



THE CIVIL DEFENCE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENCE — OTTAWA

Vol. III

SEPTEMBER 1944

No. 6

ARP REGULATIONS IN BRITAIN MODIFIED

Relaxation of Defence Measures

May be Followed by Similar Ruling In Some Sections of Eastern Canada

Ottawa.—The British Government has announced the lifting of certain civil defence regulations, notably the blackout, which had been enacted to minimize the effects of air raids by German aircraft. For some time now, German planes have been too occupied elsewhere to stage raids over England, at least in any strength, but the advent of the robombs precluded any relaxation of civil defence regulations. With the liberation of the French channel coast, however, the danger of enemy activity over England has practically ceased and the civil defence organization has been modified to meet the new improved situation.

Regulations Not Abolished

In spite of Allied successes in Europe and the absence of air raids, British authorities have decided against abolishing all civil defence measures, eliminating only those which worked a definite hardship on the public and which were not absolutely necessary in view of the German inability to stage any semblance of an air raid on England since the invasion of Normandy. The first regulation to go is the blackout and the compulsory training of the anti-invasion Home Guard. But it is significant that the people of England have been cautioned against using too much light inside their homes. Blackout curtains are no longer mandatory, but windows must have curtains of some sort so that objects within a room may not be distinguished from the outside. The Home Guard is not abolished, but drills are no longer compulsory. Obviously, should the Germans collapse under the four-sided steam roller drive now directed against them, civil defence will probably be demobilized in Great Britain without delay. This may already have happened by the time this is printed.

Civil Defence in Canada

German defeats in Europe and the ultimate overthrow of the Nazi war machine will undoubtedly affect our own civil defence organization, particularly those activities which were strictly ARP in nature and purpose. The Dominion Government has no desire to ask us to put up with wartime inconveniences any longer than is necessary and the defeat of Germany may be

expected to result in a speedy relaxation of civil defence regulations, at least on the Atlantic coast. It will be remembered that there remained a few submarine bases in Norway from which the Germans could operate against Canadian shipping and this is why the Eastern coast of Canada was asked to abide by Naval regulations as long as Germany had not surrendered.

Western Canada CDC

On the Pacific coast the situation hinges on the findings of our military experts. It is probable that the Japanese do not constitute a serious threat to this country in view of the intensification of operations in the Pacific, but here again is a point which must be left to the military authorities.

CDC Head Studying Matter

Brig.-Gen. Alex Ross, Director of Civil Defence for Canada, in the interests of CDC Volunteers has already asked the Government for a reassessment of risk in the light of new developments, and a decision may be expected to be made public as soon as essential factors have been studied by the General Staff and the War Cabinet Committee.

Civil Defence Community Service

In spite of favorable war news and Government decisions, it is suggested that civil defence volunteers remember the splendid work they have done since the beginning of the war. The lack of air raids in this country has contributed to the directing of civil defence activities towards preparing for any emergency and particularly accidents which interfered with the prosecution of the war. Fires belong to this category and the record of civil defence workers in the field of fire prevention and control is one to be proud of. It is suggested that civil defence units might take into consideration the welfare of their respective communities before completely disbanding their organizations, no matter what official decisions may have been announced regarding the maintenance of civil defence as a counter measure to enemy action.

THE NEWS IN EUROPE

In spite of European events, there is always the possibility that Japan may seek to interfere with our war effort, even in Eastern Canada, by means not obviously Japanese-sponsored. Our volunteers can continue their good work by fighting rumors and anything else which can help the enemy.

CIVIL DEFENCE FORCES ASKED TO ABIDE BY OFFICIAL ADVICES

Should Not Be Influenced By European News Unless Advised By Government

Ottawa.—Personnel of Canada's Civil Defence forces are cautioned against the influence of favourable war news from European battle-fronts, and local authorities are asked to avoid hasty decisions in civil defence matters until the Dominion Government has stated its position on the basis of advice received from its military advisers. This was brought out in an interview with an official of the Office of Civil Defence at Ottawa a few days ago.

