an end, and so it was with Heshka who hung up the skates and moved the family back to Winnipeg and eventually a rewarding career with the WPS. At 40 years old Heshka is still in the early days of his career, but in many ways, he’s already seasoned, already a team player, and looking forward to soaking up as much

knowledge as he can. In a lot of ways, becoming a WPS member was a natural choice after playing professional hockey.

“So, I’m working my five years in GP (general patrol), and right now I’m trying to be the most well-rounded guy I can be,” he said. “I’m very fortunate that my shift mates are really good, and very detailed in what they do, and they’re very willing to help me out.

“I am trying to learn as much as I can every day, and kind of try to see a path of where I want to go after, but that’s going to be a little bit in the future,” he added. “I’d like to try a little bit of everything and maybe see where my specialty lies. The great thing about the WPS is there are so many avenues you can pursue, whether it’s recruiting or TAC, there’s tons of different paths you can take.”

Of course no transplanted Saskatchewan native can long avoid the classic rivalry that is the Saskatchewan Roughriders and the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. The two standard bearers of the CFL have split the Heshka household, though the tide is slowly but surely turning green.

“I’m definitely a Rider fan,” he said. “I’ve converted two of my sons – I have two sons and one daughter.

“But the rest of my family are full on Bomber fans – like season ticket fans. So, it’s an interesting rivalry in our house.”

"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

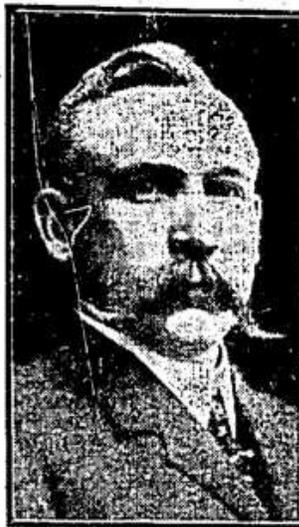
EX-MINISTERS FACING GRAVE CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.
Ex-Premier.



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



J. H. HOWDEN.
Ex-Attorney General.



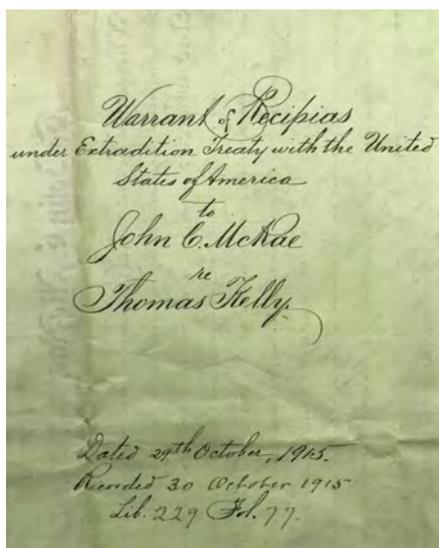
G. R. COLDWELL.
Ex-Minister of Education.

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:'

