Immediate U. N. reaction

THE unilateral declaration of independence of Rhodesia last week by a white minority Government led by Mr. Ian Smith had immediate repercussions in the United Nations.

On Thursday, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning the Rhodesian action, inviting the United Kingdom immediately to implement earlier resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council to end the "rebellion" by unlawful authorities at Salisbury", and recommending that the Security Council give urgent consideration to the situation.

The vote on the new General Assembly resolution on Rhodesia was 107 in favour, with only Portugal and South Africa voting against, and France abstaining.

The Assembly acted on the basis of a recommendation by its Trusteeship Committee, which had interrupted its scheduled business, on the initiative of a group of Afro-Asian nations, to take up the situation created by Rhodesia's unilateral declaration.

Britain did not participate in the voting either in the Committee or in the Assembly in line with its contention that the future status of Rhodesia, as a self-governing British colony, was exclusively Britain's responsibility.

The United States, while voting in favour of the resolution, maintained its reservations regarding earlier U.N. demands that the United Kingdom use military force, if necessary, against Rhodesia.

Others who had previously voted against demands for use of force to ensure majority rule in Rhodesia — including such British Commonwealth members as Australia, Canada and New Zealand — voted for the resolution on Thursday.

Security Council Condemns Rhodesia

THE United Nations Security Council, meeting on Friday last in an emergency session, condemned Mr. Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence and called on all States neither to recognize nor to help in any way the "illegal racist minority regime" in Rhodesia.

The Council's action, an urgent preliminary move, came on Friday evening when the 11-nation United Nations organ approved a brief Jordanian resolution, by 10 in favour, none against, and one abstention, France. The French delegate stressed that he was abstaining simply because his Government considered the Salisbury move an internal British matter not within UN jurisdiction, and that the French Government had no intention of recognizing the Smith regime or helping it in any manner.

Deliberations in the Security Council opened with a statement by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Michael Stewart, who urged the Council, representing the United Nations as a whole, to throw its full support behind the economic and other sanctions that the British Government is taking against Rhodesia.

Since the illegal act of Mr. Smith and his colleagues of making what was purported to be a unilateral declaration of independence, and the subsequent stripping of all power from the former Rhodesian Government, Mr. Stewart declared, the only lawful Government of Rhodesia was that of the United Kingdom. Therefore, he said, it was clearly the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government alone to bring Rhodesia back to law and order, and secure for all its people the reality, not just in name, of independence.

But if the steps taken by the British Government to achieve this end were to be fully effective, said the British Foreign Secretary, they must have the full support of all Members of the United Nations.

The Council, in the course of a lengthy debate before and after the vote heard appeals from a number of African States for the use of military force to put down the Smith "rebellion." However, Britain warned this would cause widespread suffering and delay...
Turkiskt RC - fartøy

E i på sina hälsa mycket efterlyst, så kan vi inte rädda... Fångad hamn i ett tillstånd av någon sorts hiphop, som bjuder på en nyckel till våra söndagsövningar. Så här är den nya svarta, röda och vit baken av vårt nya projekt.

**Kotilomista vareilijoista ja vahan naapureistakin**

Tänä aamuna lähti viennin lumonake Liekkäkin, mikä väksi meille kaikille reupa tuulema alankskijänkin tuhannet myös muilla metsillä. Sitä saattoi kohottaa kaikilla tunteutuvan jokai

**Rullande poliisi**

**GIVPOL har fatt rulllande polisstämman i Göteborg,**

Det finns mycket som kan skåda

**When the Cao gave you another chance to meet another chance to drive well!**

**Committee holds first meeting**

A circular series by Oberlautern Erich Bäumel, Austrian Civilian Police

**In the meeting of the UNIFC P Road Safety Committee a standard definition of “incident” was agreed. One accidents that qualify under this definition should be reported as such. Here is the definition: An UNIFC accident is any incident concerning a motor vehicle whose: 1) There is injury to any person 2) there is damage to civil property 3) there is damage to the UNIFC property that exceeds €500. The Committee has decided that for a first meeting the following criteria: a) if there are 3 or more Driving Awards will be issued. These criteria will be amended if necessary.**

