

G.M. Suggests Detention to Combat Terror

A HINT that preventive, selective detention should be used to curb the present continuing spate of terrorism was made at the half yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland in Lisburn on Wednesday June 11.

It was put forward by the Grand Master Most Wor. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D. who spoke of what he called "the remarkable restraint which the generality of Orangemen in particular and Ulster people at large have shown during eighteen years of modern terrorism, and cross betrayal by national politicians has often been misunderstood.

"There are those who imagine it reflects a growing apathy about religious matters and political allegiances. Some see it as a war weariness and a willingness to settle for anything. Indeed some politicians, who previously appeared hard-line, now have emerged from retirement or even rejection by the electorate to claim to speak for Ulster and apparently accept arrangements worse than those they previously rejected.

In his opinion such impressions are false. Rather, despite the cries of those who would separate religion and politics, such restraint as has been evident in Ulster comes from the deep conviction of a people who trust God and seek to do the right.

Nevertheless it was important to remind political masters and others that the capital had been steadily eroded. The

decline in church attendance reflected this. And even the meekest worm could turn.

In the absence of property protection or persons and property it was to be expected, he said, that self-protection would appear. The rise of the modern private security industry attested to this and not only indicted the lawlessness of modern society but the inability of public police systems to cope.

"The evident deployment of the security forces is reactive rather than preventive or first strike only plays the terrorists game. The medicine for Gadaffi is required also for Gerry Adams and much better than the hypocrisy demonstrated over Zambia and Botswana," he stated.

"It is one thing to teach and practise forgiveness. It is another thing to allow evil to conquer. To achieve the latter, good men and women need do nothing. Perfect love casts out fear undoubtedly. But there is also a case for binding the strong man.

And the Anglo-Irish Agreement fails to do just this, said M.W. Bro. Smyth. "In fact when we realise that security forces are being asked to uphold the growth of ghettos and prevent peace-

able parades upholding our British Protestant culture, is it any wonder that despair would grip many?

"When asked to leave it to the law we see many examples of the misuse of due process. Even barristers, who are not compelled to represent anyone may forgive lesser mortals if it seems they are more interested in achieving legal history and gaining personal kudos.

"Allowing for the difficulty in gaining a complete picture of any case for media reportage it does appear that normal legal measures cannot really defeat terrorism."

As one who earlier argued against the Diplock Courts, he did not see any improvement with two or three judges on the bench other than a growth industry amidst unemployment. Has the time not come, he asked when preventive, selective detention should be used? It should only be used against those who would destroy the State. It should not be done merely to seem fair but to defeat terrorism and its godfathers. It will have to be done in the Republic of Ireland as well as in Northern Ireland, he argued.

Continued

on page 9.

40 Miles Orange Walk For Charity



Nine Orangemen from Sandy Row L.O.L. No. 1239 raised £300 for charity on Sunday June 1 in a 40-mile walk to Bessbrook in South Armagh.

They left Sandy Row Orange Hall at 5 a.m. and finished their marathon at Bessbrook Orange Hall at 2 p.m.

They were in time for the annual parade service of Bessbrook District L.O.L. No. 11 in Christ Church, Bessbrook.

This required a further walk of 2½ miles to and from the church, but the nine were not deterred, looking forward to the bonus of the bus journey back to Belfast.

"We have a lot of blisters and are very tired. But it was worth it all... we raised more than £300 for the Orange Widows' Fund and there's still a lot more money to come in," said the Lodge Wor. Master Bro. Gary Moore.

The Lodge Deputy Master Bro. Jim McCullough said the marathon walk was only one of many events they would be holding during their centenary year.

Five hundred Orangemen and women, several hundred of them from Sandy Row District and Greencastle in North Belfast, attended the service in Bessbrook. The Belfast members joined others from Armagh, Down and Dublin.

The Sandy Row contingent was headed by their Dis. Master, Wor. Bro. George Watson.

Six bands headed the marchers and the service was conducted by the Rev. Raymond Hoey. The preacher was the Dean of Dromore, Bro. the Very Rev. Norman Lockhart, Lurgan and Deputy Grand Chaplain of Armagh.

The service lesson was read by Wor. Bro. Norman Hood, County Grand Master of Armagh and the church collection raised £412, the second biggest in the history of the Bessbrook service.

Hundreds of people lined the streets of the village for the colourful parade. The bands taking part were: Tullyvallen Silver, Prince of Orange Flute Belfast; Fairhill Flute, Belfast; Bessbrook Crimson Arrow Pipe; Bessbrook True Blues Flute and Divernagh Accordion, Bessbrook.

On their return to the Orange Hall all visiting brethren, sisters and bandsmen were entertained to tea.

A Valiant Veteran



Major Lowrie Sinclair Duncan, formerly of the 14th Royal Irish Rifles (Y.C.V.) a veteran of the Somme, wearing the various medals he was awarded.

These include the Military Cross and Bar, the Belgian Order de Leopold and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Major Duncan enlisted in the ranks in April, 1915, and was commissioned in October that year as a 2/Lt. He served as Platoon Officer to Pte. W. F. McFadzean V.C., and subsequently saw service during World War II.

Major Duncan recently celebrated his 96th birthday, and lives in the Belmont area of East Belfast.

W. Bro. Elliott Young, W.D.M. of Newtownards District L.O.L. No. 4, presents 25 Years Service Medals to Bro. Samuel and Hugh Fulton at their monthly meeting of Ulster Chosen Few L.O.L. 111. Photo: "Newtownards Chronicle."

