

*Supply—National Defence*

7. Protection against sabotage of federal works and support for provinces and municipalities.

8. Research and development in civil defence matters.

9. Civil defence staff courses and special courses on ABC defence and other technical matters, including payment of travelling expenses to and from the courses and living expenses while in attendance.

10. Support by federal agencies and armed forces in aid of local authorities in event of attack.

11. Provision of training aids, manuals and badges for civil defence workers.

12. Provision of radiological and technical instruments, respirators and special protective clothing for designated civil defence workers in selected areas, in connection with atomic, bacteriological and chemical warfare defence.

13. In municipalities having over 20,000 people, or other municipalities forming part of a target area, the supply and installation of sirens or other warning devices.

14. Payment of one-third of the cost of standardizing hose couplings, so as to increase interchangeability of fire-fighting equipment within a target area.

15. The provision of stirrup pumps and trailer pumps for training purposes.

16. Stockpiling of such medical supplies and equipment as might be considered necessary.

I might say that I have wanted for the last few weeks to point out the area of agreement between ourselves and the provinces, because I knew that some of the provinces felt it was important that the municipalities in the country be given this information. I have not done so because I thought that this was the first place to state the matter in detail as I have done.

On the provincial level, every province now has a minister responsible for civil defence, and a civil defence co-ordinator. Every province has a civil defence committee composed of senior provincial officials and—in some cases—representatives of province-wide voluntary and professional organizations who assist in the development of plans and the direction of programs.

I have indicated the national organization which has resulted from agreement with the provinces. The provincial organizations are to be integrated with the local community schemes. At the municipal level, almost all the larger cities in Canada have established civil defence committees and appointed civil defence directors. All communities of over

50,000 population, with only two exceptions, and a score or more of smaller cities, already have nucleus organizations in being and are getting down to the job of detailed planning, according to reports we received from the provincial ministers in charge.

Conferences also have been held both individually and collectively with many of the national voluntary organizations for the purpose of determining their relationship to the civil defence program at federal, provincial and local defence levels. Policy statements in this respect have been formulated, as I said, in consultation with the provincial governments. The extent to which these agencies will be integrated into provincial and local plans and the extent to which they will retain their identity in civil defence work rests, of course, with the provincial and municipal authorities.

During the two years of preparatory work on the federal level particular emphasis was placed on training, to prepare some hundreds of Canadians for positions of authority in our civil defence program. The civil defence co-ordinator, a senior member of his staff and two officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have attended a civil defence staff college in the United Kingdom. In addition eight federal employees were sent to United Kingdom schools that gave specialized training in civil defence work at the local level. In January, 1951, a Canadian civil defence staff course was established at Hull under the direction of Colonel Croteau, who had been trained in the United Kingdom. This school was maintained entirely at federal expense, and the federal government paid the travelling and living expenses of the provincial and municipal representatives who attended. Short term orientation training was given to 122 key federal, provincial and municipal officers, and to representatives of leading industrial and national voluntary organizations. These men and women returned to communities in all parts of Canada to help in the organization of civil defence activities in their areas.

In addition to those who have studied in the United Kingdom and the 122 who trained at Hull, 39 Canadian civilian physicians and nurses have attended United States courses on the medical and nursing aspects of atomic warfare, and 48 civilians have taken ABC warfare training provided by the Department of National Defence at Camp Borden. Armed force personnel have taken similar training in larger numbers. So, in all over two hundred Canadian civilians have been given instruction to prepare them for federal,