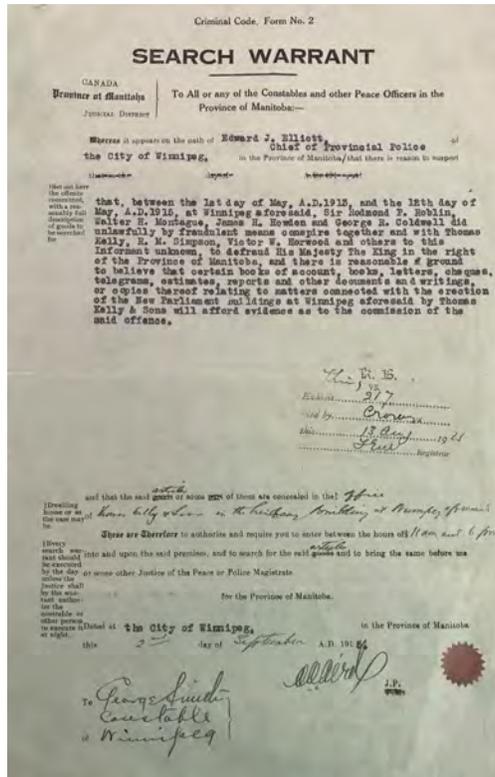


Manitoba Archives

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

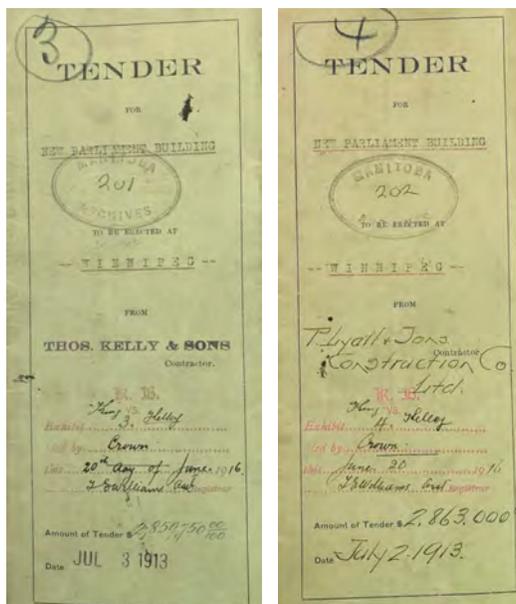
| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---|----------|----|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 31 4pm 419 | C. J. Elliott | Robert P. Roblin | Farmer | ✓ | Canadian | 1 | Conspire to Defraud | 8 | Remanded to other Court |
| 31 4pm 420 | C. J. Elliott | Walter H. Montague | Physician | ✓ | Canadian | 1 | Conspire to Defraud | 8 | " |
| 31 4pm 421 | C. J. Elliott | George Robson Coldwell | Barrister | ✓ | Canadian | 1 | Conspire to Defraud | 8 | " |
| 31 4pm 422 | C. J. Elliott | James H. Howden | Barrister | ✓ | Canadian | 1 | Conspire to Defraud | 8 | " |
| 31 4pm 423 | A. M. Donald | Paul Langston | Prostitute | ✓ | English | 11 | Drunk on the Street | Sept 2 | Conv'd & Reprie |
| 31 4pm 424 | J. H. Paddison | Joseph R. Morrisette | Laborer | ✓ | Irish | 11 | " | " | Paid Fine |
| 31 4pm 425 | A. M. Donald | George Walker | Broker | ✓ | Canadian | 1 | Theft | " | Conv'd - Sen. - Satisf |
| 31 4pm 426 | W. R. Tracey | Margaret Scott | Married Woman | ✓ | Irish | 11 | Vagrancy | " | " |
| 31 4pm 427 | J. B. Bell | Mahmud Puchalski | Laborer | ✓ | Polish | 11 | Drunk on the Street | Sept 11 | Imprisoned |

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.



Allen T.J. Mayes, badge #974

WINNIPEG'S FIRST BLACK POLICE OFFICER

By John Burchill/Allen Mayes

Allen Mayes was a trailblazer, although he didn't see it that way. Becoming a police officer in 1975 was an opportunity. He didn't turn his mind to whether or not he was the first black officer. Much like his family, who were among the first to emigrate to northern Alberta and Saskatchewan from the Oklahoma Territories, at the turn of the Last Century. Coming to Canada was an opportunity.

Between 1905 and 1911, African-American families began travelling north to Canada from Oklahoma seeking the promise of free homestead land and freedom from the discriminatory laws that had been enacted following Oklahoma statehood. The "western underground railroad" as Allen called it, when dozens of families from Oklahoma arrived in Western Canada. Twelve families settled in the Eldon District north of Maidstone, Saskatchewan, the rest carried on to found the community of Amber Valley near Athabasca in Northern Alberta.

Early Years

Allen's father's family started in Maidstone and moved to Edmonton, where he met his mother, who had moved there from Athabasca. Allen was born in Edmonton, but grew up in Winnipeg-- first living in Point Douglas before moving to East Kildonan.