Registrar's 17 Years Service

At the quarterly meeting of Markethill District Royal Arch Purple Chapter No. 10, held in Glenanne Orange Hall glowing tributes were paid to the outgoing District Registrar, Bro. D. McCullough.

In recognition of his 17 years service he was presented with a R.A.P.C. collarette and jewel by the W.D.M., Bro. G. Cochrane.

Bro. McCullough, in thanking the District for the gift, indicated that he would continue to play an active role in the District Chapter, and would always be available for advice, etc.



Champions at Scripture



The victorious Blossomhill Junior Lodge Scripture team: from left — Bros. William Mulholland, Warren Maguire, Norman Wilson and Ian Maguire captain (extreme right) and their tutor Bro. Joseph Lyttle, L.O.L. No. 411 (centre) and Superintendent Bro. Bill Wilson with trophies and plaques won in 1985: viz: West Tyrone District Shield, Tyrone

County Shield and Junior Grand Lodge of Ireland cup. They also gained the International Cup in the over-12 section of the Competition with a convincing win over England and will be presented with the trophy at a later date. (Photo: Courtesy "Tyrone Constitution.")

Loyal Address from the Royal Irish Constabulary to His Majesty King George V. with the Gift of a Silver Snuff-Box on the disbandment of the Force March 1922.

I

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, we
The Royal Irish Constabulary
Make bold, in breaking up our Mess,
To send this gift, and this address,
In which we dutifully submit
That your Majesty accept of it

II

We have had, we may say, without pretence,
A long and varied experience
Of 'Whiteboys,' 'Fenians,' and 'Moonlighters,'
And other such secret and dirty fighters,
And have done our duty to the Crown
By putting these malefactors down.

III

And by our statistics it appears
That for the best part of a hundred years,
Without a guard or even a lock,
Good people might keep their gear and stock,
For in bog and mountain, town and fair,
The Law was respected everywhere.

IV

Indeed, it was no empty boast
That a colleen might walk from coast to coast,
And in her bosom a purse of gold,
Yet not be accounted over-bold;
And if one may judge by the way they spoke,
We were well-liked by decent folk.

V

Of recent events that have occurred
We do not wish to say a word,
Not desiring to cast any slurs
Upon your Majesty's Ministers.
Although we know how it would have ended
If things had been done as we recommended.

VI

For we hold it true as the Holy Creed
That rebels and criminals cannot succeed,
But must go down, as a matter of course,
Before a well-ordered and disciplined force,
If only it is not messed about
By pusillanimity and doubt.

VII

In loyalty bound and on duty bent,
We surrendered arms and accountment,
Barracks, bedding, and motors, too,
As by Mr. Cope we were told to do,
It sufficing us to understand
That it was done by Higher Command.

VIII

These orders, we will not deny,
Tested our fellows a little high,
Knowing the 'Shinners' for what they were,
Every man, almost a murderer;
And they thought it hard to give everything,
To men who were rebels against the King.

IX

Your Majesty will readily see,
If we may venture to make so free,
That to hand our weapons to those 'Shinners'
Who openly boast that they are the winners.
Whereas we knew that we could win,
Was an excellent test of discipline.

X

Further, on information good,
We mislike their present attitude,
Having detected their intent
From a certain captured document,
Which is — more from revenge than gain —
To murder those of us who remain.

XI

This, not improbably, they will do,
Although we claim it is strictly true,
That one of our Constables could beat
Six of those corner-boys off their feet,
Yet as they have arms which we are without
The result is hardly a matter of doubt.

XII

These things being so, we take a pride,
Like the gladiators before they died,
To address our King — we would add, our friend —
And this silver horseshoe snuff-box send,
Which was of our Mess and common wealth
When we used to drink your Majesty's health.

XIII

So it may hap, when we are dead,
And rebels drink their toasts instead,
That your Majesty, o'er a pinch of snuff,
May give a thought — one thought enough —
To the loyal corps that used to be
The Royal Irish Constabulary.

Rome's Tightening Grip in Switzerland

Those who expressed the fear in Britain that when the nation joined the Common Market, the religious composition could be eventually changed by immigration from the predominately Roman Catholic countries of Southern Europe have plenty of ammunition to back their case, if Switzerland is to be taken as an example.

This once predominately Protestant land, the home of John Calvin and other Protestant Reformers, now has a Roman Catholic majority when religious denominations are analysed, according to an article in the "Churchman's Magazine."

This showed that in the year 1950, of those people who declared a religious affiliation in Switzerland, 56 per cent were Protestant and 41 per cent Roman Catholic.

IMMIGRATION FROM ITALY

By 1960, mainly due to heavy immigration from Italy, the Protestant percentage had dropped to 52 per cent and the Roman Catholic had risen to 45 per cent.

By 1970, the Protestant majority of 1950 had become a minority, with the percentage of Protestants falling to 47 per cent, as opposed to 49 per cent R.C. and by 1980, the Protestant percentage had fallen to 44.3 per cent.

What caused such a dramatic reversal, diminishing the strong Protestant majority in less than three decades?

A breakdown of statistics provided by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office at Berne stated: "Until 1960 the Protestants were in a majority. In 1970 for the first time the Catholic (Roman) took over, because after 1960 there was the enormous immigration of Italian and

Spanish workers, all of Roman Catholic religion. The Swiss Protestants were, and still are, in a majority."

The last sentence underlines the fact that it was not native born Swiss people who switched allegiance to Rome, but the fact that a heavy influx of foreign Roman Catholic workers who altered the situation in Switzerland.

