

area, solicitations increased from 3,108 to 3,385 and responses from 2,624 to 2,904. Sub-contracts received by Canadian firms increased from 1,769 to 2,075, valued at \$57,300,000. Other prime contracts received directly from the United States Government by Canadian industry and other institutions totalled 100,000.

**Co-operation in NATO and RDP and Exports Overseas.**—Canadian industry was encouraged to participate in supplying the defence needs of European and other countries in such areas as aircraft, navigation aids and engine spares. During 1963, Canadian firms reported the receipt of \$53,216,000 in prime contracts and sub-contracts from NATO and other countries (excluding the United States) of which prime contracts accounted for \$40,610,000. Sub-contracts placed in Canada by overseas countries amounted to \$12,606,000. The major purchases in this group were for *F-104G* simulators, torpedoes, *Wortac* spares, *Caribou* aircraft, vehicle spares, gyros, platforms, computers and aircraft engine spares.

### PART III.—CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING (CIVIL DEFENCE)\*

The present arrangements for civil emergency planning in Canada took form in 1958 following an analysis by the Canadian Government of the kind of military and civilian arrangements necessary to prepare the nation for the possibility of nuclear war. This review led to a major rearrangement of federal civil defence functions, together with an offer from the Federal Government to assume certain responsibilities previously borne by provinces and municipalities. The reorganization, which became effective on Sept. 1, 1959, was based on the principles that: (1) civil defence was properly a function or activity of government rather than a separate organization as such, and (2) this function should be divided into clearly defined tasks assigned to the appropriate levels of government, and at each governmental level made the responsibility of those departments or agencies best able to undertake and discharge them. In July of 1963, the Emergency Measures Organization, which is the federal co-ordinating agency for all civil emergency planning, was placed under the control and supervision of the Minister of Defence Production and designated as a department for administrative purposes. At the same time, responsibility for the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ont., was transferred from the Minister of National Health and Welfare to the Minister of Defence Production to be exercised through EMO.

At the federal level, the present distribution of responsibilities resulting from these changes is as follows:—

- (1) The Emergency Measures Organization is the co-ordinating agency for all civil emergency planning and for all federal/provincial planning. Its responsibilities include planning for continuity of government, all tasks not specifically assigned to another department of government, general liaison with the provinces, NATO and foreign countries on matters relating to civil emergency planning, and operation and administration of the Canadian Civil Defence College.
- (2) The Department of National Defence, more particularly the Army, has a primary role in survival operations and has been delegated the responsibility for a substantial number of functions that are technical in character, e.g., warning and fallout reporting.
- (3) The Department of National Health and Welfare has the duty of advising and assisting provincial authorities with respect to the provision of emergency health and welfare services.
- (4) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is responsible for providing advice and assistance to provinces concerning the preservation of law and order, and the control of road traffic under emergency conditions.
- (5) Other federal departments and agencies have duties that relate chiefly to carrying on essential functions or to maintaining the country's economic life under conditions of nuclear attack, e.g., the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Finance, the Bank of Canada, the Department of Transport, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Department of Labour in consultation with the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

\* Prepared (November 1964) by the Director of the Emergency Measures Organization, Ottawa.