



The A-R-P BULLETIN

Air Raid Precautions

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF CIVIL AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

OTTAWA, APRIL 1943

St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Job

PEACETIME SET-UP

MOBILIZED FOR WAR

4,000 Survivors of Battle of Atlantic Attended Here

Ottawa—The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England was re-established in 1858, and its Constitution assumed final form in 1871. Its one object was, and is, the relief of human suffering. The experience of the members in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 showed that only by organization and training in times of peace, could assistance to the sick and wounded be given with real efficiency in war. This was equally true in dealing with accidents in civil life. For this reason in 1877 the St. John Ambulance Association came into being with the object of dissemination of knowledge as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured, and so, lessen the needless suffering frequently caused by ignorance. The Association instituted a five-lecture course of instruction in First Aid, later extended to six. In 1887 the Ambulance Brigade was formed as a properly trained body of men and women, to supply First Aid for large public gatherings, and in times of national emergencies, to reinforce the medical services of the naval, military, and air forces of the Crown. During the South African War, 1899-1902, the Ambulance Brigade supplied men as auxiliaries to the R.A.M.C. and for service in private hospitals and ships. In the First Great War, 1914-1918, the Brigade furnished the naval, military, private hospitals and ships with more than 20,000 men, up to the end of 1915 and up to the introduction of the Military Service Acts, at least 25,000 had been furnished to the naval and military authorities through the Brigade, and another 25,000 had enlisted in the armed forces direct. The nursing divisions supplied 308 detachments of officers and nurses for military hospitals. In addition, the Order had to provide for the normal requirements of the civil population at home. This last was carried out by members of the Brigade too old or otherwise unfit for military service. These were organized for immediate duty in case of air raids and so might be considered as forming the first recorded casualty service. They also met convoys of wounded at railway stations and provided transportation to hospitals. This work was done without hope of recognition or award. With the Declaration of

(Continued on page 2)

COLLEGES PREPARE FOR HOSTILE AIR ATTACKS

St. Thomas Institution Evolves Practical System

Ottawa—During the last few months schools and colleges across Canada have been organizing Air Raid Precautions schemes under the direction of the Federal Office in Ottawa. Many reports have been received on the success of these undertakings. The Collegiate Institute in St. Thomas, Ont., has evolved an organization patterned on the system which has saved thousands of lives in the schools of Britain. Older boys have been formed into units of fire fighters, fire watchers, first aid squads, messengers and wardens.

On the regular list of subjects for secondary schools in Ontario, is a Defence course which is supplemented at the Collegiate Institute by the current ARP plan. Regular drills are carried out in addition to regular fire drills and the element of surprise is so planned that no one knows of the drill until the warning bell is rung. Teachers and students alike have worked with enthusiasm so that now it is not necessary to hold more than one drill each week.

President N. J. Thomas is the Chief Warden and he has two assistants who are in charge of the two headquarters posts in the school. A Control Centre has been established and is in touch with the local Civil Defence organization. It may be that the Russians are giving the Germans a thorough trouncing, but the menace of enemy attacks on this country has not lessened. Experience has shown that the enemy appears to choose schools and other institutions for its bombing raids. It is important, therefore, that such organizations be prepared.

"It is the duty of every citizen to examine into his own life and his own community and see whether production in industry and on the farm cannot be increased enormously in efficiency; whether absenteeism, threatened strikes, general complacency, insistence on 'business as usual,' or even insistence on hoped-for standards of living, are not going a long way to prevent what could be accomplished by an all-out war effort."

HARRY STIMSON, U.S. War Secretary.

A.R.P. MASS MEETING

DRAWS LARGE CROWD

Spectators See Air Raid Incident Staged

Ottawa—Federal District ARP workers staged a successful demonstration of efficiency when 10,000 volunteers participated in a special Sunday afternoon rally held in the Auditorium and attended by more than 5,000 spectators. The meeting was presided over by Hon. R. J. Manion, M.C., M.D., Director of Civil ARP, who addressed the gathering and introduced the speakers, Mayor S. Lewis, Percy J. Philip, resident correspondent of the *New York Times*, and Mayor R. Brunet of Hull.

Doctor Manion stressed the importance of ARP work and emphasized that civil defence volunteers might have to go into action here before an attack had reached the point where the army and navy forces could do anything.

We Must Be Prepared

Mayor Lewis, who just recently returned from England, underlined the importance of preparedness. He expressed the hope "we never have to face the horror, the grief and the destruction that the brave people in Britain have gone through."

Looking at Canada through the eyes of a friendly stranger, Percy J. Philip, Ottawa correspondent of the *New York Times*, praised the spirit of Canadians and their awareness of the air raid menace. Responsibility for winning the war, he said, "lies with the citizen, soldier or civilian, male or female, who has or doesn't have what we officially call the morale, but what I will call the guts, to go and do the inglorious things that have to be done. I will add that the real hero in my opinion is the unknown civilian, the one who knows from the outset that his chance of getting any spotlight is as remote as the star Arcturus and that all he, or she, is likely to get for doing his duty is a cold in the nose." Referring to a well-known type of citizen, Mr. Philip went on, "In our secret hearts there are a good many of us who have, from time to time, almost hoped that one—just one—German or Japanese bomber would come over and drop a few well-directed bombs. We didn't want anybody to be hurt. But I think that all of us know one or two places, and one or two people, that we would like to see get a good fright. It would

(Continued on page 4)

THE A.R.P. BULLETIN

is published by the Office of Civil Air Raid Precautions. All communications should be addressed to:

The A.R.P. BULLETIN
Civil Air Raid Precautions,
503 Daly Building,
Ottawa.

Editorial Notes

Let's Not Kid Ourselves

Skeptics are still asking us what could the enemy possibly gain by bombing this country; they still insist that the enemy has no planes capable of doing the job.

It may be true that the enemy had no planes sufficiently powerful to carry a bomb load across the Atlantic and fly back to Germany. Perhaps this was before Germany discovered that Canada and the United States, industrially, had become a most painful thorn in the Nazi side. What could be more logical than an attempt to remove that thorn? What would you do if you were Hitler?

We agree that the enemy would gain little from a token raid carried out in a more or less hit-and-miss fashion. The enemy probably is of the same opinion. When he raids Canada he'll have to do it in proper style, but we will refrain from suggesting how he might do it—in the event that our strategic ability give him new ideas! But we urge all Civil Defence workers to be more vigilant than ever, perfecting their knowledge of first aid, fire fighting and rescue, refraining from discussing or repeating information which might be of use to the enemy. "Be therefore prepared for you know not the day, nor the hour . . ."

