





### About BentallGreenOak

BentallGreenOak is a leading, global real estate investment management advisor and a globally-recognized provider of real estate services. BentallGreenOak serves the interests of more than 750 institutional clients with expertise in the asset management of office, industrial, multiresidential, retail and hospitality property across the globe. BentallGreenOak has offices in 27 cities across thirteen countries with deep, local knowledge, experience, and extensive networks in the regions where we invest in and manage real estate assets on behalf of our clients in primary, secondary and co-investment markets. BentallGreenOak is a part of SLC Management, which is the institutional alternatives and traditional asset management business of Sun Life.

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# **FIVE MILLION REASONS**

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# IN THE PRAIRIES

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# THE MAGNETIC VICTOR CUI

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The Edmonton Junior Football Award Fund supports young players obtaining a post-secondary education



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Ink Movement YEG publishes its second Youth Anthology



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Cover photo by Paul Swanson

# A MESSAGE FROM THE **CEO**

s I prepare to retire after 17 years at the helm of Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF), I am reminded of the incredible people who have come before me.

Tevi Miller, John Slatter, Doug McNally, and the Poole and Stollery families. They, and many more, helped establish and build the Foundation into the community institution it has become.

I am humbled to have had an opportunity to serve Edmonton in this tradition of stewardship and caring.

Looking ahead, I am excited to see new leaders emerge to continue the vision of the founders and founding families to support community through the power of endowment.

I would like to thank ECF's donors for their passionate support of creative charities over the years. I would like to thank Edmonton's charitable sector for its tireless work providing essential services to citizens throughout the Edmonton region.

I would like to thank ECF staff who I've worked with over the years. A special thanks is due the volunteers who have served on panels and committees. And I also appreciate the professional advisors who have contributed time and expertise to initiatives like Wills Week and Estate Administration Week.

Last, but certainly not least, a sincere thanks to everyone who has

served as a Director on ECF's board over the years. It has been an honour to work alongside you as you governed and guided the Foundation's work.

ECF isn't the only organization welcoming new leadership. The cover story profiles Victor Cui, the new president and CEO of the Edmonton Elks football club. You'll hear about Victor's early career and see how the Elks are giving back to the community through the Edmonton Junior Football Education Award Fund here at ECF.

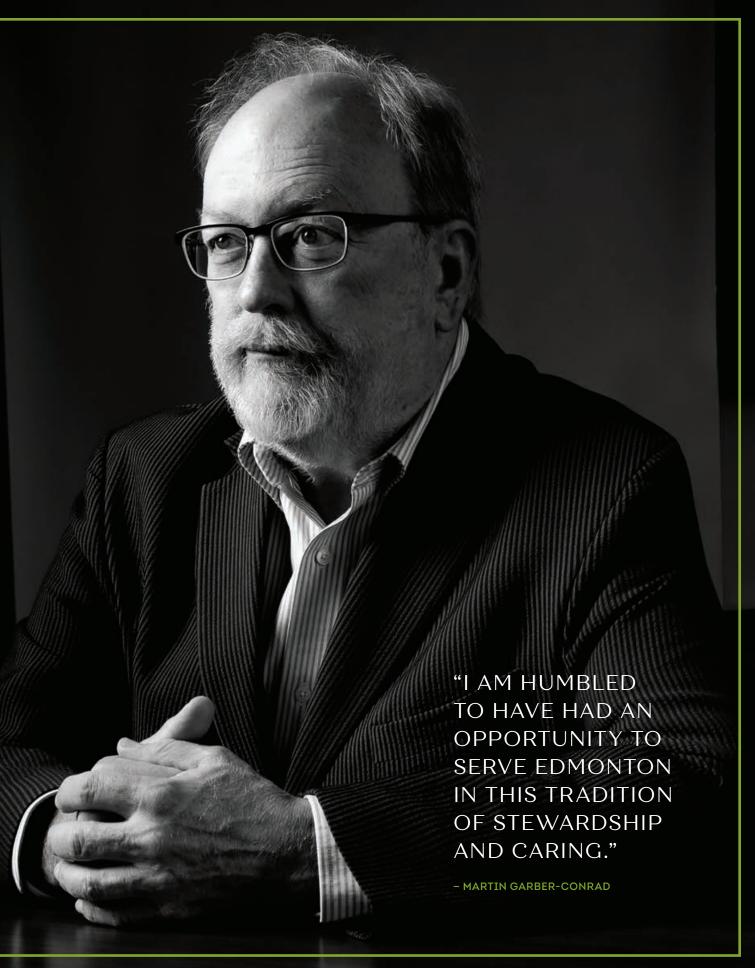
On page 13, we get a look inside the unique business model of *The Narwhal* magazine. *The Narwhal* is one of six organizations to receive Registered Journalism Organization status in Canada. This designation enabled ECF to help fund *The Narwhal*'s new Prairies Bureau in Edmonton.

On page 8, we visit the Alberta SPCA to learn about a program that is helping families in crisis continue caring for their pets. And on page 10, we look at how a new endowment fund at ECF will help the Royal Alberta Museum with long-term sustainable funding.

We hope you enjoy this issue of *Legacy in Action*.

Water GC

Martin Garber-Conrad



# **Northleaf**

# We are pleased to support the Edmonton Community Foundation.

Northleaf Capital Partners is a global private markets investment firm focused on mid-market companies and assets. We serve some of the world's leading institutional investors and family offices.

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### **JASLEEN MAHIL**

Jasleen is a freelance writer and optometrist from Edmonton with a passion for telling stories about Edmontonians. In her spare time, Jasleen enjoys reading and exploring the outdoors with her dog, Luna.



### **SOPHIA YANG**

Sophia is an Edmonton-based Chinese freelance journalist and radio content producer. She is passionate about telling the stories about local food, niche history and newcomers in Edmonton.

### **SERENA TANG**

Serena is a Hong Kong-Canadian illustrator and is passionate about visual artwork to tell the stories of Edmontonians and their changing surroundings as the city evolves.



