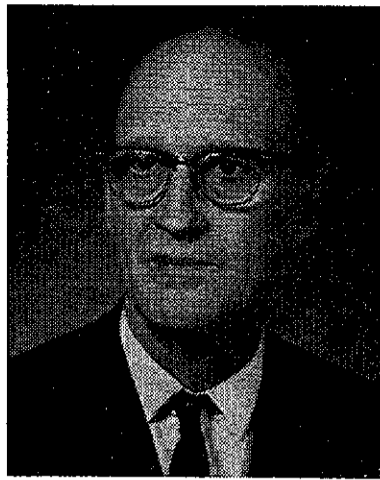


Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues.
 Edmonton Home for Ex-Servicemen's Children.
 Edmonton Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada.
 Edmonton Presbyterial United Church Women.
 Edmonton Public Library.
 Edmonton Rehabilitation Society for the Handicapped.
 Edmonton Family Service Association.
 Girl Guides of Canada, Edmonton Area.
 Gray House Guild.
 Hope Mission.
 Indian Affairs Branch.
 Jewish Family Services.
 John Howard Society of Alberta (Edmonton District Council).
 Junior League of Edmonton.
 Kinsmen Club of Edmonton.
 Local Council of Women.
 Lutheran Homes Society of Edmonton.
 Marian Centre.
 Municipal Chapter of Edmonton, I.O.D.E.
 National Council of Jewish Women of Canada, Edmonton Section.
 Navy League of Canada, Edmonton Branch.
 O'Connell Institute.
 Our Lady of Charity School for Girls.
 Outpatient Department, University Hospital.
 Pineview Home, (Sisters of the Misericorde).
 Provincial Guidance Clinic. (Now Alberta Guidance Clinic, Edmonton.)
 Rosary Hall.
 St. John Ambulance Association.
 St. John's House.
 St. Mary's Home Technical School.
 Salvation Army.
 Sisters of Service Residential Club.
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Northern Alta.).
 Study Group on Welfare Problems.
 U.I.C., National Employment Service.
 Unitarian Church of Edmonton.
 University Women's Club.
 Veleda Club.
 Victorian Order of Nurses.
 Young Men's Christian Association of Edmonton.
 Y's Men's Club of Edmonton (Central).
 Young Women's Christian Association.
 Zonta International.

TRIBUTE



In contrasting the accomplishments of the council at the present with the achievements of the past, one becomes very much aware that the capacity of the present is in large measure due to the endeavors of those who across the years have molded and shaped the work of the Council.

Therefore, while in our business meeting we will be largely concerned with the work of the immediate past and with the shaping of the work of the immediate future, in our celebrations we are seeking to pay tribute to the many persons who across its history have done so much to develop and further the work of the Council. In setting forth the names of the past presidents, we do so both to honor them and to honor the many citizens of Edmonton who have served on the Board and as members of the committees. In listing the names of former Executive Directors, we seek to recognize their significant contributions and, as well, to remember the faithful service of all who have been members of the professional staff. This booklet is dedicated to the record of the achievements of all of these people.

A. J. B. Hough,
 President.

Past Presidents

W. T. Henry	H. A. Craig
Elmer E. Roper, LL.D.	S. W. Field, K.C.
E. B. Wilson, K.C.	W. J. A. Mustard, K.C.
Mrs. J. Russell Love	Dr. Herbert Meltzer
Dr. D. E. Smith	W. H. Pettigrew
E. S. Bishop	A. C. Nicholls
G. S. Craig	D. Homersham
Mrs. F. William Hewes	

Past Executive Directors

Miss Lillian Thompson	Miss Hazeldine Bishop
J. M. Anguish	William M. Nicholls

ALBERTA



OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

April 13th, 1965.

Professor A. J. B. Hough,
President,
Edmonton Welfare Council,
10182 - 103rd Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Professor Hough:

I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the citizens of Alberta to extend sincere best wishes on the occasion of the 25th Annual Meeting of the Edmonton Welfare Council.

The Council is to be congratulated on its work during the past quarter of a century and looking ahead I can see a closer co-operation of the private and public sectors in the welfare field in preventive service.