An interesting lesson indeed, and in the English-speaking world, there have been other examples of post-war alteration of religious complexions of countries. . . . Australia, for example, where the massive immigration of Italians, Spaniards, and other people from Southern Europe has given the Roman Catholic Church a numerical boost. Canada, too, perhaps to a lesser extent, but even in that country, what was once the almost completely British and Protestant stronghold of Toronto has changed to a large degree because of heavy Roman Catholic immigration.

COMMON MARKET ELEMENT

The big rise in unemployment in all the countries of the Common Market, including Britain, and the decline in job opportunities has blunted immigration from Southern Europe, but the lesson of Switzerland is one worth noting, and of how the movement of peoples has been a valuable ally to Rome in many countries down the years.

Incidentally, there are still some important parts of Switzerland which maintain a Protestant majority and they include Zurich and Berne. The Canton of Geneva now has a R.C. population of 178,208, whilst the Protestant population is 106,664.

Tandragee Gift for C.G. Master

Tandragee District L.O.L. No. 4, Co. Armagh, April quarterly meeting was held in Scarva Orange Hall.

The invitation was extended by Aughlish Heroes L.O.L. No. 74 who were responsible for the arrangements.

Bro. H. R. Plunkett, W.D.M., presided, assisted by the D.D.M., Bro. Thomas Aston.

Visitors welcomed were Rt. Wor. Bro. N. R. S. Hood, County Grand Master; W. Bro. Norman Allen, Deputy Co. Grand Master; W. Bro. Thomas Fegan, P.D.M., Loughbrickland No. 10 Co. Down and Bro. R. Allen, W.M. Diamond L.O.L. No. 85 Loughgall District No. 3.

The brethren concerned acknowledged the welcome and extended fraternal greetings from their respective offices and Lodges.

The Co. Grand Master was the recipient of a Holy Bible, handed over by the W.D.M., suitably inscribed from Tandragee District No. 4 for services rendered from time to time.

The C.G.M. thanked the W.D.M. and said this was a very suitable gift.

Bro. George Patton, W.M., L.O.L. 74, thanked Scarva Orange Hall committee for the use of the hall in the historic village of Scarva for this important occasion, in which to entertain the District Lodge and asked all to remain after the meeting in order to receive the hospitality of the lodge.

A sumptuous repast was served by Mrs. S. Patton, Mrs. S. Conn and Mrs. L. Conn. Bro. Maynard Patterson, Dist. Chaplain, offered thanks prior to the tea.

W. Bro. N. Allen proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies, seconded by W. Bro. T. Fegan. The W.D.M. conveyed the thanks to the ladies for a job well done.

The following are the District Officers: W.D.M., Herbert R. Plunkett; D.D.M., Thomas Aston; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. R. Scott, M.A.; Lay Chaplain, Richard M. Patterson; Sec., Mervyn Adair; Treasurer, Kenneth Wilson; Lecturer, Sidney McIlloin; D. Lecturer, Samuel McCullough; Committee: Harold Richardson, Chairman; George Hamilton, John Redpath, Winston Woolsey and W. F. McClelland, P.D.M.

BIBLE GIFTS IN TOGO

M.W. Bro. Emenyo Essien, Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Togo has presented beautiful Bibles to a number of distinguished fellow countrymen. He extended greetings to them, the presentations being a demonstration of the Grand Lodge's gratitude and in recognition of the hospitality they extended to M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth in 1983 and R.W. Bro. W. C. Moody, M.B.E., J.P. in 1986.

M.W. Bro. Essien extended greetings from Ulster to the recipients, who voiced their compliments and good wishes to Bros. Smyth and Moody.



Chief Sedjro Asiakoley IV of Porto-Seguro, an Orange brother, in front of the Methodist Chapel (where Rev. Charles' father is the Evangelist).



Chief Akuetey Zankli Lawson VII of Aneho at his private residence.



A group picture taken with the family of Rev. Charles in their home in Porto-Seguro. Left to right: Rt. Wor. Bro. Justice S. K. Gaba. Bro. Nyanutse; the mother of Rev. Charles, behind the lady is Rt. W. Bro. G. A. d'Almeida. In front of this brother is the Rev. Charles's father; on the father's left is the Reverend's Sister; behind the sister is Charles' younger brother and at the extreme right is M.W. Bro. E. K. A. Essien.

Kirlish L.O.L. No. 380 Co. Tyrone

Extracts from minutes of Kirlish L.O.L. No. 380 show 12th July 1886 — 65 members on roll.

March 3 1888 — Treasurers Account showing £9-17-1 (old money) on hands. Election of Officers — W.M. Gilbert Smyth, D.M.; Samuel McCrea (sen.); Secretary, William Fitzpatrick (junior); Treasurer, William Nethery. Committee — Thomas McCrea, John J. Glenn, James McCrea (senior), James H. Nethery, John J. Knox.

12th July, 1888 — Letter read from Grand Lodge of Ireland requesting the sum of £1 to be subscribed by this Lodge for the redemption of Ballykilbeg House and Lands. Members subscribed 6d (old money) each and forwarded £1 towards the Ballykilbeg fund. Records also at this meeting show purchase of 25 band suits at 10/6 each £13-2-6. Price of carriage 15/10½. Total £13-18-4½.

November 5, 1888 — £15 was handed in by Secretary paid to him by ten of the bandsmen for their old uniforms.

December 18, 1888 — 2/6 paid over to the W.M. Gilbert Smyth for renewal of the Lodge Warrant.