3 Tests in 2 Days is Record

Three times in two days recently New York City was given an ARP work-out, usually during a busy hour. One alarm was sounded since then around 4.30 a.m.! The purpose of these drills is to get people familiar with the air raid warnings. The three air raid drills were given advance notices so that New Yorkers would have ample time to learn what to do, but the next few practice drills will come without notice. This is an excellent idea.

New York authorities reported that these drills were very successful and that civilians co-operated most willingly. Perhaps some of our citizens could take a tip from them.

The Meaning of Morale

"Morale is the accepting of our own particular anxiety with cheerfulness and courage. It is the trivial round, the common task of everyday experience followed by other tasks voluntarily done so that we and ours may live in a loved tradition. It is laughter and work, eating and drinking, sleeping and playing. It is the common spirit of common men in whose breasts is swelling mightily the faith of their fathers. . . ."

"Let us pray that we may be strong and not tire, that we will not drain the strength of others by complaining of our own hurts, that we will be of a good spirit always, fit to sit, stand and walk with our fellows whatever the day and the hour may bring."

WARDEN E. H. WELFORD,
Mentone, Australia.

New Warning Centre
Links Whole Province

Montreal—Quebec's new air raid warning centre, said by experienced observers to be the latest word in warning systems, has just been opened here. From it all points in the Province of Quebec can be contacted within three minutes.

Designed by Provincial CPC technicians in co-operation with Bell Telephone Company engineers, the new warning centre is manned entirely by volunteers, eighty of whom are members of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps. While the Centre relies on telephone communications at present, plans have been worked out for the installation of telegraph facilities to be used if telephone lines were dislocated by enemy action. A relay system of messengers is also being perfected to supplement or replace the other two means of communication in an emergency.

The mechanics of the new warning centre are simple. Direct communications are maintained with R.C.A.F. Headquarters. As soon as a warning has been relayed by the Atlantic Command, the CPC officer on duty at the Centre telephones the Controller and his six deputies. Then he telephones four other volunteers, each of whom calls four others. Each of these call two others and so on down the line until the Centre is fully manned.

Two large wall maps and a huge floor map complete with markers enable the Control Officer to follow the progress of incidents and send assistance to other municipalities.

The next issue of the BULLETIN will feature complete details and photographs which reached this office too late to be included here.—Ed.

St. John Ambulance . . .

(continued from page 1)

Peace in 1918, the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were able to continue their normal functions of providing first aid for the sick and injured on public occasions.

The Declaration of War by Canada in September, 1939, found the Order again fully prepared to take its full share in the war effort of the Empire in general and of Canada in particular.

The following is a list of part of the work carried out by the Association and Brigade, throughout Canada since September, 1939:

1. The basic training in First Aid of men and women for the Civil Defence casualty services from coast to coast.
2. Home Nursing Courses given to women attached to First Aid Posts as Nursing Auxiliaries.
3. From 1939 to 1942 a four-lecture course in war gases. This was the general public course and was given by Instructors, Grade 1, of St. John.
4. Supplying of personnel for First Aid Posts, such as First Aid squads, nursing auxiliaries.
5. In some provinces, the Divisional Surgeons have taken over the organization and administration of the First Aid Posts.
6. Supplied a number of ambulances.
7. Training of women for service in R.C.A.M.C. and public hospitals throughout Canada under the V.A.D. scheme.
8. Established blood grouping as a free service in certain cities.
9. In Nova Scotia, the Brigade has attended to 4,000 survivors from the battle of the Atlantic. This service is organized in co-operation with the Navy League and the Naval Control Office.

Women Lauded in
War Gas Test

Victoria, B.C.—The second ARP poison-gas test to be held in the city, conducted last night in District 10, Fairfield, was an outstanding success, according to Inspector A. H. Bishop, city ARP controller.

"A great deal of the credit is due to the work of women in the dressing stations," Inspector Bishop said. "They proved themselves to be efficient in both first aid and home nursing treatment."

Nine incidents occurred between 8.10 and 8.45 p.m., and squads from the Women's Ambulance Corps, St. John Ambulance Association, and the district wardens' service assisted in treating casualties and taking them to the decontamination centre at Royal Jubilee Hospital.

According to Col. F. G. Hood, district warden, the incidents were handled well by the wardens, who proved their ability in dealing with the gases. Those used in conducting the test were mustard, Dick, Lewisite, and di-phosgene, he said.

The regulation wooden gas rattles made effective warnings, Inspector Bishop said, as all residents in the affected areas were reached.

HYPEROL and ALBUCIDE

Excerpts from an English publication (Industrial Booklet No. 3) were distributed across Canada recently dealing with the treatment of gas casualties, and two drugs were mentioned, Hyperol and Albucide.

Enquiries have been received as to the availability of these drugs in Canada and we quote from the following official sources:—

DR. G. P. HOWLETT—"Neither of these have been an issue (by this Dept.). Hyperol is simply a form of Hydrogen Peroxide which latter would be equally efficient for Lewisite gas burns."

DR. RABINOWITCH—"On page 40 of Gas Manual No. 4 you will find a description of Albucide, and, on page 48, you will find a description of Hyperol. Both of these drugs are excellent and I believe are readily obtainable in Canada and certainly in the United States. I recall there was a shortage of Albucide in England, but even then some of it was obtainable in the United States."

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL—"I cannot give you any immediate information on the availability of Hyperol, but the ordinary 3% Hydrogen Peroxide would be just as effective for civilian use and, on account of its general availability, would no doubt be better suited for civilian use than Hyperol."

"Albucide can be obtained from the Schering Corp., Bloomfield, N.J., under the name of Sodium Solamyd. I might also point out that sulphadiazine can be used for the same purposes as the Albucide. Some ophthalmologists believe the one compound to be preferable and some the other, but for all practical purposes they seem to be interchangeable."

Civil Defence Fire Survey Ends With Eastern Canada

W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal of the province of Ontario, has completed his tour of the eastern provinces and has submitted his reports to Hon. R. J. Manion, Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions for Canada, under whose direction Mr. Scott undertook the survey.

Copies of the various reports were forwarded to the provinces concerned outlining both the strengths and weaknesses of the fire-fighting organization within them.

While the majority of Mr. Scott's recommendations applied to individual cities or provinces, he has submitted what he considers to be the five principles of wartime fire-fighting and which he feels are very important:

1. That except for isolated municipalities, the only possible effective fire defence is an area fire defence, disregarding municipal boundaries.