With best wishes for continued success of your worthwhile work, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. C. Manning,

Premier.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

1. Alberta Association of Social Workers.
2. Alberta Tuberculosis Association.
3. Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta.
4. All People's Mission.
5. Anglican Council for Social Service.
6. Atonement Home.
7. Boy Scouts of Canada, Edmonton Regional Council.
8. Boys' Club of Edmonton.
9. B'nai B'rith Youth Organization.
10. Callow Veterans' & Invalids' Welfare League (Northern Alberta).
11. Canadian Arthritis & Rheumatism Society.
12. Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
13. Canadian Citizenship Branch.
14. Canadian Diabetic Association, Edmonton & District Branch.
15. Canadian Girls In Training.
16. Canadian Mental Health Association, Edmonton Branch.
17. Canadian National Institute for the Blind.
18. Canadian Native Friendship Centre.
19. Canadian Paraplegic Association, Alberta Division.
20. Canadian Red Cross Society, Edmonton Branch.
21. Catholic Family and Child Service.
22. Catholic Immigrant Service.
23. Catholic Indian & Metis Service.
24. Central Volunteer Bureau.
25. Charles Camsell Hospital.
26. City of Edmonton Health Department.
27. City of Edmonton Welfare Department.
28. Community Planning Association.
29. Council of Catholic Charities.
30. Department of Extension, University of Alberta.
31. Department of Veterans Affairs.
32. Edmonton Aphasic Association.
33. Edmonton Cerebral Palsy Association.
34. Edmonton Citizenship Council.
35. Edmonton Council, Home & School Association.
36. Edmonton Creche and Day Nursery Society.
37. Edmonton Day Centre.
38. Edmonton & District Labour Council.
39. Edmonton Epilepsy Association.

Much of the impetus for attacking poverty in the rural areas comes from the Federal Government and considerable research is being launched at the national level. The Council has already been of assistance to the Canadian Welfare Council on the National Poverty Study and is also presently involved in a school performance study of children of families on public assistance. In the future it may expect greater demands upon it as research and planning continue to develop on a national scale.

The next twenty five years will see the Welfare Council working, not between social agencies, but between social institutions. If we are truly to have an impact on the development of our community to better serve human needs, we **must** develop a capacity for collaboration with the major social institutions in our society—education, health, recreation, welfare; law enforcement, and so on. This means assisting them to better fulfill their traditional roles and help them to develop working relationships where mutual collaboration is in the public interest. Insofar as these institutions are successful in adapting to new situations in order to meet new needs, the stress of the remedial welfare organizations, both public and private, will be prevented. If these institutions do not successfully perform their allotted functions we can anticipate a serious increase in pressures for services of remedial welfare agencies.

Does this, as in the past, foreshadow structural changes for the Welfare Council? It is entirely possible it does.

Should we be looking at a structure:

- that has a commitment from **all** the major human development institutions — education, health, recreation, welfare, governmental and voluntary;
- that has, as a focus of its concern, the coordinated functioning of the delivery of the human services through these institutions to meet total community needs;
- that has the technical resources and popular backing of the community on a scale sufficient to initiate needed change; in brief, should we be looking at a Social Planning Commission?

The history of our Council shows that we have changed our name and our structure before. We have not abandoned the aims of our founding fathers. We have changed our methods for fulfilling these aims. Our growth has been a process of deepening commitment and involvement in the social structure of our community. There is no doubt this trend will continue. To fulfill our aims in the future we must be flexible in adopting whatever form is appropriate and we must be audacious in developing whatever resources are required.

E. Stewart Bishop,
Executive Director.



The City of Edmonton

"THE HEART OF CANADA'S GREAT NORTHWEST"

OFFICE OF
THE MAYOR
V. M. DANTZER
EDMONTON
ALBERTA

Edmonton

April 21st, 1965.

Professor A. J. Hough,
President,
Edmonton Welfare Council,
10182 - 103rd Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Professor Hough:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I send congratulations on behalf of the citizens of Edmonton to the Edmonton Welfare Council on the occasion of the celebration of your Silver Anniversary. The work of the Council for the past twenty-five years has assisted in the solution of many of our social welfare problems and has made a significant contribution to our rapidly growing community.