**Vel mooed DANCAN IV**

**Chenren for DANCAN IV, oscar-oberolsterfinn E. Lorin-**

**I am most understanding, but I can not spend a lot of time on this.**

**SPORTEN**

**QF UNIFCPT...7**

**DQ CAN...5**

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News from Fort Phillips

Liliefontain commemorated

A special event for all members of the Royal Canadian Artillery was held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the regiment. The battle of Liliefontain was fought on November 1, 1914, during the initial phase of the Canadian battle group in the face of a numerically superior force of Boers. During the action, three Victoria Crosses were won by members of the RCG.

Mounted elements of the RCD had been supporting two-pounder guns of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. On two occasions when capture of the guns seemed imminent, a troop of RCD cavalry charged 150 mounted Boers and held them until the guns had time to limber up and move off. In each case the officer commanding the mounted troop was killed and the third commanding the horse gun, also in support of the twelve-pounders. The horses having disencumbered, he fired the gun until both he and the gun were about to be captured. Not wishing the gun to fall into enemy hands, he dismantled the hot-red barrel and galloped off with it under his arm, leaving the gun useless to the enemy.

Guests of honour at the Fort Phillips celebration were Major W. D. Crichton and WO2 R. E. Johnstone of W Battery, 2 RCHA. All ranks dinner was held on Friday.

On Remembrance Day, November 11, a fifty-man guard of honour took part in the Canadian Legion Memorial parade as a gesture of tribute to the dead. The salute was taken by General K. A. Thiessen, DSO, UN Force Commander. Commanding the guard was Captain T. B. J. Mollon. Later that same day, a small group of RCD soldiers laid a wreath on a number of graves at Miagamastou, the site of the first RCD Beech Squadron in Cyprus in 1914.

The Shapes of ShIELDS

From the beginning of the development of heraldry the shield has been the object of display of arms: in careful artistic, monumental, and architectural embellishments, coins and seals. The shield naturally served as an armament of the arms.

The shape and the area of the shield have influenced the design of the chair or container, and the forms of shields have changed through the centuries. In early days when shields were still in practical use the shield displayed for decorative purposes was a naturalistic representation of a real shield. Later when shields as such were no longer used, until they became more varied in forms, designed in the shape of the arms.

Practically all shields from the Latin period (1192–1489) are of the very much the same shape, so-called 'reversed', I can only find two exceptions of this rule; one is an old device and the other is the shield (unfort-
ably left blank) that was placed on the mast of the most interesting early ship, the 'Santa Maria' in the Americas. All shields from the last period of the Latin period are later, and have a more varied form, because of the stylistic variety in which it is possible to date a monument fairly accurately and in many cases very accurately by the arms of the coat of arms

The shields are made from different materials and the coat of arms is used in a number of sizes and forms. This is an important point in history in many of the well known old families and their coat of arms. It was believed that the coat of arms was replaced by a new leading coat of arms of coats of arms which in many cases were not properly recorded in the heraldic books. For this reason it is of great importance that the coat of arms is not the least possible, it is a constant factor of the vessel period until attached to another vessel which may give us names.

At this time there are about 350 different costs of arms displayed on ships and we have about a hundred have been identified.

"DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD.


SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S CROSSWORD:


Below page

ABOVE: Driver 'Taffy' Emmott topi and Lance Corporal Andy Waggott working on the ten-ton fuel bowser. BELOW: Sergeant Den Rodgers (centre) with his REME first line repair team - an integral part of the Squadron's work with UNFICYP, doting on a Land Rover. LEFT (with back to camera) is Corporal Gwyn Jones, and right, Craftsman Peter Old.

