

**BRIDGING**

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The first 30 years of Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation

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**DOWNTOWN  
AND INNER CITY**

Kathryn A. Ivany

30 Working  
With/In  
Edmonton's  
Inner City  
years



Bridging Downtown  
and Inner City  
The first 30 years of Edmonton  
City Centre Church Corporation  
Kathryn A. Ivany



## EDMONTON CITY CENTRE CHURCH CORPORATION

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Church Corporation  
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Church Corporation

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# The more things change...

Downtown churches vote at a supper meeting to form a City Centre Church Council.  
- June 8, 1966

Planning Conference at Collingwood Acres sees possible cooperation among churches in worship, youth programs, adult study groups, and Golden Agers.  
- September 24, 1966

Second conference at Collingwood Acres to discuss shared ministry.  
- April 15, 1967

Looking back over the past 30 years, the key factor I see is continuity. The world has changed, the environment in which we work is radically altered, and the agency itself has grown quite dramatically. And, yet, in all sorts of ways, the issues we deal with and the communities we serve are very much the same. Children are still hungry, women are still homeless, and youth are still out on the streets. Food and housing, income and employment—and hope for the future—are still in short supply in relation to the needs of marginalized people in Edmonton’s inner city.

Changes as well for our member churches: ministers arrive or retire, mission statements are revised, buildings age more or less gracefully, people come and go. The larger demographic trends are hard to buck, but a vision still remains for some kind of help for vulnerable people, of useful engagement with the community “outside the walls.”

So the work of Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation goes on. The 1970s were a time of new beginnings—of discovering unmet needs and areas where a new agency could find room to work. Much of the work that is still going on today began there—with inner city school children and with homeless women, for example. And already, themes like juvenile prostitution and support for people with mental illness were there to be seen, if not widely or clearly recognized.

The 1980s were a time for consolidation of a few good programs and much inter-agency work with people throughout the city. Hard and good work which resulted in new agencies and programs: for homeless youth, for women and children facing family violence, for accessible community health services, and for assistance for hard-to-house men and dispossessed seniors.

The 1990s brought opportunities to respond to critical housing needs in partnership with senior governments, especially for people with mental illnesses. With the help of private donors, to finally act on some of the previously identified needs of street kids and women involved in prostitution. And, with an even wider community, to expand school feeding programs and to work in partnership with other agencies to help preschool children and their families.

The next decades will also bring new challenges and opportunities. New external forces to contend with—demographic, political, and financial. And, one hopes, new resources—of people and funds—to make an impact on social problems, to empower communities, and to mitigate the suffering of some of our most vulnerable fellow citizens.



To that task, ECCCC brings five older churches and a dozen newer community partners; more than 150 dedicated employees and hundreds of volunteers in all shapes and sizes; 10 effective and accountable programs with more than \$5 million in total funding; 30 years of organizational adaptability; and, we hope, some wisdom. And a vision for the 21st century:

Maintaining the excellence of our current programs  
through expanded membership, public awareness, and financial support.

•  
Providing opportunities for people  
to become self-supporting in the community  
by implementing new programs in our areas of expertise.

I invite you to help us celebrate “30 years Working With/In Edmonton’s Inner City.” And please use this brief history to rekindle your own memories and inspire further action on behalf of the community we share. With your help, the next 30 years can be even better!

Martin Garber-Conrad  
April 25, 2000

1,400 people attend  
pre-election rally at  
McDougall Church  
and hear Sacred  
leader speak.

- May 16, 1967

Middle Earth youth drop-  
in centre closed after  
masked raid by city  
police and RCMP.

- Fall, 1968

## The early days—people made it happen

Early in the 1960s a new spirit of ecumenism sparked various Protestant churches in the western world. In Edmonton, Alberta that spirit found expression in the regular meetings of four downtown clergymen beginning in 1965. The Reverends Harry Meadows of McDougall United Church, Ed Checkland of First Baptist Church, Leon Lindquist of Augustana Lutheran Church, and the Very Reverend Ron Sheppard of All Saints’ Anglican Cathedral met at least twice monthly for long lunches where the talk ranged from theology to common concerns about the inner city poor.<sup>1</sup>

The nature of their discussions might have been problematic to the power structures of any of those churches. For a time these pastors even considered ridding themselves of their large downtown properties and transforming the four congregations into one merged entity with an outreach and ecumenical mission to the disenfranchised people in Edmonton’s inner city. They had a

“A proposal for City  
Centre Ministry”  
circulated to member  
church boards.

- November 18, 1969



Edmonton City Centre  
Church Corporation  
incorporation makes CBC  
National News.  
- March 6, 1970

Professor Art Eriksson is  
ECCCC's first president;  
Canon David Crawley is  
the first City Centre  
Minister.  
- Spring, 1970

Motion to engage Mr.  
David Kng as second  
ECCCC staff person for  
the rest of the year.  
- February 17, 1971

strong desire to work for justice for poor and needy people, and to meet needs for housing, food, security, and spirituality found among them.

In time they involved lay people in their discussions so that the spirit would spread and action be taken. Initially, weekend retreats were held at Collingwood Acres (a retreat center in west Edmonton) in 1966-67, where speakers came in to facilitate discussion and stimulate action plans. Subsequently, a group of downtown businessmen met over lunches at McDougall United Church to hear presentations and discuss such books as W. Stringfellow's *Dissenter in a Great Society*. There was only one rule—that the information shared would be confidential. Every participant had to trust that the ideas generated never went out the door for discussion outside the group.<sup>2</sup> Trust grew among the individuals from different parishes and faith communities until they felt confident that they could work together as a group of Christians committed to change in their community.

Dean Sheppard remembered their early efforts as:

An exuberance of “muscle-flexing” of Christians confident of the church’s capacity to constructively influence our world. Cooperation among Christians expressed this abundant optimism by taking on any and all challenges, including those of bridging our differences....The basis for cooperation is currently grounded on a realization of our need to work together and a clear sense that we cannot handle these problems alone.<sup>3</sup>

At first their efforts were largely ad hoc. Several of the churches offered their facilities to help other groups carry out work beneficial to inner-city people. First Baptist housed the Downtown Daycare Centre for more than 30 children. Augustana Lutheran hosted a regular and extremely active Senior Citizens drop-in called the Golden Agers—which eventually reached 300 members.<sup>4</sup> With the assistance of David Crawley, All Saints’ Anglican developed a youth work ministry between 1968 and 1970 that included a coffeehouse in the cathedral hall called “Middle Earth and Inner Spirit.” The beginning of a women’s shelter also was located initially at All Saints’. To connect with people in potentially isolating downtown high-rises, people—mostly Augustana volunteers—visited them. Political rallies were held on several occasions—before the 1967 civic election and on other inner-city issues—at McDougall United.

Because of the communication and sense of security developing among the downtown churches, they frequently shared information, and individual members of other parishes participated as board members and volunteers within the church-hosted projects. Gradually, Anglicans, Baptists, Lutherans, and United Church members got to know and trust one another as fellow citizens of the city.