The City of Edmonton is particularly pleased to continue its support of the Council's work with youth which the City Administration asked you to undertake a number of years ago. We are also pleased to play our part in sharing with the Provincial Government and the United Fund in the support of the Council's Welfare Information Service. It is by collaborating efforts of this kind that we are able to help build a better community.

May I wish you well in the years to come.

Yours sincerely,
V. M. Dantzer,
Mayor.

"IN RETROSPECT"

In 1928 a citizens' committee under the chairmanship of the late Bishop Gray requested the Canadian Welfare Council to make a complete survey of social services in the City of Edmonton. The survey recommended that the social agencies in Edmonton form a Council. Although the depression pushed aside the program for coordination during the 1930's, there were many who never lost sight of the idea of one day making it a reality. Like many things it developed in a way which had not been anticipated.

In 1939 the Junior Chamber of Commerce explored the possibility of developing a Community Chest. The experience of many cities, diligently sought out by the Junior Chamber, sounded a solemn warning: a Community Chest, for central financing of services, was only one-half of an ideal program for federating welfare work. The other half was a central planning organization; in brief, a Council of Social Agencies.

Thus the Junior Chamber was the core group which provided the stimulus and the machinery for the formation of this new central service. By this time, it was against a national backdrop of war with its portend for massive social change, that Edmonton welfare organizations had their first years' experience in cooperative association. With the constant advice of the Canadian Welfare Council; the research services of Miss Laura Holland; the willingness and cooperation of local social service agencies; the efforts of persons like J. M. Imrie, W. T. Henry, H. A. Craig, Mrs. F. C. Casselman, Lt. Joel K. Smith and Robert W. Chapman proved successful in bringing about the incorporation of the Edmonton Council of Social Agencies on February 1, 1940.

So it was over ten years after the idea first emerged that action was taken. By that time it was no longer a community ravaged by economic depression but a community facing the disaster of the Second World War. It can be truly said that the Council was born out of the depression into a world at war.

As part of the incorporation of the Council of Social Agencies, a Social Service Exchange and a Family Welfare Bureau also came into being. The Council itself was organized in such a way that its major concerns were studied by means of divisional committees. In that first year, there was a Health Division, concerned with nutrition, housing,

Consequently the Welfare Council within the next quarter century must learn much more about the characteristics of social services and their relationship to social problems. To this end the Council, with the financial backing of the United Community Fund, is launching a study to take an inventory of existing services. The possibility of planning on a sufficiently large scale to cope with the degree of problem complexity involved, is predicated on such a study.

Simultaneously with the development of this approach in the social planning field, physical planners are developing a similar approach and are now being provided with the resources to redesign the **physical** city to more adequately meet human needs. Urban renewal to date has been largely unaware of the **social** implications of physical re-development. Happily, in the City of Edmonton such is not the case and in the immediate future the Welfare Council along with our City Urban Renewal planners will become involved in studying the problems now barring the social-physical renewal of our most blighted area. This will be a severe test for our social services since it will require the redesign and concentration of expanded social services in a specified geographical district. It will also be a test for both planners and providers of service in developing an understanding of the relationship between physical design and social need. Two of the possible conclusions already in evidence in such a collaborative design are re-housing, and the building of a social centre capable of housing in a single building complex, facilities to meet the educational, recreational, health and welfare needs of the area.

In addition to the re-design of blighted areas, the process of urbanization is of major concern in the overall provision of human services. The rapid growth in urban population means nothing less than population re-location. For persons moving from one city to another the adjustment is relatively simple. For persons moving from a rural environment and a different culture, the relocation can be disastrous. The Welfare Council therefore, is developing communication with governments, involved in solving problems in rural and remote areas. The activities of Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Assistance could well result in the re-location of rural farm population in our community. The Provincial Government community development program could accelerate the migration of Canadians of Indian ancestry to Edmonton. In anticipation of this, the Welfare Council is negotiating with the Provincial Community Development Branch to provide a Community Development Officer attached to the staff of the Council to work with this problem.