March 1, 1889 — Members fined for bad attendance at Lodge meetings — Robert Johnston 6d, David Roulston 6d, George Mellon 6d, Andrew McCrea 6d, James Smyth (Lower) 6d and Thomas Smyth 5d.

March 31, 1889 — Election of Officers — W.M., Gilbert Smyth; D.M., Samuel McCrea; Sec., Wm. Fitzpatrick (Jun.); Trea., Alexander Long. Committee 1st —

Thomas McCrea, John J. Glenn, James McCrea (sen.), James Nethery, John J. Knox.

A new Seal was got for the use of the Lodge costing 12/9. Profit from Lodge soiree £5-3-½ (old money).

12th July, 1889 — after routine business Lodge proceeded to join the other lodges of the District at the place of meeting near Castlederg.

12th August, 1889 — Meeting in the Lodge room, Kirlish, Bro. Gilbert Smyth presiding. The secretary

Bro. William Fitzpatrick (Jun.) was called before the Lodge and ordered to apologise to the Lodge for disorderly conduct, and disobeying the authority of the W.M., which apology he made to the satisfaction of the Lodge. A portion of the Rules of the Orange Institution was read by Bro. James Nethery.

18th December 1889 — The Secretary was instructed to write to Baravey L.O.L. to make inquiries if Bro. William J. McCrea has been admitted a

After some advice from the W.M. as to conduct in the field, the Lodge proceeded to the place of meeting at Garvetagh where after passing the day in the usual manner, the meeting broke up and the various lodges proceeded home. After arriving home refreshments were served.

March 6, 1891 — Lodge statement of accounts examined and showed £11-6-3 (old money) on hands. A cheque was given to the Ulster Bank Castlederg for £11, the balance

Kirlish Loyal Orange Lodge



A SOIREE

In connection with the above Lodge, will be held at

MR. GILBERT SMYTH'S, BOMACATALL.

ON Friday, 24th January, 1913.

TEA AT 7 O'CLOCK P.M.

No wily tongue shall move us
Nor Tyrants' arm affright
We look to One above us,
Who ne'er forsook the right;
Who will may crouch and tender
The birthright of the Free,
But Brothers—No Surrender—
No Compromise for me.

GENTLEMEN, One Shilling, MONTGOMERY, LTD., O'MAGH.

(This interesting link with the past has been handed in by W. Bro. J. A. Emery, Castlederg.)

member of that lodge, also to write to Magheracriggan L.O.L. request that Bros. Johnston Crimpton and Joseph Crimpton certificates be forwarded to Kirlish L.O.L.

March 1, 1890 — The annual subscription of £1 from R. S. Mansfield, Esq., was handed in by the W.M., Bro. Gilbert Smyth.

2nd May, 1890 — A subscription of 7/6 was given to Bro. William McMullan in aid of the funds of Tyrone Protestant Orphan Society.

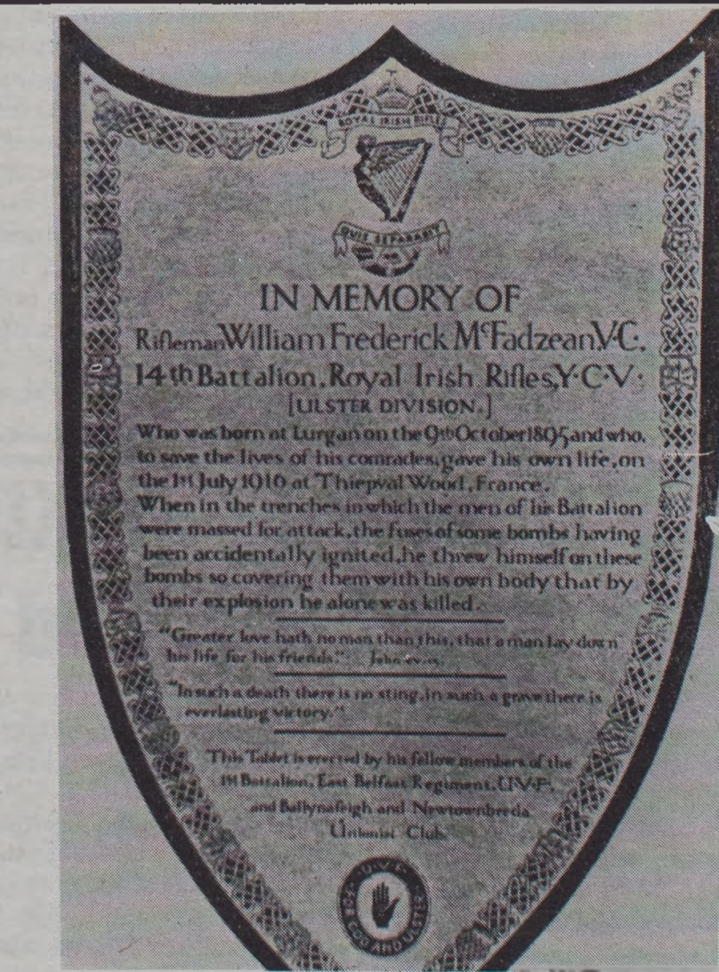
12th July 1890 — W.M. Bro. Gilbert Smyth in the chair.

being left with the treasurer. Election of Officers — W.M., Gilbert Smyth; D.M., Sam McCrea; Secretary, James Nethery; Treasurer, William J. Young. Committee (foreman) Thomas McCrea, John J. Glenn, James McCrea, J. J. Knox, William McMullan.

A letter was read from the Secretary of Washington L.O.L. 43 Philadelphia asking for Bro. William McCsorley's certificate. It was decided to forward it. (Research by W. Bro. J. A. Emery).



