



# The A-R-P

Air Raid Precautions

# BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF CIVIL AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1942

## "A.R.P. Homes" Create Wide Interest Some Provinces Award Certificates

### Window Cards Identify Householders Who Co-operate

The United States Office of Civilian Defense, as well as some Provinces in Canada, has adopted standards to permit homes to be known as "approved" homes. After minimum requirements are met certificates are issued which may be placed in windows or other conspicuous places to show that the holder is taking A.R.P. seriously and co-operating with the local authorities.

In the United States, where Civilian Defense embraces many more activities, the requirements are much broader than those of this country. These include conservation, salvage, gossip, purchase of War Stamps and Bonds. Their certificates announce "This is a V-Home" and list these activities.

Several Provinces are distributing similar cards and stickers, but properly confine them to Air Raid Precautions. Illustrated here is the one sponsored by the British Columbia Civilian Protection Committee. The reverse side lists the requirements of an "A.R.P. home" as follows:

1. **Blackout Equipment:** No light may be visible to anyone outside your home. Prepare what you consider necessary rooms.
2. **Fire:** (a) Containers of sand.  
(b) Long-handled scoop or shovel.  
(c) One or more pails kept filled with water.  
(d) Auxiliary water supply on hand at all times.  
(e) Attic, basement, etc., clear of inflammable rubbish.
3. **First Aid:** Simple household First Aid equipment, including bandages and ointment for burns.
4. Flashlights, candles or other emergency lighting.

These are absolute minimum requirements before Warden may issue a Preparedness Certificate.



The card further recommends that homes be equipped with an axe, rope, extra blankets, emergency food supplies, a rain barrel in the garden, a stirrup pump or a garden hose and a ladder.

The card also urges avoiding the use of telephones except in extreme emergency. Space is provided for the name, address and telephone number of the Block Warden as well as the location of the nearest First Aid Post. The fact that the material for these certificates was contributed by the Pulp and Paper Industries of British Columbia shows that private interests are fully aware of the importance of air raid precautions.

### Permanent Blackout Along St. Lawrence

Ottawa—Due to the possibility of enemy action, a three hundred mile stretch of the east shores of the St. Lawrence has been blacked out until further notice. The blackout was requested by the Minister of National Defence (Navy), and was put into operation by the Quebec Air Raid Precautions authorities, in consultation with the office of the Director of Civil A.R.P. at Ottawa.

The area designated extends from Isle Verte, P.Q., opposite the mouth of the Saguenay River, down the St. Lawrence and around the peninsula of Gaspé as far as Douglastown, P.Q., and affects a strip of land five miles inland. The showing of lights visible from the water is prohibited, including not only buildings, but cars, trains and other vehicles.

This action will dispel some of the complacency which has been found in various parts of Canada, particularly since it was authorized by the active service authorities, who realize the danger to Canada even more vividly than ordinary citizens. It is well that the training in blackout provisions has been so well developed, since it can be put into operation with less confusion and misunderstanding than would exist if local authorities had not foreseen the need for just such action.

### Who Said "Weaker Sex"?

St. John and Moncton, New Brunswick cities, are training Stirrup Pump Squads composed solely of women A.R.P. workers. Thus, if the men are called to combat duty, A.R.P. organizations in these localities would not be hopelessly crippled. The women of the two Maritime cities have taken up their task enthusiastically—and Moncton reports 1,800 volunteers in this group. There is an idea here for every A.R.P. unit in Canada.

IF YOU HAVE FIRST-AID ABILITY, DEVELOP IT!



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## Editorial Notes

### A.R.P. Compensation

The revision of the Order in Council providing for compensation for air raid precautions workers is one of the highlights of this month's news.

Formerly only those engaged in a few restricted phases of the work such as firefighters, wardens, etc., came within the compensation provisions, but now all enrolled workers are included.

Copies of the new regulations have been forwarded to the Provincial offices for distribution to the various communities. Your local authorities will give you the details of this important Order.

### In This Issue

Training A.R.P. wardens is a more important part of our civilian protection effort than is usually realized. The effectiveness of A.R.P. organizations in any city or town will depend upon their Warden Services. As explained in the Warden's Handbook, the warden is the link between civilians and all A.R.P. Services, hence the importance of warden training. Reproduced in this issue is the first of a series of articles on the subject prepared by A.R.P. Controller J. A. Clou, Warden Instructor at the B.C. Civilian Protection Training School. We recommend it very highly.