# AVRY LEWIS-MCDOUGALL

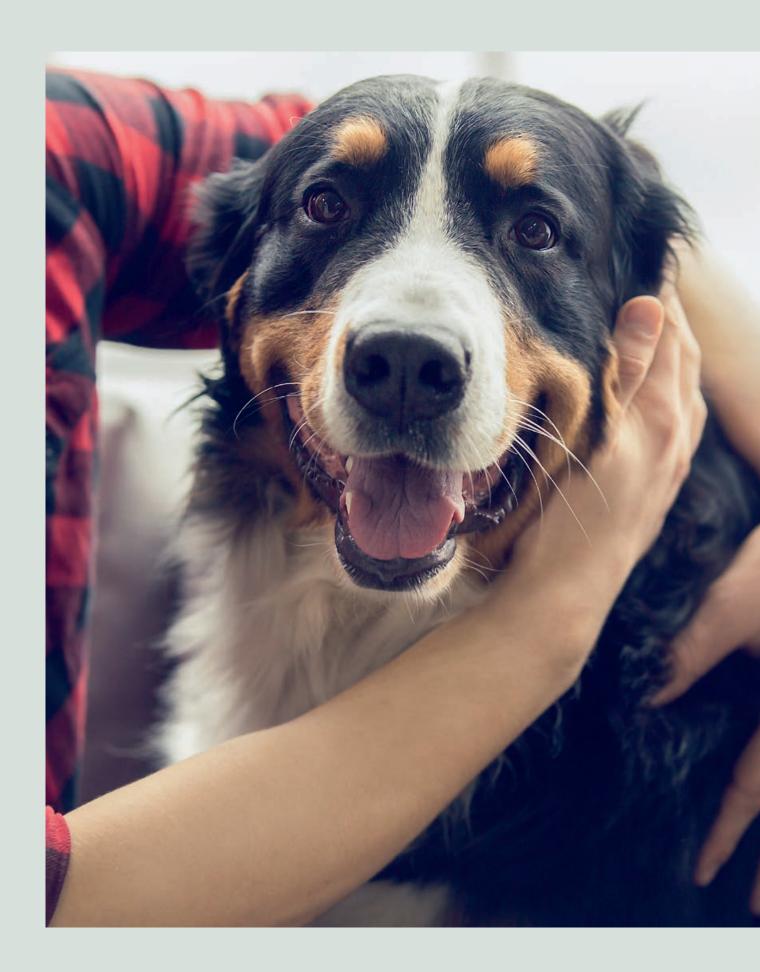
Avry has been in the Edmonton media world for over 10 years as a writer, reporter and podcaster.
A graduate of NAIT's RTA Radio and TV program in 2013 and believer that green onion cakes are Edmonton's signature dish.



### LISA CATTERALL

Lisa is an Edmonton-based freelance writer and editor. Over the past decade, her writing has appeared in magazines like Edify, WHERE and The Tomato. When she's not feverishly clacking away at a keyboard, she can be found enjoying many of our city's culinary gems.







# FURRY FAMILY MATTERS

## ALBERTA SPCA'S UNIQUE PET SAFEKEEPING PROGRAM KEEPS THE HOPE ALIVE

BY SOPHIA YANG

**MANY OF US LOVE OUR PETS**, they are members of our families. But, what if you couldn't afford to keep your pet with you for a time?

"I've had Buster since he was a puppy. He's my whole world. I don't know what would've happened to me if I lost him during that hard time," says Mel Smith, a former client of the One Family Welfare program at the Alberta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Alberta SPCA), who accessed the services due to a financial hardship.

Alberta SPCA's One Family Welfare (OFW), supports safety for animals and humans in crisis by providing vital services including a pet safekeeping program, a crisis care program, crisis intervention, safety planning, animal protection service and confidential support.

"We offer temporary care for pets while family members seek help for themselves due to crisis situations. This includes people who are fleeing family violence, those who require emergency medical care, and families who may find themselves homeless due to unforeseen circumstances," says Dan Kobe, communications manager of the Alberta SPCA.

The OFW department has seen a dramatic increase in need for animal and human safety programs over the past year, especially under the pressure of COVID-related financial and family crises. During this same period, the Alberta SPCA lost fundraising opportunities due to public health restrictions, despite an

annual 170-per-cent increase in the number of animals accepted into the program.

In 2020, Smith got in touch with One Family Welfare for the pet safekeeping program during a hard time in their life. Julia Evasiuk, pet safekeeping coordinator with One Family Welfare, gained Mel's trust through patience and frequent updates on their dog while the department took care of their dog for about three weeks.

"The process through the program was so easy. Julia kept in touch with me all the time. She's so passionate with animal friends, so I trust her a lot," says Smith.

"The day I got myself out of the financial difficulties, I called the coordinators immediately. And I was able to reunite with my dog the very next day. He looked so happy and healthy, and clean. I have no idea how they managed to give him a bath, a groom and a bow tie within that short amount of time. That was the best day in a very long time of my life."

"A strong motivator for our clients' success is their desire to keep their families together, pets included," said Patricia Mamak, director of the One Family Welfare department. "Our clients are more willing to access services and overcome challenges or barriers they face so they can bring their pets home."

In September 2021, Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF) granted \$50,000 to the Alberta SPCA to hire additional administrative support to the OFW department. With the hiring of an additional staff member, Alberta SPCA frontline staff can spend more time helping clients address their challenges while ensuring their animals are in safe places.

With sufficient funding, the experienced and compassionate staff of the OFW department will be able to find foster homes for pets and connect them to their owners.

"Losing a pet due to a crisis situation can be absolutely devastating," Mamak added. "Our program offers the ability to reunite pets with their people once the individual's well-being has been addressed."