2. That an air attack would disrupt to a considerable degree the municipal hydrant systems and communications by ordinary fire alarm and telephone systems, making necessary the use of emergency water supplies and arrangements for independent action by the ARP fire posts with emergency communications if fires grow too numerous or beyond control.

3. That all regular fire brigades should plan for emergency fire-fighting on a war basis with municipal deficiencies corrected, standing orders as to officers in charge and men off duty, surveys and maps of special hazards and all existing fire-fighting facilities, and preparations for emergency facilities and communications.

4. That the Auxiliary firemen should be fully trained in the use of their equipment, with arrangements made to utilize them to the greatest extent by providing hose-carrying and pumper-towing vehicles, and also trained in the hazards and facilities of their own districts from the standpoint of war fires when various types of bombs would cause multiple fires which would be fought under most adverse conditions.

Rapid Guide to 24-Hour Clock

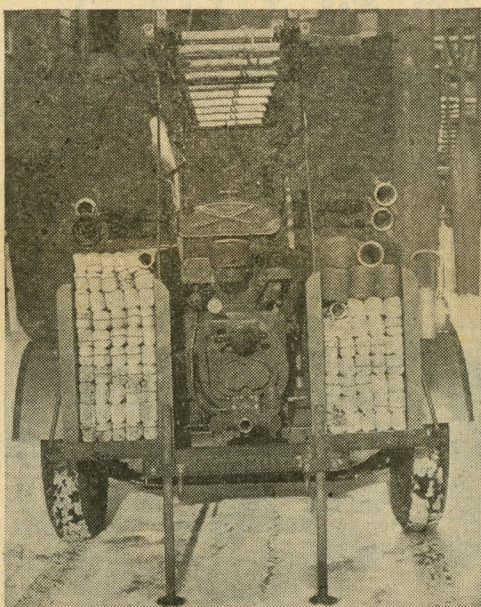
A.M.	P.M. (add 12 to hour)
1 o'clock—01.00	1 o'clock—13.00
2 "—02.00	2 "—14.00
3 "—03.00	3 "—15.00
4 "—04.00	4 "—16.00
5 "—05.00	5 "—17.00
6 "—06.00	6 "—18.00
7 "—07.00	7 "—19.00
8 "—08.00	8 "—20.00
9 "—09.00	9 "—21.00
10 "—10.00	10 "—22.00
11 "—11.00	11 "—23.00
12 Midday—12.00	Zero (Midnight)—24.00

Minutes after the hour are written in place of double noughts; thus, thirty-five minutes past six in the evening would be written 18.35. Five minutes past one in the early morning would read 01.05.

THE A.R.P. BULLETIN

Make sure that your fellow-wardens and A.R.P. workers receive the BULLETIN regularly. Civil defence is becoming more important every day. You may be called into action any moment. The BULLETIN will keep you posted, so get your copy and read it carefully.

A TIP FOR OTHERS



This is a good illustration of what ingenuity and thoughtfulness can accomplish. A London, Ontario, unit decided to make its pumping equipment more compact. Members secured a wider, heavier axle and wheels from an old truck to carry the additional weight and constructed the frame as shown. The front end of the trailer carries a larger battery and a starter, nozzles, pails and other accessories. Axes, crowbars, etc., are hung on the wooden sides.

QUEBEC UNIT SENDS QUIZ TO CITIZENS

According to a report just received from E. A. Nightingale, President of the C.P.C. unit at Greenfield Park, Que., his organization recently distributed to the public a set of questions, the answers to which provide all the information one need have in an air raid. The questions follow:

1. How can I learn to be prepared for an air raid?
2. To whom should I go for further information?
3. What air raid equipment should I have in my home?
4. What is the first thing to do if I am indoors?
5. What should I do if outdoors and unprotected?
6. What about the importance of blackout curtains?
7. What about water, electricity, telephone?
8. What about precautions outside the house?
9. Where is the safest place to be inside the house?
10. What warnings should I give the children?
11. What should I first do to an incendiary bomb?
12. How should I dispose of an incendiary bomb indoors?
13. What to do with an incendiary bomb outside?
14. Why does water have to be used so carefully?

The public may obtain the answers to these questions by attending weekly lectures which are held under C.P.C. auspices at Greenfield Park. Greenfield Park is one of the several South Shore suburbs of Montreal, each of which boasts of a very efficient A.R.P. organization.

Toronto's C.D.C. Has 700 A.R.P. Posts For Its Industrial Area

Toronto—The organization of nearly 700 new civil defence posts in Toronto's industrial and business sections is reported by ARP officials. These posts have been established in buildings where fifty or more persons are employed and it is expected that eventually they will be manned by at least 7,000 volunteers.

A short time ago co-ordinating officers of Toronto's 12 divisions appealed to business firms, factories and office buildings to organize separate posts. It was found that many buildings were already organized, but the appeal resulted in increased membership even in these buildings.

Object of Plan—The scheme was formulated to instruct employees in what to do during an air raid and to ensure that there will be in each building a sufficient number of trained first aid workers, fire fighters, anti-gas squads and protective wardens.

Although the present plan is a protective wartime measure, its effects will undoubtedly be felt long after the war.

Members of separate posts are primarily assigned to protect the people in the premises they occupy during office hours but each volunteer is given the official civil defence rating and may, if he so desires, participate in ARP work in the neighbourhood of his home. It is estimated that Toronto has almost 30,000 persons trained in Civil Defence. The organization of industrial ARP posts will increase this number by almost 25 per cent.

One of the difficulties overcome by co-ordinating officers was the fact that many buildings housed a great number of small firms employing very few people. Co-ordinating the efforts of these firms was done by appointing a responsible person in the building to organize the entire premises. It was found that in many cases the superintendent of the building was the ideal man for the job. He appointed directors of fire, warden, police and first aid services who, in turn, recruited their own personnel for each of the floors. Warning and communication systems were devised, shelters provided and notices posted at strategic points and a central report centre established. Regular tests are held and in a short time it is expected that Toronto's downtown district will be ready to cope with any type of enemy attack.