At the time the Black community in Winnipeg was very small, in fact the 1981 federal Census recorded

only 1,590 Manitobans who listed their ethnic origin as African, 1,395 of them lived in Winnipeg. However growing up in a stable, law abiding home, Allen had no negative impressions regarding the Winnipeg Police. While the Police Department was white, as far as he knew, the infrequent contacts he had were mutually respectful and not unpleasant.

Policing as a profession, however, was not top of his list. He had a 3 year degree in Philosophy and Sociology from the University of Winnipeg and a year of pre-Masters at the University of Manitoba in Philosophy. However there were no opportunities for work in this field.

It was a Canadian Employment Officer who suggested a possible career in policing. Needless to say, because he had no negative experiences with the police and, outside of concerns about safety on the job, his family was supportive of his decision to apply. His application was submitted to Human Resources on October 10, 1975.

The Academy

Allen's background investigation was completed in November and he was hired in December 1975. He started walking the beat in full uniform, minus the gun (as was normal), patrolling an area near Logan and Main, close to his Point Douglas roots. The irony was, at that time, the area had a notorious reputation and his parents had always advised him "to avoid it at all costs". Recruit Class #87 started on February 9 and ran to April 30, 1976. On graduation Allen was now qualified to carry his firearm on the beat.

Allen recalls there being 25 recruits in Class #87, including one from East St. Paul Police. At least 20 had some relationship to current or former police officers; two were women and one was First Nations. Besides being Black and not having any personal connections on the job, what distinguished Allen from his classmates was having a University Degree and a Black Sash in Chinese Gung Fu. Otherwise they were equally eager to get back on the street after graduation and serve the public.

Decisions

Although Allen had no negative memories of his time with the Winnipeg Police, as his first-year anniversary approached he felt obligated to make a decision. While he wasn't a fan of Winnipeg's notoriously cold winters, his girlfriend at the time was born and raised in Burnaby, British Columbia and wanted to return to her family and roots. In addition, having trained seriously for 7 years in Chinese Gung Fu, Allen was interested in pursuing cultural studies in Chinese and UBC's Asian Studies Department "beckoned". The pull of the West Coast won out over walking the winter beat in Winnipeg.

Within a month of leaving Winnipeg, he had an apartment in Vancouver and by March 1977 he was enrolled in UBC's intensive Chinese Language program. More Asian Studies took him to the spring of 1979 and another decision -- either move to China or find a job in B.C.

Besides being BBlack and not having any personal connections on the job, what distinguished AHen from his classmates was having a University Degree and a BBlack Sash in Chinese Gung Fu.

Another opportunity presented itself. Based on his police background and degree, it was suggested he apply for a position as a Probation Officer with B.C. Corrections. His application was accepted and he entered the Justice Institute of B.c.'s corrections program commencing September 1979. Once through the program he began work as a Youth Probation Officer in North Vancouver; remaining in place from December 1979 through to May 1988.

Law School

In his role as a probation officer Allen liaised with judges, prosecutors, police officers, indigenous court workers (Squamish Band Diversion Committee), social workers, and resource workers. Most significantly, he appeared in Court on a weekly basis and loved it. So, when various co-workers suggested that he attend law school, no arm twisting was needed and he commenced the application process.

Six Canadian law schools offered him a spot and, after consulting with three North Vancouver Judges that he had appeared before over the years, he chose Queen's Law School in Kingston, Ontario. This is the same law school that (retired) Winnipeg Police Superintendent Gord Schumacher attended, however their paths never crossed as Gord started the year after Allen graduated.

After law school Allen returned to B.C. to practice Criminal Law. After working for two Lower Mainland firms and a brief period on his own, he obtained a position in Prince George as a Criminal Defence Legal Aid Staff Lawyer. Eighteen months later he transferred back to the Lower Mainland, to an office in Vancouver's Gastown.

Three years later, after cutbacks to Legal Aid funding, he returned to private practice specializing in Legal Aid Criminal and Youth Defence Law. The majority of his clients came from the "Downtown East Side", the poorest postal code in

the country. Many of these clients suffered from a multiplicity of challenges and were some of the most vulnerable in Canada.