From top: Chauntelle Atcheynum (ISMI 2017 & 2018) works with children in the Children's Gallery; Skye Haggarty (ISMI 2019 & 2020) creates a pattern from a coat (photos supplied)

# WHEN YOU ARE AMONG FRIENDS

# A LOCAL CHARITY CELEBRATES 40 YEARS OF SUPPORT FOR THE ROYAL ALBERTA MUSEUM

BY JASLEEN MAHIL

**THE ROYAL ALBERTA MUSEUM** is the largest museum in western Canada. Today, it has more than five million objects that focus on the history and stories of Alberta.

For the past 40 years, Friends of Royal Alberta Museum Society (FRAMS), a registered charity and not-for-profit membership organization, has supported the museum.

In celebrating FRAMS' 40th anniversary this summer, the organization recognizes endeavours that include offering memberships to special events and museum tours to supporting artifact acquisition, including the painting *Blood Tears* by Alex Janvier. That work is found in the residential school exhibit in the Human History Hall.

One of the programs FRAMS offers in conjunction with the museum is the Indigenous Student Museum Internship program. Launched in 1998, the program offers a 16-week paid internship to First Nations, Métis and Inuit post-secondary students who want experience working at a museum.

"We are one of two museums across Canada that have implemented this type of program. They (interns) are able to work in



↑ The Royal Alberta Museum's DRIVE exhibit (image courtesy of the Royal Alberta Museum)

any part of the museum. They could work with the marketing department, the museum shop, the learning team or with a curator doing research," says Drew Delbaere, vice president of FRAMS.

Increasing access to the museum for all Albertans has been a priority for the organization. As Delbaere explains, the admission fee "can be a natural barrier for some people to come and learn at the museum." To reduce those financial barriers, FRAMS' Go! Program works with agencies such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, Edmonton Mennonite Centre for Newcomers and some post-secondary institutions to provide museum passes, free

of charge, to individuals and families experiencing financial hardship.

FRAMS consists of one staff member and a volunteer board of directors. It has seen changes to its funding over the last number of years. To create more financial stability, an endowment fund has been established with Edmonton Community Foundation.

"As many organizations have experienced, our funding sources have changed and come and gone over the years," explains Delbaere. "We used to have other funding sources that dried up and I think that we are hoping that the endowment will provide financial stability and give us the confidence

going forward to be around for another 40 years."

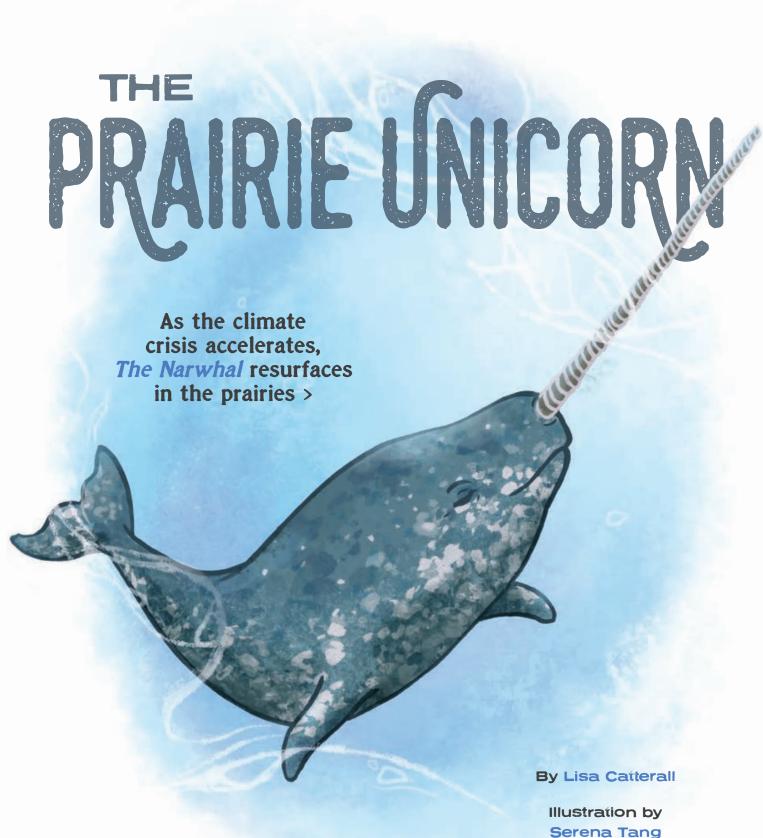
The fund was created in January 2022, but is something the organization has been hoping to set up for a while. Rav Rupnarain, president of FRAMS, says, "There is now a fund that our members and our donors can contribute to, to make sure that, from an operational standpoint, we are existing well into the future."

As things safely reopen, the organization hopes to host events to promote the new DRIVE exhibit at the museum and to collaborate with other organizations in the city such as LitFest.

During the pandemic, FRAMS published its first book, *Alberta Quiltmakers and their Quilts* by Lucie Heins. FRAMS is open to publishing more books in the future. "There are very brilliant individuals who work at the museum who may be interested in writing a book about their topic of expertise and FRAMS now has the expertise to help out from a publishing standpoint," says Rupnarain.

"WE ARE HOPING THAT THE ENDOWMENT WILL PROVIDE FINANCIAL STABILITY AND GIVE US THE CONFIDENCE GOING FORWARD TO BE AROUND FOR ANOTHER 40 YEARS." - DREW DELBAERE





Growing up in northern Alberta, Emma Gilchrist gained a keen appreciation for environmental issues. The province's economic reliance on the energy industry has long been a topic for media coverage, as have the challenges the industry faces in tackling climate change. Less well-documented, however, was what Gilchrist saw in the individuals and families around her who relied on the energy industry for income, but were sometimes conflicted by its environmental impact.

"For instance, somebody might be working in the natural gas industry on a fracking rig and rely on that for their livelihood, but then also be really concerned about how much water those fracking companies are being allowed to take out of the local rivers," she says. "The reality is these issues are really complex, and the way that people feel about changes to the natural world is also really complex."