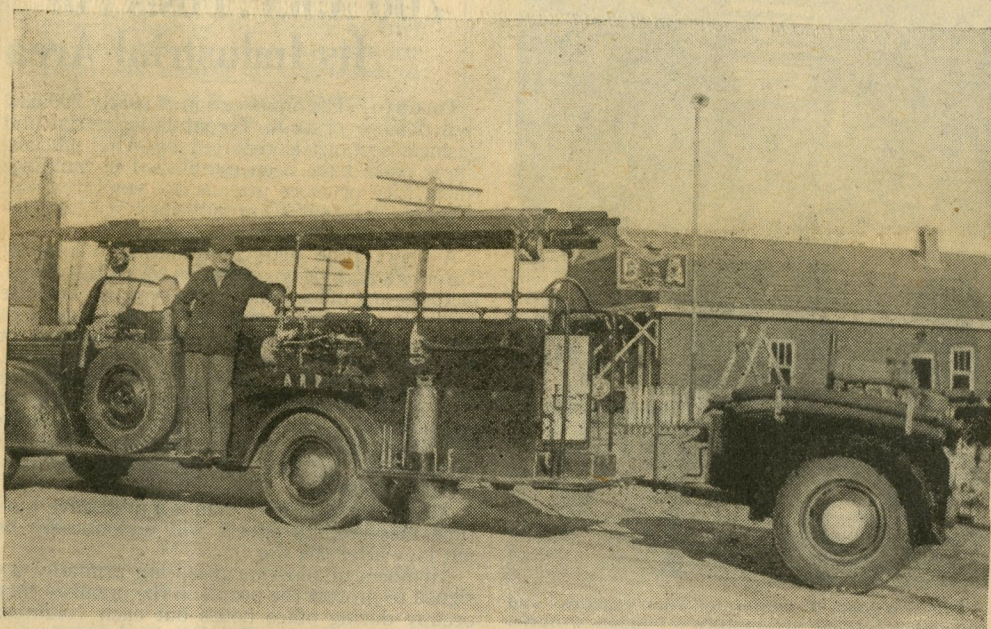
WHALEN HEADS NEW YORK OCD

Grover A. Whalen, former Police Commissioner and head of the New York World's Fair, was named by Mayor La Guardia to serve as chairman of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Office. Mr. Whalen, like his predecessor, will serve without compensation.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Whalen declared that Mayor La Guardia has given him an opportunity that was "at once a privilege and a grave responsibility." He was taking the job, he declared, because of his belief that it was the duty of every citizen today to fill any post that Federal, State and municipal officials felt would enable him to contribute to victory in the war.

In Canada many of our leading citizens have been most active in Civil Defence since the organization was set up. They too serve without pay and are giving much time and effort to their work.

Another Town Comes Through on Initiative



McAdam, N.B.—Until recently, this small but important railway centre was without any fire protection other than that maintained by the railway authorities. In June, 1942, following the advice of H. M. Armstrong, Acting Director of the Civilian Volunteer Corps (ARP) for New Brunswick, an ARP Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. L. A. Mersereau, Municipal Officer. A few days later, a Fire Chief was appointed and authority was given to purchase a one-ton truck and a committee delegated to build a Fire Station. A second-hand one-ton truck was bought and remodelled by the members of the Auxiliary Fire Service: the cab was cut off, the body built over completely and fire-fighting equipment installed. Two small portable ARP pumps were attached to the truck along with the fire axes, 500,000 feet of hose, 7 nozzles, two 28-foot extension ladders, one 20-foot roof ladder, two electric lanterns, two chemical extinguishers, two spotlights, siren, first aid kit, protective clothing for 26 firemen. A larger trailer pump with a capacity of 150 gallons per minute was remodelled by the firemen to conform with the design and construction of their truck.

An engineer for each of the 3 pumps was appointed. Local hydrants owned by the railway company were found insufficient. Emergency supplies of water are now furnished by all the wells in town supplemented by large cisterns built by the Civil Defence volunteers; these cisterns now have a capacity of 10,000 gallons. Air Raid sirens have also been installed and this town now boasts of the following organization:

Civil Defence Chairman, L. A. Mersereau; President, W. J. Sangster; Secretary, H. Piercy; Treasurer, J. Piercy; Fire Chief, Harry Short; Siren Engineer, J. Miller; Adviser on Gas Warfare, Dr. Amos Anderson; four First Aid squads, totalling 20 men; 60 Wardens; 40 Fire Watchers; 12 Boy Scouts, messengers, and 25 Stirrup Pump Operators.

Local railway authorities are giving their full co-operation and assistance in preparing this unusual Civil Defence effort and members of the local committee are grateful. The illustration shows Driver Walter Carrol at the wheel of the fire truck, with alternate driver Lewis Moffit.

TRAINING NIGHTS SOLVE ATTENDANCE PROBLEMS

Kitchener, Ontario, Proclaims Defence Training Nights For All Volunteers

Kitchener, Ont.—A plan to have three nights each week designated as "Defence Training Nights" was recently put into effect here. Its purpose is to enable all civil defence workers to have those nights free in order to devote the time to ARP training, reserve army drills and all other activities which come within the scope of civil defence.

Previously, civil defence activities were handicapped by the fact that many other organizations not primarily set up for civil defence purposes would hold meetings on evenings which conflicted with civil defence work. A meeting of all these organizations was held and it was decided unanimously to set apart Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings for civil defence training, with all social, sports and church organizations agreeing not to hold meetings or activities on those days, but rather on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The plan provides that adult units will meet on Tuesday and Thursday nights, with juvenile organizations meeting on Tuesday and Friday nights. In this way the youngsters will miss only one night a week from their regular school studies.

Accordingly a proclamation was published in the local press over the signature of Mayor J. Meinzinger setting apart three defence training nights each week for the duration of the war.

This plan will permit members of peacetime organizations to enroll in one of the defence organizations if he or she is not now a member; it will also permit members of defence organizations to enjoy membership in social or fraternal organizations, an advantage which many have been passing up because of the need for civil defence training.

LOCAL PUBLICATIONS SUPPLEMENT BULLETIN

Several interesting publications issued by various local Civil Defence units have been reaching the Editor's desk during the past month. They show that preparedness is being taken seriously and that members are willing to take this additional means of cementing the ties between Civil Defence volunteers. These bulletins are essentially local in flavour, carrying operational orders besides neighbourhood news. One of them (*The Call*) is published for auxiliary firemen. Two of them originating from Toronto are supported by retail advertising—a tribute to the civic-mindedness of the merchants who thus help to make the publications possible.

Congratulations to *The Parkdale Alert*, the No. 10 Division *Warden* (Toronto), the Sault Ste. Marie *Civilian Defence Bulletin* and *The Call* (Greater Vancouver). Editors of any other local ARP publications are invited to honour us with copies.

A.R.P. Mass Meeting . . .

(Continued from page 1)

have been so pleasant to rescue some of our slow-coaches, and some of our ostrich-like isolationists, and some of our chatter-boxes from the funk-holes in which we would surely have found them."