Another 14 years passed before his wife, with children and grandchildren in the Peace River area of Alberta wanted to see her extended family grow up. After some research and with high hopes he moved to B.C.'s Northeast in October 2016 and a new opportunity presented itself for a Criminal Defence lawyer in the Peace Region of B.C. (Dawson Creek). He left behind his West Coast lifestyle for "Winnipeg-like" winters again, but remained close to family. He now has a thriving practice in B.C.'s Peace River area. He has also been called to the Bar in Alberta.

Looking back

Come 2019 Allen had practiced Criminal and Youth Defence Law for 28 years. Before that he had the pleasure of being a Youth Probation Office for 8 1/2 years. While his entrance into the Justice System

came through no particular plan of his, it all started with a brief stint as a rookie Beat Cop in Winnipeg. Speaking with him in May 2019, Allen had this to say:

"It is not unreasonable to conclude that my positive experiences "on the job" encouraged me to proceed along legal and related paths. But for the cold, I have no negative memories of my time in uniform. My respect and appreciation for the good deeds that officers perform on a daily basis remains intact.

I wholeheartedly recommend police work- for the broadest range of citizens - even if the term is brief, as mine was."

Thinking of Allen's experience, I am reminded of a quote by Clergyman William Pollard that "it is not always what we know or analyze before we make a decision that makes it a great decision. It is what we do after we make the decision to implement and execute it that makes it a good decision."



RECRUIT CLASS #87
FEBRUARY 9th - APRIL 30th, 1976

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| J. MUNCH | T. HIGHAM | D. BRISCOE | R. FINNBOGGASON | D. BELL | D. SHIPMAN | R. GELLER | R. McCASKILL |
| R. KIRTON | J. BAUER | A. HUISMAN | D. INGRAM | R. IRWIN | S. GOLD | N. HONER | |
| M. KULL | W. SCHIMNOWSKI | N. HAPPYCHUK | A. MAYES | J. CASON | C. DOWNS (E/W St.P) | R. LEWIS | B. SUNDELL |
| P. SIGURDSON | R. CLEMENT (Instructor) | D. WARDROP (Instructor) | D. GOVE (A/Sergeant) | C. HILL (A/Staff Inspector) | E. HONKAINMAA (Instructor) | L. KLIPPENSTEIN (Instructor) | J. BERNDSEN |

Allen Mayes, Recruit Class 87 (1976)

CONSTABLE ERLING WALTER HANSEN

#194-B

Researched and written by Staff Sergeant Jack Templeman (retired)

Many young officers and staff members working in the Public Safety Building have had the occasion to see a tall, elderly gentleman walking through the building or having a late lunch in the cafeteria and wondered who he is. He greets everyone with a firm handshake and cheerful words, always telling them to keep a smile on their face.

That man is Walter HANSEN, a retired constable who came very close to giving his life in the line of duty. His remarkable survival is a part of the Department's history that should be known to those members that follow in his footsteps.

Walter was born in 1913 (yes, he is really 77 years of age) and he joined the department on October 1st, 1936. He served his first years on the beat and was then assigned to cruiser patrol in the North End, "E" Division.

On June 19th, 1944, Walter was working the North End cruiser with Constable John ADAMS #169E on an evening shift. About 9:30 p.m., a 1934 Buick owned by a Dr. Fred YOUNG was stolen from the parking lot of the Royal Alexandra Hotel at Higgins Avenue and Main St.



Constable Erling
Walter Hansen

The young car thieves, Mike KOSTICK and Stanley DROZDOWSKI alias Drowsy, both 19 years old, were intent on committing further crimes that night. Both were on bail for car thefts and B & E's at this time and both continued their activities while awaiting trial for what would occur this night to Constable HANSEN.

Within minutes of the theft, the car was spotted travelling slowly in the lane of Stella Avenue near McGregor Street. The two occupants did not appear to notice the cruiser pull in behind them with the lights 'out'. The lane was wide enough that it was decided that Constable HANSEN would jump onto the running board of the Buick and Constable ADAMS would accelerate past the car and cut it off.

