

# DO YOU KNOW?

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ALBERTA'S SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT



### **Social Credit Is the Answer**

A SOCIAL CREDIT PAMPHLET

(Revised Edition, 1963)

Authorized by the Alberta Social Credit League

## PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . when the Social Credit government came into office in 1935, the net funded, unfunded and guaranteed debt was \$167,000,000.

It took 51% of Provincial Revenue to pay the debt charges alone. By 1946 (a full year before substantial oil revenues began to come in) the debt was reduced considerably. By 1958, it took less than 1% of Provincial Revenue to service the debt.

As at March 31st, 1962, the remaining funded and unfunded debt was \$27,091,845, but assets totalled more than \$435,000,000. These assets consist mainly of loans to Municipalities, School Boards, Alberta Government Telephones, cash and investments.

These assets have been used to aid Municipalities. Alberta Cities, Towns and Villages have built public utilities and provided local improvements with loans and grants from the Provincial government. The percentage of these having such services is the highest in Canada.

The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation has offered a service to Alberta Municipalities, Schools and Hospitals by providing funds for capital purposes at the lowest possible cost. To December 31st, 1962, \$252,848,000 has been made available.

The present Provincial debt has an interest rate of 2.82%—the lowest in Canada.

Per capita debt 1935—\$206. 1962—\$20.

This debt reduction has not been made at the expense of the municipalities. Over the past twelve years municipal aid has totalled \$1,188,940,000, including loans.

**Loans to Municipalities under the Self-Liquidating Projects Act at 2% (repayable over a maximum period of twenty years) . . . . . \$ 21,994,279**

**Municipal Capital Expenditures**  
**Loans Act** (repayable over periods of 5 to 25 years) at 2½% to 3½% \$125,000,000  
**Loans to School Boards**, 3½% to 4¼% (for periods up to 25 years) \$ 82,638,693  
**Loan to Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation**, 4% (for periods up to 25 years) . . . . . \$ 35,000,000

THAT . . . while it is true that the Federal government bears a proportion of the cost of Old Age Pensions, Hospital and Health services to Alberta; it is also true that the Federal government received in the last fiscal year from Alberta approximately a ¼ of a billion dollars in the form of sales tax, excise and customs taxes—after making allowance for the sum of \$34 million credited to the Alberta government in grants of various kinds.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

### DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . on May 1, 1963, the Province of Alberta contained 10 cities (including Lloydminster), 91 towns (not including Banff, Jasper or Waterton), 158 villages (including 21 summer villages), 23 counties, 25 municipal districts, 51 improvement districts and the Special Areas.

THAT . . . the Special Areas and 19 improvement districts, although not administered by local authorities, elect advisory committees which may make recommendations regarding the administration of their local affairs.

THAT . . . three new counties established January 1, 1963, bring to 23 the number of counties operating successfully in Alberta, the total population of which is approximately 175,000.

THAT . . . more than twelve years of experience have proven that the Alberta county system, which combines school and municipal administration under a single county council, obtains greater value for each tax dollar spent.

**THAT** . . . the function of the Provincial-Municipal Advisory Committee (Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Chairman) is to study provincial-municipal relations in general and to make recommendations designed to solve problems affecting local and provincial governments. In addition to the Chairman, the Committee consists of another member of the Executive Council, two members representing the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, and two members representing the Union of Alberta Municipalities.

**THAT** . . . 90 out of Alberta's 91 towns have water and/or sewer systems; and of our 158 villages, 112 enjoy one or both of these conveniences.

Here are these communities, classified according to population:

Towns	Population	With water and/or sewer
2	under 300	1
22	301 to 1000	22
67	over 1000	67
<hr/> 91		<hr/> 90
Villages	Population	With water and/or sewer
89	under 300	44
43	301 to 500	42
26	over 500	26
<hr/> 158*		<hr/> 112

\*Alberta's 21 summer villages do not have sewer or water systems as they are occupied only about four months (summer only).

**THAT** . . . the above record, indicating the progressive spirit of the people of Alberta is primarily the result of low interest loans provided from the Provincial Treasury and through the Municipal Financing Corporation. Such loans constitute the major portion of the debt of our municipalities and are self-liquidating.

**THAT** . . . the Provincial government directly or

indirectly, has provided the capital requirements for schools and hospitals during the last 10 years; and the major portion of the outstanding municipal debt has been derived from these sources.

**THAT** . . . steady progress is being made toward the establishment of equalized assessments of all real property throughout the Province . . . and that the total assessments of all municipalities are "equalized", that is, calculated on the same basis.

**THAT** . . . the total "equalized" assessment referred to above is used:

(a) As a factor in determining the share of provincial revenues going to each municipality.

(b) To determine the share of each municipality toward providing hospital care at nominal cost for every resident of the Province. (This is 4 mills calculated on the equalized assessment.)

(c) To determine the share of each municipality in financing Alberta's school system up to standards set under a "foundation" program. (For this purpose each municipality is requisitioned at 32 mills on its equalized assessment.)