It is possible that events in Europe will justify the demobilization of civil defence forces in Eastern Canada, and it is possible that such events will be witnessed in the very near future. However, civil defence authorities caution the public against hasty decisions until an official announcement is made by the Prime Minister. Brig.-Gen. Alex Ross, Director of Civil Defence, has often repeated that civil defence personnel would not be asked to serve longer than was absolutely necessary, and that when the time came to "stand down", it would be made known without delay.

Another point to remember is that, while the European enemy has figured more prominently during the past four years, Japan still remains a threat and that, even if civil defence is relaxed in Eastern Canada, it is possible that precautions will be maintained on the Pacific coast for a while yet.

QUEBEC RURAL FIREMEN PROVE WORTH OF CDC IN RECENT FIRES

Many Communities Saved By Volunteer Groups During Dry Spell

Montreal.—The abnormally dry summer just experienced in this province saw the fire threat hit a new high in the history of fire prevention here. Reports claim that many communities would have been wiped out entirely had it not been for the existence of local or nearby Civil Defence Auxiliary Fire-fighting units; in fact many localities had no other fire control facilities.

Lumber Industry Threatened

While it is admitted that much uncut timber was lost in the scores of forest fires which swept nearly every section of the province, the loss of sawmills would undoubtedly have paralyzed the industry for some time to come. Rapid intervention of CDC firefighters prevented the destruction of many sawmills, notably those at Jonquiere, Boileau, St-Ambroise, Bagotville, Dolbeau, Princeville, Normandin and Ferland. In some instances the volunteers fought for as long as twenty-four hours before bringing incipient fires under control.

Forest Fires Menace Towns

Many of Quebec's most important rural communities were for a time threatened with complete destruction. One town actually was destroyed, but others which possessed CDC units were able to use their mobile pumpers so effectively as to prevent fires from reaching populated sections. Towns which voiced their gratitude to authorities for supplying CDC equipment included, besides those named above, Roberval, Point Bleue, Escuminac, Oka Bay, Grand Caspédia, New Richmond, Marie, Carleton, St-Omer, St-Jean-de-Breboeuf, St-Louis-de-Gonzague, Moquin Canton, St-Alexis, St-Michel-de-Mistassini, Ste-Croix, Notre-Dame-de-Mistassini, Village des Pères and Matapédia.

Dryness Increases Home Hazards

Prevailing dry weather witnessed an increase in outbreaks of fires in several communities, giving CDC firemen a rare opportunity to test their efficiency. In most cases the fires had gained too much headway before discovery to

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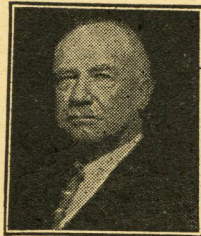
A MESSAGE TO OUR VOLUNTEERS

Civil Defence is essentially a voluntary service. We have very few paid workers. In every Province which has been organized the Director or Chairman is a public-spirited citizen who, in addition to other activities, acts as Provincial Chairman or Director without remuneration.

In the initial stages the problems of organization, of equipment and of supply were so difficult that it was found necessary to employ a full-time national Director and he was a very busy man with a worrison job.

Now organization is complete, all principles have been settled, everyone knows the part which he or she has to play. As to equipment, the valuable work done by my predecessor has borne abundant fruit. Every known need has now been satisfied. Training manuals to meet the needs of every branch of the service have been made available. In other words, the situation is stabilized to a point where there is no necessity for a full-time Director.

It must be remembered that the Directorate is not a command. The Director exercises no control. He advises, co-ordinates and attempts to inspire. But in a decentralized organization these duties do not require the full time of an active man. So, I am happy to say, I am now able to become a part of this organization as a voluntary worker. I will have the same status, the same responsibilities as previously. I will devote just as much time as is necessary to the organization, but I will do so just like the rest of you, by taking time from my regular duties. My headquarters will be in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, but you will find me wherever I am needed or can be useful and whenever I am so required.



