

could be spilled through the sluice-ways to avert or minimize injury to the power houses.

All new permanent employees had to fill out application forms sponsored by the Government and submit to being finger-printed and photographed, and the resulting papers and photographs were forwarded to Ottawa for investigation.

Due to the very bad situation that developed early in 1941, when only the British Empire was left fighting the Germans, the authorities believed it very likely that attempts would be made to sabotage vital installations in Canada. At

the time, more than one million horsepower was being supplied by the Shawinigan Company to various projects essential to the war effort, and approximately half of it was used in the manufacture of desperately needed aluminium. Accordingly, more guards were posted at the terminal stations through which this power was transmitted.

The strength of armed guards at this juncture had risen to more than 260. Even so, it was realized that, in spite of the measures thus far taken, the protection was inadequate to stave off a well-organized attack, especially one from the

Rapide Blanc power development on the Upper St. Maurice river. Situated 140 miles north of the St. Maurice river in dense forest country and 11 miles from the nearest railway, this plant has an installed capacity of 200,000 horse-power.