Constable HANSEN got onto the running board of the cruiser and as it pulled parallel he jumped to the running board of the Buick. HANSEN reached in and grabbed the driver KOSTICK around the neck with one hand and at the same time grabbed for the steering wheel.

KOSTICK managed to turn the wheel and prevented the cruiser from passing and at the same time speeding up, swerving back and forth in the lane. KOSTICK drove into the ditch in the lane and ran the side of the stolen car against fences trying to

dislodge the constable. The stolen car was finally run against a telephone pole and struck a garage throwing Constable HANSEN off. Walter's left shoulder was broken as he hit the ground and his head struck a fence breaking the 1" board before he hit a garage to the rear of 769 Stella Avenue. The car continued only a short distance but struck a culvert which disabled it.

Constable ADAMS had radioed for assistance and gave the location. Downtown cars and Detectives rushed to the area and Detectives Alex KOLOMIC and James ALLAN arrested KOSTICK running from the scene. DROZDOWSKI was identified and arrested later that night.

Walter was conveyed to the St. Joseph Hospital on Salter Street by the police ambulance in a critical condition. He remained in an unconscious state for some time due to a severe skull fracture. Walter survived but suffered some continuing problems that limited his ability to resume full duties. After 14 months he was finally allowed back on light duties in August 1945 and was assigned to the 'B' Division in Fort Rouge. He worked until 1961 when he was placed on extended sick leave.

In January 1967, Walter had completed 30 years of service with the Department and applied for a disability pension which he so rightly deserved. He left but maintained his interest in the Department and with his friends by visiting the station. As his fellow workers slowly retired, fewer people in the station knew Walter. Now few remain on the job who joined before his retirement.

KOSTICK was convicted of Cause Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent and Auto Theft on January 15th, 1945 and received 9 years and 3 years consecutive.

DROZDOWSKI was convicted of Wounding with Intent and Cause Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent as well as Auto Theft. He was sentenced to 7 years on each of the first two charges and 2 years consecutive on the car theft on March 1st, 1945. He was released in October 1952. In 1955 he was again convicted of Cause Bodily Harm with Intent in the stabbing of a man in a bootlegging establishment and received another 7 years. He officially changed his name to DROWSY and in 1977 met his own violent death when he was shot in the driveway of his home in Transcona. (this murder was never solved).

On the 22nd of December 1916, the Winnipeg Police Commission met and "female police officers were discussed" and it was "resolved that two women would be appointed".

Mary E. Dunn, (Widow) 43 yrs, was appointed on December 27th, 1916, at a salary of \$75.00 per month. She was listed on her equipment records as being 5'7", 175 lbs. She was issued keys to the Fire Alarm Boxes, Call Boxes, office door, and whistle #26. She was also issued a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and a copy of the Juvenile Act and issued Badge #368. Duties were to care for "Wayward Children and Women in Distress"



Mary Dunn
(nee Halpin),
of 759 Broadway.
29 June 1873 to
29 January 1928

Mary was born in the Ottawa area, and had met and married her husband William Henry Dunn, who was a builder. Upon settling in Winnipeg, they resided at 759 Broadway at Maryland St, with their 12 children. Mr. Dunn developed pneumonia, and died in August of 1913. She raised her children, and 3 years later joined the Winnipeg Police Force at age 43.

Mary Dunn resigned from the Police April 15th, 1920, and married Joseph Guertin on April 19th, 1920. There is speculation that she may have been encouraged to leave the Force, as she would no longer be single.

Joseph Guertin was a special agent for the Canadian National Railway, and was killed in an accident in the line of duty November 12th, 1921 near Fort William (Dona) Ontario. Mary died January 29th, 1928.

The early years

Mary Ellen Halpin was born 29th June 1873 to M. Halpin & Margaret Mann. She was baptized in Ottawa Ontario. She met her husband William Henry Dunn, born in Ottawa on 18th October 1869. They were married 1894 in Ottawa. He had two brothers, George A. Dunn and Frederick Dunn, both of whom worked for the Government Bureau, Ottawa.