"IN PROSPECT"

In twenty-five years the Welfare Council has by no means arrived full blown. As an instrument designed to alter the urban pattern of human services to better meet human needs, it is a fledgling whose wings have as yet but enabled it to timidly explore beyond the voluntary social agency nest, into the wider community. If it is to play a mature role it must gird itself to cope with inter-system, not inter-agency malfunctioning. Let me briefly open the door, perhaps but a crack, to view this broader vista.

During the first twenty-five years the Council has concentrated largely on the provision of services to a community emerging from its pioneer past. Formal welfare services have replaced neighborly mutual aid. This period is over. We are now in the next quarter century, entering a time in which our concern is with the delivery system of the total range of services. It is unlikely that any new services will be invented since most of the techniques and methods of helping people in our modern society already exist. No doubt, much will be done to improve them in order to make them more effective. However services have largely been developed as single units and where they have been brought to bear on single problems, have been largely successful. Unfortunately much of our social disorganization occurs in patterns whether it be in the individual, the family or the community. Single type services have proved singularly unsuccessful in coping with problem patterns, normally described as social problems.

Again most of the agencies which have been developed in the past twenty-five years have had single objectives and usually started with single services. In order to more successfully achieve their objectives they have gradually added services to cope with the complexity of the problems facing them. For example, case counselling agencies have developed group counselling techniques. However the limited capacity of the volunteer dollar to support, either an increase in the amount of service, or an increase in the type of service has inhibited the development of multi service attacks on multi problem situations. This, indeed, requires the involvement of a pattern of agencies both governmental and voluntary. In brief, we are beginning to understand that to solve social problems (a descriptive title for a complex of individual problems) we must re-design the system for delivering services to attack these problems.

parent education, and hospital social services; a Family Welfare Division, particularly interested in reducing the overlapping that occurred in the provision of relief; a Child Welfare Division, taking up the problems of delinquency and looking into home and school relationships. The last division, in Group Work, studied such matters as camps, leadership in voluntary organizations, and standards of work. The first year also saw the initiation of a Christmas Committee concerned with the equitable distribution of Christmas gifts.

Although it had not been foreseen that a Community Chest would be formed in less than two or three years, two factors lead to the hastening of this development. The agencies were able to work well together, "thus building a safe foundation for financial federation" and, the public became increasingly more irritated with the multiplicity of appeals. As a result, twenty-three agencies authorized the Executive Committee of the Council to draft a constitution for a Community Chest. On April 18, 1941, a constitution was adopted and the first Board of Directors was appointed. In October, 1941 the first successful campaign on behalf of the twenty-eight voluntary social agencies in Edmonton was conducted. In its next annual report the Council could therefore say, "Thus the oldest child of the Council began its career and has, we fondly hope, a long and useful life before it."

The Council of Social Agencies during the first ten years made a special impression on the development of social service work in the community. During the war years its concerns ranged from interviewing service men and their dependents for the Dependents' Board of Trustees, to concern with price controls, overcrowded housing, and the availability of low-rental housing. The Family Welfare Bureau became an agency in its own right in 1941; an In-the-City Camps program was launched in 1943; 1944 saw the establishment of a Social Service Department in the Royal Alexandra Hospital with Mrs. Eric Richardson as its first medical social worker. In 1944 Miss Lillian Thompson the Council's first director left, and was succeeded as Executive Director by Miss Hazeldine Bishop; in 1946 the Junior Hospital League with the assistance of the Council set up an Emergency Housekeeper Service which has since become part of the Family Service Bureau; in 1948 the Council was instrumental in establishing the John Howard Society, and again in 1948 it helped with the organization of the Edmonton Friendship Club.

The post war era, heralded by the discovery of important oil resources in the Province and followed by a rapid upsurge in population arriving from Europe, the United States and other parts of Canada, posed a new and larger challenge. In 1950 the name of the agency was changed to Council of Community Services since the former name reflected a too

narrow involvement in the community. No longer was the Council concerned solely with coordinating the work of social service agencies. It had to be expanded to accommodate many more organizations, agencies, groups and clubs concerned with the improvement of human welfare services. Membership in the Council expanded to include service clubs, home and school associations, ethnic and cultural activity groups.