Eventually, the members of the congregations involved desired something more formal that also would be better able to directly attack city center issues. A committee—consisting of Art Erickson from Augustana Lutheran, and Ed Checkland and Tom Millman from First Baptist—was formed to consider the shape of that vehicle. The structure of the organization being formed was very important. Not only had it not been done before, but the participating churches’ concerns made it essential:

- that no one church held more control than another
- that the new organization not be tied to any one church’s theology and
- that laypeople of all member churches be welcome.

For these reasons, they chose the form of an incorporated body. Created like a company, its stakeholders, members, and board of directors were drawn from Christians within a diverse group of downtown churches. No one church had more authority about where or how the corporation would act. No financial support was required, although at different times and places, individual congregations did make significant contributions. Also, the churches’ clergy could participate as board member but without a vote.

Millman and his legal firm helped with the incorporation of the Edmonton City Centre Churches Corporation in March, 1970. David King, son of the Highlands United Church minister and administrative secretary of the Edmonton and District Council of Churches, served as the interim coordinator until an executive director was hired.<sup>5</sup>

When the Edmonton City Centre Churches Corporation was registered in 1970, its objects were suitably vague to allow a variety of activities. In that sense, they were probably quite ambitious, too. They read in part:

- “to promote the spiritual well-being, health, education, and welfare of individuals and families resident in Canada and of Canadian Society;
- “to assist in developing the cultural, social, and economic resources of individuals and families resident in Canada and of Canadian Society;
- “to engage in and to promote charitable works of any kind...”

Harry Meadows expressed it more succinctly in a 1995 Edmonton Journal article marking ECCCC’s 25th anniversary: “What it was formed for was to give a voice to the voiceless, to empower the disinherited downtown.”<sup>6</sup>

Time passed and new players entered the forum. Reverend Randall Ivany replaced Sheppard at All Saints’ and Reverend James Kruger took the place of Lindquist at Augustana. In 1973, the parish of St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Basilica joined the other four downtown churches. The original

Jim Robertson elected as second ECCCC President.

- April 21, 1971

Special Meeting held to hire Rev. Art Holmes as Executive Director.

- May 29, 1972

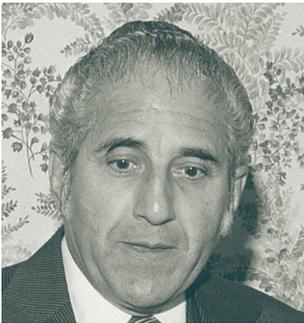
St. Joseph’s Cathedral Congregation accepted as fifth member church of ECCCC.

- August 9, 1973

Art Holmes has lunch with Martin Conrad and gives him a tour of the ECCCC office at 844 Tegler Building.  
- March, 1973

players incorporated these newcomers into their enthusiastic group. As the corporation developed, however, laypeople took on a greater role and the clergy dropped out.

## Art Holmes makes ideas concrete



Minister of Health and Social Development requests ECCCC to take over operation of the women's overnight shelter for one year.  
- October 22, 1974

Reverend Art Holmes became the first executive director in 1972. Holmes, a Lutheran pastor who had been dean of students at Camrose Lutheran College, translated the vague hopes of the corporation's board into concrete work in the inner city.

Before his appointment as executive director, Art Holmes was teaching at Camrose Lutheran College and dreaming of flying out of Yellowknife with Lutheran Association of Missionaries and Pilots. When the ECCCC position presented itself, however, he offered to give the fledgling corporation one year (he stayed however for 15 years).

When it offered him the position, the ECCCC board told him to "look at issues in the inner city" and to help them find a way to "reach out into that community." He was to help Edmonton's city center churches create a ministry of presence to do collectively what they could not individually. ECCCC would do whatever it could in whatever field that might arise, either acting as the central agency or as a coordinator or facilitator.

Holmes and the board felt that the corporation office should not be within any of the partnering churches, so they sought a neutral site downtown. Fortunately, a downtown businessman and ECCCC supporter offered free space in his own building and even renovated it. ECCCC's first office was on the sixth floor of the Tegler Building (and later on another floor) before moving into Robert Tegler's own office space in the Empire Building when the Tegler Building was demolished.

Shelter renamed Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre; Joan Evans named supervisor.  
- November, 1974

During his tenure, Holmes made considerable efforts to involve the members of the member churches in ECCCC's work. Many were hand-picked for their skills, experience, and contacts within the social services community. Some committee members were chosen for their business or political stature—which helped increase the credibility of the organization

and raise the level of awareness about its work. Every ECCCC program had an operations committee which reported back to the board. The corporation led fundraising: contacting foundations (initially The Muttart Foundation, Winspear Foundation, and Alberta Law Foundation), service clubs, and private donors, and negotiating with governments for funding and contracts. The monies were distributed to the operations committees according to their budgeted needs.

Sister Anna Listollo joins the Tiffens on staff of HELP project.  
- Fall, 1974

## Housing women with nowhere to go

Begun in 1970 as one of the projects to which All Saints' gave a home, the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre (WEAC) found it difficult to put down roots in its early years. It was started to deal with the issue of domestic violence and to provide a haven for women who found themselves temporarily without shelter or resources.

A management committee consisting of representatives from the YWCA, native groups, the Catholic Women's League, and the downtown churches ran the shelter out of All Saint's Anglican Cathedral Hall (10035-103 Street) for almost a year. After the church offices closed for the day at 4:30 p.m., the doors opened and volunteers rolled out mattresses and blankets. Known as the Women's Emergency Overnight Shelter, it really provided only basic shelter and food to women who truly had no other place to go for the night. Volunteers attempted to locate other resources through city social services and other agencies' facilities. If nothing was available, the meager resources of the church hall made do. Then early the next morning they sent their clients out—hopefully to placements or to other helping agencies. The YWCA handled the financial side—collecting donations and soliciting assistance from governments and other funding institutions.<sup>7</sup>

Muriel Venne asks ECCCC board to consider operating WEAC for another year.  
- October 2, 1975

Soon the Cathedral Hall had to be vacated and a nearby building at 10348-101 Street was obtained. This had an advantage: it could be kept open 24 hours a day. Still, the facilities were far from adequate for the needs of the women it was supposed to help. By August, 1971, another location was found.<sup>8</sup>

The former Canadian Native Friendship Centre (10218-108 Street) was turned over to the management committee and the overnight "guests" had access to a real bathroom as well as more spacious and comfortable quarters. Full-time staff (including Phyl White) were hired to work with the up to 20 clients a night to find referrals. With the house, some residents were able to

Steve Ramsankar asks for assistance in getting funding for snacks at Alex Taylor School.  
- November, 1975



Winspear Foundation  
grants \$2,500 for  
feeding program at Alex  
Taylor School.  
- January, 1976

Marie Labossier takes  
over as full-time secretary  
when Joanne Sorensen  
leaves to have a baby.  
- October 1, 1976

Doris Usher  
completes visits to nine  
schools which have  
applied to join the  
Nutrition Program.  
- December 15, 1977

stay longer to ensure they received the counseling and referrals they needed to get their lives back in order. The United Community Fund was approached for longer-term and more consistent Shelter funding—and with that support, organizers hoped that governments could be convinced to contribute in the long term also.<sup>9</sup> They soon did so, and the shelter had a monthly operations budget of about \$1,500 which also provided full-time night staff.<sup>10</sup>

In 1973 the people responsible for the Women's Emergency Overnight Shelter incorporated The Edmonton Women's Shelter Ltd. They now had a storefront operation again on 103 Avenue and 101 Street and a small, permanent house for six women (10303-98 Avenue). The inadequate facilities at the 101 Street site caused city inspectors to issue warnings about closure and by 1974 the shelter's staff and volunteers were frustrated and disillusioned.<sup>11</sup> Disagreements about how to deal with the clients and the instability of their funding were causing great anxiety within the shelter group and their clients.