**THAT** . . . there are no personal property taxes, poll taxes or amusement taxes in Alberta.

**THAT** . . . training courses are being conducted for assessors and secretary-treasurers so that our municipal system may be administered with greater efficiency.

**THAT** . . . in most instances one quarter the cost of making general assessments in our municipalities is borne by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

**THAT** . . . one half of the budgets of Regional Planning Commissions assisting in the orderly development of the Province is paid by the Department.

**THAT** . . . the Department of Municipal Affairs each year distributes \$15,000,000 unconditionally among Alberta municipalities . . . and that the total direct and indirect financial assistance to

municipalities this year will be \$156,554,930. The corresponding figure in 1950-51 was \$19,248,258 and for fourteen years (from April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1964) the total so distributed is \$1,201,614,469.

**THAT . . .** the provincial funds to be shared directly and indirectly with our municipalities during 1963-64 is 41.88 per cent of the entire estimated revenues of Alberta for the coming year.

**THAT . . .** Provincial aid to Alberta municipalities by means of direct and indirect financial assistance together with loans over the past fourteen years totals \$1,498,185,783.

## **MINES AND MINERALS**

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT . . .** in 1962 oil production totalled 165,124,967 barrels valued at \$414,438,393.

**THAT . . .** there were 688 oil wells completed during 1962, bringing the total at December 31, 1962, to 10,809 and increasing the potential oil production to 956,000 barrels daily.

**THAT . . .** recoverable reserves of crude oil at December 31, 1962 were estimated to be 3.6 billion barrels.

**THAT . . .** gas sales in 1962 were 781,989,168,000 cubic feet with a value of \$73,868,856; condensate production was 14,983,167 barrels valued at \$35,686,325; natural gasoline production was 1,734,366 barrels valued at \$4,064,554.

**THAT . . .** production of propane and butanes was 5,421,428 barrels valued at \$6,926,519.

**THAT . . .** sulphur production averaged 2,080 tons per day and value of sales was \$3,308,209.

**THAT . . .** gas reserves at December 31, 1962, were 32 trillion cubic feet. Reserves of gas liquids were 710 million barrels.

**THAT . . .** total revenue from oil and gas devel-

opment in Alberta from 1947-1962 was \$1,303,779,847.

**AND THAT . . .** oil and gas exploration and development are carried on by private enterprise WITHOUT COST or RISK to TAXPAYERS.

## **ATTORNEY GENERAL**

The supervision of jails comes under this department and one of the most pressing social problems of the time is the treatment given to offenders against the law. The ultimate aim of course, is the reform and rehabilitation of the offender.

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT . . .** Mr. J. A. Edmison, Q.C., Member of the National Parole Board, has said "If all the institutions were as well equipped, as well staffed, as Bowden Institution, the problems of the National Parole Board would be much fewer."

**THAT . . .** the Bowden Institution, built in 1952, provides institutional care for boys between the ages of 12 and 16, who have been unable to be successfully treated through probation or other means by the local authorities. All boys attend school, taking courses as laid down by the Department of Education, and participate in seasonal sport and other recreational activities.

**THAT . . .** a custodial farm and rehabilitation centre will be established for alcoholics convicted for minor offences.

**THAT . . .** the Belmont Rehabilitation Centre, which opened in 1954, has had a total of 3,607 guests, and many, by following the A.A. way of life have successfully taken their place in society.

**THAT . . .** the facilities of the Belmont Institution will be made available for the scientific treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics who voluntarily seek such assistance or who are referred to the centre by medical practitioners or the courts.



**THAT** . . . the first Family Court, established in Edmonton in 1952, now includes Family Courts in Red Deer, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. The court endeavors to provide a more personalized service to families with difficulties.

**THAT** . . . adult probation services, instituted in 1954, now have 14 offices throughout the Province, employing 36 probation officers. During the past year, our adult probation officers supervised 2,370 persons on probation and the rate of failure was less than 7%.

**THAT** . . . the reorganization of the administration of provincial penal institutions will be carried out with a view to improving their effectiveness in the field of correction and rehabilitation.

**THAT** . . . courses of training will be instituted for prison staff and chaplain and counselling services provided for inmates.

**THAT** . . . as a practical step to assist local authorities in meeting the serious problem of law enforcement the Government proposes to organize a province-wide force of qualified law enforcement officers from which trained personnel will be made available, under contract, to towns, villages, counties and rural municipalities, desirous of entering into such agreements.

**THAT** . . . you can help in the Government's program of correction and rehabilitation by welcoming the individual back into society.

## **AGRICULTURE**

### **Extension Service**

#### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT** . . . there are 58 district agriculturists and 21 home economists in 44 offices in Alberta to assist farm people to achieve goals of better farming and homemaking, and increase farm income.

**THAT** . . . informative publications dealing with

most farm and homemaking problems are available free upon request.