Now I do not want any knockers to say that this is further evidence that Civil Defence is no longer required. Civil Defence is required until those responsible for the defence of the country say it is no longer required. If I thought that this step would impair our defences I would not take it. But I do feel, and those whom I have consulted feel, that I can do justice to the work on this basis. If I am wrong, the situation can be corrected in a matter of a few hours.

Remember, I will visit headquarters at Ottawa as required; I will visit you when needed and my capable assistant, Captain F. C. Badgley, will, I am sure, handle administrative details to your entire satisfaction. I will have the satisfaction of being like you—a volunteer in the great work of Civil Defence.

Director of Civil Defence.

THE DIRECTOR A VOLUNTEER

Brig.-Gen. Alex Ross, C.M.B., D.S.O. and Bar, Director of Civil Defence for Canada, has just announced a decision which is characteristic of his generosity and his patriotism. While retaining the title and the duties of Director of Civil Defence, General Ross has decided to become a true volunteer, serving without pay and devoting as much time to civil defence as circumstances would require. As the Director points out in a message appearing on this page, Civil Defence has been so well organized throughout Canada now that there really is no need for a full-time salaried Director. General Ross has repeatedly emphasized that Civil Defence is a community effort, supplemented wherever necessary by provincial and federal assistance and advice. Civil Defence in Canada has reached the stage where provincial and community organizations do not require more than occasional guidance from the federal office and the Director feels quite rightly, we believe, that since this cannot take up more than a fraction of his time he should devote some of it to other important activities.

When General Ross was appointed Director of Civil Defence for Canada he

accepted the appointment because his services were needed in the interest of national defence. He came all the way from Yorkton, Saskatchewan, where he held the office of District Judge for Yorkton County, and had developed a highly efficient civil defence organization. During the year which followed he travelled the length and breadth of the Dominion, visiting practically every civil defence unit in Canada. He further built up our civil defence organization and, now that the job has been carried as far as is possible under existing conditions, no one can object to his desire to devote to other patriotic pursuits that portion of his time which is not taken up by civil defence. General Ross will visit Ottawa regularly and is ready to visit any area requiring his presence. During the Director's absence from Ottawa, administrative details will be looked after by Captain F. C. Badgley, Executive Assistant to the Director, who has been supervising equipment matters for civil defence since the beginning of the war.

Readers of the Who's Who column in this issue will agree that Captain Badgley is well qualified indeed to represent the Director during his absence.

NOTES and COMMENTS

A new angle to modern warfare was revealed when Home Secretary Herbert Morrison disclosed that a select force of the National Fire Service was to follow the invasion armies across the channel "to cope with attempts of the enemy to burn up our stores, equipment and accommodation on the other side." Further evidence that our leaders are prosecuting the war on sound practical lines, using materials and men to do the jobs to which they are best suited.

Granted that a Jap air attack on our West coast might be termed a nuisance raid, it would still cause more damage than the average civilian expects. Britain's air defences are unquestionably stronger than ours, yet some enemy aircraft always manage to get through. Air defences are planned to cope with known methods of attack and when unorthodox weapons are used their usefulness is seriously impaired. The robot bombs proved it, and threw most of the work back on Civil Defence. The same could well happen with Japanese attacks on North America, and this is why we are not taking any chances. Our Civil Defence organization must be maintained until military authorities announce that the danger has passed.

Regarding the late robot bomb raids in England, civil defence officials there agree that casualties among civilians would have been halved if only people had kept away from windows. One official estimated that flying glass caused 60 to 70 per cent of casualties, which proves that one cannot be too careful when explosives are dropping.

Although the importance of prompt removal of contaminated clothing has always been stressed in anti-gas training, experience at demonstrations and exercises has shown that the fact may be overlooked in cases where the contaminated person's eyes may have been contaminated by blister gas.

When clothing is heavily contaminated with liquid, particularly on the upper part of the body, preoccupation with any necessary eye treatment must not be allowed to interfere with the speedy removal of the contaminated garments.