The city health department closed the 101 Street location in September. Metis and native women ran a temporary facility at the Salvation Army for a few months afterwards for native women committed to turning their lives around. Other women who had been at the shelter had few other choices of places to go. The loss of the facility brought to light the real need for emergency shelter for women in Edmonton. Other agencies which dealt with women suddenly were faced with higher demands on their programs and facilities, as well as having to turn away those for whom they had no programs.

To help break the deadlock between the groups involved with the shelter, the provincial government asked ECCCC to manage the Edmonton Women's Shelter.<sup>12</sup> The government worked with ECCCC to prepare the former Federal Immigration Building (10007-105A Avenue) for the women's shelter. This 36-bed facility used the nursing, kitchen, and program resources available at the Single Men's Hostel located across the street. Holmes established an ECCCC committee to set up structure and rules under which the shelter would operate. The new shelter was called the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre (WEAC).<sup>13</sup>

Joan Evans became the first director of the facility that had 12 staff working shifts to cover the 24 hours in each day. The provincial government funded the center under the ECCCC management contract.<sup>14</sup>

## Feeding hungry children

Steve Ramsankar, principal of Alex Taylor School approached ECCCC in 1975. Home economists wanted to study the effects of a nutritious snack on the educational achievements of inner-city children who might not get an adequate breakfast regularly because of their family's poverty, lack of knowledge about nutrition, or other social/economic reasons. The study's early results were so encouraging about improved motivation and ability to concentrate and learn that it led Alex Taylor School to attempt to continue and expand the program.

Holmes recruited Doris Usher, an ECCCC volunteer and a public health nurse, to coordinate the program. Starting with Alex Taylor Public and St. Michael's Separate School, Usher visited the schools. She provided information to volunteers on hygiene, food purchasing, and food preparation. Most were parents of the students benefiting from the snack program. Six hundred children participated in the snack program that year. Within a year other schools asked to join, including: Beverly Heights, McCauley, Norwood, McDougall, Riverdale, Sacred Heart, St. Basil's, and Spruce Avenue. Usher visited the schools to ensure that they had the facilities to prepare the food and volunteers to run the program. She was assisted by Nora Knowles, another ECCCC volunteer.

By 1977 the program needed considerable financial assistance, for although the average cost of the snacks provided in the schools was about 10 cents each, the numbers of children being included was growing. A fall campaign to ask for support from businesses and charitable foundations yielded some revealing and interesting responses.

One correspondent declined to make a contribution, saying that the children might be discouraged from eating their lunches if ECCCC provided too tasty a snack. With typical patience, Holmes replied, gently pointing out the misconceptions about the target audience. First, this group of children usually did not have lunches provided by parents (nor breakfast either). Second, the snacks were nutritious rather than tempting junk food. And, third, the program ensured that children and volunteering parents received nutrition information so that healthy choices would be more attractive to them when they made their own food purchases.<sup>15</sup>

Luckily, other foundations and individuals recognized the value of the program, and financial support was provided. The Kiwanis Clubs of Edmonton contributed \$30,000, and several churches participated in the "adopt-a-school" program.

Dr. Randall Ivany,  
Provincial Ombudsman,  
speaks at ECCCC AGM  
at All Saints'.

- March 2, 1978

ECCCC office moves to  
808 Empire Building.

- October 1, 1978

ECCCC agrees to handle  
funds for Medical Mission  
Sisters' Inner City  
Medical Clinic.

- September 13, 1979

Dr. Diane Kieren speaks  
at 10th AGM; title of  
her speech "Prescription  
for the Eighties: Focus on  
Family Health."  
- March 13, 1980

10th Anniversary Service  
for ECCCC held at the  
Legislature bandshell.  
- April 13, 1980

Nora Knowles, Pansy  
Cochrane and Doris  
Usher prepare first  
Nutrition Snack Booklet.  
- Spring, 1981

The snacks were extremely simple: half an apple or a slice of melon; a vegetable slice or stick; or a small cup of fruit juice or milk. The people responsible for obtaining the food were encouraged to experiment from time to time to encourage new tastes among the children and expand their food choices. Schools received the names of suppliers who would assist their bulk purchases of products. At one point the dairy providing milk also helped the schools by “renting” them small coolers to ensure that the milk and other food stayed fresh and could be bought in larger quantities. Parent volunteers took the Department of Health’s annual food handler’s course, and schools were regularly inspected to ensure that those guidelines were being followed and the snacks appropriately prepared. Usher and Knowles also made presentations to volunteer parents to provide nutrition information.

In 1980 the organizing committee—which now included Pansy Cochrane as well—decided that a need still existed for more accessible information on nutrition. Some of the material provided by the Department of Agriculture was difficult to understand and far too complex for the type of snacks and bag lunches the committee expected its volunteers to provide. So in 1981 the committee published *The Snack and Bag Lunch Idea Book* which contained recipes, nutrition information, hot lunch menus, and other helpful tips. The book was so popular that it went into a second printing.

By 1987 the program included 16 schools on a budget of \$49,000. Teachers reported such positive results that those 9- to 12-cent snacks were providing incredible value for the time, energy, and money expended. The children found school a more pleasant place; they were better able to concentrate; disruptive behaviours diminished; and their whole attitude was more positive.<sup>16</sup>

## Providing HELP

In 1972 an outreach and preventative program to substance abusers was launched in partnership by ECCCC and City of Edmonton Social Services. All Saints’ sent Reverend Jim Tiffen out into the streets and the pubs of downtown. His wife Pauline Tiffen, a City of Edmonton social worker, was his partner in this program called HELP. It embodied “the ministry of presence and counsel to young people in the downtown area”<sup>17</sup> that ECCCC wanted to create. Seven days a week, the Tiffens and their volunteers went to downtown pubs and talked to anyone who wanted to talk. The clergy wore clerical collars to identify themselves. It made them stand out; the initial distrust of a clergyman in a bar soon turned to curiosity about what he was doing there. When a Catholic nursing sister joined the group, even more

curiosity developed. In time this group created a great deal of trust between themselves and the substance abusers they came to know on the streets.

Initially HELP staff also had an office in All Saints' from which they could counsel and make referrals to other agencies for those who wanted help to get out of street life. This proved a bit too disruptive to the Cathedral parish and also created a barrier for some street people. Then the Hovel, a downtown nightclub, provided day-time space. By 1973 the Nightwalk project started, which sent HELP workers out from evenings into early morning hours to meet street people. No subject was taboo, and HELP workers attempted to answer questions and meet needs, whether for food, shelter, or addictions counseling within established programs in the city. The results were not instantaneous; it takes a long time to get someone off the street, but many people kept in touch with the Tiffens even after HELP was disbanded in 1974. Some individuals reported on how they had successfully turned their lives around, and how HELP had made the difference for them.

