

as it now does. Thus any danger of the pier toppling over as would happen if the erosion of the foundation continued up to the time of the spring floods will be averted.

Army engineers have built a temporary trestle bridge from the shore to the weakened pier from which the repair work will be carried out. The next step is to build a steel sheet piling caisson around the pier, which will be pumped dry of water to enable the new foundation to be put in.

The work is being supervised by Dr. Pratley and the Commander, Northwest Highway System. While work is in progress the bridge will be kept open for normal traffic.

**ARMY APPOINTMENTS:** Following appointments, promotions and retirements of senior Canadian Army officers, become effective February 15.

Major-General E. J. Renaud, 57, of Ottawa, present General Officer Commanding Quebec Command with headquarters at Montreal, is proceeding on leave pending retirement after more than 35 years of distinguished service to his country. He will be succeeded by Brigadier R. O. G. Morton, 52, of Toronto and Winnipeg, now officer commanding Prairie Command with headquarters at Winnipeg, whose promotion to major-general is also announced.

Brigadier J. P. E. Bernatchez, 36, of Quebec City and Montmagny, will succeed Brig. Morton in Prairie Command. For the past year and a half Brig. Bernatchez has been officer commanding Eastern Quebec Area, with headquarters in Quebec City.

Brig. J. V. Allard, 34, of Nicolet and Montreal, Quebec, succeeds Brig. Bernatchez, and to do so will relinquish his present post as Canadian military attache in Moscow. He expects to leave Russia towards the end of this month.

Brigadier A. B. Connelly, 39, formerly of Calgary and of Wolfville, N. S., present deputy adjutant-general at Army Headquarters in Ottawa, becomes the new commander of the Northwest Highway System with headquarters in Whitehorse, Y. T. He succeeds Brigadier G. Walsh, CBE, DSO, who is now attending the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont.

Lt.-Col. D. K. Todd, 40, of Vancouver, gives up his appointment as officer commanding the Royal Canadian School of Artillery at Shilo, Man., to become garrison commander at Camp Borden, Ont., in the rank of colonel. At Borden he replaces Col. M. S. Dunn, OBE, ED, present garrison commander, who has been selected to attend the Canadian Army Staff College opening at Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Monday, January 19.

Replacements for Brig. Allard, Brig. Connelly and Lt.-Col. Todd are still under consideration and will be announced later.

**NEW REGULATIONS FOR CADETS:** New regulations on the requirements for commissioned rank in the Cadet Services of Canada, and governing

promotion and retirement, announced by Army Headquarters in Ottawa.

The necessity for the change arose when the Cadet Services were incorporated as a component of the Canadian Army, the other components being the Active Force, Reserve Force, COTC Reserve Militia and the Supplementary Reserve. Officers of the Cadet Services now hold Canadian Army commissions, which was not formerly the case.

Candidates for commissions in the Cadet Services of Canada must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects of not less than 18 years or more than 50 years of age, recommended by the officer commanding the command concerned, and have a suitable medical category. Unless otherwise qualified by previous commissioned service, a 2/Lieutenant in the Cadet Services must successfully complete the course for Cadet Instructors Certificate (Grade A) within one year of the date of his appointment.

Officers, irrespective of rank, will be retired upon reaching the age of fifty-five unless otherwise ordered by the Minister, and an officer who has remained on the Reserve List for three years shall also be retired.

Officers of the Canadian Army Reserve Force may also be detailed for duty with the Cadet Services.

**EXAMS FOR RCAF PROMOTIONS:** Members of the RCAF coming up for promotion will be required to pass qualifying examinations, announced Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa.

The RCAF, with the other two Services, has always emphasized constant "book learning" for all ranks to keep abreast of Service changes and technical developments, but under the new plan commissioned officers holding the rank of flying officer or flight lieutenant and airmen with the rank of leading aircraftman, corporal, sergeant, or flight sergeant, must pass examinations covering a broad field of both Service and general subjects before being eligible for promotion. The plan does not mean that promotion is to depend upon marks scored in formal examinations, for actual methods of promotion are to be unchanged, the examinations covering eligibility only.

The examinations vary according to rank, but are similar in principle, which is that in addition to proving themselves familiar with procedure and technical matters of the Service required for higher rank, both officers and airmen should possess a broad knowledge of other matters.

Examinations for airmen are limited to various matters of Service procedure, and to mathematics, physics and English, with emphasis upon powers of comprehension and ability to express themselves. For officers the examinations cover a broader field, ranging from General Service knowledge to modern world history, geography, and significant political, social, economic and scientific current events.

## PROBLEM OF BOUNDARY WATERS

**REFERENCE TO JOINT COMMISSION:** The Department of External Affairs and the United States Department of State announced today that agreement had been reached on various problems which have arisen with respect to the division of waters of common interest along, across or in the vicinity of the international boundary between Canada and the United States, in Montana and North Dakota in the United States and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada.

A conference of representatives of the two Governments was held in Ottawa on August 25-26, 1947. Draft Terms of Reference to the International Joint Commission - United States and Canada - under Article IX of the Boundary Water Treaty signed in Washington on January 11, 1909, were prepared for consideration by both Governments. Agreement has now been reached on the text of the terms of the two References, one of which covers "waters which are of common interest along, across or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east", and the other relates to similar waters "from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east". (Text of the two References follows).

**CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TO ST. MARY RIVER:** Draft terms of reference to the International Joint Commission concerning the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east:--

In accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the following matters for joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions:

1. To investigate and report on the water requirements arising out of the existing dams and other works or projects located in the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east.
2. To report whether in the judgment of the Commission further uses of these waters within their respective boundaries by Canada and the United States would be practicable in the public interest from the points of view of the two Governments.

3. Having regard to the reports made under paragraphs 1 and 2, to make advisory recommendations concerning the apportionment which should be made between Canada and the United States of such of the waters under reference as cross the international boundary.

4. To conduct necessary investigations and to prepare a comprehensive plan or plans of mutual advantage to the two countries for the conservation, control, and utilization of the waters under reference in accordance with the recommended apportionment thereof.

In the conduct of its investigations, and otherwise in the performance of its duties under this Reference, the International Joint Commission may utilize the services of engineers and other specially qualified personnel of technical agencies of Canada and the United States, and will, so far as possible, make use of information and technical data which have been acquired by such technical agencies or which may become available during the course of the investigation, thus avoiding duplication of effort and unnecessary expense.

**MILK RIVER EAST TO RED RIVER:** Draft terms of reference to the International Joint Commission concerning the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east:--

In accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the following matters for joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions:

1. To investigate and report on the water requirements arising out of the existing dams and other works or projects located in the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east.
2. To report whether in the judgment of the Commission further uses of these waters within their respective boundaries by Canada and the United States would be practicable in the public interest from the points of view of the two Governments.
3. Having regard to the reports made under paragraphs 1 and 2, to make advisory recommendations concerning the apportionment which should be made between Canada and the United States of such of