**THAT** . . . there are 7,600 rural young people in Alberta receiving training in agriculture, home economics, citizenship and leadership through the 4-H program.

**THAT** . . . schools, short courses, field days, clinics and group studies are organized and conducted by this branch in many subjects of interest and concern to rural residents.

### **Radio and Information Branch**

**THAT** . . . "Call of the Land", a Department of Agriculture farm broadcast, is aired at noontime daily over a network of 10 Alberta radio stations. It is heard weekly in over 110,000 Alberta homes and since its inception in 1953 more than 2,300 farm broadcasts have been produced.

### **Field Crops Branch**

**THAT** . . . over 50,000 pounds of grass seed is supplied to municipalities annually for roadside seeding of back-sloped municipal roads.

**THAT** . . . 54 Agricultural Service Boards operate in Counties, Municipal Districts and Improvement Districts with assistance from the Department of Agriculture.

**THAT** . . . over 1,000 crop and soil conservation and fertility demonstrations are conducted annually.

**THAT** . . . roadsides along highways are seeded to grass by the Department of Agriculture as soon as the highway is built.

**THAT** . . . over 500 weed control demonstrations showing chemical weed control methods are conducted annually in the Province.

### **Livestock Branch**

**THAT** . . . over 2,700 purebred beef calves were entered in the fourth year of the Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Testing Program.

**THAT** . . . 81,000 cows were bred by artificial insemination in Alberta in 1962.

**THAT** . . . the quality of Alberta livestock is high. Many championships are won each year in national competition at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto. Percentage of Grade "A" hog carcasses increased from 27.4 to 33.1 from 1961 to 1962.

**THAT** . . . over 41 million dollars worth of cattle and sheep have been finished through guaranteed feeder associations since their inception in 1938.

**THAT** . . . assistance is provided in the selection of sires at all contributor sales and purchase assistance was provided on 3,389 purebred sires in 1962.

**THAT** . . . 16 to 18 hundred new livestock brands are registered each year and about 1½ million head of stock are brand inspected each year.

**THAT** . . . about seven to eight hundred livestock dealers and agents are licensed and bonded each year.

### **Dairy Branch**

**THAT** . . . in 1962 Alberta had 280,000 milk cows which produced 1,665,000,000 pounds of milk with a farm value of \$50,686,000.

**THAT** . . . 14,486 cows in 496 herds were enrolled on the Provincial Cow Testing Service with an average yearly production of 10,455 pounds of milk and 370.6 pounds of butterfat.

**THAT** . . . a modern fully equipped dairy laboratory is operated by the Alberta Department of Agriculture for the purposes of improving the quality of Alberta dairy products. During 1962, 40,383 samples were received for various tests.

**THAT** . . . eleven dairy inspectors made 1,475 inspections of the 121 licensed dairy plants in 1962. During these inspections 89,114 cream shipments were checked for grade and 28,352 samples of milk and cream were tested for butterfat.

**THAT** . . . inspectors of the Dairy Branch made 974 inspections of frozen food locker plants during 1962. Items checked included storage temperatures, sanitation, wrapping, identification of parcels and records for patrons.

**THAT** . . . Alberta creamery butter won 48% of all first prizes at Canadian exhibitions offering classes for creamery butter.

**THAT** . . . Alberta made a total of 38,928,000 pounds of creamery butter during 1962.

**THAT** . . . Albertans ate 2.9 gallons of ice cream per capita in 1962, the highest per capita consumption for any Province in Canada.

### **Poultry Branch**

**THAT** . . . the Poultry Branch operates Random Sample Tests to assess merits of egg production stock available to Alberta farmers.

**THAT** . . . the Poultry Branch requires hatching egg supply flocks to meet high standards of management and carries on a selection and disease control program within these flocks to help assure healthy chicks and poults.

**THAT** . . . the Poultry Branch supervises hatchery inspection and sanitation as a further chick and poult quality control program.

### **Fur Farms Branch**

**THAT** . . . the Fur Farms Branch administers to and regulates the affairs of an industry that produces between 2 and 3 million dollars worth of ranch raised pelts annually. Mink farms produce 99% of total pelts produced, the balance are chinchilla, nutria and fox.

### **Veterinary Services Branch**

**THAT** . . . the modern well-equipped veterinary laboratory handled 15,140 specimens, plus 24,247 serological tests in 1962—thus assisting in the control of livestock and poultry diseases.

**THAT . . .** high standards of sanitation are required by buying stations, and 747,150 livestock were inspected at auction markets in 1962 to protect the public against diseased animals.

**THAT . . .** 443,128 calves were vaccinated against brucellosis in Alberta in 1962.

**THAT . . .** the Certified Swine Health Program expanded with good results.

### **Rat Control**

**THAT . . .** Alberta is still the only "rat-free" Province in Canada. This remarkable record has only been maintained by the alertness of the Alberta government which has spared neither effort nor expense to prevent this pest from over-running the farms of Alberta. It has been estimated that if rats become established in Alberta, the annual loss would be around 25 million dollars.