### Inspection of A.R.P. Services

By the time this BULLETIN has reached the workers in the field, many of them will have been visited by W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal of Ontario and Director of Fire Services for the Civilian Defense Committee of that Province, and Dr. G. P. Howlett, of the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada. Both are recognized as experts in their respective fields and will be acting as the personal representatives of Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

This tour is designed to meet a long-felt need of the Office of Civil A.R.P. to have specialized experts visit the various areas to inspect equipment and, if needed, to offer advice on the care of material and the training of personnel.

The first part of the itinerary will include British Columbia and from there Dr. Howlett and Mr. Scott will proceed to Quebec and the Maritimes.

The step was contemplated some time ago, but was deferred pending the shipment of further supplies to the provinces. Now that considerable equipment has been placed, local authorities should welcome the visit of these two experts to help them solve any local difficulties they may be having.

# The Warden's Place in A.R.P.

From lectures by A.R.P. Controller J. A. Clou,  
of the B.C. Civilian Protection Training School

The whole success of the A.R.P. organization depends upon the Warden, his training, and the way he carries out his duty. Were it not for his efforts, no part of the system could operate properly. He is the first to notice the effects of a bomb, and he is the last to leave the scene of the incident after it has been dealt with. He is the beginning and the end of the Air Raid Precautions Scheme.

You can no more make a Warden, by giving a man a blue card and an arm band, than you can make a man a soldier by giving him a uniform. Training is as essential for a Warden, so that he can carry out his duties efficiently, as it is for a man in the services. The soldier is so trained that in times of great stress certain essential operations become automatic. The loading and firing of his rifle, the fixing of bayonets, the donning of his respirator, the requisite movements are so drilled into him that, when faced with an emergency, he acts immediately in the appropriate manner.

### Battle of Britain

Those who have seen the British films of the Air Raid Warden in action during the Battle of Britain, will readily agree that such a system of training should form part of the standard training available to the Warden.

Before the "Blitz" the British A.R.P. authorities had no clear conception of the conditions which would actually be experienced in the bombing of their cities. Fortunately for them, however, they had carefully worked out a scheme for the training of Wardens, as well as for all other branches of A.R.P., and an operational plan for the co-ordinating of the various services which stood up well under the severe test it was put to. It was also fortunate that they had a period in which to train and prepare (similar to what we are enjoying now) so that they were ready when the first raid came.

They had apparently assumed that the Warden, when he discovered an incident, would find it nicely laid out for him so that he could write a suitable report, and, above all, that he would be quite calm and in full control of his nerves and mental faculties. Those Wardens in the target areas that endured the night raids found that conditions were quite different to what they had imagined. It is not surprising, therefore, that many Wardens were caught off guard and not fully effective until they had adapted themselves to those conditions.

Based on their experience, the authorities in Britain evolved what might be termed team drill for the effective opening of an incident. (They also found it desirable to train special men to act as co-ordinators of the services at the scene of the damage. These men they called "Incident Officers.") Once this drill was learnt, the mind of the Warden was occupied not in trying to decide what to do, but how quickly he could do what he had been taught. Fear might confuse his powers of reasoning, yet nature would aid him to automatically carry out certain essential movements. Their basic training they found to be perfectly sound and effective and we can adopt much of their scheme with advantage.

Training must be systematic, and it must be uniform; this, of course, applied to a city, suburban or rural municipality. While uniformity in training and doctrine is an absolute necessity, uniformity of organization and operation is also essential to unity of action, especially in "border" incidents when units of one municipality may have to be sent to the aid of a neighbouring municipality. Anyone with the most elementary military training will realize the truth of this assertion. This co-operation between neighbouring areas is absolutely vital and will be seriously hampered by a diversity of opinion and ideas in regard to organization and procedure.

### First Principles

The first principle of training is to give the individual a thorough knowledge of his duties and to teach him to act in combination with his comrades.

The first desire of newly-enrolled wardens is to know:—

- what the local organization consists of (i.e., the breaking down from Division to District, to Post and Beat).
- who are their superiors, their names, rank (i.e., Post Wardens, District Warden, Divisional Warden, Chief Warden), etc.
- what are their immediate duties; how, when and where each starts his work and with whom.