William was a builder of houses, and the family went west, first to Oxbow, SK, before coming to Winnipeg. In Winnipeg, Mr. Dunn began building houses under the employ of Dunn & Wallace contractors, 254 Kingsway Av. They raised their children in a house at 759 Broadway, at Maryland St. This site is currently a paved school yard for Gordon Bell High School.

William was reportedly working on the Cornish Library, when he fell into the Assiniboine River. He developed pneumonia and died 19th August 1913. His eldest was Mary Kathleen (19yrs) and his youngest was 19 months. Mary continued to raise the children on her own.



**Back Row (left to right):
Mary Kathleen, Ethel, Beatrice, Louise**

**Middle row:
Wilfred, Gerald, Edward, Norman, Vera**

**Front Row:
Mary Dunn, with Shirley and Bill on lap,
William Dunn, with Rita on lap**

The police years

Mary was a widow during her career with the Winnipeg Police Force. She wore plain clothes, and did not leave the station, unless accompanied by a male constable.

In reviewing arrest books and other files, there is little known about her work, other than leading up to the 1919 General Strike.

All members were asked to resign from the Union, and to sign an Oath of Loyalty. In all, 228 members were dismissed from the Force and only 23 remained. Records show that Mary Dunn was one of those that signed.

In the entry in the books of the Winnipeg Police Commission, it shows that a replacement was hired (Clare Donaldson), prior to Mary Dunn resigning. It is believed that if someone could support her, she did not require the job. With her declaration of impending nuptials, she may have been asked to resign.

The later years

Joseph Guertin is listed in 1917 as residing at 314 Broadway.

Mary Dunn married Joseph Guertin on April 19th, 1920, at St. Mary's Cathedral. He was listed as a Special Agent for the Canadian National Railway, having served time in Canadian Pacific Railway, and Provincial Police. They continued to reside at 759 Broadway.

Mary's eldest daughter, Mary Kathleen, born 1893, had met a young man, William Leo Sullivan of 313 Burnell St (the site is currently a vacant lot). They were married at St. Mary's Cathedral on May 16th, 1917. The union produced two children:

Margaret Noreen Armstrong (nee Sullivan), born April 12th, 1918, died March 2nd, 2000.

Mary Louise MacElaney (nee Sullivan), died April 12th, 1992, in Washington DC.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your instructions all members who had not signed the agreement referred to in General order 1177 have been discharged from duty, with the exception of the several mentioned hereafter who have not been interrogated up to the present for the reasons given.

I beg to enumerate as follows the standing of the total employees of the Department :-

Signed agreement in first instance.

C H Newton, Deputy Chief
 E Stodgel, Chief of Detectives.
 W Eddie, Vocally Officer.
 G F Richards, Clerk of Court and Sec. of Board.
 E A Andrews, Asst. to Clerk of Court.
 P C Lyon, Clerk.
 P Stark, H Green, John Street, Geo Smith, Inspector.
 H Mc Laebian, Jack Bishop, F E Batho, R E Mc Donald, Sergeants.
 C Boxhall, D Mc Kenzie, Station Sergeants.
 B Stewart, J Seel, Detectives.
 A C Mills, Constable.
 J I Andrews, Police woman, Mary Dunn, Policewoman.
 J Kwiatkowski, Interceptor.
 23 in all.

Not yet interrogated, as to re-joining, but have not signed.
 Detonative C Mc Kenzie -sick- Mrs Gear (matron)-quarantined-
 Constable A Mc Lyst, -quarantined- Constable T Gregory -sick-
 Constable S A Findlay -sick- Mrs Tigt and Mrs Mc Reown,
 Constable T Hamer and C Truettton
 9 in all.

Appointment.

Clara M C Donaldson, Police woman. 12 April 1920
 -to be paid at rate of prob'ly constable.

Resignations.

Const. P M Matheson ; resigned own accord ; 15 April 1920
 (app. May 8 1914)

Police woman Mary E Dunn ; resigned own accord ; 15 Apl "
 (app. 27 Dec 1916)

Fine.