### **Alberta Agricultural and Vocational Colleges**

**THAT . . .** as of June, 1963, 6,278 young men and women will have graduated from Agricultural and Vocational Colleges.

### **Farm Economics Branch**

**THAT . . .** farmers and ranchers in Alberta can obtain assistance and information on business principles and practices applied to farming operations. Material on record-keeping, budgeting, farm business analysis, and buying and selling guides can be obtained from the Farm Economics Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture or through your local district agriculturist.

**THAT . . .** many farmers and ranchers are forming Farm Management Clubs or Associations to more effectively learn the principles of good farm management and marketing. At present there are about six of these clubs throughout the Province and interest is being generated in other districts.

## **Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act**

**THAT . . .** Alberta has appointed a Director of ARDA, an ARDA Advisory Committee, and an ARDA Co-ordinating Committee. The Director, and these organizations, will be responsible for co-operating with the Federal Government on all forms of ARDA rehabilitation and development.

### **Soil Conservation and Utilization Branch**

**THAT . . .** Alberta has a Farm Purchase Credit Act, established to assist young farmers to purchase farm lands.

**THAT . . .** Alberta has passed an Act to provide credit for the improvement of farm homes.

**THAT . . .** Alberta's Land and Forest Conservation and Utilization Committee studies problem areas throughout Alberta, recommends how these areas should be used and, if approved by Cabinet, develops the areas.

### **Water Resources Branch**

**THAT . . .** Alberta has approximately 900,000 acres irrigable in the Province, placing Alberta first in this field in Canada.

**THAT . . .** the Province of Alberta and Calgary Power Ltd. have co-operated in the construction of a large water storage dam at the Big Bend on the Brazeau River. The low winter flow of the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton has been augmented from about 500 cubic feet per second to about 2,000 cubic feet per second. This increased winter flow has had a beneficial effect on increasing oxygen content for pollution abatement. Revenues from hydro power will eventually pay for the dam.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT . . .** the total appropriation for health services for Albertans in 1963-64 is over \$93,000,000, an increase of \$51,000,000 over 1958.

**THAT . . .** Alberta is providing:

(a) Hospitalization, medical and surgical treatment including complete respiratory care for all poliomyelitis patients and rehabilitation training for those suffering paralysis after the acute stage is over.

(b) Diagnostic and treatment services including X-ray, radium, radioactive isotopes and certain hormones; as well as surgery for cancer patients who are referred to our cancer clinics in Edmonton, Calgary or Lethbridge.

(c) Hospital care for the mentally ill at \$1.50 per day, which includes the services of psychiatrists and psychologists as well as required drugs. A pilot project at Red Deer for emotionally disturbed children and a new centre called Deerhome, to care for mentally defective patients who have been partly educated, but still require looking after in an institution.

(d) Insulin, tolbutamide or phenformin where indicated for diabetic cases who are in the low income group, or indigents. Special diets are supplied for infants suffering from phenylketonuria and penicillin for cases who have had an attack of rheumatic fever.

**THAT . . .** on July 1st, 1958, a preventive program in the treatment of rheumatic fever was instituted, and penicillin is provided free for patients up to the eighteenth birthday, on a doctor's recommendation.

**THAT . . .** beginning January 1st, 1959, an Emergency Air Ambulance Service was initiated for taking emergency care to patients, or to bring patients in from outlying areas to the larger medical centres for emergency treatment, where conditions require it.

**THAT . . .** Alberta has the first province-wide Poison Control Service program in Canada, consisting of a local Poison Treatment Centre in the emergency ward of each and every one of the 102 Active Treatment hospitals in the Province, plus two Poison Information Centres for supplying further information free of charge by telephone (at any hour of the day or night) to any hospital or medically qualified person. There is also a Poison Control Service office in the Department of Health where the reports of poisonings are received, compiled and analyzed so that valid statistics can be had for devising ways and means of preventing poisonings through an education program and/or restricting the sale and distribution of proven toxic substances.

### Hospitalization

Alberta residents are entitled to hospitalization benefits in the Province and outside of the Province without the payment of any premium. Payments are required from the residents upon being hospitalized at the rate of \$1.60 to \$2.00 per day depending upon the size of the hospital. This is known as a co-insurance charge. This gives coverage at a standard ward level and includes bed and board, nursing care, X-ray and laboratory tests, drugs and dressings, physiotherapy, X-ray therapy if necessary, operating and case-room facilities and general hospital care.

For the calendar year 1962 total expenditures in the hospitalization area amounted to approximately \$58,000,000 and it is estimated for the 1963 period that this will amount to \$67,000,000. Of this amount in 1963 it is estimated that the patients in their co-insurance charge will be paying 6.72%, the municipalities 10.69%, the federal government 38.37% and the Province of Alberta 44.22%.

The co-insurance charge mentioned above is paid by the Province for pensioners, arthritis, polio and cancer patients with a limitation of 7 days in regard to cancer patients.