This information should be prepared locally and mimeographed ready to hand to the new recruit. Some areas make the enrollment of a recruit a little more impressive than others, and require him to put in a certain number of hours of training before handing him his blue registration card, armband and other equipment. When he has completed the requisite training he is handed these items before his comrades at a Post Meeting.

After local organization comes local knowledge. (This is covered fully in the Warden's Manual, pages 11, 13, 14 and 15.)

### Other Training

From then on the basic individual training of every A.R.P. volunteer should consist of incendiary bomb control, protection against high explosive bombs, anti-gas training and simple First Aid.

This training must be **continuous and progressive** and, in order to maintain efficiency, this initial training requires periodic repetition varying in degree with the capability of the individual. The ideal sub-unit for training is the POST, where 12 to 16 men under a Post Warden form a workable class for instruction purposes.

The next step is collective or team training. Here the object is to weld individuals into sub-units capable of combined action. For example, the three or four men on a BEAT should be trained as a team in the discovering of an incident, getting help, light rescue, reconnaissance, posting to receive services, and, most important, the making of a clear and concise Report.

(Continued on page 4)

ORGANIZE A RECRUITING DRIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY





Left—View of Ladner's (British Columbia) A.R.P. emergency hospital. Located in a Sunday School room, these beds can be set up and ready in twenty minutes. Tables and backrests were made by local A.R.P. members. Nurses are specially-trained A.R.P. workers with previous nursing experience. The three in this picture are graduate nurses.  
Right—Close-up of the improvised emergency operating table at Ladner, B.C.,



emergency hospital. Nurse is explaining equipment to Reeve Alexander Paterson, left, and District Administrator George Derby of the Department of Pensions and National Health, right. The entire hospital was locally financed without any outside assistance. Even the operating lamp is home-made—by a local mechanic with the help of an automobile headlight, some pipe and white enamel paint. Ladner's accomplishment is an outstanding example of practical A.R.P.

## Chemical Warfare School At McGill Great Success

Ninety doctors, chemists, and chemical warfare lecturers from all parts of Canada were in attendance at the Chemical Warfare course held in Montreal, Oct. 19th-30th.

The course was arranged by the Honourable R. J. Manion, M.D., Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions, with McGill University, and was in charge of Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, Scientific Adviser on Chemical Warfare to the Federal Department.

### Thirty Lectures Given

Thirty scheduled lectures were given and several extra-curricular visits and demonstrations were arranged. The course covered all phases of gas warfare and with this knowledge, the attendants, upon returning to their municipalities, ought to be able to spread authentic and up-to-date information throughout the Dominion, thus making the course an extremely valuable development in air raid precautions.

The Honourable R. J. Manion has expressed his deep appreciation to McGill University and to Dr. Rabinowitch for their splendid co-operation and effort in this patriotic act.

## Small Community Proves Determination Can Win

(An editorial from the Ottawa Citizen)

The keenness of the men of Billings Bridge (near Ottawa) and the A.R.P. Zone which it includes has resulted in what must be a permanent gain to the community. It has produced something that could be an inspiration to many another rural community which at present only too well realizes its helplessness in the face of an outbreak of fire.

### THIS IS OUR WAR!

*"This is not only a war of soldiers in uniform, it is a war of the people—of all the people—and it must be fought not only on the battlefield, but in the cities and in the villages, in the factories and on the farms, in the home and in the heart of every man, woman and child who loves freedom! We have buried our dead but we must not forget them. Instead, they will inspire us with an unbreakable determination to free ourselves and those who come after us from the tyranny and terror that threaten to strike us down! This is the people's war! It is our war! We are the fighters! Fight it, then! Fight it with all that is in us! And may God defend the right."*

From the motion picture, "Mrs. Miniver."

With only one official A.R.P. auxiliary fire pump and some hose, but with enthusiasm, ingenuity and determination, a fire prevention service has been built up that will not need an incendiary from a Nazi bomber to put it into effective use. In addition to equipment, which includes a truck mount for the pump, a survey has been made of the water supply of the area, actual and potential. New wells were dug, springs opened up and streams were dammed to provide reservoirs, and where none could be so provided storage tanks were placed.