Peter Faid completes  
study of Inner City  
Schools Special Project.  
- Spring 1982

## STOPLIFT—an anti-shoplifting program

Early on, Holmes became involved in counseling people referred to him by the police and social agencies with which ECCCC had contact. In 1974 many of these were women and young people who had been caught shoplifting. Downtown businesses took the problem very seriously and wanted vigorous prosecutions.

ECCCC started a campaign in 1975 to raise awareness about how seriously stores were reacting and how a sometimes impulsive action could have long-term effects for a bored teenager. The Corporation created the Shop Lift Action Centre proposal in 1976 and hired Gladys Reichert as the first field worker. Her job was to make presentations to high schools and social clubs. In many cases, she found the youth didn't know that shoplifting was a crime or that they could be arrested and acquire a criminal record if they were convicted.

Raising awareness in the target population proved much easier than getting support from the businesses which benefited as well. Many downtown stores were not interested in a preventative program—they were satisfied with their security measures and prosecution as a deterrent.

ECCCC continued the program in schools and other public forums none-the-less. After Anna Bulek has hired in September, 1980, it became a full-fledged program. Staff hired as consultants included Janice Antonio (1981), Ken Walker (1982), Ginger Longson (1984), Lisa Hennie (1985), and Mr. Ruggles (1986).

ECCCC office moves to  
1808 Capitol Square.  
- September 29, 1983

Prof. Art Eriksson  
appointed ECCCC's  
first Life Member and  
Director Emeritus.  
- March 15, 1984

## Years of growth and development

Denny Gibson calls meeting about 16 and 17-year old girls at WEAC.  
- Fall, 1984

Myrtle Slack from the WEAC committee attends a workshop on street youth.  
- Spring, 1985

Marggo Pariseau appointed acting manager of WEAC.  
- June, 1986

Coincidentally, Martin Garber-Conrad also was a Lutheran minister before becoming ECCCC's executive director in 1987. He inherited an agency involved in programs that concentrated on women and children living with chronic poverty. This focus was to remain central; however, circumstances would present themselves which would quickly expand on that concentration.

One of Garber-Conrad's first actions was to begin publishing ENVOY—a newsletter to keep ECCCC's members, member churches, donors, funders, and the general public in touch with what ECCCC does and what its programs are. He also was intent on maintaining the connection with member churches and strengthening their involvement with ECCCC work.

"The Corporation is not a separate entity which exists apart from our congregations," said the president's report in the 1987 annual report. "The Corporation is one means by which each of our congregations carries out a social ministry, a ministry of Christian love and concern and assistance to our community."<sup>18</sup>

The strength of ECCCC is in its cooperative efforts, the partnership of five downtown churches, and the combined skills, knowledge, and influence of the volunteers on their committees. Garber-Conrad expanded on that theme and became part of many new inter-agency teams struck to attack inner-city issues. In 1989, he was conference coordinator for the "Workshops on Poverty and the Schools." Participants generated a series of recommendations for government, school boards, and inner-city agencies. One outgrowth was the Child Poverty Action Group which Garber-Conrad later chaired. Its three committees worked to advance Headstart programs; community action by cooperating agencies; and public education to address attitudes and myths about poverty.

In 1992 ECCCC's executive director also was involved in the Inner City Youth Housing Project, a cooperative venture to provide supported accommodation for young people, the HHS Homes Project for men with mental health issues, and Precision Digital Imaging (a training program in desktop publishing which also served inner-city agencies). Housing for the hard-to-house was rapidly becoming another ECCCC area of concern.

Garber-Conrad also was interested in ECCCC giving the voiceless a chance to be heard. An advocacy coordinator, Angela Heydemann, was hired

with two years' funding from First Baptist to provide “a voice for justice on behalf of those normally not heard—particularly children living in poverty.”<sup>19</sup> One initiative taken under her auspices in partnership with Bissell Centre was publication of Spare Change—first as an insert within the Vancouver publication and later as Our Voice, a local self-help publication by and for Edmonton’s working poor.<sup>20</sup>

Other projects in which ECCCC participated in the early 1990s included the Boyle McCauley Area Redevelopment Plan, the Edmonton Council Against Family Violence, and the Safer Cities Task Force.

By 1998 Garber-Conrad had earned a sabbatical and, with the assistance of the Muttart Fellowship Program, he took a year to study the charitable sectors in New Zealand and Scotland. He was replaced temporarily by Michael Farris until his return in Spring, 1999, when he completed writing a series of “sermons” on advocacy for the volunteer sector.

Throughout the 30 years of inner-city involvement, ECCCC has found situations and places where people need help and has given that help in various ways. Sometimes it was advice and consultation; sometimes it was constructing a building and filling it with people who care. “Continuing in the same vein as the founders of ECCCC envisioned, the Corporation looked for needs not being met, and people not being helped by any other programs. We try to do this quickly, simply, and flexibly, providing whatever supports are required to launch a needed project. Our help may take the form of project management, administrative services, program management, fundraising, or all of these.”<sup>21</sup>

All this growth in programs and support meant that ECCCC also grew as a corporation. It is one of the larger and better-known social services agencies in the city, operating on an approximately \$5 million budget. The growth has not affected its ability to respond to the needs of inner-city people, nor has its Christian orientation harmed its reputation in the secular world. ECCCC has three well-defined areas of expertise:

- providing housing for the hard-to-house
- meeting nutritional and developmental needs of children at risk
- offering safety and help for street kids.<sup>22</sup>

Its ability to respond to needs within those areas have been recognized within the nonprofit charitable sector. Three times ECCCC has been recognized by Gold Laurel Awards which recognize “innovation and

Resignation of Dr. Art Holmes accepted with regret; Myrtle Slack appointed interim executive director.

- January 15, 1987

First issue of ENVOY newsletter.

- December, 1987

Diana Cormier arranges for donation of fridges from Sun Life of Canada for Snack Program schools.

- Spring, 1988



Snack preparation at Abbott School is an assembly line job!

Donation received from First Baptist's New Ministries Committee for a pilot project contacting juveniles involved in prostitution.  
- January, 1989



St. Catherine students sit down to enjoy morning snack.

"Workshop on Poverty and the Schools" held at the Centre for Education.  
- May 12, 1989



Eager helpers serve snack at St. Catherine School.

creativity in nonprofit organizations.” In 1995 it was for the Gibson Block Restoration Project, in 1997 the Kids in the Hall Bistro, and in 1998 Edmonton’s School Lunch Program. ECCCC became a United Way member agency in 1999 and enjoys continuing support from funding agencies and foundations.