In 1959 the hospitalization programme was extended to include the care of long term cases in an auxiliary hospital programme. The co-insurance in these particular institutions, of which there are 16 in operation, is \$1.50 per day. Where this care was obtained in the nursing homes previously, charges were made to the patient of from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. 500 additional auxiliary hospital beds are under construction at the present time and it will do much to relieve the pressure in this particular area.

Certain private nursing homes are at present under contract with the Department to provide services in this particular area and it is hoped that when the additional beds come into use in our auxiliary hospitals that these contracts will be discontinued. During the year 1962 approximately \$1,600,000 has been paid to contract nursing homes for this particular care. The co-insurance in the contract nursing homes paid by the patients is the same as that paid in the auxiliary hospitals, namely \$1.50 per day.

At the present time the Province is reviewing the area of personal care (custodial) and it is hoped that some working arrangement might be arrived at by means of which provision would be made for care in this particular area. At the present time this represents a financial responsibility of the residents except in cases of indigency where provision is made through public welfare to cover this.

In the case of pensioners provision is made for the payment for out-patient services and in the case of cancer this provision extends to all of the residents of the Province.

With the constant pressure for additional hospital beds your Province has taken steps in forward planning and it is estimated that the additional beds now in the planning stage and under partial construction will do much to relieve the present pressures which exist in this area.

Under our present hospitalization plan an attempt is being made through the payments made

in the operation and capital areas to relieve the municipalities or owners of the hospital of any additional impost in this area. To date this has been fairly successful and the basis of payments to the hospitals have, in the majority of cases, been adequate to meet the costs in these areas.

**THAT . . .** the Alberta government operates two of the most modern TB treatment centres in Canada, the Baker and the Aberhart Memorial Sanatoriums, where free TB treatment can be obtained; and also has built two modern Blood Donor Laboratories at Calgary and Edmonton.

**Local Health Services:** The Province of Alberta assists local public health services by grants-in-aid. These grants vary from place to place depending on the size of the unit and the density of population. The total amount estimated for 1962-63 is \$1,428,000.

**Nursing Aides:** The Province of Alberta was the first Province to establish Schools for Nursing Aides and has now produced 4,300 graduates since the war. This has served a very useful purpose in reducing the nursing shortage.

**Pensioners' Treatment Services:** Alberta provides free medical, dental (except for half the cost of dentures), optical, and chiropractic services, for all social allowance recipients and dependents. In addition, medical, dental and optical services are provided for child wards.

**Laboratory and X-ray School:** The Province operates a School for Laboratory and X-ray Technicians which gives training in both of these services at the level which is needed in small hospitals. Approximately 20 of these technicians are graduated per year.

**Provincial Laboratories:** The Province operates a Provincial Laboratory in Edmonton and one in Calgary. These provide services to hospitals, medical practitioners and, to a degree, to the general public. Public health services in relation to water samples, throat swabs, tests for typhoid fever, etc., are carried out. A large number of Wasserman tests are done for the

discovery of syphilis and tests for identifying gonorrhoea. This work is all done without charge and the estimated value of this for the year 1960, if done privately, would have been \$818,324.

**Sanitary Engineering:** The Province provides supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal systems throughout the Province. A very large number of towns and villages in Alberta have plants of this nature and assistance is available to the operators from the Department of Public Health. This Division also provides a special service in relation to stream pollution and air pollution.

**Industrial Health:** Beginning January 1st, 1963, Alberta established a Division of Industrial Health under a full-time Director who has supervisory control over the health problems arising within the many industrial establishments within the Province.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT . . .** the Province of Alberta as of June 1, 1961 brought into effect a new financial assistance program entitled Social Allowances, which covers on a long term basis those persons and their dependents who, (a) because of age, physical or mental ill health or physical or mental incapacity; (b) being a mother having the custody of, and personally caring for her dependent child or children, are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependents and who would otherwise lack the basic necessities of life.

**THAT . . .** this Program is on a NEEDS-TEST basis, rather than on a MEANS TEST plan.

**THAT . . .** hospital, medical, routine dental care and optical services are provided free by a medical card to persons and their dependents who receive Social Allowance, Old Age Assistance,

Blind Persons' Allowance or Disabled Persons' Allowance.

**THAT . . .** the Province assists municipalities by paying them a grant up to 80% of the amount expended in providing assistance to their indigent residents.

**THAT . . .** the Province is constructing 50 Homes for the Aged in rural areas, with additional units in Calgary and Edmonton, which will provide accommodation for approximately 4000 aged persons. These homes are being transferred to the municipalities and operated by Foundations set up by the municipalities concerned.

**THAT . . .** the Province has established 25 regional offices throughout Alberta, which will bring departmental services closer to the people. These are located at Grande Prairie, Peace River, High Prairie, Athabasca, St. Paul, Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, Vermilion, Vegreville, Edmonton, Smoky Lake, Hanna, Wainwright, Camrose, Olds, Barrhead, Edson, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Stettler, Calgary, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Pincher Creek.