This is the quality of civilian defence work that a national urgency can bring forth. It is a self-help of the finest sort and which justifies itself by its works. In face of a shortage of materials which must go on priority value elsewhere, the most has been made of what lies to hand.

## Utilize Idle Gas Stations As Decontamination Centres

It is impossible to foresee just what is going to become of automobiles and gas stations—but local Civil Protection authorities might act upon a suggestion from across the border and consider the conversion of gasoline service stations into personal decontamination centres.

Although conversion usually connotes remodeling and expense, gasoline service stations when equipped with oiling pits, make ideal personal decontamination posts just as they stand or with very few changes.

The Gas Cleansing Centre is fully described in booklet number one of the "Defence Against Gas" series. It will be seen from the requirements given that gasoline stations possessing oiling pits are admirably suited for personal decontamination purposes.

### Location Good Feature

Another feature which makes the gas station particularly acceptable is its location—gas stations are strategically located and in sufficient numbers to bring them within a few minutes of any point in a community. This is a most important consideration in First Aid to blister gas victims, for treatment must be started within five minutes.

Every community in vulnerable areas should conduct a survey of decontamination facilities, looking into the possibility of using gasoline service stations as personal decontamination centres and solicit the co-operation of station operators. Adequate preparation is the essence of successful A.R.P.

Billings Bridge and what is now A.R.P. Zone 14 in the past has been hampered for lack, not of materials, but of money. The tale is largely reversed now, but it does demonstrate what can be done in a community to overcome obstacles and achieve results.

A.R.P. MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE THROUGH PROVINCIAL H.Q.



## The Warden's Post

### Practice Incendiary Bombs

A.R.P. personnel have long been clamouring for real incendiary bombs for training, but in spite of the obvious advantages of these drills, the manufacture of practice bombs was prohibited by the War Production Board as of May 7th because of shortages of essential materials. Recently, however, a small supply of practice incendiary bombs has been secured through the efforts of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions. They will be distributed soon to the various provinces as quantities permit.

This bomb is for training only and does not resemble a real bomb except in fire-making ability. Real bombs are not obtainable.

Local authorities, however, will be able to give some realistic displays to the public, in addition to gaining valuable experience themselves.

The bombs are not immediately available, but local groups will receive their supplies through the provincial organization.

### Delivery of Equipment

Supplies and A.R.P. equipment are being rushed to Provincial Headquarters across the Dominion as quickly as they become available. The scarcity of certain materials and priorities have interfered with the production of some equipment, but these handicaps are being overcome gradually and A.R.P. Headquarters are making every effort to meet all requirements.

### Women's Information Branch

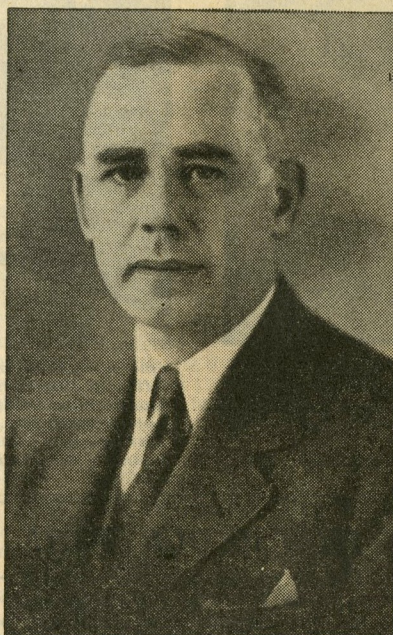
Montreal women volunteers banded together recently to form the Women's A.R.P. Information Branch of the Central Volunteer Bureau. The Branch was established as an educational service to facilitate the distribution of information to the women of Montreal on blackouts, home air raid and fire fighting protection. The names and telephone numbers of C.P.C. District Wardens are available and callers are urged to get in touch with them and obtain complete, official A.R.P. information. Speakers are supplied, upon request, to women's clubs, institutes and individual groups, and arrangements can be made to obtain A.R.P. educational films. Their office at 1845 St. Catherine Street West is open daily from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. except Saturdays. This example of public service is worthy of emulation.

### Write to THE BULLETIN

If your unit has accomplished something of which you are proud, write in about it. A.R.P. organizations across Canada will be glad to read it in THE BULLETIN.