## For children...

### Nutrition Snack Program

The Nutrition Snack Program continued to flourish under the administration of Martin Garber-Conrad. A concerted campaign to raise funds was required, however, and new partners emerged in terms of gifts in kind from such producers as Gainers who provided meat and cheese donations on a regular schedule. One landlord donated fridges in 1989 to help store the supplies of milk. In 1990, 19 schools were involved with 3,500 children. The numbers at the end of 1999 were even more astonishing. The snack program now uses its \$175,000 budget to feed and affect the nutrition habits of about 5,600 children in 29 Edmonton Schools. Over 120 parent volunteers assist in all aspects of the program.<sup>23</sup>



### Edmonton’s School Lunch Program

Linked with but separate from the Snack program is Edmonton’s School Lunch Program. The School Food Action Committee was a group of low income parents who worked to launch the program and secure its funding. They began in 1993 and asked ECCCC to facilitate the program by acting as its “banker” and handling the day-to-day administrative details.



It is a voluntary program, again involving parents and community members to deliver and serve the food prepared in the kitchen of the Misericordia Hospital. Parents who can, contribute to the \$2 a day cost per child but none are excluded if they can’t pay. Other funding is provided by the City of Edmonton, the United Way, The Bear (FM Radio 100.3) Children’s Fund, and The Muttart Foundation. In 1998 the Chamber of Commerce started the Bright Nights Fundraiser during the Christmas season for the benefit of the school lunch program. In the first year \$60,000 was raised. Other funding came from the Annie Hole Children’s Nutrition Fund and from a Shania Twain concert.

Other school programs undertaken include the Inner City Schools Special Project in 1980 which provided field trips and other activities for disadvantaged kids; the Head Start Expansion begun in April, 1994. ECCCC also is involved in Edmonton's Success By 6 initiative and Garber-Conrad currently chairs its Council of Partners.

Laurie LaFleur begins work with Federal ex-offenders under Community Chaplaincy Services contract with Corrections Canada.

- January 2, 1990

## For youth...

### Anti-shoplifting program

Lindsay Fraser expressed serious trouble raising funds by 1987 and the project seemed doomed to fade away altogether. Luckily, Deborah Dunn the next year's consultant, obtained funds from a Wild Rose Foundation grant of \$15,000 for the production of a video by ImageWorks entitled "Is It worth It?" to use as a classroom aid. Almost half of the operational funding came from the Alberta Law Foundation. In the next few years, grants also were provided by the Winspear Foundation and Alberta Solicitor General.

Dunn's requests for presentations soon exceeded the time available. (The 462 presentations in 1987 were up 56 per cent from 1986.) Her mandate was to "educate students about theft and property crimes and to increase awareness of the legal, moral and, social consequences of shoplifting." The tone of the presentations changed during Dunn's tenure—from attempting to "scare" the students to an honest and informative discussion of the consequences of individual action. Presentations were prepared for the Grades 3, 6, and 7 curriculum and marketed within the separate and public school systems.

Dr. Kathryn Olson begins work at ECCCC offices on Edmonton Food Policy Council's community food needs assessment.

- Spring, 1990

In 1988-89 the program peaked. There were 425 presentations made to 133 schools (47 for the first time) and 13,325 students participated in the discussions. The program suffered a setback in 1990, however, when the Alberta government withdrew its support. The Edmonton Public and Separate School systems continued their support and added the Edmonton Police Service and, in 1992, EdTel was also a contributor. After 1993 the video was still available but no staff, and the program was discontinued before it could celebrate its 20th anniversary.

### Crossroads

In 1989 Anna Pellatt addressed the ECCCC annual general meeting about issues affecting Edmonton youth. One outcome of her speech was funding for a pilot project from First Baptist Church to provide a staff person to contact young people involved in prostitution.



Betty Hewes, M.L.A., speaks at 20th Anniversary Dinner at All Saints' on the topic of "How to Politicize the Issue of Poverty."

- March 7, 1990



Crossroads staff celebrate the new van that serves as the hub of street outreach.

Two-year grant from Edmonton Community Foundation allows Crossroads Outreach Program to continue and grow.  
- June, 1991

Gainers Inc. begins monthly donations of meat and cheese to the 22 Snack Program schools.  
- September 1991

DeWayne Brown was hired and within the first two months contacted over 30 street kids (runaways, and male and female juvenile prostitutes), and found eight missing youths. In the first year he was assisted by two summer co-workers and took shifts visiting the hot spots downtown between 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. They offered a friendly face; help in dealing with the practicalities of winter (mitts, leg warmers, toques); someone to talk to; and someone to help the youth contact other agencies for referrals to services to get off the streets or deal with STDs or drug addiction. The number of contacts grew to 400 in 1990 and about 65 children were helped to make the transition off the streets. A van donated by a similar program in Calgary helped provide faster access between downtown street corners, and shelter for talks on cold nights.

In 1991 more secure funding was provided for one staff position over two years from the Edmonton Community Foundation and one position for 20 months from the Wild Rose Foundation. A challenge grant from The Muttart Foundation matched by Alberta Family and Social Services provided two more positions in February, 1992. With a full-time staff, the Crossroads program's street presence enabled both night-time contacts and daytime support for court appearances; arranging appointments with social workers, doctors and other agencies; and providing liaison with police. The team also took time to make junior and senior high school presentations to "de-glamorize" street life. The prevention aspect is extremely important because the time to get someone off the streets is directly related to the amount of time they have been on the streets.

They were also able to open Crossroads House, an Alberta Family and Social Services supported residence for children (under age 18) making the transition away from the street and a life of prostitution. Staff members were available for support from their office in the basement. A second house, Crossroads House Too, was opened in December, 1994 with the assistance of the Anglican Parish of Christ Church and Sister Kitty Stafford. This residence serves women over 18 years who want to leave the streets, and the first resident gave birth soon after she moved in. Sister Kitty ran the house and assisted the residents until she returned to Ireland in 1998 when Jara Yost became the house coordinator.

The program's 10th anniversary in 1999 welcomed a new van to replace the dilapidated and unreliable blue vehicle. The Crossroads staff continue to be a presence of caring on the harsh streets with coffee, leg warmers and mitts, and trustworthy companionship and advice.

## Kids in the Hall Bistro

The dream for Kids in the Hall started in 1995. The idea was to assist youth who had been marginalized by having a disadvantaged childhood either because of poverty, abuse or neglect. The program was to provide them with employment and lifeskills training—a set of skills that were both necessary and marketable for future employment. In many cases the young people faced a major obstacle to just participate in the program because they had never before been able to commit to a schedule of waking up, getting ready, and getting to work or class consistently day after day. ECCCC partnered with several government organizations and community agencies (including the Legal Aid Youth Office and the Life Role Development Group Ltd.) to develop a program which would see the young participants employed in a full-service restaurant somewhere in the downtown area.



The location was important to create a bridge between the inner city and the downtown. Martin Garber-Conrad's first choice was within the long vacant space in the south wing of Edmonton's City Hall. This required long negotiations for the space itself and \$100,000 for renovations and the purchase of equipment. Some discussion emerged, too, about the appropriateness of a "subsidized" restaurant in competition with "real" businesses, but in the end Kids in the Hall Bistro became a reality and Prime Minister Jean Cretien attended the official opening on August 17, 1996. The opening, of course, generated a great deal of media interest. However, it was the good food offered by Executive Chef Marcel Austin and his young kitchen staff and the great service provided by General Manager Glenda Zenari, Maitre d' Kevin Marchand, and the host of young serving staff that brought people back to the new eatery.