A delay of 10 minutes in the removal of heavily contaminated clothing, while the eyes and face are receiving attention, will lead to serious injury to the respiratory system and in extreme cases may prove fatal.

Attacks by gas may be remote in this country, but are still within the realm of possibility and wardens should be guided accordingly. Anti-gas training and knowledge has its place even on this side of the Atlantic and the above admonition should be borne in mind.

The forest fire menace apparently has flared up again, with Moncton and Saint John, New Brunswick, being seriously threatened. Civil Defence organizations from both cities, assisted by other volunteers from the Armed Forces, fought fires converging upon these communities from nearly every direction. As we go to press, the situa-

tion is under control, but precautions are not being relaxed until the danger is definitely past. Valuable property has already been destroyed, but it is not too late to intensify efforts for the education of the public on fire prevention rules to be observed in wooded areas.

Municipalities in "demobilized" CDC areas are quickly taking advantage of the Government's offer regarding the retention of fire-fighting equipment. There is no question about the superiority of mobile equipment for small communities.

INVEST in VICTORY!

Buy an EXTRA Bond this time

QUEBEC RURAL . . .

(Continued from page 1)

enable volunteers to save all the buildings involved, but equipment was used effectively to confine the fires and as a result considerable property in the immediate neighborhood was saved. This occurred at Notre-Dame d'Hebertville, Ange Gardien, Jonquiere and Caughnawaga. At Ste-Methode two farms and two homes were destroyed, but quick action of St-Felicien and Normandin CDC units prevented the destruction of the entire village. There was no fire department at Ste-Methode. At Grand Caspédia a passing locomotive is thought to have started a bad grass fire which threatened several homesteads and a railway trestle. CDC firefighters responded to a call for assistance and brought the blaze under control within two and a half hours.

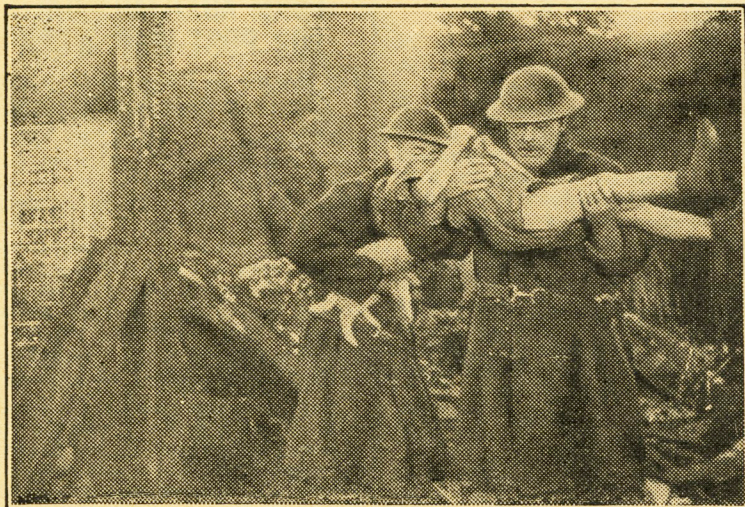
Mobile Pumpers Ideal

Authorities are unanimous in recommending the adaptability of the lighter mobile pumpers to rural conditions providing there is an adequate source of water supply. Most Quebec towns and villages are built near a stream, a factor which played an important part in the battle waged during the past two months by CDC fire units. Local authorities expressed the hope that rural communities would make arrangements after the war to retain the mobile equipment they now have or endeavour to obtain some if they are not presently equipped. Static water supplies can be provided for if running water is not available, but the main point is that rural areas now realize that fire losses of former years were not a necessary evil. Fire losses in rural communities can be reduced greatly when the proper precautions are taken.

CDC Volunteers Praised

The office of the Provincial Director of Civil Defence and the Provincial Fire Marshal's office have expressed their admiration at the devotion shown by CDC volunteers all over the province during the forest fire emergency. Their response to the call of duty was fully in keeping with the traditions of the Civil Defence Committee in Quebec.