**THAT . . .** the Province through the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Public Welfare and its 25 Regional Offices

- underwrites the cost (board, clothing, medical, dental and optical care, educational needs) for all children who because of necessity become wards of the Government;
- offers complete adoption services at no cost to those Alberta couples who are interested in the adoption of children;
- offers counselling services to unmarried mothers in affiliation proceedings, and where desired and possible, adoption placement services for their children;
- offers temporary care to parents who because of short term misfortune are unable to make proper care provisions in the family, home or circle for their children.

## Civil Defence

**THAT** . . . over 30,000 volunteers have been enrolled in the Alberta Civil Defence Corps, and 25,000 Albertans have attended survival training courses at Federal and Provincial Schools.

**THAT** . . . with the co-operation of Alberta Government Telephones, Civil Defence warnings can be passed to all municipalities in Alberta in approximately 12 minutes.

**THAT** . . . information and publications regarding emergency survival measures may be obtained from your Municipal authorities or the Alberta Emergency Measures Organization, Edmonton.

**THAT** . . . over 8,800 volunteers have been trained in Civil Defence First Aid and Home Nursing.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The branches of this department were, until 1959, part of the Department of Industries and Labour, but acceding to the request of organized labour, the Social Credit Government of Alberta established a separate Department of Labour to administer legislation with the following aims in view:

1. To strengthen the Labour Department so that it may better enforce regulations ensuring fair management and labour practices.
2. To eliminate coercion so that workers may belong to unions of their choice.
3. To recognize the dignity of labour and implement legislation that will enable labour to bargain with management on equitable terms.

## DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . fewer hours of labour have been lost due to legal work-stoppages in Alberta during the past 25 years than in any other Province.

The industrial progress made in the Province of Alberta is largely due to the amicable relations which have prevailed between labour, management and government since the Social Credit Government first came into office. It is the endeavour of the department to continue to enhance those relations in future so that the people of Alberta may all benefit materially from the development of the resources with which this Province has been naturally blessed.

## DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . the Department of Labour administers labour legislation regarding hours of work, minimum wages, vacations with pay, labour welfare and industrial relations affecting in excess of 350,000 persons.

**THAT** . . . as at March 31, 1963, 5,334 apprentices in 24 trades were receiving training under the Apprenticeship Act, about 25% of all government-sponsored apprentices in Canada.

**THAT** . . . the Department conducts examinations in a number of trades thus protecting skilled tradesmen and the public against inferior workmanship.

**THAT** . . . inspections of freight and passenger elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, inclined passenger lifts, belt lifts, aerial trainways, chairlifts, ski tows, rope tows, speedwalks and speedramps are carried out to ensure the safety of workmen and the public.

**THAT** . . . the safety of the public and workmen is protected by codes governing the manufacture, installation and operation of boilers and pressure vessels, gas and electrical equipment.

## EDUCATION

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . the total amount budgeted for education by the Government of Alberta in 1963-64 is \$92,435,000.

**THAT** . . . in 1963, school boards will receive \$125,000,000 in payments from the Foundation Program Fund and for new school construction grants.

**THAT** . . . Alberta is spending more per pupil on education than any other Province in Canada. The average for Canada is \$270 per pupil, while Alberta spends \$388.

**THAT** . . . the amount spent by the Provinces on University education per pupil shows the national average is \$765, with Alberta at the top of the list with \$1,776 per pupil.

**THAT** . . . owing to the revenue obtained from Alberta's natural resources, because of the careful administration of the Provincial government, the municipal taxpayers of Alberta are paying a smaller percentage of the total cost of education than any other Province in Canada.

**THAT** . . . the Provincial Budget for 1963 includes a grant of \$11 million towards the OPERATING EXPENSES of the University of Alberta in addition to almost \$10 million for new buildings.

**THAT** . . . this Province has taken full advantage of the Federal-Provincial agreements in the field of technical and vocational training; and new facilities valued at over \$40,000,000 have been built in Alberta during the past year. The new Northern Alberta Institute of Technology costing over \$15 million will accommodate 10,000 pupils in any year.

**THAT** . . . as a result of providing centralized schools in the rural parts of the Province, about 98% of all students who graduate from Grade IX, no matter where they live in Alberta, can finish Grade XII, while living at home.

## LANDS AND FORESTS

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . new Agricultural Farm Sale regulations enable farmers with minimum holdings to add new lands under special controls to provide additional pasture land in most cases and cultivatable areas in some.

**THAT** . . . the Province has established a loan fund from which a homesteader may borrow up to \$1000 for the purpose of additional clearing and breaking on his homestead.

**THAT** . . . under policies established in 1957, Alberta citizens can obtain title up to a maximum of 480 acres after performing a minimum of five years cultivation duties and payment of the purchase price.

