



The A-R-P

Air Raid Precautions

BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF CIVIL AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 1942

A.R.P. Members Face Big Job

Canadian A.R.P. Head in U.S. on Vital Matters

Mutual Interests Discussed

Washington—Hon. R. J. Manion, Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions for Canada, spent several days here conferring with O.C.D. Director Landis on mutual problems of civilian defence. Among problems studied was the matter of priorities, one of the chief concerns of the Canadian Government in its plan to provide A.R.P. equipment for various provincial Civil Defence bodies.

It is expected that the discussions will solve many of the production difficulties now experienced and that a closer co-operation between our countries will result. The Canadian Director expressed his appreciation of the extremely co-operative attitude of all officials, stating that the discussions also included collaboration of border communities on general organization, warning signals, public relations and mutual aid in emergencies.

Distribution of A.R.P. Booklets Will Help Local Organization

Every home in your neighbourhood should have at least one copy of the illustrated A.R.P. booklets on Blackouts and Incendiary Bombs. If your unit has not received supplies of these publications, write your Provincial Headquarters. To become interested in A.R.P., people must know something about it. These booklets can win new numbers for your unit.

Education of Public Essential Part of Civil Defence Effort

How well are the people in your district prepared to combat attacks from the air? How many homes would be burned? Among the civilians placed under your protection how many would answer the roll call after a raid on your city? What steps are those people taking to protect themselves and so make your job more effective?

Human nature seems to consist essentially of an "It-can't-happen-here" complex and nations are like individuals. It is agreed that the conquered countries were more or less prepared to meet the invader. They feverishly threw up barricades of one kind or another in a frenzied attempt to outguess the enemy. Invariably the invader chose a path which the defenders had overlooked. The axis war strategy is essentially mobile—it can let its opponents draw up their plans first and then alter its own to go the opponents one better.

Preparation Vital

To beat the Axis at its own game we must overlook nothing. Attempts may be made sooner or later to wreck our war production by demoralizing our vast army of civilian workers—burning their homes, spreading death and suffering among their families. The enemy is probably hoping that we will leave this avenue unprotected; that to the very last we will maintain that "it can't happen here."

The A.R.P. worker has a real educational job to do among his neighbours, at home and at work. Are you doing anything about it?

A.R.P. units everywhere are urged to organize mass meetings for the purpose of helping people realize the importance of preparing NOW and

thereby, perhaps, avert a threat which will become less dangerous as preparations grow more effective.

Work and Study

Organize A.R.P. recruiting drives. Study all A.R.P. booklets so as to be in a position to assist others in their preparations. No matter what the sacrifice—devote as much time as you possibly can to become an authority on Air Raid Precautions. A series of successful air raids on this continent could possibly paralyze our war effort and literally lead us into slavery. It is practically impossible for a free people to realize the meaning of slavery. But we must not wait to learn by experience. Prepare NOW for any attempt to destroy the freedom we enjoy under the Canadian flag.

"I do not think one should blind oneself to all the experience of this war in imagining that before it is over there will not be civilian casualties from enemy action on the soil of Canada . . ."

"There may be casualties anywhere and at any time and we must be ready for them. It would be a scandal if those casualties were aggravated by lack of adequate immediate attention or by unskillful handling . . ."

His Excellency The Earl of Athlone,
Governor-General of Canada

TOTAL WAR REQUIRES TOTAL DEFENCE

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Practice Blackouts - Air Raid Warnings

Differences Between Blackout and Air Raid Warnings After Dark Explained

There has been much confusion to date in the enforcement of regulations during A.R.P. public drills. These have been mistakenly publicized under the title of "practice blackouts," which explains why A.R.P. workers have had difficulty in persuading some citizens that they should seek shelter during the blackout. Protest-ing civilians maintained that their movements should not be restricted in a mere blackout. What they did not realize was that the "practice blackout" was really a practice air raid—at night.

Blackouts are of a more permanent nature than "alerts." Blackouts regulate the use of illumination and are usually operative as soon as the sun sets. No signal is needed to proclaim a blackout and pedestrians and vehicles are allowed to move about at reduced speeds with hooded lights. Since blackouts and air raids do not necessarily go together, it is not necessary to clear the streets unless the practice blackout is also a practice air raid. If this is the case, newspaper and radio publicity should make it clear.