Increased concern for the handicapped in 1950 resulted in the Council helping with the establishment of a Coordinating Council for Crippled Children in Alberta, and helping in the amalgamation of three small groups into a Society — Edmonton's Physically Handicapped. The rapid influx of immigrants and an interest in their well-being gave rise to the formation of the Edmonton Citizenship Council in 1952. After considerable study and consultation, the Council helped in the establishment of a Mental Health Association in the city in 1954 followed a short time later by the setting up of the Alberta Division of the Association.

Mr. Jack Anguish succeeded Miss Bishop May 21, 1952. The Council of Community Services, to increase its effectiveness, inaugurated a sweeping reorganization; the divisional structure was abandoned in favour of setting up ad-hoc project committees to attack social problems. The staff of the Community Chest and the Council were combined to provide closer cooperation between central planning and financing.

Following Mr. Anguish's departure in May, 1955, Mr. W. M. Nicholls, having been appointed Director, undertook to extend the Council's influence into even wider spheres in the community on the pattern laid out by his predecessor. Two years of exploration and discussion culminated with the organization of the Youth Services Division in 1957, specifically concerned with all phases of the welfare of youth. A concern for public knowledge and awareness of welfare, health, recreation, and other services available in the community brought about the establishment of the Welfare Information Service late in 1959 as a central service operated through the Council.

With the formation of the United Community Fund as the successor to the Community Chest the year 1960 witnessed a major change effecting voluntary services. For the Council this meant increased challenges and opportunity for service — a reflection of the tremendous growth of the greater Edmonton area. Staff services were separated between the new United Fund and the Council.

The Council objects and by-laws were altered considerably in 1961 — this time to take into account the growing importance of long-

- 1952 — Mr. Jack Anguish becomes Council's 3rd Executive Director.
— Assists in formation of Edmonton Citizenship Council.
- 1953 — Reorganization of Council from a divisional to a project structure. Also inauguration of additional staff for both Chest and Council.
- 1954 — Study resulting in the organization of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association.
- 1955 — Mr. William Nicholls becomes Council's 4th Executive Director.
- 1957 — Organization of Youth Services Division. Additional staff.
- 1958 — Organization of Standing Committee on Rehabilitation.
- 1959 — Inauguration of Welfare Information Service.
- 1960 — Formation of Research Department. Additional staff.
— Incorporation of United Community Fund, with some interlocking Board and Committees.
- 1961 — The decision to establish a Kiwanis Children's Home.
— Decision to establish a Boys' Club.
- 1962 — Reports of the Indian & Metis Study.
— Proposal for a Day Centre for Unemployed Transient Men.
— Study of the Juvenile Court and its Attendant Services.
- 1963 — Relationships between Recreation Organizations.
— Foster & Adoptive Homes for Indian & Metis.
- 1964 — *Mr. E. Stuart Bishop becomes Council's 5th Executive Director*
— Urban Renewal Study.
— Study of a proposed plan for Custodial Care in relation to nursing homes.
— Brief to Mayor's Committee on the Relationships between the Federation of Community Leagues and the Parks and Recreation Department.
— Publication of the Senior Residents' Survey Report.
— Community Use of Schools.
— Proposed development officer.
— Assessment Team.
— Family Life Education.

THE EDMONTON WELFARE COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS OF 25 YEARS