SCENE FROM SPONSORED TRAINING FILM



The above scene is taken from the interesting and timely training film on civil defence sponsored by The Robert Mitchell Company of Montreal, and produced by Associated Screen News. Units desiring this film should communicate with The Robert Mitchell Company, 750 Belair St., Montreal. Prints of the film are available without charge.

**MARITIME CDC FIREMEN
SAVE FISHING SUPPLIES
BY PROMPT ACTION**
Irreplaceable Equipment Saved
Not Covered by Insurance
Damage Only \$300

Herring Cove, N.S.—One Sunday morning this summer local residents noticed thick clouds of smoke issuing from the fishing supply store of Victor and Howard Brown, dealers in fishing equipment. An alarm was relayed to the town's civil defence authorities which brought volunteer CDC personnel to the scene in a few moments.

Stirrup Pumps Save Building

Although the only fire-fighting equipment available consisted of stirrup pumps, the volunteers managed to control the blaze within an hour, thereby saving much valuable and currently irreplaceable fishing equipment, none of which was covered by insurance. Total damage did not exceed \$300.

CORRECTION

As a result of a regrettable error in the last issue of THE BULLETIN, the name of Police Inspector Bridgman of Vancouver appeared as *Baleman*. We offer our sincere apologies to Inspector Bridgman and deeply regret any inconvenience our error may have caused.

THE EDITOR.

Granny on the Job

A 66-year-old granny is in charge of the air-raid siren in Dorchester on Thames, an Oxfordshire village. The community's air raid warning is in a chestnut tree near her cottage.

She's on duty from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., and when the A.R.P. Control Centre rings her that enemy planes are approaching she must rush to her garden to press the switch. A.R.P. wardens take over during the night watch, but she always gets up and stands by her post if there is a night raid.

WINNERS AT MINE SAFETY ASS'N TOURNNEY



Members of the Women's First Aid Team, District 8 of the Saanich Civil Defence organization, who won the R. J. Fiberg Trophy at the B.C. Mine Safety Association First Aid competitions at Nanaimo on June 17. Fourteen teams competed for the trophy. Left to right: Miss Y. Fredin, Mrs. L. Dyer, Mrs. H. Andrew, Captain; Mrs. J. Adam, Mrs. J. Netterfield, Mr. H. Stokes, Coach.

**HOW THE INCIDENT INQUIRY POINT
FUNCTIONS DURING AN EMERGENCY**

(Conclusion)

6. Records.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules about the records to be kept, and the organization within the Point. The size and nature of the incident must dictate the policy, but records should be as simple as possible and standard printed forms are unnecessary. In the early stages records will mainly concern the movements of casualties and of the homeless.

One person, either W.V.S. or a Warden, should act as liaison officer with the incident, and with neighbouring rest centres, shelters, and first aid posts, unless messengers are available for this purpose. It is most important to have a close link with all the probable sources of information and to see that the information is kept up to date, and above all that it is accurate.

Information required at the Point should include:

- (a) names of killed;
- (b) names of other casualties; where they were found, and their disposal, e.g. if they have been sent to hospital, and if so, which hospital and where it is.
- (c) names of people directed to shelters, Rest Centres, neighbours' houses, etc.
- (d) addresses and telephone numbers of Rest Centres in use.
- (e) addresses and telephone numbers of First Aid Posts in use.
- (f) addresses and telephone numbers (if any) of shelters to which people have been sent.
- (g) to whom people must apply for permission to enter the area of the incident for salvage purposes, and where this person is to be found.
- (h) any information about shops or business premises which have been shut and, if possible, the addresses where they have reopened.

This information will be obtained from the Incident Officer, from the Police or through contacts which should be established with Rest Centres, First Aid Posts, and other establishments. The Point should not wait for this information to come in.

It will also be found useful to keep a folder containing local information connected with the incident, and such addresses as the Information Centre, the Citizens Advice Bureau, local hospitals and the Police.