Glancing at the lighter side of total war, Mr. Philip told a story he heard in England of how German raiders had bombed a golf-course thinking it was an air field. Some of the bombs had failed to explode and the secretary posted the following notice in the club room: "There are unexploded land mines on the 10th and 14th fairways. Visitors will please pay their green fees before going out to play."

As for our war effort, the speaker said: "... In this present emergency, that man is doing some part at least of his duty who accepts the humble rôle of Air Raid Warden . . . This war, like all wars, will be won by those who hang on longest—who can reach the last quarter-hour with the most determined heart. . . . Let us see to it that we do not falter or fail, nor weary of well-doing, for, without this victory of the spirit over force, there can be no more hope for humanity, no more laughter and beauty in life—no tomorrows that sing—in a world liberated from its present dreadful state of want and fear."

Raid Dramatized

Directed by Herbert Fripp, of the Ottawa Drama League, a realistic air raid incident broadcast over the public address system was dramatized with the co-operation of members of the Drama League.

It even included an old lady who was chased away by wardens for interfering and a "drunk" who was attracted by the fire truck bell.

A stirring musical programme was provided by the R.C.M.P. band under Inspector J. T. Brown. All branches of the Civilian Defence forces were well represented at the rally. It is expected that further meetings of this type will be organized at later dates.

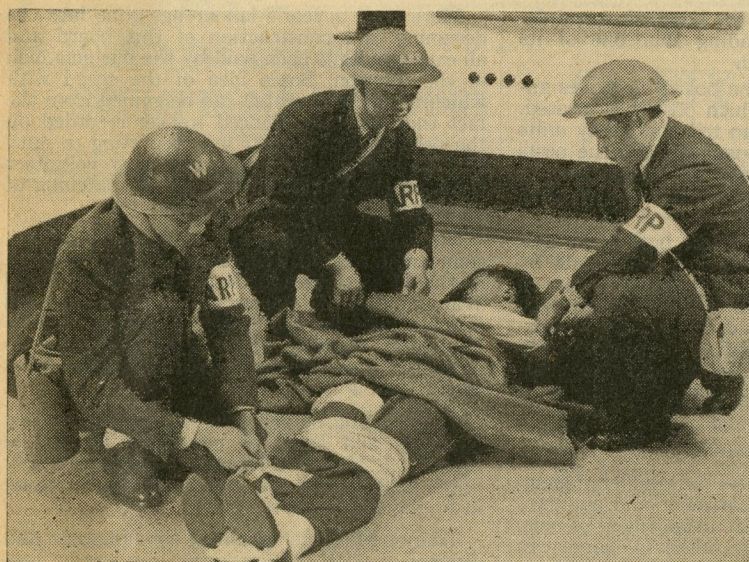
CHINESE A.R.P. UNITS READY FOR ACTION

Victoria, Vancouver, Montreal Sections Engaged in Extensive A.R.P. Programme

Ottawa—Gratifying reports, substantiated by the illustrations on this page, have been reaching the Office of Civil Air Raid Precautions regarding the remarkable progress made by our fellow Canadians of Chinese origin.

Victoria, B.C., began organizing in 1940—the first city in Canada to have a Chinese ARP unit. Today the group is composed of 54 energetic men and women drawn mainly from Chinese merchants, college youth and church members. Ten of the women have Home Nursing certificates and 25 of the men have received their First Aid certificates. Regular lectures are held for members and officers—in every instance these lectures were given by men of eminence in their respective professions.

Further proof of the interest of the Victoria Chinese is seen in the distribution of thousands of ARP leaflets and circulars all printed in Chinese and distributed with several thousand ARP booklets supplied by the Federal Office. Last summer the Chinese public was given talks



Considerable initiative has been shown, not only in the laying out of the Post itself, but in the care of equipment, one instance being the making of canvas haversacks for all civilian respirators. Civil Defence authorities in Western Canada have every reason to be proud of the efforts put forth by Vancouver and Victoria Chinese.

With a smaller Chinese population, **Montreal** organized its Chinese Division nearly a year ago. This organization now numbers 75 members, under District Warden Gordon Yuen and Deputy District Warden Yip Wong. Members meet regularly each week and all are taking a First Aid course as well as a course on the control of incendiary bombs. This unit also has a well-equipped control centre which it operates at its own expense. Lectures in Chinese are given every Thursday afternoon, and all are well attended. Montreal's Chinese District is divided for civil defence purposes into two zones and five sections, each having its own Post. The organization is progressing steadily and considering that it boasts of one warden for every ten persons, its record is very good indeed. Authorities from Vancouver, Victoria and Montreal are unanimous in their expression of praise for the work done and the willingness shown by their Chinese fellow-citizens.

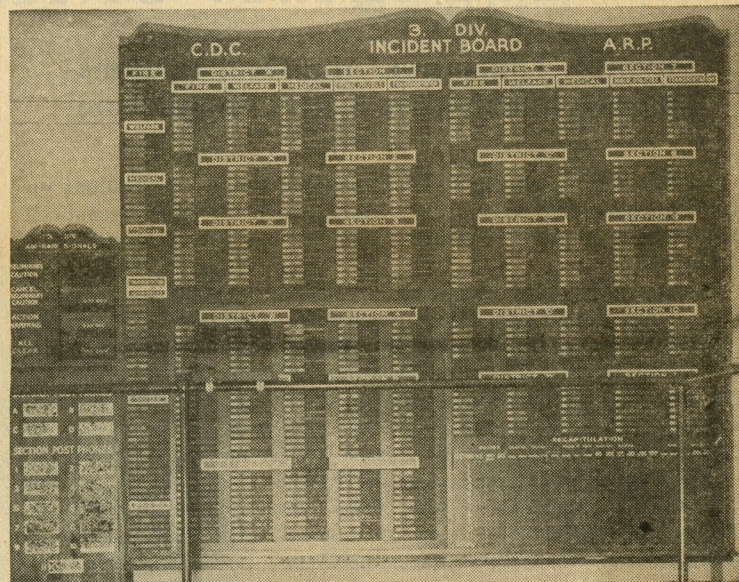
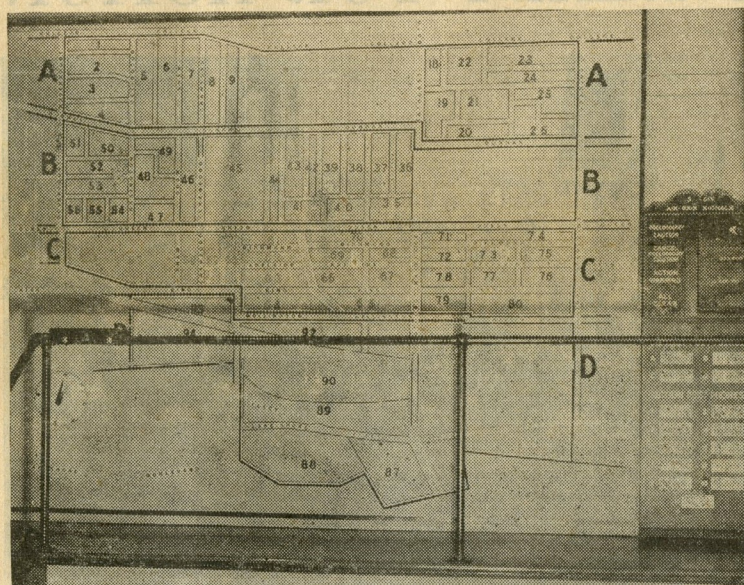
in its own language on Civil Defence over the community's public address system. In countless tests the Chinese Division has shown unusual efficiency and devotion to duty. The Victoria unit is commanded by District Warden Joseph Hope, assisted by Deputy District Warden Dan Won. The women's section is under the direction of Mrs. Yat Ching Jung assisted by Miss Mary Bong.