The first class graduated in January, 1997 under the direction of new General Manager Gina Wigston and Executive Chef Michael Schaefer. The graduates celebrated with supporters and patrons and expressed the beneficial ways the program affected their lives. Many went directly into new jobs; others returned to school with newfound confidence that they could finish what they started.

Kids in the Hall has demonstrated with each successive graduating class that it is providing a valuable investment in our city's youth. Approximately 50 young people complete the program a year and most emerge trained for work in the service sector. They leave with recognized experience for their work and life and the ability to be self-sufficient where before they faced a future of dependence.



Kids in the Hall Bistro celebrates Christmas with a fundraising luncheon.



Kids in the Hall students serve cake to a lunch-time gathering.



Trainees at Kids in the Hall prepare salads for annual fundraising luncheon.



WEAC staff hold meeting in newly restored Gibson Block (the flatiron building).

Crossroads House opens as a safe home for young people leaving prostitution.  
- August 17, 1992

Our Place opens in realization of the "WEAC Annex" dream for long-term housing for women.  
- December, 1992

## For women...

### Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre (WEAC)

Twenty years after the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre opened in the old Immigration Building, the cracks were beginning to be too noticeable to ignore. The numbers of women coming to WEAC were increasing each year and the strains on the Centre and on



the resources shared with the Single Men's Hostel were growing harder to take. A new facility was needed—hopefully one with its own food services and maybe (since many of the residents stayed for longer than originally planned) something of a more homey atmosphere.

Garber-Conrad set out to look for a more suitable place. One night in 1994 he attended a "town hall meeting" called by Mayor Jan Reimer to solve the problem of the "flatiron building." This pre-World War I building was a landmark in the east end of Edmonton's downtown, but had been sadly neglected by its out-of-town owner. Garber-Conrad was intrigued by the possibilities of the site and the building—which had been an apartment block for most of its history. Further investigation assured him that something could be made of this building. With the eager assistance of the Mayor and a large community-oriented Action Committee the Gibson Block – WEAC project was undertaken to transform the old building into the new Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre.<sup>24</sup>

The project was undertaken with many aspects to raise the awareness and support for the restoration of the flatiron building and the plight of the women who would be housed there. Efforts to raise funds and community interest were very successful. Merchandise with the Gibson Block logo was popular and donations in kind soon had the facility amply furnished. With three levels of government assistance, a new design by Barry Johns, architect, and considerable care and attention by Forest Construction Ltd., the renewed city landmark was made over for the use of WEAC.

Marggo Pariseau, the manager, and her staff oversaw the move from the old Immigration Building into the new WEAC on Jasper Avenue and 96 Street before the official opening party in October, 1994. The numbers of women served in the new centre can reach 100 a day with up to 66 being accommodated overnight. The quality of the accommodation offered there immediately paid back all the effort, as the increased privacy and the new attitude of dignity affected the staff and clients alike.

A new program for the residents was begun in 1997. A short, but very relaxing stay was arranged at a facility outside of Edmonton to allow some of the women and staff to experience “summer camp.” New experiences and the removal from the stresses of city life made it a truly reinvigorating trip.

At the 25th anniversary in 1999 Manager Jeannie Bodnaruk and the 24 members of staff (full and part-time) with about 100 supporters and volunteers celebrated the work of this unique facility. In that year over 1,200 women had used the services of WEAC, the average stay being about a week. The centre still relies on community partners to assist with referrals for programs and other services and the links with community also include reliance on volunteers and donors for financial and in-kind support.<sup>25</sup>

### Our Place

As early as 1988 the staff at WEAC and ECCCC were looking for a solution to the housing needs of women who required longer term support than was strictly possible at the WEAC. As many as 17 of the 44 women might be considered “long-term residents.” Some of those residents might have been able to achieve a level of independence and to move out of WEAC back into the community. Once out there, however, the isolation of their situation often led to the mental health crises that had brought them to WEAC in the first place. What was needed was a solution which provided more independence of living, but which also allowed for the ongoing support and counseling that such long-term clients required.



By 1991 the Alberta and Federal government were in discussions with ECCCC to assist with the construction of a two-storey, 10-bedroom house through the Private Non-Profit Housing Program with a mortgage guaranteed by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Once completed, Alberta Mental Health Services—with grants from The Muttart and Clifford E. Lee foundations—would provide the 24-hour-a-day staffing needed to support the residents. Initially called the WEAC Annex, the project took about four-and-a-half years of consultation, planning, and negotiations (thanks to Mark Holmgren and Sundari Devam—and architectural designs from Larrie Taylor).

Our Place opened in December 1992 and 10 women moved from WEAC into the new supportive environment. Marggo Pariseau of the Women’s Emergency Accommodation Centre remarked that the house had a beneficial impact on WEAC as well, as it changed the focus of the staff back to those women who had shorter term, crisis needs. Pariseau served as the manager for both WEAC and Our Place for the first year and a half but by March, 1993 Sandra Wilson was added as assistant manager at Our Place.



One of the “toe” rooms in the flatiron building offers WEAC residents a good place to chat and relax.

Inner City Youth Housing Project opens five houses as supportive residences for street-involved youth.  
- April 1993



Mentally ill residents of the 17-Unit Apartment Block have support with daily lives and integration into the larger community.

Clifford E. Lee Foundation funds Advocacy Coordinator Project started with funds from First Baptist.  
- 1993



Our Place enables women with mental health problems to live with 24-hour support.

Edmonton's School Lunch Program begins serving meals at McCauley and St. Patrick's.  
- November, 1993

Grand Opening of the Gibson Block as the new home for WEAC.  
- October, 1994

## For men and women...

### Housing the hard-to-house

Building on the experience gained by planning and managing Our Place during the early 1990s, ECCCC began to work towards providing low cost, affordable, and supportive housing situations for other people who had difficulty getting and maintaining stable housing. Working with other agencies such as Bissell Centre, the Boyle Street Co-op, and the Youth Emergency Shelter Society, ECCCC helped develop the Inner City Youth Housing Project. It opened in April, 1993 and provided 20 young people housing in five homes with funding provided by Alberta Family and Social Services.



The Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta drew on ECCCC assistance to provide homes for men with mental health issues. Four houses were purchased, renovated, and opened in September, 1992, with 24-hour-a-day supervision to assist the residents with life in the community. The main house was nicknamed Meadow's Lodge after a much-loved canine companion.

Planning for another housing project began in 1993. It was supposed to provide a place for more independence for people with a history of mental illness. It could also provide a transition phase for people moving out of other ECCCC housing projects. ECCCC staff would provide some continuing assistance with problems or issues. A lovely building in Boyle Street with 17 bachelor suites, with the working title of the 17-Unit Project, was finally opened in December, 1994.<sup>26</sup>

In 1996 ECCCC took over the management of the McCauley Apartments with the support of the Capital Region Housing Corporation. This facility has independent rental suites subsidized for low income tenants.

