

*Supply—Privy Council*

Measures Act is that in the case of an emergency or anticipated emergency it enables the invasion by the federal government of areas within provincial jurisdiction. It declares a national emergency or an impending one, and authorized thereby by the use of the word "emergency" in the preamble, which has been held sufficient for the purpose, the federal government is enabled to do those things that under ordinary circumstances are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Records essential in an emergency have been selected and stored so that they will be available at all times. Equally important in providing for continuity of government is planning by the provinces and by municipalities. This planning supplements that carried on by federal departments. The cost of emergency planning by provinces and by municipalities is borne to the extent of 75 per cent by the federal government. Many hundreds of municipal emergency planning projects are approved each year. Many municipalities are engaged in working out plans for suitable emergency headquarters and are assigning functions to the key personnel who will be involved.

This is a very large undertaking. The hon. member for Essex East suggested that it was too large to be left in the hands of the Prime Minister. It covers three departments of government; there must be someone in the position of having co-ordinating authority and for that reason the responsibility was placed on the privy council office.

The question of survival touches not only the hearts but the imagination of Canadians as a whole. What are we going to do? How far shall we go? Someone suggested that as a result of the Tocsin exercise people have been filled with fear. The hon. member for Peterborough answered this very well in the argument he advanced when he showed that whatever their fear may be, that fear has not been translated into any action commensurate with the danger that there is.

Indeed all of us recognize this fact today. It has been the same throughout the ages. When people are living under fear from day to day, week to week, and month to month they finally develop an attitude of mind which causes them to believe that there is no danger of that fear ever bringing about the catastrophe regarding which the fear has been engendered. That is the position today and all of us hope that out of this conference in Geneva we will be able to remove something of this fear from the heart of man. All of us who are following that conference from day to day are beginning to wonder whether mankind has learned a lesson and whether there will come out of

that conference anything that will give hope to mankind in place of the fear that today overhangs all of us.

In connection with the survival of people, the army's warning facilities in the form of sirens have been steadily increased and the coverage extended. The army is now studying the possibility of suitable warning devices that might be recommended for use in homes. This is a device that is activated by a signal sent over the normal electrical power circuits. The army is developing its plans for re-entry operations in damaged or heavily contaminated areas. It has made good progress in organizing survival columns and establishing target area headquarters to take control of these emergency operations.

We are now working closely with the provinces in an effort to establish suitable emergency communication plans, and through the provinces to establish municipal radiological defence organizations. These will be the means of conveying to people the information they will need about the degree of radioactive fall-out to which they might be exposed, and what measures they should take.

The vote in question has to do with public information. There has been a tremendous demand for literature on this subject. That demand has been increasing year by year and has now come to a point where we have had to ask for this extra amount in order to meet it. I shall not go into particulars except to say that of the publication "Basement Fall-out Shelter," first issued in May, 1960, to date there have been three printings totalling 1,250,000 copies in English and 300,000 copies in French. The figures for other publications are as follows: "11 Steps to Survival", first printed in April, 1961—four printings totalling 1,708,000 copies in English and 322,000 in French; "Survival Folder" first issued in July, 1961—600,000 copies in English and 140,000 in French. "Simpler Shelters", which deals with shelter protection that will provide a reasonable degree of protection against fall-out at a cost of \$100 for materials, was first published in the form of a pamphlet in February of this year and has had one printing totalling 800,000 copies in English and 200,000 copies in French. Another publication is "Survival in Likely Target Areas", which is being issued this month in one printing totalling 800,000 copies in English and 200,000 copies in French.

I could go through a very lengthy list of such publications which indicate that people want information. They want to know what the picture will be so that, having got that information, they may immediately react and carry out the suggestions made.