Vancouver, B.C., has an efficient Chinese Division too. In April, 1941, Quon Poy Jack, prominent in Chinese affairs in Western Canada, undertook to organize his fellow Chinese here with the assistance of three deputies. He established a Post in the heart of the Chinese district, the cost of which was borne by the local Chinese. Then followed a successful recruiting campaign. Today the Chinese Division in Vancouver boasts of approximately 100 members and is divided into three zones headed by Zone Wardens Jung Chong Hoy, Lim Sam Hop and Benson Wong.

A First-Aid Post has been set up under the supervision of Dr. Chue and Gibb Yipp, First-Aid Officer, with a staff of nurses, stretcher-bearers and First-Aiders. As in Victoria, the Vancouver Chinese have been eager to contribute any equipment or facilities not included in the regular ARP issue. Every Sunday the members meet for instruction and practice.



UNUSUALLY EFFICIENT CONTROL CENTRE COMPLETED IN TORONTO



DESIGNED by P. S. Irving Smith, of the Toronto Police Department, Gordon Grove, section warden, and John Cliffe, district warden, the board pictured in three sections on this page meets with all the requirements set forth by British authorities. It is clear, quickly understood and visual.

Working on a system of minute signal lights instead of the customary tags, the board records air raid warnings received and in operation; services available; position of damage in area, and disposition of all ARP services attending damage and casualties. Beside the board is a huge wall map with streets, bridges, railways and sections marked off in relief.

Designed and made by District Warden Cecil Horton, the map indicates the location of all large industries and each section in the division is marked off in a different colour. To facilitate the despatch of personnel and equipment to the scene of incidents, even street numbers are included on the map.

Guarding against a disruption in power service, division authorities have installed an emergency electric system. A bank of six 6-volt storage batteries complete with charger may be brought into service supplying current to both a large room fixture and the control board by the simple flicking of a switch.

Seen at a Glance

The control-board is divided into three units: incidents, personnel and police, and is designed to handle a maximum of 2,350 emergency calls. Between the map and the incident-board, in the centre of the front wall, is a back-lit signal box. The caution warning, cancel caution, action and all-clear signals are clearly visible and are denoted by large black letters printed on varicoloured backgrounds. In order that no mistake may be made regarding the prevailing signal, the ones not in effect are blocked out by slides.

The incident portion of the board is a development of an idea which occurred to Mr. P. S. Smith when he examined the simple "in-out" system used by office executives. It is worked on the basis of having all available equipment and services shown on one side of the board when the first alarm is received. Then, as calls for the fire unit, medical, or other services, are

received, the operator of the board shows under the required service heading that one of its units has been dispatched.

On the other side of the board he moves another slide showing at which post it is located. Thus, at a glance, one can tell how many units in each service are still available and the posts at which others are working. All this is done by covering or uncovering small pilot lights with wooden slides.

The personnel section of the board, the first to be completed, was designed and made by Gordon Grove and John Cliffe. By a system of blue and white lights, it indicates when each post has been manned and the number of messengers available for service. Two clocks are inset in the board, one electric and one eight-day, a further precaution against disruption of power.

Gives "Running Account"

The police board indicates the number of members of both the city department and auxiliary squad at their posts. By an arrangement of blue, white and red lights, the officer-in-charge can tell at a glance the number on reserve, on duty, and those not reported.

A feature of the system is a recapitulation board where an operator records a "running account" of all incidents, their type and the units in service. These are totalled as quickly as the reports are filed.

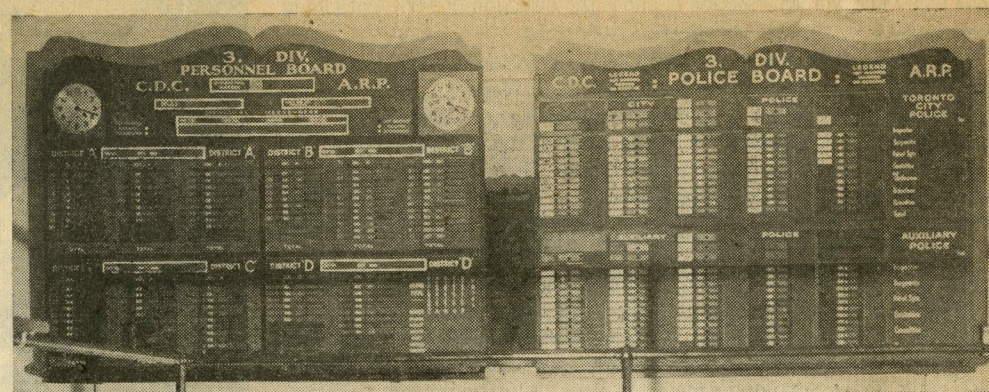
More than a year's labour has gone into the designing and construction of this board and all expenses have been paid by the business men in the division. Some idea of the speed with which it can be operated can be gained from the fact that an inexperienced worker recorded on the personnel board 627 men reporting to duty by telephone in 11 minutes. Another volunteer recorded the receipt of calls and dispatching of services to 60 incidents in 18 minutes.

More than 600 men are included in the personnel roster in No. 3 Division. Officers in charge of the 11 sections and 94 posts are: Divisional Warden, Fred T. Carnegie; Deputy Divisional Warden, Harold L. Trapp; Assistant Deputy Divisional Warden, Trevor Hawgood. The co-ordinator of services is Inspector Douglas Marshall.