When the drill is held in broad daylight, it cannot be anything but an air raid drill. If the drill is held at night it would normally be a practice air raid, with the blackout as one of its principal features. If local authorities wish to measure a community's blackout preparedness it would be more practical to announce that on a set date the town is to be blacked out for a period terminated by a signal other than that of the air raid siren. Until the signal is given no lights would be allowed to show from the outside or on the streets—but traffic would continue, provided vehicle lights were properly screened. Wardens would be on hand to check violations. If an air raid were to be a part of the drill it could be staged during the blackout and here wardens would be perfectly justified in clearing the streets and halting traffic to make way for emergency vehicles. Varied drills of this kind will help make civilians A.R.P. conscious and persuade them to take things more seriously.

Blue Lights Bad For Blackout Use

Low Intensity White Light Properly Hooded Is Advocated

Many civilians are still in doubt as to the best colour of light for blackout lighting. For some reason a few Civilian Protection Committees recommend that blue lights are ideal. But experiments have shown that blue lights are most undesirable, as they are easier to see from the air than any other colour and much less helpful to ground activity. Normal eyes cannot focus objects illuminated by blue lights when they are at a distance of a few feet or more; the result is distortion of the estimation of distance, which can obviously lead to serious accidents. In spite of this, blue lights can be seen for great distances. Strange as it may seem, deep red illumination is least visible from the air, most helpful on the ground, and best suited to preserving adaptation of the eyes to darkness.

But red improperly used can do more harm than good because it is universally associated with danger. Authorities recommend, therefore, that when lights are needed, low intensity white light be used. If the white light is dim, hooded and not projected above the horizontal it will be the most suitable light to use during blackouts.

Montreal Longshoreman Saved by A.R.P.-Trained Fellow-Worker

Montreal—A few weeks ago on one of the local docks a heavy derrick boom crashed unexpectedly to the ground, pinning a dock worker under it. A.R.P. Lieut. R. Clair, of C.P.C. District No. 2 of this city, who is employed as a hoist man on the same dock, immediately rushed over and ably directed the work of extricating the victim. An examination revealed that the injured man had suffered a fractured leg.

Putting his A.R.P. First Aid training to practical use, Lieut. Clair treated the victim for shock and then, with a few sticks and improvised bandages, quickly set the broken leg in splints in such a way as to prevent a compound fracture and further complications. The injured man rested comfortably until medical assistance arrived. Lieut. Clair was highly praised by the attending doctor for his quick action and the professional way he administered First Aid. Again A.R.P. training proved its usefulness in a workday emergency.

A.R.P. Members Number 161,815

Women Play Big Part

Ottawa—There are at least 161,815 men and women members of Canada's A.R.P. Services, according to a statement issued by the Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions. These figures apply only to the areas declared vulnerable and do not include the Prairie Provinces. Inasmuch as some returns have not been made yet, the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions believes that actually nearly 190,000 citizens are enrolled. Of these, nearly 75,000 are listed as Wardens.

"It is gratifying to note," commented Dr. Manion, "that 1,133 doctors have volunteered their services for this important work and that they are assisted by 3,817 trained nurses. The efforts of the St. John Ambulance Association and others skilled in First Aid have resulted in the registration of an additional 18,938 men and women for First Aid training."

An interesting feature also is the establishing of Disaster Relief Committees which in most cases are under the supervision of the Canadian Red Cross. 3,561 people have volunteered for this work to provide clothing, food and shelter for those made homeless by mass air raids.

To organize and promote this large enrolment of volunteers involves a group of staff officers numbering nearly 5,000, and their activities encompass nearly 450 communities across the Dominion.

WOMEN AND A.R.P.

"We feel that the place of women in the A.R.P. will become more and more important as time goes on," said Dr. Manion. "Already 29,037 have come forward in one capacity or another to help the men. Trained nurses are the largest single group, but many others are doing First Aid work. The majority of emergency relief workers are women. But women can also play important rôles in staff offices, the warden services and the transportation services."