Nana Ohiniko Quam Dessou XIV also in his official residence at Aneho.



The Memorial Plaque to Pte. W. F. McFadzean at Newtownbreda Presbyterian Church, Belfast.

FOR SALE

20 New Ulster Flags
Size: 38" x 25"

6 Ulster Flags
52" x 36"

White Ensign
Flags with 6
Blue Stars

£45
for the Lot

Phone:
(0504)
49281

**Meadowbrook
Kitchen Centre**

ARMAGH ROAD, NEWRY
Telephone Newry 68401.

For a Quality Kitchen in Solid Oak,
Cherry, Pine or Mahogany.
Also a wide range of Laminates Available.

Make Sure
The "Orange
Standard"
is sold
in Your
Lodge

Comment — Comment — Com

A Question of Balance!

"Sunday Sequence" is ostensibly a religious programme broadcast by BBC Northern Ireland on Sundays at 9.15 a.m. The range of the radio programme has been such that politics have been discussed frequently, given a religious connotation, and featuring personalities active in religion and politics. The many reactions to what is said on the programme suggest that it has an influence on people's thinking.

They find it aggravating and stimulating in turns so that from the studio's viewpoint it is a particularly successful one with the essential ingredients to attract listeners and encourage participants. It has many verbal encounters mostly on matters of topical interest.

It has also become a forum for the discussion of beliefs and attitudes, often well known, but sometimes with disclosures which show that there are those whose thinking is out of the recognisable grooves. There are contents of fact, fiction and fantasy in many "Sunday Sequences."

In the ordinary way of things the programme is educational and entertaining, serious and frivolous. It tries to be balanced in its treatment of subjects and fair to its contributors. The usual BBC claim is stressed on impartiality, but the media, radio and television, never find it easy to balance arguments. So much depends on the ability of those involved to present their cases that no-one should judge such debates on performances. A good case can be made to appear a bad one if the advocate presents it incompetently. Conversely, a poor case can be enhanced by a skilful pleader.

Balance was not attempted in the Sunday Sequence of 1 June when John Hume, SDLP, was questioned on the report of the Presbyterian Church's Government Committee on the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It was pointed out as an explanation to account for the non-appearance of a committee spokesman, that no-one would be taking part because the report was to be discussed by the Assembly in the week.

In spite of that perfectly proper reason John Hume was invited to spread himself, without opposition, on the place of the Christian Church in politics; to make the claim that the Sovereign Government must represent its people without recourse to the opinions of all of them; to argue that the Anglo-Irish Agreement has hurt no one and that he is willing to talk to Unionists without preconceived conditions. To each of his submissions there would have been strong disagreement.

His view that the churches should not be involved in politics is only an agreeable contention when applied to party politics. Even then there should be no questioning of the right of churchmen to express party political views. The attempt to muzzle the churches when they make political, as apart from party political statements is a practice in many countries these days, for what they say is often distasteful to governments and party politicians.

It happens in the United Kingdom, for the Church of England has expressed itself without apology on contentious political issues, mainly with sociological implications, to the great annoyance of Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers. Mr. Hume's own Roman Catholic Church has been in conflict for years with governments in many countries. Its involvements in the Republic of Ireland have been an embarrassment since the inception of the state, but there it is because successive Southern governments have been seen to be the servants of the church. A society must never be made into a denomination or governed by one church.

The right of the churches to condemn what they believe to be wrong in society and to attack governments for what they see as their wrong policies and decisions must not be questioned.

Governments make decisions — like the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement — in ways which are to be condemned.

No Sovereign Government is acting sensitively or sensibly, however legally correct, if it disregards the views of deeply affected citizens in extraordinary situations like that pertaining in Northern Ireland. To say that is to express the opinion of very many, some of whom favour the Agreement but disagree with the method that was used to produce it.

The opinion that the Agreement has hurt no-one is ridiculous in view of the reactions to it and the effects of it. Community divisions have been deepened, violence has increased, and by people who were previously uninvolved in it.

Many people have been injured because two Prime Ministers signed a document for which there is no precedent anywhere — to allow a foreign country to have a say in our United Kingdom affairs. What has pleased some has offended many more. A more likely question is "What good has the Agreement done?" There is only one answer to that, it has produced the opposite effect from that promised by its signatories.

Hume's willingness to talk without preconceived conditions is a nonsense, too, for he insists on one condition that the Anglo-Irish Agreement must be retained. This is the obstacle to talks between Unionists and Thatcher. The initiative for talks lies with the Government. It must make it possible for the Unionists to do, what they are willing to do... to talk without the Agreement hanging over their heads.

Presbyterian Stance

The debate on the Agreement in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which concluded with a refusal to ask for the suspension of the Agreement made it clear that there was no liking for the way in which it was produced, and while not everything in it is wrong it is to be refused because of what it contains that is abhorrent to Unionists. The plea to politicians to talk together with the Prime Minister was made and it received Assembly support.

Jim Molyneux, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, speaking on the Presbyterian position claimed that the Assembly decision did not represent the thinking of the people in the pews. He claimed that the great majority of them were totally against the Agreement and had shown it by their support of anti-Agreement protests, at the polls and elsewhere.

Methodist Plea

The Council on Social Welfare of the Methodist Church presented to Conference a report on the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Extract from the report was published in a 19 page booklet which examines the document in detail and makes comment on it. There is no rejection of it, but it has a plea that Article 11 which allows for a review of its contents after three years, or earlier, should be used, for it "opens up a real possibility for the majority politicians to persuade the British Government of the need for a review in order to negotiate acceptable 'changes in the scope and nature of' the Agreement's activities. Here is a provision for a constitutional and democratic way forward. It should be availed of." (p13).