A.R.P. is a Dominion-wide organization and although situations and set-ups may differ in various parts of Canada, the experiences of every unit can be very useful to other units. Just as co-operation between members is essential to the efficient operation of a unit, co-operation between units is essential to the efficient operation of each Provincial organization. This would take on a particular importance should an enemy air raid on this country cover an entire Province or a section of it. So we feel that any innovations or improvements your unit may have made would be very interesting and helpful to other units. The BULLETIN will feature such reports if you will send them in. Include photographs if you can—they are more powerful than words.

## Who's Who in A.R.P.



HON. F. R. DAVIS, M.D.

Minister of Health and Chairman Civilian Emergency Committee of the Province of Nova Scotia

Born at Shelburne, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, he was educated in the public schools of that place and Mount Allison University; graduated from Dalhousie Medical School in 1911 and took up the practise of his profession at Petite Riviere, Lunenburg County, later moving to Bridgewater, where he became a member of the surgical staff of the Dawson Memorial Hospital. He served as Mayor for Bridgewater from 1929 to 1933.

Doctor Davis was elected to the Provincial House of Assembly in 1933 to represent the County of Lunenburg and became Minister of Public Health and Registrar-General for the Province.

He was re-elected at the general elections of 1937 and 1941. Assuming his present position, he moved his residence to Halifax, continuing the active practise of medicine as a Visiting Surgeon on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital.

As Minister of Public Health, Dr. Davis heads the A.R.P. organization in Nova Scotia and presides over the Provincial Civilian Emergency Committee in the Province. He has devoted a great deal of time and energy in building up the splendid organization which now functions successfully in all parts of the province.

Doctor Davis is married and has two sons. By religion he is a member of the United Church of Canada and as recreation he enjoys golfing and curling, being a member of both the Halifax Golf and Country Club and the Halifax Curling Club.

## U.S. Civil Defense Units Are Active

Civil Defense Organizations in the United States are taking air raid precautions with justified seriousness. The New Jersey State Defense Council is working with the State Department of Education on plans for an accredited high-school course in civilian defense. It is hoped that instruction of high-school students will arouse the interest of parents as well, and disseminate civilian defense information widely.

Following the example of larger Canadian cities, the Baltimore, Md., Department of Public Welfare has provided for emergency services according to a plan worked out with other welfare agencies and the State Defense Council. The city's 250,000 homes, churches, public buildings and hotels have been surveyed to determine shelter possibilities for people left homeless. Each civil defense district is being provided with emergency centres equipped to offer citizens advice, to make cash grants up to \$50.00 for immediate needs, and to furnish legal aid.

### The Warden's Place in A. R. P.

(Continued from page 2)

Advanced collective training would consist of all Wardens of a Post acting as a unit and sending in reports to the Warden's Post. At this stage the necessary co-operation of the various services must be kept constantly in view.

### Combined Training

When the Post has been sufficiently exercised and a reasonable efficiency reached, the larger area of a District should be used, calling in another A.R.P. Service, such as "Casualty" to further advance the exercise. Here the Divisional Control or Report Centre could be brought into action, the "In" Operator having practice taking Reports from the Post Wardens. From then on additional services should be used until the division is operating as a self-contained unit.

This combined training should be carried out by daylight (with the public excluded), and only when considerable efficiency has been obtained should it be attempted publicly or at night.

During this time the Senior Leaders (i.e., all above rank of Post Warden) must be exercised in the duties they will have to carry out, by means of indoor exercises and tests. District Wardens and Incident Officers will work on imaginary problems, using the telephone to their Report Centre and from there to Main Control, thereby bringing the Controller and his staff into the scheme. Test Blackouts and air raid alarms should be prepared for and operational plans drawn up so that they can be brought into action. Here it might be possible to obtain the co-operation of the local police and military authorities for such incidents as imaginary parachute landings, etc.

Such a system of training, as outlined, is flexible and can be adapted to meet local conditions and requirements. One aim of training, however, is to produce efficient leaders and, at all stages, endeavour must be made to find among the Wardens men with the gift of leadership and to give them special individual training to develop that quality.

(More in our next issue)

LET YOUR FRIENDS READ THE BULLETIN — THEY MAY JOIN, TOO