Though she eventually relocated to the west coast, Gilchrist's understanding of these complicated and sometimes conflicting narratives remained with her. While working at environmental news website DeSmog Canada, she and Managing Editor Carol Linnitt began to talk about reimagining what journalism could do for climate-focused discussions. In 2018, after nearly five years of working together, the two took the plunge and re-launched as *The Narwhal*, a non-profit online magazine focused on in-depth and investigative reporting about Canada's natural world.

"The Narwhal was really born out of that place of wanting to harness the power of journalism to bridge divides and to showcase different perspectives and more complexity on these issues," says Gilchrist.

At first, Gilchrist and Linnitt were the only staff members. By their fourth anniversary in 2022, their small-but-mighty team had grown to 22, with investigative reporters working across the country. And while *The Narwhal* got its start on the west coast, the publication's increasing popularity recently allowed the magazine to expand its operations to include an Ontario bureau, and thanks to the support

"Part of what we are doing at *The Narwhal* is being really thoughtful and intentional about the way that we cover environmental issues."

- Emma Gilchrist

of Edmonton Community Foundation, a prairies bureau based out of Edmonton. With the new prairies bureau, *The Narwhal's* reporters will be well positioned to get to the heart of energy and climate conversations in Canada.

"It's just so important if we're gonna grapple with the challenges that we have with climate change and threats to the natural world, we have to grapple with them where those conversations are the hardest and the most complicated. And I think that a lot of those hard conversations are happening on the prairies," says Gilchrist. "Getting reporters out on the ground there, talking to the people who are living there about really key stories, and getting connected to the communities on the prairies is really exciting, and really important."

As a non-profit publication, *The Narwhal* depends on its membership base, which has grown to nearly 5,000 members over the past four years. In a time when many legacy media outlets and print publications have been threatened by loss of advertising revenue, *The Narwhal*'s model seems to have something right.

"Our people voluntarily pay what they can afford basically to help support our work," Gilchrist says. "The growth has just been really heartening in a time when we hear a lot about the things that are going wrong in the journalism industry and *The Narwhal* has gotten to be this example of something that is heading in the other direction."

Much like its nautical namesake, *The Narwhal* is unique in many ways. Its non-profit funding model, while

# "You automatically become less polarized when you get deeper into these stories and see how complex they are."

- Emma Gilchrist



relatively uncommon in Canada, is modelled after similar publications in the United States, where a non-profit news sector operates more than 350 newsrooms across the country. It's a model, Gilchrist notes, that offers a hopeful alternative to the narrative of dying news.

"For me personally, one of the most rewarding things is creating a new model for journalism that others can replicate," she says. "And part of what we are doing at *The Narwhal* is being really thoughtful and intentional about the way that we cover environmental issues. *The Narwhal* was really born out of a lot of frustration with the way that environmental issues were being covered in Canada. They're really polarizing."

Sharon J. Riley, *The Narwhal*'s Edmonton-based bureau chief at its Edmonton office, has been a part of the

organization since its early days. As the lone staff member in Alberta for the first few years, she worked to change the perceptions of environmental journalism in the province. Now, as *The Narwhal's* prairie team grows to three staff members spread across Alberta to Manitoba, she hopes they can continue to move past divisive narratives to encourage productive and meaningful conversations about environmental issues.

"You automatically become less polarized when you get deeper into these stories and see how complex they are," she says. "We sometimes like to say we're focused on telling ugly stories beautifully. For instance, stories of mining or oil wells on someone's property, those can be ugly stories to hear about. But we're trying to illuminate new perspectives and new voices, and share people's real, lived experiences."





ictor Cui's story is one that took him all over the world. He's worked with some of the biggest brands in sports and co-created the largest Mixed Martial Arts promotion in Asia. And, in 2022, he returned home to Edmonton as the president and CEO of the CFL's Edmonton Elks.

"Edmonton has always been home to me. Being away gave me even more appreciation of what a special city this is," said Cui at a media event.

It's a scenario that, if you pitched it to him as a kid, he'd never have believed was possible.

"I'd have said, 'No way! You're an absolute crazy liar!" Cui said.

Born in Edmonton, he's been a rabid Edmonton football fan since he was a kid. As with most kids, though, the plan to succeed in the sports world was not through management.

"This opportunity [to be named president of the Edmonton Elks] has come about because I love sports and I am so fortunate to have a global skill set and a passion for this organization that lined up and have given me an opportunity to do this," Cui said.

An alumnus of Archbishop O'Leary Catholic High School and the University of Alberta, Cui would go on to work with various organizations in the world of sports, including roles at the 2001 World Championships in Athletics in Edmonton, the PGA Tour's Canadian Open and ESPN Star Sports in Singapore. He would then be involved with the creation of company that would become a global sporting entity.

In 2011, as a co-founder and CEO, Cui launched ONE FC (now known as ONE Championship), a Mixed Martial Arts promotion that today is broadcast to more than 150 countries and reached a valuation worth USD \$1 billion.

In 2012, Cui was nominated as the "Leading Man Of The Year" at the World MMA Awards.

Cui's work with ONE Championship wasn't a role that saw him being involved with just one aspect of the company, as he wore many hats.

"I'm not just a sales guy that rose up the ranks to become president and all I know is sales, or I'm not just a marketing guy that rose



"EVERY DAY I DO FEEL VERY GRATEFUL THAT I HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY ... I'M JUST LOOKING FORWARD TO THE SEASON STARTING AND SEEING WHERE WE CAN GO." — VICTOR CUI

up the ranks and all I know is just marketing," Cui explains.

"I actually know how to sign and recruit athletes and how to do contracts with athletes. I know health and medical and safety because we created all of that leading stuff in Asia. I know the marketing, I know the show production, I know the PR, the social media, the operational side. All of these aspects of the business I've had my finger deep in it."

Cui's versatility brings a lot of value to various aspects of the Elks Football Club. The franchise is coming off a tough 3-11 campaign in 2021, when the Elks did not win a single home game, but also endured their lowest average attendance numbers since they moved into Commonwealth Stadium, and watched long-time fans turning away from the team. For Cui, he knows that it's not one action but many that



will restore the connections within the team to the city at various levels.