The main thrust of the booklet is the need for all the interests involved in Northern Ireland to produce a devolved administration here which would satisfy the needs, and take account of the aspirations of the two communities here.

Banner Unfurling at Killaloo Big Night Planned

On Friday 4th July, 1986, the Wor. Master, officers and members of Killaloo True Blues L.O.L. 621 are planning to have their new banner unfurled and dedicated at Killaloo, Co. Londonderry.

Invitations have been extended to all Lodges throughout the district and surrounding area and it is expected that this special occasion will be very well supported. Already a number of local bands and Lodge members have accepted invitations and the Lodge members call on all Orange brethren, their families and friends to support this event.

The banner has been paid for through the personal subscriptions of Lodge members and by the funds raised as a result of a concert held some months ago, it has been made by one of the best banner manufacturers in N. Ireland and will be Dedicated by Bro. Rev. D. Browne.

On this special occasion the members of the Lodge are very fortunate to have as their special speaker the M.W. Bro. Rev. Martin Smyth, M.P. together with Bro. William Ross, M.P., and Mr. G. Campbell, M.P.A.

The new banner will be dedicated in memory of King William, and in thankful remembrance of the late Wor. Bro. Joseph Smallwoods D.C.G.M. Mrs. Margaret Smallwoods has kindly agreed to unfurl the new banner.

The late Bro. Joe Smallwoods was initiated into Killaloo True Blues L.O.L. 621 on 4th February, 1921, to the Royal Black Institution on 27th February, 1923, and to the Campsie Club, Apprentice Boys Association on 27th February, 1950.

Throughout his time in these Orders Bro. Smallwoods held almost every office at one stage

or another and in particular was most active in the Orange Institution, having been Wor. Master in Killaloo L.O.L. 621, Wor. Master of the District Lodge and subsequently Deputy Master of the City of Londonderry Grand Lodge.

Bro. Smallwoods by his own choice stood down to make way, as he said at the time, for a younger man, this being the then minister of Ebrington Presbyterian Church, Bro. Rev. Robert Dickinson. A very good choice he served as City Grand Master for a number of years and has just finished his year as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Wor. Bro. Rev. Dickinson had the pleasure of presenting the late Bro. Smallwoods with his 50 year service jewel at a ceremony in Killaloo Orange Hall on Friday 19th April, 1971, and again officiated at

the memorial service after Bro. Smallwoods died in 1976.

In his address on that occasion Bro. Dickinson stated that they remembered with deep respect and appreciation the life and service of one who made a unique contribution to the cause of Ulster loyalism in every institution which represented all that is noblest and best in our Protestant heritage. On Friday 4th July, 1986, the brethren of Killaloo L.O.L. 621 will honour the memory of the late Bro. Smallwoods who was known throughout Northern Ireland and further afield as the father figure of Killaloo.

The parade will assemble at Brackfield — a short distance from Killaloo Orange Hall (on the Londonderry side) at 7.15 p.m. and proceed to a field, kindly granted, a short distance away where the unfurling and dedication ceremony will take place.

Portadown Parade Route Not Entirely Nationalist

The fierce controversy during the past year over re-routing of Orange parades in Portadown, has tended to concentrate on the argument that the procession to Drumcree passes through predominately Roman Catholic housing areas — an inaccurate presentation of the facts.

In fact, the parade to and from Drumcree Parish Church to the annual church service of Portadown District before the "Twelfth" goes along a route used by the Orangemen of this district since 1807.

Neither Obins Street nor the Garvaghy Road is 100 per cent Roman Catholic in composition, and if Garvaghy now has an R.C. majority, that is a comparatively recent phenomenon.

Intimidation of Protestant families from the presently republican stronghold of Churchill Park was a big factor in producing that majority. Twenty years ago, when Churchill estate was first built, there was a Protestant majority in this mixed area of 350 houses. That remained the case until the mass exodus of nearly 200 Protestant families in 1972, due to intimidation.

There are still some 70 or 80 empty houses in Churchill, despite a massive injection of funds into renovating the estate. Yet, despite the fact that there are so many empty houses, the policy of the Housing Executive in recent years has been to move Roman Catholic families from Churchill Park into the adjacent smaller and predominately Protestant estate of Woodside.

There are only some 140 houses in Woodside, and in the past few years, there has been a distinct movement of Protestants from one part of this estate, Woodside Hill, due to the Executive discriminatory policy and local pressures.

This has further weakened the Protestant and Unionist position in this part of the town, and now several Unionist and DUP branches are calling for a more equitable system of allocations in re-lets.

The Portadown Independent Orange Lodge has strongly criticised the Housing Executive and called on it to change its policy, echoing calls made previously by the Portadown District L.O.L. and Official Unionist Party.

Intimidation of Protestants in Two Ulster Cities

A recent item in the B.B.C. radio programme "Sunday Sequence" dealt with the intimidation of people in Northern Ireland because of their religion.

People of both main religions were interviewed in the programme, but there was a distinct impression given that Roman Catholics had been affected to a greater extent than Protestants.

Yet, when one considers the implications of what one person in the programme referred to as "The greatest movement of people in Western Europe since the war" — the exodus of families from parts of Belfast, Londonderry and other places due to the troubles of the past 15 or 16 years — it can be clearly seen that Protestants have experienced a greater impact on their communities and districts.