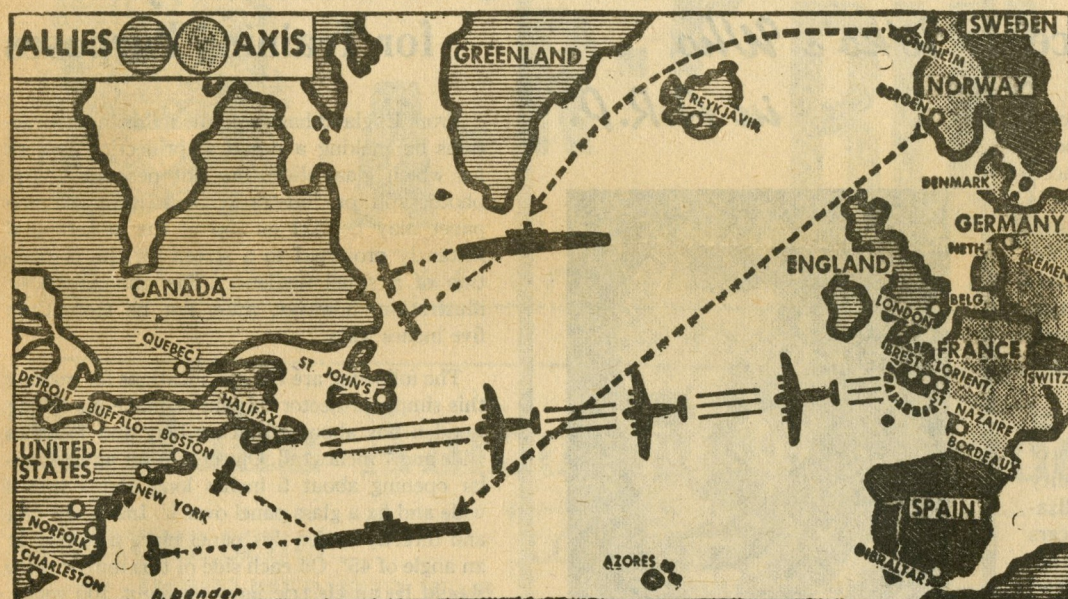
Commenting on the new system of recording incidents and work of personnel during the "raid," M. McIntyre Hood, provincial secretary of the C.D.C., said that he "never saw anything in England to equal it."

Tracy leMay, city planning commissioner and director of ARP transportation services in Toronto, was equally enthused over the operation of the board, particularly its continuity.

"It would be well for everyone interested in control room operation to take this pattern and adopt a similar system," he said. "It is the smoothest working board I have ever seen."



MAYBE IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE!



The Office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions warns once more that cities on the North American continent can be bombed by long-range Nazi bombers and by carrier-based bombers in the Atlantic. The map at left shows how this might be done. Numerous German transports have been converted into fast manoeuvrable aircraft carriers from which such attacks could be launched. Aircraft detection has advanced phenomenally since the outbreak of war, but proof that this science still has far to go is the fact that within recent months an enemy plane was able to fly undetected to within 200 miles of New York.

And New York is farther away from occupied Europe than is Canada.

Illustration courtesy the Ottawa Journal

CLAIMS NEW HEINKEL COULD BOMB NEW YORK

New York, March 9.—(A.P.)—Expanding on recent vague German threats of reprisal raids on the United States, the Rome radio tonight described at length the new German Heinkel 177 bombers, which it said "can carry more than a six-ton cargo and are able, without any difficulty, to reach New York, bomb the city and return to their bases."

The broadcast, apparently intended for American ears, was recorded by C.B.S.

The Italian announcer said the new German planes are being produced "on a large scale" and declared that "one day, sooner or later, the cities of the United States will have visitors, and most unwelcome ones, too."

Women Rallying to Defence of Homes All Over Country

All over Canada women of all ages and walks of life are enlisting in the A.R.P. Services. Hospitals in many parts of the country have organized night courses to train women nursing assistants and first-aid workers. Several universities have inaugurated similar courses and many of them announced lectures on all A.R.P. activities which women can take over, including Warden Services, Fire Guard duty, Fire Watcher Services, Messenger Work, Clerks, Telephone Operators, etc.

Total defence requires total mobilization of men and women. Being in and around their homes more than the men, women are more familiar with the layout of the house and are particularly qualified to locate and extinguish incendiary bombs which may fall on it. Many cities now have trained stirrup pump squads and first-aid squads comprised entirely of women. Every city and town in Canada should enroll and train as many women as will volunteer for A.R.P. duty. In the event of an air raid there would be more than enough work for every

SAFETY HINTS ON ESCAPING FROM FIRES

1. Always be prepared for fire. When entering any building look around and choose your nearest exit. See what alternate path of escape may be available. Observe conditions and, if you note locked or obstructed exits or any fire hazards, report them promptly to the appropriate authorities.
2. Remember that it is always dangerous to remain in a burning building. Fires often spread with incredible rapidity and cut off escape. Poisonous gases are likely to be generated in fires. Fire may be burning behind some partition and not appear serious but finally break out and involve the whole building in a few moments.
3. Take no chances of entering a burning building for the purpose of saving property. Only the saving of lives justifies taking a personal risk. Leave the job of fire fighting to trained firemen.
4. If there is a panic-rush for the main exit, keep out of the crowd and try to find some other means of escape. In some fires, persons who have remained calmly in the building have

been rescued unharmed after a panic-frenzied crowd has been crushed and killed in a jam at the main exit.

5. If forced to remain in a smoke-filled building, remember that the air is usually better near the floor. If you must make a dash through dense smoke or flame, hold your breath.
6. Remember that a temporary refuge may be secured behind any door. Even a thin wooden door will temporarily stop smoke and hot gases and may not burn through for several minutes.
7. Do not jump from upper storey windows except as a last resort. Many lives have been lost in fires where people have jumped to their death even while firemen were in the act of bringing ladders to rescue them.
8. If burned in a fire, report at once for medical treatment. Many burns which do not at first seem serious have fatal results. Inhalation of smoke and fire gases which may not at first seem serious can likewise cause fatalities, sometimes long after the fire.

The National Fire Protection Association.

SMILE O' THE MONTH

*The Lord gave us two ends to use,
One to think with, the other to sit with,
The war depends on which we choose,
Heads we win, tails we lose.*

—Gyroscope, February 1943.

available man and woman. Women volunteers are to be praised for their practical patriotism and A.R.P. Officers who encourage this interest deserve every commendation.