**THAT** . . . the Alberta government has recently stepped up its program of survey and subdivision to supply additional lands in sections of northern Alberta in response to greatly increased demand for homestead sites.

**THAT** . . . the Alberta government has entered into grazing lease agreements with 57 grazing associations covering a total area of 585,000 acres, plus seven grazing reserves utilizing an area of approximately 121,000 acres to provide community grazing facilities for farmers of the Province.

**THAT** . . . the major forest access road known as the forestry trunk road has been completed over a distance exceeding 600 miles. It runs north and south through western forested regions of the Province from Goodwin, east of Grande Prairie, to Coleman in the Crowsnest Pass.

**THAT** . . . the Alberta government has made an inventory of its forest resources on an area of 142,200 square miles, 55% of the total area of the province.



## Fighting Forest Fires

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . a modern forest protection service is provided on behalf of Alberta timber resources. From 1954 to 1963 the number of fire look-outs and towers increased from 56 to 120. Field staff increased during the same period from 157 to over 300 and equipment is now available to supply 10,000 men. The Alberta Government has purchased five aircraft, principally for forest fire fighting and supply work. Additional aircraft are leased or chartered in season as required to give every possible advantage to those engaged in protecting Alberta forests from fire. During 1962 action was required on 278 fires. These burned a total of 4,506 acres for a modest average of less than 17 acres per fire.

## Conservation

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . the Alberta government has entered into agreements with pulp and paper companies in accordance with the Province's program for the proper utilization of forest resources on a sustained yield basis.

**THAT** . . . following completion of its forest inventory, the Alberta government has undertaken a detailed inventory of mature and over-age timber stands with a view to making these available to commerce in line with modern silvicultural practices.

**THAT** . . . in 1958 the Alberta government advanced support for its fish and wildlife service by the appointment of a full-time director. Since then, research staff has been organized under a chief fishery biologist and a chief game biologist. A chief enforcement administrator has also been appointed to supervise a field staff complement of officers which has grown from around 40 men in 1958 to over 60 in 1962.

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . forty provincial parks have been established in Alberta in recent years comprising a total area of 102,467 acres.

**THAT** . . . three wilderness provincial parks have been established since 1959 in regions of western Alberta, covering a total area of 2, 748 square miles. Here, special consideration by the Alberta government will preserve beauty and wildlife resources indefinitely, for residents of the Province and visitors.

**THAT** . . . the Alberta government is establishing 5 "natural areas" near major highways in 1963. These are small unimproved parcels of land, ( $\frac{1}{4}$  section or less), identified by signs and provided with access for visitors and others passing by. No accommodation or other facilities are provided; the lands are not expected to take the place of parks or camp sites but are set aside to provide public regions of raw lands where nature may be observed, studied and enjoyed by its devotees and students. Rules of protection are being posted.

## HIGHWAYS

### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** . . . in 1963, 30 millions of dollars were appropriated for the construction of modern highways plus 5 millions for new bridges. In addition \$3,200,000 has been appropriated to continue the construction of the Mackenzie Highway. The Federal Government is expected to reimburse the Province for one-half of the construction costs on the Mackenzie Highway.

**THAT** . . . in 1963 our highway network will see some 375 miles of new subgrade built; more than 400 miles of gravelling done; base course applied to more than 290 miles; asphaltic surface course put on more than 220 miles and some 240 miles of asphaltic seal coat surfacing carried out.

**THAT . . .** Alberta has more than 3,830 miles of paved highways. More than 228 miles of these are multi-lane, with more than 152 miles being four-lane divided.

**THAT . . .** the Provincial Government proposed assistance to municipalities and local improvement districts for roads and bridges in 1963 is more than \$15,000,000. This includes help to the local authority in the construction of market roads and local roads on a 75% - 25% basis, the Province paying 75%.

**THAT . . .** \$2,750,000 is provided for building main trunk roads for the local authority in a large number of municipalities on a 100% basis by the Department of Highways. The municipalities supply 100 feet of right-of-way and maintain the road after construction.

**THAT . . .** in 1961 and 1962 more than 170 miles of modern concrete sidewalks were constructed in towns, villages and hamlets under the Government Street Paving and Sidewalk Construction Program. More than 225,000 square yards of base course and asphaltic surfacing was laid on streets and 45 miles of concrete curb and gutter construction, and more than 430,000 square yards of gravel surfacing laid under the same programme.

**THAT . . .** in 1962 with the help of Government grants more than 3,200 miles of district highways and more than 4,800 miles of local roads were improved.

**THAT . . .** there are 242 camp kitchen sites along Alberta's main and secondary highways.

**THAT . . .** this complete highway programme is carried on WITHOUT ANY BORROWING OR DEBT.

**THAT . . .** the Department of Highways is continually investigating and canvassing methods of building highways capable of standing up to the higher speeds and greater weight of present and future traffic.

## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### Cultural

#### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT . . .** In accordance with the philosophy of security, leisure and culture, the Alberta Government has introduced programs and issued informative material designed to stimulate interest in recreational, cultural and historical activities.