It is now known that in the years 1971-81, the population of Belfast dropped by around 100,000. By far the greatest number of families involved were Protestant, and this is clearly recognised, as schools and churches have been left with dwindling numbers of pupils and congregations in many parts of North, West and South Belfast in particular.

The mass movement of Protestants to Bangor, Newtownards, Newtownabbey, Antrim and Craigavon is due to two factors — the more sweeping and drastic redevelopment of Protestant areas of the city, and the effects of the troubles.

In saying this, no-one would pretend that Roman Catholics have not been forced out of their houses or experienced intimidation. Sadly, that has been the case in many instances and innocent families have had to move because of such reprehensible tactics.

But how many Roman Catholic districts of Belfast have been swept out of existence and replaced by Protestant populations. Observers would be hard pressed to find one example.

Yet, look at the position affecting Protestants. Areas once Protestant and Unionist in character have been changed into republican strongholds, mainly through intimidation. This is a lengthy list, and it includes New Barnsley, Newington, New Lodge Road, Farringdon Gardens, Lower Ormeau Road, Roden Street-Grosvenor Road, Lenadoon, and large parts of the Cliftonville-Oldpark-Antrim Road area.

In Londonderry city, no fewer than 12,000 Protestants have been forced from the west bank of the city since 1969, leaving only 3,000 people, who are still subjected to IRA and republican intimidation. Clearly, there is no doubt which section of the community has experienced the greatest impact of the bully-boy tactics of intimidators, and the figures reveal this all too clearly.

STANDARD BEARER

Divorce "Yes" or "No" Aftermath

By Standardbearer

As we go to press the people of the Irish Republic wait with bated breath the outcome of the Referendum on Divorce, a subject which has aroused more controversy and dissension than any other for decades. Acres of newsprint and hours of radio and T.V. coverage have been devoted to the discussion and the opinions of eminent theorists on one side or the other which have been aired. Radio Telefis Eireann, the State-controlled station, went one better when in the week before the vote was taken they held was was designed to resemble a Court at which leading barristers examined witnesses from both sides and presented their opinions to a retired Judge of the High

Court, Mr. Justice McWilliams. It was a skilful presentation of the issues which have split the Republic almost evenly, and the speculation centres round the massive voting strength of the under 25's who comprise one half of the electorate. This concentration of young opinion is to be found chiefly in urban areas, those places where liberal attitudes predominate. Of course, there are hardline districts where opposition to divorce on any grounds is uppermost, and these are, obviously, to be found in the West of the country where the Roman Catholic holds virtually unchallenged sway.

Involvement by the Church of Rome

The Roman Catholic hierarchy made it clear at the beginning of the Dail debate on whether or not there should be a Referendum at all that as a Church, *per se*, they would not dictate to their people how they should vote, and to some extent they have followed that line. But in a most adroit manner they have made it known how they view the FitzGerald move to introduce divorce and to amend the Constitution which forbids it. With a cunning which is not in the least surprising the Roman Hierarchy issued no less than 900,000 leaflets setting out the Church's attitude to divorce, and the presumption is that it

was intended to make clear that the R.C. authorities are diametrically opposed to any move which would challenge R.C. dogma on the separation of marriages by civil court decree. Have no doubt that those who will vote "NO" against divorce will have been influenced to a high degree by what was contained in the pamphlet pushed through their doors at the instigation of Maynooth. Contrariwise, those who will vote "YES" will have shown a remarkable degree of resentment at what they would describe as "interference" by their bishops and at any attempt to verbally bludgeon them into submission.

Whatever way the vote goes the result will be a watershed for the Roman Catholic Church in the Irish Republic. Its centuries-old domination of the peasantry of Ireland is clearly coming to an end, and the position role of that church can never be the same again. Indeed post-World War II times has seen remarkable changes in the respect which members of the Roman Church once had for Mother Church. Undeniably that respect is still strong, as evidenced by the improvements to church property and in church attendance, but straws in the wind have indicated for quite some time that the old loyalties if not just under strain have yielded to present day thinking and living. It has to be admitted that not only in the Roman but also in the Protestant tradition people are moving away from the well recognised constraints which once operated and were faithfully observed. Today young and not so young tend to "do their own thing" and the rise in the number of Registry Office marriages underlines that fact. One other matter which even now after weeks of discussion and issuing of

points of view in every section of the media needs further clarification is that Protestants are every whit as opposed to divorce as Roman Catholics, but with the difference that Protestants as a whole recognise that where a marriage has irretrievably broken down then those involved should be free to have the matter regularised in the Divorce Court. Suggestions that Protestants are gloating over any weakening of the marriage bond, either in Republic or in Northern Ireland, are completely unfounded. Experience of the heartbreak which separation involves, either within or outside Court procedures, indicates that divorce must be a last resort and that when it appears to be such those who are victims of broken marriages must be adequately provided for. After all, it must be recognised that however well intentioned any church may be in its interpretation of the Biblical precepts for a successful marriage we still live in a human situation and that lays people open to the failures to which human beings are all too prone, in marriage as well as in other circumstances.