"I want to pay particular tribute today," went on Dr. Manion, "to the energetic and inspired enthusiasm displayed by the provincial authorities in whose hands lies the responsibility for recruiting and training all these people. They are doing splendid work and I do hope that the citizens in the vulnerable districts of Canada will appreciate the time and effort given by the volunteer directors. They deserve the support of every one of us."

ENLIST AN A.R.P. RECRUIT EACH WEEK — BEGIN TODAY!

British Columbia A.R.P. Leads the Way

Conducts Successful Civilian Protection Training School

From July 20th to July 31st, at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, 107 A.R.P. workers from all over the province attended the first full-fledged Civilian Protection Training School to be held in this country. At first it was intended to have only fifty candidates in attendance, but interest in the venture was so great that the number was increased to 107. Candidates from outside points were housed in the C.O.T.C. Armouries on the University grounds; beds and bedding being provided by the Federal Government. Meals were served in the cafeteria of the University.

Instructor Material Chief Aim

The purpose of the school was to develop, in every phase of A.R.P. work, instructors who would be fully qualified to teach their respective units the duties of Incident Officers, Auxiliary Firemen and Auxiliary Police. Examinations were held and successful candidates were awarded certificates. The courses were conducted by experienced instructors, several of whom are Canadian graduates of the special school for air raid fire fighters sponsored by the U.S. Government. Following arrangements made by the Dominion A.R.P. Office and the municipalities concerned, fifty candidates from this country attended the U.S. school, where their proficiency and adaptability won the admiration of American officials.

Vulnerable Areas Have Priority

The opportunity of sending candidates to the B.C. School was given first to the Committees serving the more vulnerable areas and the group in which the candidate should be included was determined by the needs of his area. The return fares of candidates from outside points were paid. It is interesting to note that several members of the R.C.A.F., the British Columbia Police, and other Police and Fire Departments were among those who completed the course.

Essential Matter Covered

British Columbia's Civilian Protection Training School covered every important phase of A.R.P. work. Lectures and drills were held on the following subjects: Physical Training, Mechanics of Bombing, Utilities in War, Plant Inspection, Police Training, Incidents, Reports, Incendiary Bombs, War Gases, Fire Services in War, Fire Alarm Systems, Citizen's Fire Defence, Communications, A.R.P. Organization,

Auxiliary Police, The Warden, Respirators, Hydrants, Pump Operation, Incendiary Examination, Civilian Protection, Gas Casualties, High Explosives, Decontamination, Portable Ex-

guishers, Traffic Control, Sabotage, Plant Protection, Court Procedure, Maps, Defence of Canada Regulations, Aircraft Detection, Salvage, Control Room, Clearance.



Group photograph of the men who followed the British Columbia Civilian Protection Training School. Presence of Police and Fire Department members as well as Army and Air Force personnel show the interest of these bodies in the undertaking.



British Columbia C.P.C. nurses prepare outdoor First Aid Post for the A.R.P. demonstrations which formed a part of the Training programme. Note all-metal stretchers which are used because of their resistance to contamination by war gases.

P R E P A R A T I O N P R E V E N T S P A N I C

More About Use of Jet on Fire Bombs

2,000 Witness Jet versus Spray Tests in New York

New York—On the evening of July 31, some 2,000 city employees gathered to judge the respective merits of the spray and the solid stream of water in extinguishing magnesium incendiary bombs. Stirrup pumps alone were used.

Two sergeants from the Chemical Warfare Service demonstrated the spray method, putting out a 2.2-lb. incendiary in 65 seconds. It was explained that the spray speeded up the burning of the bomb and reduced its life by about 14 minutes.

Another fiercely burning incendiary was attacked with a solid stream. The bomb was put out in 14 seconds. Two other bombs, burning about six feet apart, were extinguished with a direct stream in 22 seconds. In each case the bombs were allowed to burn for a minute or more and an average of only 3 quarts of water was needed. Two inexperienced women volunteers who had never used a stirrup pump put out another bomb in one minute and 20 seconds.

Col. Sears, in charge of the demonstration, explained that, while burning magnesium could not be extinguished with water, the burning part of the bomb could be knocked from the unignited part like the ash from a cigar, and that little danger existed, providing elementary measures for personal protection were taken.