"It's about creating and rebuilding these new ties in the community that have become severed and there is not a one-stop solution that's going to fix it all. It's not like you can say, 'Oh Victor, what the alumni need to do is start attending more cultural dinners.' No, that's not the answer. The answer is not the alumni, or the players need to start making more appearances in schools. No, that's part of it, but that's one of a thousand things that we need to do to get ourselves back into the community."

Cui feels that telling the story of the franchise is one important way that it can connect with the community. On various social media platforms, the Elks are doing a 100-day countdown leading up to the home opener on June 18, showcasing legendary players and moments from the history of the franchise. The Elks are also trying to pack the stands for their June 3 preseason game. All tickets are \$15, with all proceeds going to the Canada-Ukraine Foundation.

Not only is it important to Cui to retell the legacy of the Elks' victories and big moments, but also use it as a way to give newcomers to the team and the city a way to understand the history of the club, so that they can feel a connection and understand what the team means to the community.

"It's our responsibility to do those kind of things and that's really a big part of making new fans," says Cui. "If you're a long-term season ticket holder, you'll remember the five years in a row when we won, that's already entrenched in your memory. If you're a new Canadian or you just moved to Edmonton? You have no idea what that is so you have no connection to the team, that's why we have to tell those stories."

In working to restore the team's connection to the city and usher in a new era, Cui is filled with optimism in his new role as not only the president but as a fan of the sport, and someone who wants to see the city come together again for the Green and Gold.

"I take it all in stride. Every day I do feel very grateful that I have this opportunity. I'm looking forward to it because I love football. I'm just looking forward to the season starting and seeing where we can go."

# GROWING ON AND OFF THE FIELD

### A NEW FUND AIMS TO SUPPORT YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

BY SOPHIA YANG

### MATT MANDRUSIAK REMEMBERS

receiving his first athletic scholarship, and what it meant to have support in playing the sport he loves while forwarding his education. He was a young hockey player in high school when he received a scholarship to support his post-secondary education and now, working as a donor advisor at Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF), Mandrusiak sees an opportunity to bring that bright hope for the future to others with the recently established Edmonton Junior Football Award Fund.

This annual award fund is designed to support junior football players with either the Edmonton Huskies or the Edmonton Wildcats who are enrolled in post-secondary programs in the city. The CFL's Edmonton Elks participate as part of the award-granting process.

Although the fund was established during difficult times — right before the COVID-19 pandemic hit Canada — Mandrusiak expects an enduring growth in its significance.

"The fund is still very new, and is currently only providing one award each year. As the fund grows over time through the power of endowment, it will be exciting to see opportunities increase for junior football players."

Having witnessed first-hand the passion and generosity of ECF donors, Mandrusiak sees his contribution in setting up the Edmonton Junior Football Award Fund as "a small piece in a holistically beautiful puzzle.

"There are many options for our donors to support, and it's fascinating to learn why many of them have a vested interest in supporting the causes they choose," says Mandrusiak. "As someone who grew up playing sports, it's exciting to see these types of funds emerging. Funds like this will impact many student athletes moving forward and our communities will benefit."



# YOU CAN START A FUND, TOO!

Work with Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF) to ensure your charitable giving is set up for long-term growth.

**ENDOWMENT FUNDS** offer permanent investment of charitable gifts to provide ongoing support to organizations in the community.

When you're thinking about donating, consider what you'd like to accomplish. Here are a few questions to get you started:

- What would you like to do to make your community a better place?
- Would you like to name your fund in memory of a loved one or in honour of someone you admire?
- How will you define your legacy and who in your family will be able to make decisions about your fund?





### **STEP ONE**

Our Donor Advisors will help you answer these questions and more. We specialize in matching your interests with organizations whose goals mirror your own. Grants can be made to any registered Canadian charity, which means you're not limited to local causes. You can provide ongoing support for your favourite causes in Edmonton, across Canada, and around the world. We'll be happy to work with you to realize your vision for a better community.

### **STEP TWO**

Once you've defined the objective of your fund, we'll create an agreement that captures your intentions. This is a straightforward document that explains, in writing, the goal of your fund, how involved you would like to be in allocating grants, and other relevant details. There is no obligation for you as the donor — we simply want to ensure we've documented your wishes correctly.

### STEP THREE

After the agreement is in place, it's time to make your gift. People tend to equate endowment funds with millions of dollars. With ECF, you can create your endowment with \$10,000. You can donate it all at once or take up to 10 years to reach the total amount. This flexibility allows people from a variety of financial backgrounds to create endowment funds. The money in a fund is not immediately granted. Instead, your gift is invested, and a percentage is disbursed according to your charitable intentions.

### **STEP FOUR**

Once your fund is ready to grant, your level of involvement going forward is your choice. You can add to your fund during your lifetime or make a gift in your estate documents, like your will or life insurance — or a combination of both. You can stay active in the annual granting process or allow ECF to use its expertise of grants within the community.

To learn more, visit ecfoundation.org.

# DREAMING -

ARTS ON
THE AVE
CONTINUES
TO BRING
ARTS ALIVE
IN ITS
17TH YEAR

BY KATRINA TURCHIN

PHOTOGRAPHY BY
MICAH-JOEL HANCOCK

When Christy Morin moved into the Alberta Avenue neighbourhood, she never realized just how many artists reside in the often-overlooked area. In fact, it was almost natural for the musicians, performers and creators in the area to find each other.

"We started thinking about how cool it is that we all live here, and then we started meeting up in each other's homes, hanging out and sharing about how much we love the district," says Morin. "We were frustrated with how crime really took the front seat of all conversations when talking about 118 Avenue."

So, they posed the question: "What can we do as artists to help build our community, to celebrate and bring Edmonton to our front steps?"

The solution was Arts on the Ave, a non-profit organization focused on creating a vibrant arts district in the Alberta Avenue area, formed by a group of about 15 artists including Morin, who serves as >





the executive director. At its core, Arts on the Ave believes in cultivating a vibrant community and inviting people to the community through arts celebrations, festivals and traditions. Through the organization, the group wanted to offer the city something it didn't have, a festival unlike other festivals.

