

## TWENTIETH ESCORT OFF SLIP

The twentieth ship of a postwar programme for the construction of destroyer escorts for the Royal Canadian Navy will be commissioned as HMCS "Annapolis" on December 19 at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The ship bears the name of a Nova Scotia river and perpetuates the name of a Second World War destroyer of the RCN.

The programme for the building of destroyer escorts of Canadian design and construction began with the laying down of HMCS "St. Laurent", name-ship of the seven in her class, in 1950 at Montreal. Seven more advanced destroyer escorts, of the "Restigouche" class, came off the ways of Canadian shipyards, followed by four of the further improved "Mackenzie" class.

### NEW FEATURES

The new "Annapolis" is the name-ship of yet another class, in the construction stage of which are incorporated a hangar and flight deck for the all-weather operation of the "Sea King" anti-submarine turbocopter. The ship also has variable-depth sonar. A sister ship, HMCS "Nipigon", was commissioned in May at Sorel, Quebec. Ships of the original "St. Laurent" class are being converted to the same configuration, so that they can match the capabilities of the most modern submarines.

The original HMCS "Annapolis" was one of 50 destroyers the United States exchanged with Britain for the lease of strategic bases off the North American coast during the Second World War. With six other destroyers, she was commissioned and manned by the RCN. The first "Annapolis" served on escort duties in the Western Atlantic, from 1940 to 1944, and in 1944-45 was a training ship at HMCS "Cornwallis", the RCN training establishment in the Annapolis Basin.

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## COLUMBIA RIVER BOARD

Canada and the United States have appointed two members each to the Columbia River Permanent Engineering Board, which is required by the terms of the Columbia River Treaty.

The Canadian appointees, announced recently by National Resources Minister Arthur Laing, are Gordon M. MacNabb, senior hydraulic engineer in the Water Resources Branch of Mr. Laing's department, and Arthur M. Paget, Deputy Minister of Water Resources for the Province of British Columbia. The United States appointees are Wendell E. Johnson, chief of the Engineering Division Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and Morgan D. Dubrow, assistant and engineering research adviser on water-power development, Department of the Interior.

The Columbia River Treaty between Canada and the United States was ratified in Ottawa on September 16, 1964. The Treaty and its protocol provide for international co-operation in the water-resources development of the Columbia River basin.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

Article XV of that Treaty, which calls for the appointment of the Permanent Engineering Board within three months of the ratification of the Treaty, also outlines the functions of the Board as:

- a) to assemble records of the flow of the Columbia River and the Kootenay River at the Canada-United States boundary;
- b) to report to Canada and the United States of America whenever there is substantial deviation from the hydro-electric and flood-control operating plans and, if appropriate, include in the report recommendations for remedial action and compensatory adjustments;
- c) to assist in reconciling differences concerning technical or operational matters that may arise between the entities;
- d) to make periodic inspections and require reports as necessary from the entities with a view to ensuring that the objectives of the Treaty are being met;
- e) to make reports to Canada and the United States at least once a year of the results being achieved under the Treaty and to make special reports concerning any matters it considers should be brought to their attention;
- f) to investigate and report with respect to any other matter coming within the scope of the Treaty at the request of either Canada or the United States.

Directions relating to administration and procedures of the Board are to be agreed on by Canada and the United States through an exchange of notes.

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## BRITONS FOR WINTER TRAINING

Regular soldiers of the British Army will train in Canada in February and March 1965 to gain experience in winter-warfare conditions, it was announced recently by Canadian Forces Headquarters. This will be the fifth consecutive year British troops have undergone such training. The units are "L" (NERY) Battery of the 2nd Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, and "B" Company of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The 130 gunners will train at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Camp Shilo, Manitoba, from February 2 to March 13, in an exercise called "Bright Water". They will bring six 105-mm pack howitzers with them. The 160 infantrymen, who hail from all parts of Ireland, will take part in cold-weather and winter-warfare training at Camp Wainwright, Alberta, during the same period. The infantry exercise will be called "Frozen Jump".

### RECCE AND ADVANCE PARTIES

Reconnaissance parties are now in Canada arranging for the reception and training of advance parties and main bodies. Advance parties consisting of 40 instructors will arrive in early January to take a winter-indoctrination course.

Each unit will be flown from Britain by "Britannia", aircraft of the Royal Air Force Transport Command.