

JOINT HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

"The message I am trying to convey is epitomized by the words used by President Eisenhower in the Canadian House of Commons on November 14, 1953:

"More than friendship and partnership is signified in the relations between our countries. These relations that today enrich our people justify the faith of our fathers that men, given self-government, can dwell at peace among themselves, progressive in the development of their material wealth, quick to join in the defence of their spiritual community, ready to arbitrate differences that may arise to divide them.

"Beyond the shadow of the atomic cloud, the horizon is bright with promise. No shadow can halt our advance together. For we, of Canada and the United States, shall use carefully and wisely the God-given graces of faith and reason as we march toward it - toward the horizon of a world where each man, each family, each nation lives at peace in a climate of freedom."

"Our two countries, with Great Britain, have a joint heritage of freedom. We are united in our determination to preserve our heritage of spiritual values that are dearer than life itself. To preserve that steadfast and undiminished unity that saved us in war, our governments, our peoples, must give due regard at all times to the problems of each other with infinite respect, tolerance and consideration.

"In the days ahead many grave decisions will face our peoples. In the last analysis, how Canadians and Americans and Britishers get along is a world test of "neighbourhood" in international relations.

"In concord with the other free nations, the solidarity of Anglo-Canadian-American friendship is vital to the peace and well-being of the world and will provide the key to whether we succeed or fail in our great quest to maintain freedom for this and future generations.

HONOURS FOR RCMP. One of the most impressive ceremonial parades ever held in Ottawa will take place during the morning of Saturday, September 21, on Parliament Hill when Defence Minister George R. Pearkes, V.C., will present the badge of the Canadian Provost Corps and a scroll of honour to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The ceremonial presentation on behalf of the Canadian Army is in recognition of the Force's valuable service with the Canadian Provost Corps during the Second World War. September 21 is Canada's first annual Army Day, and the Ottawa parade will be one of many celebrations and ceremonies taking place across the country.

The Second World War marked the fifth time that the RCMP had provided service units for the Canadian Army for which military honours have been awarded. For the previous campaigns the RCMP were awarded the battle honours, "North West Canada, 1885", "South Africa, 1900, 1901, 1902", "France and Flanders, 1918", "Siberia, 1918, 1919" which are emblazoned on its guidon. The original No. 1 Provost Company, commanded by Capt. (Superintendent) W.R. Day, left Canada for service overseas in December 1939. All but two of its 115 personnel were RCMP. The company served throughout Italy and Northwest Europe and suffered 26 casualties, including seven killed in action. Altogether 213 RCMP personnel served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

RCR TROOPS COLOUR. A battle inscribed standard almost synonymous with Canadian Military History was broken out last week at Fort York, near Soest, in the Federal Republic of West Germany. The occasion was the "Trooping the Colour" spectacle by the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Looking on as the reviewing dignitary was Canada's newly appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Mr. George Drew. It was one of Mr. Drew's first official functions since taking over his new duties a few weeks ago.

The RCR, Canada's oldest Regular Force Infantry Regiment and part of Canada's NATO land formation in Europe, the 2nd Infantry Brigade Group, last trooped the colour in 1933, when the regiment celebrated its 50th anniversary. The colour had been presented a year earlier by His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, then Governor-General of Canada.

The Royal Canadian Regiment was organized in December 1883 for the purpose of training volunteer Militia in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Since that time the unit has been engaged in every major encounter in which Canada took part. These include the Northwest Rebellion in 1885, the South African War, the Two World Wars and the Korean Campaign.