### Community Chaplaincy Services

Another special program was developed in 1990 to serve the population of ex-offenders released from the Edmonton Penitentiary and other corrections facilities. Often these men found themselves in the inner city, and so often their only support and potential resources came those still involved in illegal activities. The Rev. Laurie LaFleur, of Mustand Seed Street Church (temporarily under the ECCCC administrative umbrella), was able to start a program which provided federal ex-offenders with an alternative source of support and referrals to helping agencies to help them reintegrate into the law-abiding community. Funding from Corrections Canada allowed the

Chaplain to visit correctional institutions throughout Alberta to meet the men about to be released, and then to visit them with their families again in the community. The Mustard Seed Church offered a community base for evening programs and a “drop-in” chaplaincy. In 1997 it also became a Food Bank depot to assist the ex-offenders as well as the rest of the community.

Crossroads House Too opens at Christ Church Anglican under the leadership of Sr. Kitty Stafford.  
- December, 1994

## Other projects

### Projects ECCCC initiated or helped to establish:

- Employment Project for Transient Men (started in 1970 in cooperation with Edmonton Social Planning Council; funding withdrawn in 1971)
- Garneau Crisis Centre and Barricade Coffee House
- Relocations of elderly downtown residents displaced by high-rise construction
- Tenants’ Handbook published by Edmonton Citizens for Better Housing Association
- Police Chaplaincy, Revs. Randall Ivany and James Kruger, voluntary chaplains, 1972
- Campus and Career Group, 1972
- Family Court Conciliation Project, Justice Marjorie Bowker, 1973
- Matter of Life Line, Telcan (a.k.a. the Distress Line), Dariel Bateman and David King, Welfare Information Service of Social Planning Council, 1972
- Edmonton Pastoral Institute, 1973
- Child Abuse Prevention Committee, 1973
- L.I.F.E. Foundation, 1975
- Inner City Youth Camping Project, 1973
- Helped George Spady find funding for Men’s Shelter and at Development Appeal Board, 1976
- Boyle-McCauley Health Centre, 1980, Alice Hanson, Health Coordinator; Art Holmes on Finance Committee and Personnel Committee, 1983.
- Youth Emergency Shelter, planning, Art Holmes, 1981
- Edmonton Youth Service Co-operative, 1985
- Operation Friendship, 1980
- Edmonton Food Policy Council, 1990

First residents move into 17-unit Apartment Building.  
- January, 1995

Supt. Chris Braiden addresses 25th anniversary AGM dinner.  
- April 21, 1995



# The churches behind it all

## All Saints' Anglican Cathedral

10035-103 Street

The first Anglican missionary arrived in 1875 to find a small parish and no church to serve. Reverend William Newton built a church two years later quite far from the settlement (now 121 Street and 100 Avenue) after soliciting funds from his missionary society since local people lacked the wherewithal to provide even a rudimentary building. That first building was moved closer to the people it served in 1890—to the corner of 106 Street and 99 Avenue.

In 1895, under the auspices of a new minister, it moved again to the present site where a new building was built. Eventually a hall was added and later expanded. When the diocese was created from the Diocese of Calgary in 1914, Henry Allen Gray was consecrated the first bishop and All Saints' became the pro-cathedral. This building was destroyed by fire in 1919 and a new church was completed two years later.

Twenty-four years later the parish was raised to full status as a cathedral and Reverend A. M. Trendall was appointed its first dean. A modern Cathedral was erected in 1955 and the old church became the church hall used for Sunday school and synod offices. It also was a temporary women's shelter, teen drop-in center, and offices for HELP. In 1973 it was dismantled in order to provide room for a senior citizens' high-rise called Cathedral Close.

Operation of McCauley Apartments transferred to ECCCC with funding from Provincial Mental Health Advisory Board.  
- June, 1996



## Augustana Lutheran Church

9901-107 Street

The first Augustana Lutheran Church was founded in Wetaskiwin in 1898 to serve Swedish immigrants enticed to homestead in the Canadian west. Initially the Swedes remained on farms and resisted moving into urban environments. World War I changed things, however, and many Swedes left their rural homes and disbanded their church in 1922.

Seven years later, several Swedish families in Edmonton gathered to start a new church—the First Swedish Lutheran Church—eventually purchasing a house and lot at 107 Street and 99 Avenue. The pastor lived upstairs, the large room served as the church, and the rest of the house was the parish hall. By 1940, two of the four monthly services were said in English and the next year the name was changed to Augustana Lutheran.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien cuts the ribbon at the official opening of Kids in the Hall Bistro.  
- August 17, 1996

In 1950 parish volunteers poured the concrete foundations for their new church. After the city fire department helped them raise a 14-foot cross to the roof (50 feet above the street), the church was completed and dedicated in April, 1953.

Eight years later the parish hall was replaced with a new two-storey building—which later grew to three storeys and housed the Western Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. It also has housed many community programs, including the Golden-Agers Drop-in Centre which at one time numbered 350 very active and enthusiastic seniors from all downtown denominations.

## First Baptist Church

10031-109 Street

Mr. McDonald was called to Edmonton to establish the first Baptist church in 1893. His first act, even before constructing the church, was to hold a public baptism in the North Saskatchewan River in June. The brick church was built the following winter in the brush at the edge of the settlement (now 100A Street and 101A Avenue) to seat 200 people. By 1894 an addition was needed because both settlement and parish had grown; the seating increased to 400. Even so, another new building was required by 1905 and built on the corner of 102 Avenue and 102 Street. That church served the parish until 1955 when a new building seating 800 was erected at the current site.

## McDougall United Church

10025-101 Street

The first McDougall church was a Methodist mission in a log building used by George McDougall in 1873. The McDougall family (father John McDougall was a missionary at Victoria Settlement north of Edmonton, and Morely west of Calgary) served Alberta Methodists, white and native, for many years.

The second McDougall church was a frame wooden building constructed in 1892 right next to the first. As the parish grew, another church building was needed, and in 1910 a large brick building replaced the second. (The log building served for many years as a museum before being moved to Fort

Bob Wyatt addresses AGM dinner at the Faculty Club.

- May 9, 1997



Martin Garber-Conrad awarded a first-round Muttart Fellowship.

- June 1997



J. Michael Farris serves as interim executive director during Martin's sabbatical.

- 1998

ECCCC accepted as  
"member agency" of the  
United Way of Alberta  
Capital Region.  
- April 21, 1999



Luncheon to celebrate  
Crossroads 10th  
anniversary held at Kids  
in the Hall.  
- June, 1999

WEAC 25th anniversary  
open house held at the  
Gibson Block.  
- November 17, 1999

Edmonton Park.) Its vaulted ceiling rose more than 22 metres (70 feet), and eight pillars support the gallery which encircles the church on the second level.

Membership levels peaked in the 1950s. Various plans have been floated to redesign the interior into a space the community could use for various functions but funding continues to be an issue. McDougall also supported education in the city, sitting on the first school board and donating land and resources for the first Alberta College.