A.R.P. Publications Available to All Civilians

A.R.P. Units Write Provincial Headquarters

Any civilian may obtain a copy of the official A.R.P. booklets already printed by contacting his local A.R.P. unit. A.R.P. units wishing to obtain any booklets mentioned in these columns are requested to write to their provincial Headquarters. The Office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions cannot fill individual requests for booklets unless such requests are from persons living in areas not considered vulnerable and consequently without a provincial organization.

First Aid Squads Urgent Need

More important than the protection of property is the saving of human lives and the relief of human suffering. Every A.R.P. unit in the Dominion is urged to train as many First Aid Squads as possible, recruiting nurses and women volunteers for this work. Arrangements can be made with local doctors and the St. John Ambulance Association for instructors in this vital branch of A.R.P. services.

Who's Who in A.R.P.



HON. ROBERT J. MANION, M.C.,
M.D., C.M.,

Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions

Born at Pembroke, Ontario. Studied at Fort William and Port Arthur High Schools. Gold Medalist at Trinity College, Toronto, where he obtained his medical degree in 1904; attended Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities in Scotland, where he obtained L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.E.D. & S. degrees. President Canadian Club, Fort William, Ont., 1911. President Thunder Bay Medical Association, 1912. Was elected Alderman at Fort William in 1913. Served with the French Army in 1915, then joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps. At Vimy Ridge, as medical officer of the 21st Canadian Battalion, won the Military Cross for gallantry. He was a good athlete in his youth. Wrote "A Surgeon in Arms" and "Life is an Adventure." Elected to House of Commons in 1917. Became Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Re-elected in 1921 and 1925. Postmaster-General in 1926. Appointed to Liquor Control Board of Ontario. Re-elected to House of Commons in 1930, appointed Minister of Railways and Canals. Headed the Canadian Delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva and the Disarmament Conference in 1933. Chosen Leader of Conservative Party in 1938 and elected to House of Commons to become Leader of the Opposition. In 1941 was commissioned by the Government to report on the work done for our men in uniform by the Auxiliary Services. Visited every military camp in Canada and England where Canadian Auxiliary Services groups operate. On January 1, 1942, appointed Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions for Canada. Married Yvonne Desaulniers in 1906. Has three sons, James, Paul and Robert, two of whom are on active service.

Special A.R.P. Course for Medical Men

Gas Warfare to Be Studied

Ottawa—A free course of lectures and demonstrations on chemical warfare for medical men will be given at McGill University, Montreal, from Oct. 19th to 30th to a class limited to 100, according to an announcement made by the Office of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

The lectures will be given by Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, associated professor of medicine at McGill and adviser to the Federal A.R.P. authorities. He was attached to the headquarters staff of Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Army, in Britain, for nearly two years as an expert on chemical warfare.

The course will emphasize the chemical, physiological and pathological aspects of war gases with which physicians will be particularly concerned.

Medical officers of provincial and municipal fire, police and public health departments are particularly advised to attend the course, A.R.P. officials said. Costs of the 11-day stay in Montreal and transportation will be borne by the municipal or provincial authorities or industrial concerns which send representatives. Applications to attend should be made through Provincial A.R.P. Headquarters before October 5th. A.R.P. officials expect a record attendance.

Windsor C.D.C. Votes for Compulsory A.R.P. Training

Windsor, Ont.—A resolution adopted by the Civilian Defence Committee here last month called for compulsory training of civilians in Air Raid Precautions. A copy of the resolution was sent to Dominion and Provincial A.R.P. Headquarters. It read in part:

"Householders should be required to prepare their homes for defence against air attack; that all householders take a stipulated course of training against such danger; that all persons of proper age in the City of Windsor, not in one of His Majesty's services, should be liable for service in Civilian Defence."

Home Front Humour

First A.R.P. Warden: "What's that noise — thunder or bombs?"

Second A.R.P. Warden: "Sounds like bombs to me."

First A.R.P. Warden: "Fine! I was afraid it was more rain!"

A. R. P. IS THE DUTY OF EVERY CIVILIAN