It is important that a note should be taken of all inquiries, together with the reply given (e.g. the name of the person from whom the inquiry was made; the time of the inquiry; the name and address of the inquirer; answer given or action taken; information received which might be of value in the work of rescue or salvage). It is suggested that blank log sheets would form a useful basis for personal records if headed:—

LOG SHEET

Time	Person inquired for	Inquirer	Remarks
Name and address.	Name and address.	Action taken.	

It may sometimes be necessary to have an index book in which to copy casualty and Rest Centre lists.

7. Training.

It is important that a number of teams of W.V.S. or Wardens are given special training in setting up and operating an Inquiry Point, and that such persons are also brought into Incident Control exercises, so that they can become familiar with Incident Control procedure, and all those concerned will understand and appreciate the objects of the Inquiry Point, and its place in the general scheme of the organization of the incident.

**W.V.R.C. IN MONTREAL
DOING SPLENDID JOB
IN CONTROL CENTER**

**Women Give Up Their Evenings
For Civil Defence Work**

Montreal.—Ever since the inauguration of the smooth-running provincial control center here, the women of the local contingent of the W.V.R.C. have staffed this civil defence nerve center three nights a week and are ready for duty at any time.

Devotion to Duty Recognized

Members of the W.V.R.C. have been co-operating with the Provincial Civil Defence Committee since its inception and are now a part of the provincial CDC. Earlier this year at a special ceremony W.V.R.C. members who had been with the organization since 1940-41 were presented with service ribbons in recognition of their devotion to the protection of the Province. W.V.R.C. volunteers are in charge of the warning system which relays emergency signals to all parts of the Province. The warning center is in direct communication with the R.C.A.F. and would receive a warning message as soon as Air Force Headquarters would be advised of enemy action on the Atlantic coast.

Duties Require Training

The W.V.R.C. warning center staff have received intensive training in communications and have reached a high standard of efficiency under the direction of Commandant Dorothy M. Mowatt and Control Officer H. R. Dupuis. Control Officer Dupuis has been with the Civil Defence Committee since the beginning and along with Deputy Director P. N. Soden has perhaps sacrificed more of his time to perfect the warning center than anyone connected with it. Commenting on the personnel of the warning center, a local CDC official said that it was "people like these citizens, and the organizations they made possible, who perhaps caused the enemy to realize that air raids on this country would have no element of surprise and would probably not be very effective."

USE OF SYMBOL "X" ADVOCATED FOR ALL UNCONSCIOUS VICTIMS

Was Previously Used In
Britain For Certain
Casualties Only

The symbol "X", used by British civil defence units in marking certain casualties, has now been extended to apply to all unconscious casualties and because this system has proven exceedingly practical it is given here.

It is not necessary for all casualties to be labelled, nor invariably for all particulars of their names and addresses to be taken; but certain types of casualty, and all dead bodies, should be especially labelled before being removed from the incident.

Tie-on labels, with a symbol written on them, should be used; failing this, a piece of paper attached to a button or pinned to the clothing will serve. If possible, the forehead of the casualty should also be marked with indelible pencil with the same symbol.

The symbols used for marking casualties, and their interpretation, are as follows:

"X"—Requires priority of removal from the incident and examination when reaching hospital. This is used mainly, but exclusively, for wounds of the chest and abdomen, for internal haemorrhage and for all unconscious casualties.

"T"—A tourniquet has been applied. The time of application of the tourniquet and subsequent releases should be indicated on the label. (The use of the tourniquet is condemned except in extremely urgent cases.)

"H"—Severe haemorrhage has occurred.

"M"—Morphine has been given. The time of administration and dose should be written on the label.

"C"—Contaminated or suspected of having been contaminated by persistent gas.

"XX"—Poisoned, or suspected of having been poisoned, by Phosgene or other non-persistent gas.

"P"—Burnt by Phosphorus.