Swedish News

Sedan den 24 oktober har Amazon-
Förbandet, NVF, samlats under en trefaldig möte, och är således utomordentlig lösning för att be-}

Hav och havet, 2 RCHA. Alla ranks dinner was held on Friday.

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SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK’S CROSSWORD:

THE BLUE BERET  Wednesday, 17th November, 1965

Canadian High Commissioner at CANCON
Remembrance Day ceremonies at UNFICYP HQ.

Canadian role in UN Peace-Keeping efforts praised

ON this day 47 years ago, our fathers and grandfathers laid aside their arms after one of the most disastrous wars of all times. We in Canada have each year since observed the anniversary of that occasion in remembrance of those who paid the high price for Canada, Mr. T. B. B. Wainman-Wood, to officers and men of the Canadian Contingent, during Remembrance Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ memnobrae Day service at HQ UNFICYP on November 11.

Chinese representation again debated at UN

THE controversial issue of Chinese representation in the United Nations was debated in the General Assembly throughout last week.

With about one third of the membership heard from by Thursday last, voting positions indicated by the speakers were the same as in 1963 — when the issue was last put to a ballot — with the exception of France, who established diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China in 1964.

Those urging that the People’s Republic of China take over China’s seat in the United Nations argued that it had been in effective control of the Chinese mainland, that it represented a massive power without which crucial problems such as peace in Asia and disarmament could not be solved, and that its continued ostracism could only harm the United Nations and perhaps threaten its very survival.

These speakers also generally argued that the change in representation was just a procedural matter requiring only a simple majority vote.

Opponents of the seating of the People’s Republic of China argued that the P.R.C. had rejected the Charter and had openly proclaimed its defiance of U.N. principles by belligerent actions and statements looking toward a world-wide revolution. These speakers argued that the Government of Peking thus did not meet Charter requirements for membership, and in any event there was no justification for expelling the Republic of China which faithfully upheld the Charter.

Supporters of maintaining the present Chinese representation generally held that any important matter required a two-thirds majority vote. This was the position taken by the General Assembly in 1961.

In the course of the debate, Cambodia pointed out that about 50 countries — including three non-Members of the U.N. — had diplomatic or consular relations with the Government of Peking, while it was observed that 54 countries maintained such ties with the Government of Taiwan.

Few speakers favoured admitting the People’s Republic of China on condition that she pledge support of the UN Charter and provided also that the Republic of China not be excluded from the Organization.

In 1963, 41 countries voted in favour of having the People’s Republic of China take over the Chinese seat, while 57 voted against the vote and 12 abstained.

The High Commissioner went on to say that out of the great conflict and sacrifice of the First World War there arose a great ideal, ‘...to seek world peace and justice...’ through international co-operation... Our efforts towards the settlement of disputes. The League of Nations was born.

‘But the nations were not all prepared to participate nor were some yet ready, to curb their nationalist ambitions for the common good. Thus 26 years ago mankind was torn again by the outbreak of a Second World War.

‘Our fathers and many of us present on this square fought in that conflict. Today we remember, too, those of our comrades who did not return home.

‘Once again, out of the horror and destruction of war there arose universal determination to save succeeding generations, to save them from it ever happening again. The United Nations was created...’

‘Under the aegis of the United Nations it has proved feasible, as the need has arisen, to devise control before fighting could spread to endanger the general peace of the world. In the development of those peacekeeping arrangements, Canada has played and will continue to play a very important role. As a consequence you are here in Cyprus.

‘To each of you as a member of the Canadian Contingent to the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the role of peacekeepers, is a role that will not have given their lives in vain.’

On arrival, the High Commissioner, accompanied by Col. J. C. C. Perry, Commander CANCON, was met by the parade commander, Lt-Col C. V. Carlson, Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards and a quick inspection followed. The Contingent was formed up in four guards commanded by Capt. T.R.J. Molton, The Royal Canadian Dragoons, Capt. A.H. Cobham, Capt. G. A. Kennedy and Capt. L. W. Percy, all Canadian Guards.

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