"My thought was if we're doing a festival, I don't want it to be a singular discipline," says Morin. "I wanted to mash all the festivals, mash all the arts together, and see what plays out of it. And how do we use old buildings and the fabric of 118 Avenue to showcase the arts?"

The first annual Kaleido Family Arts Festival, then called Arts Alive, was Arts on the Ave's first festival, and has grown to span multiple locations across the Alberta Avenue community every September. But Morin and the group didn't stop there. Planning a festival year after year requires time, energy and an office space. Meeting in each other's homes wasn't viable anymore, and the group had many discussions with residents about not having a community gathering space. So, Arts on the Ave took over a rundown former bakery on the corner of 118 Avenue and 94 Street and put some life into it.

"We started gathering there with lawn chairs, dreaming and scheming about what we would love to see in that space," says Morin. "It needed a lot of love and attention. It had been neglected for a few years. And so that's how The Carrot came to be."

The Carrot Coffeehouse is more than a coffee shop — it's also a gallery, a store with local goods, a workspace and a performance space. Artists can showcase their work on the walls for people to see and purchase, musicians are welcome to participate in live music and open-mic nights, and the entire place is powered by volunteers. It's also the place where the Arts on the Ave team dreamed up its second festival.

"We were sitting around a table, a whole bunch of us artists complaining about winter. We were being quite grumpy and it was very cold," says Morin. "We were talking about how brutal it is and



"MY HOPE FOR ARTS ON THE AVE IS THAT YEARS DOWN THE ROAD, IT WILL CONTINUE BEING A VIBRANT, JOYFUL ORGANIZATION THAT CONTINUES TO THRIVE AND BRING BEAUTY TO OUR CORE COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS."

- CHRISTY MORIN





wondering why we live in Edmonton, and then we had this epiphany of, well, 'why don't we do a winter festival?"

Enter Deep Freeze: A Byzantine Winter Fête. The winter festival encapsulates French-Canadian, Indigenous and Ukrainian cultures while promoting winter fun with ice sculptures, art installations and deep-freezer races. Like Kaleido, Deep Freeze had humble beginnings taking up space on just a few plots of land. The festival has since grown to a 10-day affair spanning multiple city blocks and locations.

"It's the same with Kaleido — we didn't realize what we were doing. We were just reflecting," says Morin. "The festivals are sort of a mirror of our neighbourhood."

Arts on the Ave proudly has 200 multidisciplinary artists and invested community members involved in the

organization. In April 2008, Arts on the Ave was the proud recipient of the 21st Mayor's Celebration of the Arts. As the organization continues to grow, the next step is carving out a leadership role that brings in a new voice to help amplify the neighbourhood. Arts on the Ave received funding from Edmonton Community Foundation to support the hiring of a general manager.

"My hope for Arts on the Ave is that years down the road, it will continue being a vibrant, joyful organization that continues to thrive and bring beauty to our core communities and neighbourhoods," says Morin. "My hope for Arts on the Ave is that it will continue to inspire, to build and it will continue doing what it does best, and that's bringing beautiful things to beautiful people."

# **Vital** Topic





# RACISM

# towards Indigenous & People of Colour in EDMONTON

Edmonton Vital Signs is an annual checkup conducted by Edmonton Community Foundation, in partnership with Edmonton Social Planning Council, to measure how the community is doing. Vital Topics are a quick but comprehensive look at issues that are timely and important to Edmonton.

**Vital**Signs

Unless otherwise stated, "Edmonton" refers to Census Metropolitan Area and not solely the City of Edmonton.

Why look at history? Systemic racism comes from ingrained beliefs that cultures different from our own are inferior and do not deserve the same rights and privileges. Canadian history tells the story of the laws and beliefs that led to the systemic racism we see in Edmonton today. Even when laws are undone, the systems and practices that came from those laws also need to be undone. To do this, we must first acknowledge it exists and then take action to eliminate discrimination.

A note on research: Terms used in research may not reflect how people identify themselves. Additionally, much of the data available has pooled cultures and ethnicities into categories such as 'Black' or 'South Asian.' We acknowledge the lack of desegregated data and the limits of what we can report. We recognize this does not fully represent the variety of cultures that make up Edmonton.

# **Demographics** of Edmonton



There are **1,418,118 people** living in greater Edmonton according to the 2021 Census.

The top 5 languages spoken in Edmonton (other than English or French) are:

Chinese • Tagalog (Filipino) • Arabic • Punjabi • Spanish

**Racism** is the systemic oppression of a racial group through the social, economic, and political advantage of another. Privilege is often afforded to whiteness.

**33.4**% of Edmontonians were born outside of Canada.

It is anticipated that by 2050, **50% of the population will be immigrants**.

ACCORDING TO THE 2021 CENSUS:

**42.5**% of Edmonton population identified as **non-white**:

5.5% as Indigenous

22,840 First Nations | 25,440 Métis | 715 Inuit

## 37% said they are a person of colour

- 12,255 from Central and West Africa
- 8,729 from North Africa
- 26,255 from South and East Africa
- 36,990 from West Central and Middle East Asia
- 86,420 from South Asia

• 13,200 from

- 145,480 from East and Southeast Asia
- Caribbean region21,365 from Central and South America
- 3,635 from islands in the Pacific Ocean

Alberta welcomed **26,715 refugees between 2015 and 2021**. 11,095 in Edmonton.

# Before it was 'Edmonton'

# The first people

Nomadic hunters roamed what is now Alberta beginning at least 13,300 years ago.

The Beaver Hills region was important for the Nehiyawak (Cree), Tsuut'ina, Anishinaabe (Ojibway/Saulteaux), the Nakota Sioux, the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) and the Métis.

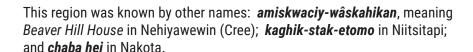
The river valley was important for food, medicine, and materials for crafting tools.