FIRST DUTIES OF THE A.R.P. DURING AN ATTACK

1. Save life.
2. Render First Aid.
3. Rescue trapped victims.
4. Evacuate people in danger.
5. Extinguish fires and prevent their spread.
6. Control traffic of vehicles and persons.
7. Prevent panic.
8. Make fullest and most efficient use of available services and manpower.

Treatment for Shock of Major Importance

One of the things which many First Aid workers are inclined to underestimate is the importance of treatment for shock. In peacetime accidents, where the element of terror usually is absent, the shock suffered by the victims is frequently of short duration. But, in wartime, the noise of exploding bombs and falling debris often affects the nerves so badly that a condition of acute shock results and, if the proper treatment is not given quickly, the victim may succumb.

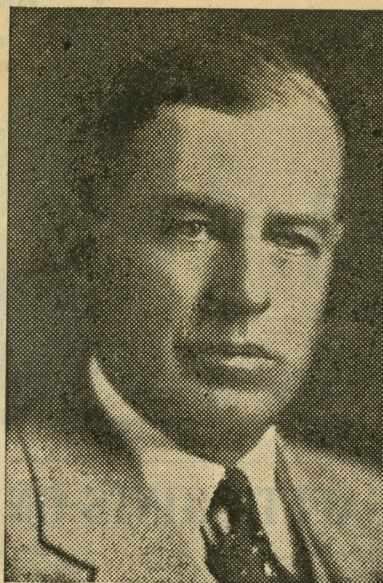
Before the gigantic air raids on Britain, First Aid squads had been trained to treat cases of shock but they did not realize the eventuality that all the cases would be shock cases; realization of this came when ambulances and cars reached the hospital and the First Aid Posts with people who had died en route but who had no internal injuries and no broken bones. In many cases, persons who had been buried for hours under debris toppled over dead as soon as they were rescued.

Because of the dangerous nature of wartime shock, First Aiders are reminded that persons buried under wreckage should be lifted out with the utmost gentleness, laid down nearby, and wrapped in blankets in order to counteract the effects of the cold ground. And it is more important to place more blankets **under** the victim than over him. Hot water bottles must be placed immediately around the patient. Drugs must not be administered except by a doctor. It is more important to move shock patients gently than speedily to hospital.

First Aid workers are advised to keep an eye open for victims who are walking around protesting more or less coherently that they are absolutely all right. Such victims have been known to walk around with a broken pelvis, punctured bladder or internal bleeding, yet feeling nothing and still able to walk under the stimulus of nervous tension. These cases must be persuaded to lie down and submit to the treatment of the First Aid squads.

During the first air raids in Britain volunteer workers were in the habit of giving hot tea to air raid victims. This must never be done under any circumstances because there have been too many cases where internal bleeding was increased, often fatally, by the stimulus of hot beverages. Another point to be remembered by First Aid workers is that British First Aid squads do not now attempt to revive unconscious victims until a doctor has so ordered. Unconsciousness is regarded as a protection rather than a liability, and it has been found that unconscious victims of shock have a better chance of surviving than those who are conscious.

Who's Who in A.R.P.



Hon. G. D. CONANT, K.C., M.L.A.
Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario
Chairman, Ontario Civilian Defence Committee

Born at Oshawa, Ontario. Studied at Oshawa Public and Secondary Schools, University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, graduating with degrees of B.A. and LL.B. Called to the bar in 1912 and started law practice in Oshawa. Has a long record of service to his home community, as reeve and deputy-reeve of Oshawa and a member of the Ontario County Council in 1914 and 1915; mayor of Oshawa in 1916 and 1917; alderman in 1928; member Board of Water Commissioners from 1920 to 1927; member of Oshawa Public Utilities Commission, 1930 and 1931; president, Oshawa Chamber of Commerce, 1931 and 1932; president, Oshawa Rotary Club, 1928-1929; president, Oshawa Board of Hospital Trustees, 1926 to 1932; director of Oshawa Hospital, 1932 to 1942. Was created King's Counsel in 1933, and in 1934 was appointed Crown Attorney for Ontario County. He resigned that office in September, 1937, to become a candidate in the Provincial General Election in Ontario Riding, and was elected by a majority of 2,079 votes. On October 12, 1937, he was sworn in as Attorney-General of Ontario. On October 21, 1942, on the resignation of Premier Hepburn, became Premier of Ontario, retaining the portfolio of Attorney-General. Is a noted yachtsman and an ardent fisherman. On the inception of ARP organization in Ontario, was appointed chairman of the Ontario Civilian Defence Committee and has given splendid leadership to the work in his province. Under his jurisdiction a force of approximately 80,000 Civilian Defence Volunteers has been built up, and this is rapidly reaching a high state of efficiency.

Home-Made Projector for Training Purposes

From England has come the following instructions on making a practical projection lantern for which glass slides are not necessary. Any photograph or illustration cut from a newspaper may be laid on top of the lantern and instantly projected to a screen for the instruction of a small audience. The photograph or illustration, however, must not be more than five inches wide.

The following are the specifications for making this simple projector: obtain or make an oblong wooden box about 16 inches long and 7 inches wide and 7 inches tall. On the top cut a rectangular opening about 5 inches long and 4 inches wide and fix a glass panel over it. Inside the box and directly under this panel place a mirror at an angle of 45°. On each side of this mirror there should be an electric light of about 100 watts. Directly in front of the centre of the mirror, in the side wall of the box, a circular opening should be made about 3 inches in diameter and a movable cardboard tube inserted. In the centre of the tube a magnifying lens, taken from an ordinary magnifying glass, should be placed and secured. The outside opening of the tube should be slightly smaller than the diameter of the lens.

On the top of the box an opaque hinged panel should be placed so that when it is closed it completely covers the glass panel. To project an image on the screen all that is needed is to turn on the lights inside the box and place the illustration face down on the glass panel and bring the opaque panel down over it. The image will be magnified and projected by the lens and mirror to the screen. Operators are cautioned to line the inside of the box with asbestos or a similar non-flammable material to counteract the heat from the two electric lights.

A.R.P. FIRE CONTROL SAVES TIME, MONEY

Niagara Peninsula—An idea of the efficiency displayed by ARP units was seen here during a recent blackout drill. During the drill a fire alarm was sounded at Jones Beach, Port Weller, 8 miles from here. The ARP officials immediately checked this alarm in the normal way before apparatus was sent to the scene. This took only two minutes but resulted in the discovery that the alarm was false. The practical action of the local ARP in this connection saved the municipality a considerable expense and avoided an unnecessary trip over a hazardous road with possible danger to life during a blackout.