Joseph Guertin was killed in a rail accident in the line of duty near Dona, Ontario, about 27 miles east of what is now Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Mary's eldest, Mary Kathleen died March 4th, 1922.

Mary Ellen Dunn was again a widow, and now also caring for her two surviving grandchildren.

Mary Ellen Guertin continued with her family, leaning heavily on the church and preparing hers and other children for the church. She died January 29th, 1928 at the Misericordia Hospital, at age 54, leaving 11 children.

She was laid to rest on Wednesday, February 1st, 1929, at St. Mary's Cemetery 520 Osborne.

JOSEPH GUERTIN KILLED
C.N.R. Special Agent Run Down
Near Fort William
 Joseph Guertin, 759 Broadway, special agent of the Canadian National railways, was fatally injured late Saturday afternoon, at Dona, Ont., about 27 miles from Fort William, Ont. Mr. Guertin went to Port Arthur to investigate a wreck near Dona, and had occasion to use a hand speeder, when he was struck head on by a train at a curve while travelling west of Fort William. Mr. Guertin was removed to McKellar hospital at Fort William after the accident, but succumbed to his injuries about an hour after admission. His skull was fractured. He was about 56 years of age.
 The late Mr. Guertin has been with the Canadian National railways, in the special service department under J. M. Bannerman, for the past six years. Prior to this he was with the provincial police, while in the early days he was head of the Canadian Pacific railway police. He married Mrs. Mary E. Dunn, formerly a policewoman with the Winnipeg city police, about two years ago.
 The body will arrive in Winnipeg today, and funeral arrangements in charge of Barker's undertakers, will be made later.

MRS. M. GUERTIN, PROMINENT CITY CATHOLIC, DIES
Took Leading Part in Woman's Work of St. Mary's Cathedral
 Mrs. Mary E. Guertin, widow of Joseph Guertin, and prominent in the women's work of St. Mary's cathedral, died Sunday evening in Misericordia hospital, following a short illness.
 Mrs. Guertin, who was 54 years of age, was born in Ottawa, Ont., and had lived in Winnipeg for 20 years. She was active in the work of the Christian Mothers' Confraternity, Catholic Women's league, Foster Home committee, and was a representative of the Providence Shelter for Children's Aid.
 She leaves six daughters—Mrs. E. Gander, Detroit, Mich.; Beatrice Dunn, Winnipeg; Mrs. James H. McGuire, Rochester, N.Y.; Sister Mary Joan, Montreal, Que.; Sister Shirley Dunn, Kingston, Ont.; and Margaret Helen Dunn, at home—and five sons—Gerald, Wilfred James, William Edmund, Norman and William, at home.
 The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the family residence, 759 Broadway, to St. Mary's cathedral, where a requiem mass will be sung. Burial will take place in St. Mary's cemetery. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Barker's funeral home.



It is interesting to note that Mary Dunn is buried with her second husband, Joseph Guertin. Her first husband is directly to the north of her, and shares the plot with their oldest daughter, Mary Kathleen Sullivan.

Jane (Jenny) Isabel Andrews was appointed January 4th, 1917, at the age of 44 years. She was issued Badge # 367, although she was later issued Badge # 286. Jane was listed as 5'6½"; 164 lbs, and resided at 8-752 McDermot Av. Born in Hantz County, NS, she would remain on the Force until pensioned on April 30th, 1938. She lived in apartments until 1924, when she is listed at 495 Rosedale Ave. The Henderson Directory does not list her in Winnipeg after retirement. Born November 8th, 1872, she died in 1952.

Clara M. C. Donaldson was hired April 12th, 1920, to replace Mary Dunn. Records indicate that she was a widow, having been married to William M., and residing at 30 Cathedral Av. Her occupation was listed as nurse. In 1924 she was residing at 1 - 577 Sherbrook, until 1931 when she moved to 25 - 828 Preston Av, and then in 1935 she moved to 10 - 45 Carlton. She retired on July 1st, 1941, and remained on Carlton until 1945.