## **Arrival of the Europeans**

The arrival of fur traders imposed disastrous changes, including settlements that interrupted hunting grounds, and introduced devastating diseases like smallpox.

**ENFRANCHISEMENT** began with the introduction of the Gradual Civilization Act of 1857 which granted Indian Affairs extreme control over status Indians.

The Indian Act (1876) made enfranchisement compulsory until 1961.



### **Métis Scrip**

When the Hudson's Bay Company transferred the land it occupied to the Dominion of Canada, Métis families settled in these areas were promised land. A scrip (a document worth land or money) was issued to the Métis to be traded in.

- Redeeming land scrip was complicated, had a lengthy legal process, and government restrictions.
- Money scrip was transferable and easily redeemed. But the owner's name was not on the scrip, and could be easily stolen.
- Land scrip was non-transferable but it involved travelling great distances to get to a lands office. Families were forced to relocate on less prime land.



# The Indian Act

Although modified several times since 1876, it hasn't changed much. It authorizes the Canadian government to regulate the lives of registered First Nations People and reserve communities. It does not directly reference non-status First Nations people, Métis, or Inuit people.

It is a part of the assimilation tactics the government forced on First Nations People that include imposing governing structures and regulating the right to practise culture and traditions.

### Women and the Indian Act

Women were treated far less favourably than men in the Act.

- Originally, women were not allowed to vote in band elections, own or inherit property, and were 'property' of their husbands.
- Indian status ceased for women and her children if they married a non-Indian. Men
  who married non-Indians did not lose their status.
- Given enough marriages outside status boundaries, 'Status Indians' could disappear completely.



**Eugenics** is the belief and practice that you can improve the human population through controlled breeding.

### **ALBERTA SEXUAL STERILIZATION ACT**

The legislation lasted until 1972 and was originally intended for patients in mental hospitals.

### 25% of individuals sterilized were First Nation and Métis.

1,200 additional Indigenous women were coerced into being sterilized in the three years after the law ended.

### **Papaschase First Nation**

In late 1800s the Papaschase First Nation were given a small portion of land near Edmonton (identified as Indian Reserve (IR) 136). Canada's Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald was petitioned by several prominent Edmontonians to move them from the area.

- From 1879 to 1886, the Federal Government failed to provide rations or relief to members of the Band who were suffering from starvation.
- Several members took scrip to keep from starving and lost their claim to the land even though they were told they could stay on their reserve even if they accepted it.
- After an illegal surrender of their land, the Crown quickly sold it.
- The band was dissolved, with the remaining members moving to Enoch.
- In 2002 the Papaschase filed a lawsuit saying "the government caused the dissolution of the Papaschase Band through breaches of Treaty 6 and its fiduciary duty to the band" but lost the claim in 2008.
- · The Papaschase Band still exists today.

### The Sixties Scoop

Refers to the policies of child welfare authorities who removed numerous Indigenous children from their parents and placed or adopted them out to non-Indigenous families.

- The practice occured well into the 1980s. Indigenous children are still overrepresented in the child welfare system today.
- Children lost touch with their family, culture, and language and were made to feel ashamed of who they were.
- There have been long-lasting, intergenerational effects.
- Premier Rachel Notley delivered an apology in 2018.

### First Nations near Edmonton

There are several First Nations reserves located in the Edmonton region including:

- Alexander First Nation
- Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation
- Enoch Cree Nation
- Paul First Nation



# Did you know?

"The great aim of our legislation has been to do away with the tribal system and assimilate the Indian people in all respects with the other inhabitants of the Dominion as speedily as they are fit to change."

John A. Macdonald, 1887 – Canada's First Prime Minister presided over the development of the residential school system.



1833

Slavery was legal in Canada until 1833.

1849

Chinese immigration started with the Gold Rush.

1877

The first known immigrant from Japan arrived in British Columbia.

1882

17,000 Chinese arrive to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1885

Chinese head tax began.

**Residential Schools** 

- An estimated 150,000 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit children attended these church-run schools.
- Abuse was common, including excessive punishment, physical, and sexual abuse.
- Schools were over-crowded and children were malnourished, leading to tuberculosis and influenza.

An unknown number of children died at residential schools (as many as 7,000).

- Survivors received a formal apology by Prime Minister Stephen Harper in 2008.
- Alberta had as many as 29 schools, more than any other province.

**Residential schools near Edmonton** 

- Edmonton Indian Residential School (1924-1968) also known as Poundmaker or Edmonton Industrial School was located near St. Albert and run by the United Church.
- St. Albert Indian Residential School (1873-1948) also known as *Youville*, was located in St. Albert and was run by the Catholic Church.

# **Immigration to Canada**

\* There are numerous local, provincial, and federal laws that are not captured here.

1911

A law proposed by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ban Black persons from entering Canada. It did not become law. 1923

Edmonton city council passed a law banning Black people from swimming in city pools. Skating rinks also refused entry.

1923

Chinese Immigration Act passed banning all Chinese immigrants until its repeal in

1947.

1928

Alberta passes a sexual Sterilization Act (not repealed until 1972).

1938

Canada's first mosque, Al Rashid opened in Edmonton. 1942

Japanese internment begins.

After WWII approximately 42,000 Arabic immigrants came to Canada. 1951

The Canadian government adopts a new immigration policy with a quota system for admissions to the country.

**Canada's racist immigration policies** Canadian immigration policies favoured European economies prior to WWII. After that, Canadian employers required more labour, and Canada opened its doors to other nations. However, many foreign individuals experienced a difficult time having their credentials recognized.

# **Black immigration**

- · Black fur traders arrived in the late 1800s.
- 1905 to 1911: Black pioneers settled in Alberta from southern U.S. states to escape racist laws.
- Changes to Canada's immigration system in the 1950s brought immigrants from the Caribbean, Africa, and the Americas.
- More recently individuals from East Africa, Central, and South America come to Canada through policies like the temporary foreign worker program, as well as asylum-seekers.

