

(5) Continued maintenance by the Cdn Government during the state of war, to the extent necessary of Cdn Chemical Warfare technical organisations now engaged in research, development, inspection and supervision of all essential chemical warfare offensive and defensive equipment, it being recognised that much of this activity is jointly financed either by the United Kingdom or by the United States together with Canada.

Comments: The whole complex technical and staff machines now operating in Canada on CW is probably more closely integrated with those of the United Kingdom and United States, than that of any other field of war technology. Furthermore, the present United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent, the United States research and development programmes are dependent upon the maintenance of these Canadian facilities.

(6) Recognition that continued emphasis on a very high standard of anti-gas and CW training generally, in the Cdn Armed Forces, is the best assurance of our protection and preparedness against this form of attack.

Comments: Great weight can be given to such training standards, in the British and Dominion Services, as a deterrent to the enemy in the matter of initiating chemical warfare.

Although the means by which such training standards are maintained will change from time to time, there has been consistent and notable progress in raising CW standards of efficiency in all Cdn Services during the present war.

There may be said, however, to exist both in the Armed Forces and among the civilian population, a progressive complacency verging on a false sense of security in respect of anti-gas defence.

It may well be part of the enemy plans to defer gas warfare until the above noted complacency has cancelled much of the protection afforded by the best equipment.

It is this tendency which the foregoing recommendation seeks to combat at the highest level.

(7) Authorization for an early and comprehensive study of the possible applications to the Armed Services and to Cdn industry in the post-war period, of the present facilities of the Suffield Experimental Station, of the Chemical Warfare Laboratories, and of the War Disease Control Station.

Comments: It is considered that this study should be carried out by the existing staff of the Directorate of Chemical Warfare and Smoke in consultation with the National Research Council, the Commanding Officers of the establishments and other interested parties, and that it be integrated with the plans for post-war arsenals through the medium of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

This study might well consider the following alternative possibilities or a combination thereof:

(a) Experimental Station Suffield

- (i) Permanent CW Experimental Station, either limited to Canada or for the whole Commonwealth of British Nations.
- (ii) A permanent Experimental Station embracing all field experiments connected with the Department of National Defence.
- (iii) An agricultural college or research station dealing with the special problems of dry lands.
- (iv) An R.C.A.F. experimental or bombing and gunnery station.
- (v) A section of the University of Alberta, serving Southern Alberta.

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