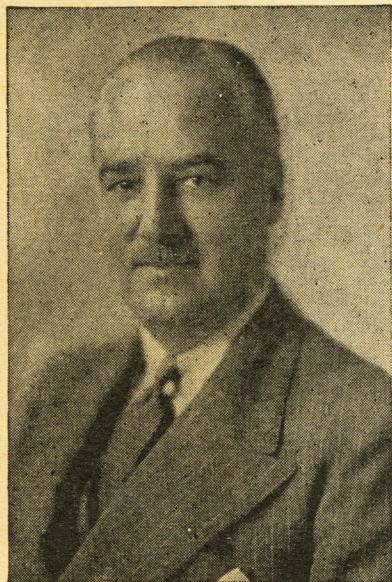
In addition, the back of the label should tell the place where the casualty was found, the position in the building, the time and date found, and other identification aids.

Dead bodies besides being similarly labelled, should carry tags with the following additional information: Apparent cause of death, and letters (if needed) suggesting that contamination by gas is suspected or present.

CORRESPONDENTS

In the future THE BULLETIN will be unable to publish any photographs which are not accompanied by a description, including the correct names of persons appearing in the pictures. Correspondents are requested to make sure that descriptions are correct and complete.

Who's Who in Civil Defence



CAPT. FRANK C. BADGLEY, M.C.,
Executive Ass't to the Director

Born in Ottawa, January 1, 1895, the son of Charles Wentworth and Agnes Badgley. Educated at Lakefield Preparatory School, Ottawa Model School, Ottawa Collegiate Institute and McGill University (Engineering), he was engaged in newspaper work in Montreal, New York and Ottawa until the outbreak of World War I. Two months later he went overseas with Canada's "First Thirty Thousand" as a member of the 2nd (Ottawa) Battery, C.F.A. In February 1915 he landed in France with the 1st Canadian Division.

Took part in the Second Battle of Ypres, where poison gas was first used, and every other important engagement of the Canadian Corps, up to and including the Battle of the Somme. Was one of the first members of the 1st Canadian Division to be commissioned in the field from the ranks. As a Lieutenant he served with the 3rd Battery, C.F.A., the 8th Battery, and upon the formation of the 12th Brigade, C.F.A., was appointed to the Brigade Staff. In September, 1916, shortly after having been promoted to acting captain of the 49th Battery, C.F.A., he was wounded in action. Was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in November of the same year while serving as artillery liaison officer with the infantry in the attack on Courcellette.

Begins Film Career in Army

Returning to Canada in 1917, he was appointed to the Instructional Staff of the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, and in November to Headquarters Staff of the British Canadian Recruiting Mission to the U.S.A. In 1918 joined the British War Mission to the United States, in charge of the British Pictorial Service, a branch of the British Bureau of Information, and later was attached to the British Embassy in Washington on special duty.

After the war he returned to newspaper work in New York, later joined the publicity staff of Metro Pictures Corporation, forerunner of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Was engaged in motion picture work as an actor, assistant director, film editor and technician; appeared on the screen with leading stars of the day, including Marguerite Clarke, Ethel Clayton, Dorothy and Lillian Gish and Richard Barthelmess. He also became associ-

ated with World, Biograph and D. W. Griffith Studios in New York and Fox and Universal in Hollywood.

Heads Film Board

In 1922, returned to Canada, helped organize the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau; served as Film Editor and technical head, later joining the editorial staff of International Newsreel in New York.

Returned to Canada in 1926 as Director of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, acting as such until 1941, when he was loaned to the Office of Civil Defence as Executive Assistant to the Director, which post he held under the late Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., continuing under the present Director, Big-Gen. Alex Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Keenly interested in veterans of World War I, Capt. Badgley is a charter member of the Ottawa Branch of the Great War Veterans' Ass'n of Canada and a life member of the Canadian Legion. He is one of the founders of the British Great War Veterans of America, and was the first President. He is an honorary member of the S. Rankine Drew Post (New York) of the American Legion.