# Black pioneer communities in Alberta

In 1911, only 30% of Black residents in Alberta lived in urban centres like Calgary and Edmonton. Most lived in rural settlements:

- Junkins (now Wildwood) the first to have a significant number of Black pioneers,
- Keystone (now Breton),
- · Campsie (near Barrhead), and
- Pine Creek also known as Amber Valley.

Between 1910 to 1912 more than 1,000 Black pioneers crossed the border.

### Anti-Black racism in Edmonton

- Daughters of the Empire and the Edmonton Board of Trade campaigned to discourage Black Americans from coming to Edmonton.
- There was an active Ku Klux Klan presence in Edmonton. Cross burnings were supported by Mayor Dan Knott and some MLAs into the 1930s. The KKK held society status in Alberta until 2003.
- In 1922 Lulu Anderson sued Edmonton's Metropolitan Theatre because she was refused entry due to being Black. The court ruled against her.
- Racially-segregated schools existed in Alberta until the 1960s.



# **Arabic immigration**

- 1891-1911: approximately 7,000 immigrants came from modern-day Syria and Lebanon.
- Early immigrants to Alberta mostly settled in Edmonton or Lac La Biche as part of the fur trade.
- By the 1930s, several Lebanese families were established in Edmonton.
- Since 2015 Canada has welcomed 44,000 Syrian refugees.



### **Arabic education in Edmonton**

Two Edmonton public schools teach Arabic language thanks to the efforts of Lila Fahlman and Soraya Hafez. The Edmonton Islamic Academy teaches up to Grade 12.

# Chinese immigration

- The Chinese Exclusion Law of 1923 halted immigration until it was repealed in 1947.
- In the 1960s when immigration regulations relaxed, there was a significant increase in Chinese Immigrants.

### Chinese head tax

- Between 1885 and 1923 Chinese immigrants had to pay a head tax to enter Canada.
   It started at \$50 but was raised to \$500.
- It was the first legislation in Canada to exclude immigration on the basis of ethnicity.

# 82,000 Chinese immigrants paid nearly \$23 million in tax.

 In 2006 the Canadian Government issued an apology to head-tax payers, and the Chinese Canadian community.

# Japanese immigration

- By 1914, 10,000 Japanese people had settled in Canada.
- The second wave of Japanese immigration did not begin until 1967 when immigration laws were amended.

### Japanese internment

In 1942 the War Measures Act was used to remove Japanese Canadians residing within 160 km of the Pacific coast for reasons of "national security."

- 20,881 people of Japanese ancestry (the majority born in Canada), were shipped to camps and farms away from the coast in B.C., Alberta, and Manitoba. Those who resisted were sent to prisoner-of-war camps in Ontario.
- The federal government sold their property and deducted any funds they received while in a detention camp.
- After WWII ended, they were forced to choose between deportation to Japan or move to a location east of the Rocky Mountains. Most chose the latter.
- In 1949, Japanese Canadians regained their freedom and restrictions were removed.
- Prime Minister Brian Mulroney apologized to Japanese Canadians in 1988.



# Did you know?

The 1910 Immigration Act allowed the prohibition of immigrants "belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character."

# **South Asian immigration**

Many diverse linguistic and cultural groups come from this region (including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and others).

- By 1908, about 6,000 South Asians had arrived in Canada.
- The first South Asians who arrived in Alberta were Sikh railway workers. By the late 1920s, Alberta had several early farm settlements.

# Filipino immigration

- Began in 1946, but larger numbers did not emerge until the 1970s.
- Before the 1970s they were mostly female medical technicians, nurses, or teachers.
- Filipinos have made up a sizable portion of the Temporary Foreign Workers program in more recent years.

# Korean immigration in Canada

Most Korean immigration was from South Korea.

 In the early 1960s many who came to Alberta were professionals.

# Latin American immigration in Canada

- Latin Americans include people from many Central or South American nations.
- In 1973, about 2,340 Chilean refugees arrived in Alberta after the overthrow of the Allende government.

# Vietnamese immigration

- Prior to 1975, immigration from Vietnam was guite small.
- After the end of the Vietnam war, Vietnamese refugees arrived.





↑ Ink Movement's first National Anthology

# BRINGING STORIES TO LIGHT

# YOUNG ARTISTS SUPPORT EACH OTHER WITH INK MOVEMENT YEG

BY NATASHA CHIAM
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JACQUES ZHANG

MANY OF US HAVE, tucked away in basements, boxes of old journals or sketchbooks filled with the words and artwork of our youth — forgotten stories and potential masterpieces that never had the chance to shine. Ink Movement, a youth-led nonprofit organization, wants to change things for the next generation by providing a community for young Edmonton artists and highlighting their work.

Ink Movement Edmonton is publishing its second Youth Anthology this summer. This year's theme is "Beauty in the Little Things" and had more than 100 submissions from artists aged 14–25 across the province.

Maya Nagorski is Ink Movement's co-president and a second-year immunology student at the University of Alberta. She says, "I think there are a lot of ways to go with it and we've seen some really interesting variations on the theme." Nagorski believes the anthology process helps young creatives by removing financial barriers (there are no fees for submissions), and providing a network of like-minded peers offering feedback and encouragement.

Edmonton Community Foundation is sponsoring the 2022 edition of the anthology, as it did the first edition with a grant of \$2,900. Ink Movement also partnered with the Young Alberta Book Society (YABS), which helped administer the funds last year. "It was exciting to hold the finished book in my hands," said Stephanie Gregorwich, executive director of YABS. "This is what some very ambitious young people came up with and created on their own."

With plans for upcoming workshops, open mic and open art nights, Nagorski hopes more young artists will join Ink Movement and find a community that inspires and supports their creative endeavours. Ink Movement will launch the 2022 Alberta Youth Anthology later this summer. Stay up to date with details of the launch and other upcoming events via its social media channels and website.

# **WARBURG PINCUS**

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tradition, honouring and
expanding the storytelling roots
of this high-energy and
colourful art form. As
representatives of the thirdlargest Ukrainian population in
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present a joyful celebration of
our diversity.

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