

BIOGRAPHY

COLONEL E. CHURCHILL, OC, CD, D.Eng, LL.D.

Born in Winnipeg, Colonel Churchill is a graduate of the University of Manitoba in Civil Engineering. He served during the war as a staff officer supervising the construction of airfields and other installations in Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's 21 Army Group Headquarters.

On his return from overseas in 1946, he was responsible and in charge of the construction projects in the London, Ontario area and directed the construction of Fort Churchill, Manitoba.

In 1950 he attended the Canadian Army Staff College and subsequently held a number of engineering appointments at Army Headquarters in Ottawa. During this period he was in charge of the Canadian Army's principal construction projects involving some \$700 million of new construction and maintenance works. This included responsibility for the design, construction and maintenance of new hospitals, dining halls and kitchens, houses, office buildings, recreational facilities, schools, district heating plants, underground power distribution systems, water and sewer distribution and collection systems, water and sewage treatment plants, roads, paving, bridges as well as other military installations from coast to coast.

He was responsible for the design and construction direction of the Canadian Army's Home Station program, which included the construction of Camp Gagetown near Fredricton, Camp Valcartier in Quebec, Camp Petawawa in Ontario, Wolseley Barracks in London, Fort Osborne Barracks in Winnipeg, Griesbach Barracks in Edmonton and the camps at Currie and Sarcee in Calgary. During this period he also directed the design and construction of new armouries in each of the provinces.

His major accomplishments in the last years of his military service included the design and construction of Regional Government Emergency Headquarters in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia and civil defence construction works from coast to coast.

Colonel Churchill introduced the use of the Critical Path Method to the Department of National Defence and was instrumental in having it taught in the Canadian Forces Technical Schools. He has always had a keen interest in the management arts and has vigorously supported the use of computers and other modern tools by executives.

In 1963 he was loaned to The Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition to fill the appointment of Director of Installations with responsibility for the planning, design,

construction and maintenance of Expo 67, including theme concepts, exhibits and pavilions.

After the close of Expo 67, Colonel Churchill opened his own consulting practice. He was retained to investigate the design, construction techniques and costs of the proposed 9½ mile ocean crossing of the Northumberland Strait. Subsequently, he was engaged in advisory tasks for a number of federal government departments; notably as the advisor to the Deputy Postmaster General on facilities planning and the mechanization of mail handling, and to the Deputy Minister of Environment in the preparation of the submission to the Canadian Cabinet for the creation of the Environment Crisis Center.

During this period and thereafter, he was retained, in varying capacities, for a variety of projects including a seabed power cable from the mainland to Prince Edward Island; planning new cities in the State of New York for the Urban Development Corporation; multistorey buildings and housing projects for developers; and Interama near Miami. The latter project, in which he was the senior consultant and advisor to the President of the Project Management company, became a full time 2 year commitment.

Colonel Churchill is a member of The Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, The Corporation

of Engineers of the Province of Quebec and the Engineering Institute of Canada.

He has been awarded the Order of Canada, the Centennial Medal, the Professional Engineers Gold Medal and is the recipient of a special Commendation from the Chief of the Defence Staff for his work at Expo 67. Honorary Doctorates of Engineering and Laws have been conferred on Colonel Churchill by the Universities of Waterloo, Western Ontario and Manitoba.

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