On Staff of Prince of Wales

During the last 20 years he has played a prominent role in many outstanding national events. As a member of the Staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his first visit to Canada and the U.S.A. he accompanied His Royal Highness then and on all his subsequent visits to this country. He served as technical adviser to the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference in England in 1930 and the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa in 1932. One of his achievements includes the production of "Lest We Forget", the outstanding official film record of the Canadian Corps in the last war.

Did Royal Tour Films

In 1936 he assisted in organizing the Vimy Pilgrimage and the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial, after which he compiled and personally supervised the production of the film record of that historic event, "Salute to Valour."

During the visit of the King and Queen in 1934 he was a member of the Royal Tour Committee and accompanied their Majesties on their entire tour of 10,000 miles throughout Canada and the United States, supervising all film and photographic work. The film of the Royal Tour which was widely shown in Canada, the U.S. and Britain was produced under his supervision, as was the 10,000-foot 16mm technicolour film of the Royal Tour which was presented to their Majesties by the Canadian Government.

World War II

At the outbreak of the present war, Capt. Badgley was one of the first to offer his services for overseas duty. Denied this privilege, he sought to serve in some capacity directly concerned with the war and this led to his assignment to help organize and develop civil defence in Canada.

Capt. Badgley is a Fellow of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers; is the first resident of Canada elected to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences; is a life member of the Advisory Projection Council of America and a member of many other technical and scientific organizations in this country, Britain and the U.S.

Captain Badgley married Miss Grizel Holbrook in September, 1937, and has one son. His wife died in January, 1944.

MONTREAL CDC MEMBERS FORM AUXILIARY UNIT FOR POST-WAR WORK

Fire Brigade to Cooperate With Local
Department Continuing CDC Plan

Montreal.—Auxiliary firemen of the Civil Defence organization have formed what will be known as the Montreal Auxiliary Firemen's Association for the purpose of aiding local firemen of the regular city department in any emergency and to foster similar groups throughout Canada and the United States. The organization submitted a constitution and by-laws at its first regular meeting for approval.

CDC Arrangement Continues

The Montreal Auxiliary Firemen's Association plans to continue the present working agreement it has with the local Fire Department after the Federal Government releases civil defence units from duty. Members of the auxiliary association feel that a city of the size of Montreal is not sufficiently protected in the event of major fires and disasters involving the use of fire apparatus. Local fire authorities agree and the formation of the auxiliary fire service has been received with satisfaction from all quarters.

A STORY OF PROGRESS . . .

(Contributed)

Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C., is a small unorganized district, numbering some four-hundred residents, but its Civil Defence preparations, comparatively speaking, have won for it an enviable reputation.

Three well-equipped first-aid posts are ready for operation the year around at the first sound of the siren. The Civil Defence and Red Cross equipment have been augmented by locally constructed stretchers and generous donations of additional blankets and quilts.

St. John Ambulance home-nursing or first-aid classes are held each winter and the first-aiders are achieving a high degree of efficiency, as evidenced by the demonstrations and practices held at intervals.

The pride of the Shawnigan Lake Civil Defence, however, is its fire-brigade which boasts a community-owned fire-truck, loaned to Civil Defence for the duration; a community fire-hall, for which the labor and most of the material were donated; a Civil Defence Bickle-Segrave pumper, a Civil Defence Wajax pump, and several thousand feet of hose.

The brigade of local men, women and boys works efficiently under their chiefs, local garage owners, to whom the truck and pumps have become a pride and joy. The fire-fighters have attained such a degree of efficiency in handling the hose on the truck that it has been possible to set up the pump at the water's source, start the pump, and lay hose quickly enough to keep ahead of the flow.

Several improvements which have been made on the Bickle-Segrave pump have increased the efficiency of the brigade. Thousands of dollars' worth of property have been saved in the district. The brigade is augmented by several efficient stirrup pump squads.

Linking the organization are the vital warden and messenger services; all working, when in operation, through a control room in the community hall. Monthly meetings of the personnel are held, and every effort is being made to cement an organization which will continue in peace-time to serve the community.