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## St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Basilica

10044-113 Street

The parish of St. Joseph's formed in 1917 met for many years at the Church of St. Joachim. It was one of the first English-speaking Catholic parishes in the city at the time; most were French-speaking. In 1925 Archbishop Henry Joseph O'Leary dreamed of a gothic-style church and ordered the foundation to be laid. For the first 38 years, however, that's as far as it got because the needed funds were lacking. St. Joseph's was a crypt church until 1963 when the gothic structure raised over the basement church was completed. Designed by Montreal Architect Henri Labelle, the building can seat 1,200 and has 90-foot-high ceilings. The massive amounts of stained glass and gold inlaid stations of the cross came from Germany. After the visit of Pope John Paul in 1984, St. Joseph's was designated a Basilica.

## The last word is yours

History is a living organism. Some people reading this will think, “I know more about that” or “I have some interesting documents from those early days” or “I know some other people who made really important contributions.” If you are one of those people, help preserve that history for the future!

Please contact ECCCC and offer what you know for the next historical overview—the half-century mark perhaps. Call today before you forget or other important things intervene! Contact Jacqueline Biollo at:

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## Mission Statement

Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation  
responds to the needs of disadvantaged people  
through program delivery, co-ordination, and advocacy  
in partnership with other individuals and organizations  
in order to create healthier communities for all.

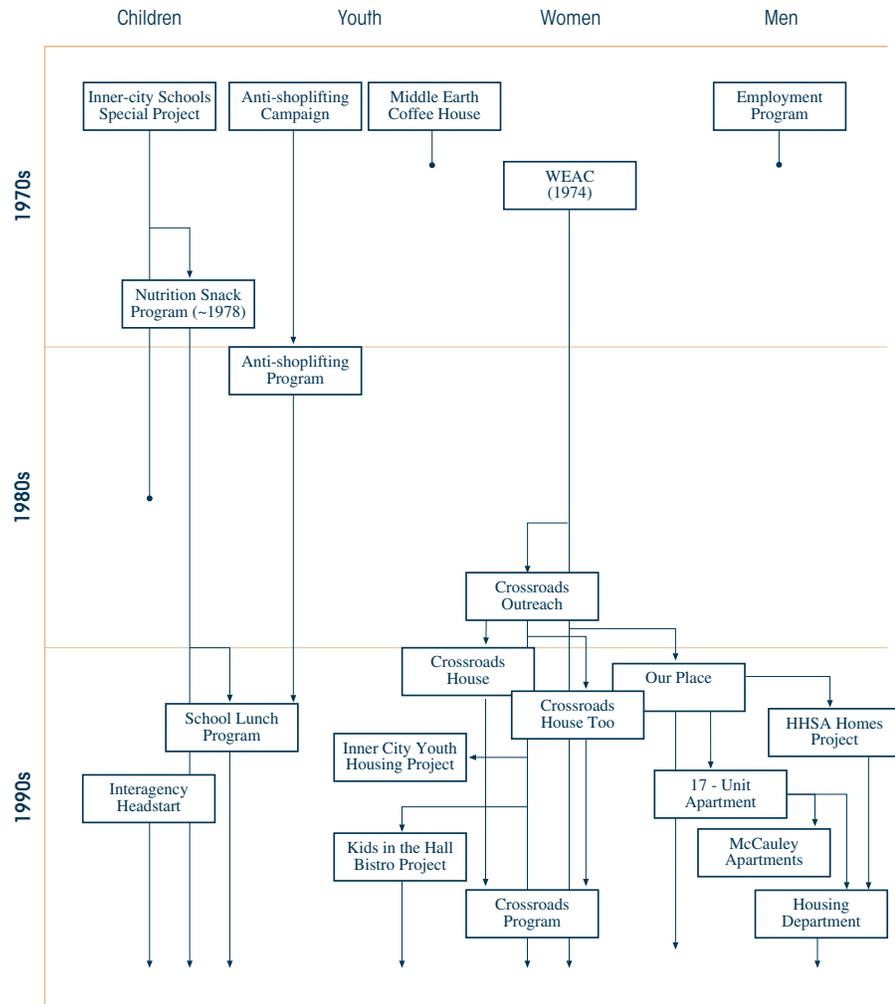


EDMONTON CITY CENTRE  
CHURCH CORPORATION



# Appendix I

## Timeline of Program Initiatives



## Appendix II

### Board Members

at April 25, 2000

Joan Ivany, President  
Les Hurt, Vice president  
Kristin Morra, Secretary/Treasurer  
Sharlene Craig  
P. J. Duggan  
Bill Elliot  
Patrick Harrower  
Doug Kelly  
Alvin Kosak  
Peter Kruesko  
Bertha Lange  
John Parkins  
Karel Puffer  
Connie Robertson

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Administrative Coordinator, Archives Society of Alberta
- Beckie Garber-Conrad  
Active Voice Communications
- Photo Credits for all church photographs except Augustana Lutheran:  
Provincial Archives of Alberta

Design by P40 Visual Communications

## Footnotes

- 1 Ed Checkland, interview recorded by Kathryn Ivany, February 12, 2000, Edmonton.
- 2 Tom Millman, interview recorded by Kathryn Ivany, February 14, 2000, Edmonton.
- 3 Ron Sheppard interview recorded by Dr. Marvin McDonald, chair of History Subcommittee, 1990.
- 4 “Joint downtown ministry,” *Western Catholic Reporter*, January 24, 1974, p. 3.
- 5 David King served from Spring, 1971 until his election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly in the fall. David Crawley, on staff at All Saints’ Anglican Cathedral, served as ECCCC’s youth worker without pay until June, 1971.
- 6 “A legacy of social action,” Andy Ogle, *The Edmonton Journal*, April 17, 1995.
- 7 “Little cash but shelter to stay,” *The Edmonton Journal*, April 2, 1970.
- 8 “Move for women’s shelter has been quite beneficial,” *The Edmonton Journal*, December 2, 1971.
- 9 “Women’s Shelter moving Wednesday,” *The Edmonton Journal*, August 28, 1971.
- 10 Op.cit, December 2, 1971.
- 11 “Same sad story for women’s shelter,” *The Edmonton Journal*, March 30, 1974.
- 12 “Peace may be near in shelter conflict,” *The Edmonton Journal*, November 5, 1974.
- 13 “Peace is a welcome client at new women’s shelter,” *The Edmonton Journal*, December 4, 1974.
- 14 “It may not be great but it’s out of the cold,” *The Edmonton Journal*, December 4, 1974.
- 15 Correspondence between R. E. Haynes, Alberta Orange Foundation, and Art Holmes, January 24, 1978. Doris Usher files.
- 16 “Edmonton school snack program nourishment for body (and mind),” *ENVOY*, December, 1987, p. 4.
- 17 Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation pamphlet, Carl Sorensen, president, n.d.
- 18 *ENVOY Extra*, March 10, 1988.
- 19 *ENVOY*, March, 1994.
- 20 *ENVOY*, September, 1993, and March, 1994.
- 21 ECCCC Annual Report, April, 1995.
- 22 *ENVOY*, June, 1995.
- 23 “Feeding bodies-feeding minds,” *ENVOY*, December, 1999.
- 24 “Introduction,” *Flatiron Legacy* (Edmonton: ECCCC, 1995).
- 25 “WEAC celebrates anniversary,” *ENVOY*, December, 1999.
- 26 , April, 1995.



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