**THAT . . .** continuing liaison is maintained with community and special groups through boards of public-spirited citizens. These deal with Recreation and Cultural Development in the areas of Arts and Crafts, Athletics, Drama, Library and Music. An Advisory Board also works with business and private groups to make parents aware of objectionable publications.

**THAT . . .** last year 51 talented and deserving Albertans were given scholarships in cultural and recreational areas: Value \$12,325.69.

**THAT . . .** Grants were paid for: Recreation Leadership \$32,672.60; Provincial Organizations \$13,831.87; Libraries \$111,485.99; Craft Equipment \$3,794.78.

### Arts and Crafts

#### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT . . .** 26 craft courses were given to representatives of 91 communities, who also received material aid worth \$3,794.78.

**THAT . . .** 21 travelling art exhibitions were made available to 171 communities and were viewed by an estimated total of 46,000 people.

**THAT . . .** the 10th Alberta-craft Exhibition attracted 1539 items and was viewed by 25-27 thousand people during the eight days that it was open to public viewing.

## **Drama**

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT** . . . 12 new drama groups were formed last year and regional workshops were conducted at 7 key points. A week-long seminar at Olds attracted 55 students from 20 communities. Encouragement to drama festivals has resulted in higher quality presentations and the High School festival is now province-wide.

## **Libraries**

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT** . . . grants to regional, municipal and community libraries in 1963 totalled \$118,237. 135 libraries were aided in all.

**THAT** . . . five scholarships in librarianship were awarded, valued at \$2,500.

**THAT** . . . 20 persons took part in the correspondence course for library custodians which ended with a 3-day seminar at the University of Alberta.

## **General Recreation Administration**

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT** . . . training for local leadership is a major activity in this field. In 1962 at the Banff School of Fine Arts, 93 attended from 50 local communities to study local Recreation Boards.

**THAT** . . . 24 persons from 13 communities attended the Recreation Directors seminar at Banff. Six candidates completed their third and final year.

**THAT** . . . A Provincial swimming-pool management course was held. 43 attended from 22 communities.

**THAT** . . . a Leadership course for Camp Counsellors attracted 31 persons from 10 communities.

**THAT** . . . 65 attended a Playground Leaders short course, representing 21 communities.

Branch staff assisted at local playground courses at three city venues.

**THAT** . . . the 25th Annual Recreational Leadership School attracted 121 from 60 communities.

**THAT** . . . 54 persons from 36 communities attended Camping and Outdoor Schools.

**THAT** . . . 96 Provincial Athletic Associations attended a 3-day seminar to develop a comprehensive Athletic Coaching Training Plan. 13 Athletic courses have been held: 4 provincial and 9 regional.

**THAT** . . . 67 girls from 67 areas attended a 3-day workshop for recreation and physical education leader recruitment.

## **Recreational Facilities**

**THAT** . . . under the Five Year Development Program over \$3,000,000 has been spent on recreational facilities to March 31, 1963. It is expected the total will exceed \$3,800,000 by March 31, 1964.

## **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Rural Electrification and Co-operation**

#### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT** . . . 59,000 Alberta farms are now served with electric power. The REVOLVING FUND from which farmers can borrow to finance rural electrification—repayable up to a maximum of 25 years at 3½ %—has available \$25 million for this purpose.

From this fund, loans totalling over \$40 million have been made.

Repayments of over \$24 million have allowed this volume of loans to be made.

**THAT** . . . Part II of The Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Act provides additional assist-

vocational schools in the country—at a cost, fully equipped, of \$15,000,000.

**THAT . . .** the Department of Public Works is in the process of constructing one of the most modern hospitals in Canada—the Foothills General Hospital—at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000. This includes a Nurses' Training School, Power Plant and an 800-bed active treatment hospital.

**THAT . . .** in the field of mental health, the Department of Public Works has planned and constructed a new Institution at Claresholm, Alberta, and "Deerhome" in Red Deer, Alberta, at an approximate cost of \$3,700,000.

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT . . .** in 1962 \$56,000 as grants towards the cost of constructing swimming pools in the following localities was paid:

City of Grande Prairie .....	\$7,000
City of Lloydminster .....	7,000
Town of Hinton .....	7,000
Town of Lacombe .....	7,000
Town of Olds .....	7,000
Town of Picture Butte .....	7,000
Town of Redcliff .....	7,000
Village of Foremost .....	7,000

In addition to the above, \$110,829.53 as grants towards the cost of constructing swimming pools was paid in the previous five years.

**THAT . . .** 48 Homes for the Aged, fully equipped, have been constructed at various points throughout the Province at an approximate cost of \$12,000,000.

### **DO YOU KNOW**

**THAT . . .** in 1962 a total of \$1,404,453.24 as grants in lieu of taxes for Government buildings was paid to Cities, Towns, Villages, Counties and Municipal Districts in Alberta.