Some Significant Dates

- 1928 — Canadian Welfare Council survey of welfare services in Edmonton, recommending the establishment of a Council of Social Agencies.
- 1939 — The Edmonton Junior Chamber of Commerce steers toward the establishment of a Community Chest, but, being forewarned about having just a fund raising agency without planning, gives direction for the formation of a Council of Social Agencies.
- 1940 — February 1—The work of the Council begins on February 1.
— May 1—first Annual Meeting of the Council was held.
— The Social Service Exchange and the Family Welfare Bureau simultaneously incorporated as part of the Council.
— Christmas Bureau's first year of operation.
— Miss Lillian Thompson, 1st Executive Secretary.
— Family Service Bureau separated to become agency in its own right.
— Council assists in organization of pre-natal classes.
- 1941 — April—Community Chest incorporated.
October—first successful campaign on behalf of 28 voluntary agencies.
- 1944 — Miss Hazeldine Bishop, 2nd Executive Director.
— Establishment of Social Service Department at Royal Alexandra Hospital.
- 1945 — Instrumental in launching In-the-City camp program.
- 1946 — In cooperation with the Junior Hospital League formation of Emergency Housekeeper Service.
- 1948 — Assists in establishing John Howard Society.
— Helps in organization of Edmonton Friendship Club.
- 1950 — Facilitates amalgamation of three rehabilitation groups to Edmonton's Physically Handicapped Society.
— Instrumental in creating Coordinating Council for Crippled Children in Alberta.
— Change of name to Edmonton Council of Community Services.

range planning and research and to extend the area served, to the now much enlarged Edmonton District. Increasingly it became necessary to look and plan ahead in relation to changing social welfare needs and services. The Council involvement in Community projects dealing with child welfare, social allowances, human rights, transients, school drop-outs, socio-economically deprived people, health services and others, became deeper, as the projects become more numerous.

Major projects resulted in studies of old problems in new and more militant forms: the Report of the Indian & Metis Study Committee; the North East Edmonton Study; the proposal for a day centre for unemployed transient men in the Edmonton area; the Submission to the Royal Commission on Health Services; the Study of the Juvenile Court and its Attendant Services; Canadian Paraplegic Association Study; Self-Study of the Council.

The Council again formally changed its name in 1963 to the Edmonton Welfare Council and a new emphasis on planning began to emerge; plans for improved transportation for the handicapped; a new design for community-wide recreation; plans for a provincial welfare council. The educational function was not abandoned. In 1964 a seminar on socio-cultural differences was held and the publication of the Senior Residents' Survey Report was achieved.

Now in 1965, the Council is still committed to and is deeply involved in the community but still another tie is being forged. This is the tie with government. Until almost the present time the usual practice has been for the voluntary agencies to develop their plans, which, if government implementation was required, would then be presented to government. We are now, engaged, in a number of joint projects knowing that successful implementation depends upon action by both. The concept of collaborative planning and development between government and voluntary agencies presages a new era of cooperation in solving increasingly complex problems in an increasingly complex community.

Our Council has, like many other relatively new forms of social organization dedicated to human betterment, earned its place in the community. This has been achieved by many community conscious citizens linking hands across the years each taking their turn to further this common objective. Their example is a torch to light the way for many more to follow.

*In March, 1964 - Mrs. E. Stewart Bishop succeeded
Mrs. W.M. Nicholls, as Executive Director.*

**THE 25th ANNUAL MEETING & SILVER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET
EDMONTON WELFARE COUNCIL**

May 5, 1965

**BALLROOM - - MACDONALD HOTEL
Edmonton, Alberta**

Program

12:30	YOUTH SERVICES LUNCHEON, - - - - - Edmonton Room	Guest: Mr. Reuben Baetz, Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council
4:30	25th ANNUAL MEETING - - - - - Minutes of last Annual Meeting - - - - - Treasurer's Report - - - - - Appointment of Auditors President's Report - - - - - Youth Services Division Report - - - - - Welfare Information Service Report - - - - - Executive Director's Report - - - - - Nominating Committee Report - - - - - New Business Adjournment	Rupert Room Mr. Keith Wass Mr. A. Bradley Mr. A. J. B. Hough Mrs. J. W. D. Buchanan Dr. M. Matas Mr. E. S. Bishop Mrs. F. W. Hewes
5:30	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION - - - - - Agency Displays - - - - -	Ballroom Ballroom
6:30	25th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET - - - - - Chairman - - - - - Greetings - - - - - Recognition of - - - - -	Ballroom Mr. A. J. B. Hough City of Edmonton Province of Alberta Past Presidents Mrs. Rensaa Teen Council
	BANQUET ADDRESS - - - - -	Mr. Reuben Baetz