SDLP Side With Sinn Fein in Fermanagh

One re-echoes the statement of Mr. Ken Maginnis, Ulster Unionist M.P., when he castigated the SDLP for throwing their weight behind the Sinn Fein candidate who won a seat on Fermanagh District Council. The figures of the voting, and especially the distribution of the votes cast for the defeated SDLP candidate, reveal just how the Sinn Fein organisation have the SDLP in their grip. Here are the figures: First Count: Brian McCaffrey, S.F. 3082 Thomas Johnston U.U. 3210 Sheila Rehill S.D.L.P. 1269

As no candidate reached the quota on the first count a second count was proceeded with, and the result was McCaffrey 3640; Johnston 3287. This meant that of the 1269 votes cast for Mrs. Rehill 558 were transferred to McCaffrey and only 77 to Johnston. About half, 634, were non-transferable. No wonder Mr. Maginnis was constrained to comment that the SDLP had been guilty of hypocrisy for helping to elect a Sinn Fein member. He also declared that it was "sickening" to realise that while the horrific bombing was being

carried out in South Armagh SDLP supporters were actually voting a member of Sinn Fein on to Fermanagh District Council. And he stated that the position now was that 85 per cent of nationalists had voted for the murder of their Protestant neighbours. This disclosure only underlines what we have always believed i.e., that nationalists, by and large, and others of that so-called Constitutional ilk, are in reality republicans at heart, and are in some cases at least admirers of the violent men who have their origin in the nationalist camp. Given, God

preserve us, an IRA or Sinn Fein victory over the forces of law and order what hope would Unionists have for orderly, settled life in an Ireland dominated by men who do not hesitate to murder not only Protestants but also fellow members of their own religious tradition? As we painfully saw in the dreadful fate of the Armagh businessman, Mr. Terence McKeever whose body, arms bound and shot at close range somewhere along the Armagh-Monaghan border in the month of May, just where would hope lie?

King and His Castle

If you have a spark of humanity to spare then let it be given to Mr. Thomas (colloquially known here in Ulster as Tom) King. Peer at your television sets any time his countenance appears thereon and you will discern a man who gives the impression of one who is not quite sure of himself as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. There is a shiftiness in his pronouncements that undermines any idea that he is happy with his lot in Stormont Castle. Each time he goes public in this way he pleads with Unionist leaders to talk to him! Talk with Tom King! Imagine the effrontery of the man who with his Prime Minister negotiated an "Agreement" with the enemies of everything Northern Ireland stands for

without as much as informing one million Ulster Unionists what was being brewed up by the tea man from Cork, Peter Barry. Mr. King on his Stormont Throne deliberately and completely ignored the Ulster Unionist leaders, Mr. James H. Molyneux, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Rev. Ian Paisley, both fellow members of Parliament. Instead the terms of the fate of Ulster's Loyalists was delivered as a *fait accompli*, for that is what the "Accord" people thought! Ulster Loyalists are fighting back and the portents are that Ulster's case is gaining ground. Support for Mrs. Thatcher is dwindling even among her previously most avid backers, both inside and outside Parliament. She is on the slippery slope, her deserts are assured for her treachery.

DRUM SOUNDS

96 Sandy Row, Belfast BT12 5EX
Phone: 246472

The Marching Band Specialists.

New Drums and Musical Instruments supplied.

P.M. Jewels in stock.

Ourembroidery badges made to order are the best and cheapest in the country.

Drum heads in plastic or skin our speciality.

THE BEST DEAL IN ULSTER.

An Irish Crusade

The campaign for the greater use of the Irish language throughout Northern Ireland is gaining momentum, aided by the decision of the BBC to introduce an Irish language programme into its output from the Belfast station and by now its wider use of reportage on anti-R.U.C. Gaelic sports. One feels that the motivation behind the increased use of the Gaelic lingo is not just simply love for the Irish language but a form of protest against the British presence in Ulster. But if there is a revival of interest in Irish in the Northern province then it contrasts strangely with its virtual disappearance in many parts of the Irish Republic where financial

support has been forthcoming since the early days of the 26 Co. State. In a number of places in Ulster Irish zealots have replaced English language nameplates on streets or have Irish names added to those already in position. The demand for Irish on the BBC, and in other ways must be seen for what it is in reality and treated in similar manner. It must be regarded as obnoxious to find public money utilised in such a manner, not least in the BRITISH Broadcasting Corporation. There must be some thorough investigation carried out to establish beyond any shadow of a doubt just why the Irish language crusade is being waged at this time.

PETITE SERVICES

PRESENTS

Scottish Orange Demonstration
Glasgow

Scottish Orange Juvenile
Demonstration

Scottish Black Demonstration
Greenock

These Vidio Tapes are available on VHS or Beta.
Price £12.50 plus Postage.

To order please state tape required, whether VHS or Beta format, name and address, and make all monies payable to:

PETITE SERVICES

110 PAISLEY ROAD WEST, GLASGOW G51
SCOTLAND
041-427-6664

Of interest to Ulster Loyalists is the book

COSMOPOLIS

On Sale from

Mike Kearney, Offset Publications,

11 Bloomgrove, London SE27 0PF.

Price £2.95. The Book is by E. G. Macfarlane.

Mr. James Annett (Jnr.), Comber.

ERIC McKNIGHT

FOR YOUR NEXT

BANNER

For L.O.L., R.B.P., and A.B. of D.



TUTILL'S BANNERS

Famous since 1837

Made from Heavy Quality Pure Seamless Silk
Hand Painted by First-Class Artists

Specifications: Silver Leaf Ornamental Work, Name and Number of Lodge and a normal centre picture, all on both sides. Border sewn down both sides and along bottom, complete with Silk Fringe, Cord and Tassels, Steadying Tapes at each corner. Set of poles with brass fittings. Pair of leather Carrying Straps with brass cups. Two coils of Guide Cord and Waterproof Cover. The centre and border can be supplied in the following colours: Blue, Orange, Red, Black, Yellow and Green, Purple.

Overall sizes approx: 5' x 6', 6' x 7', 7' x 8'.
LARGEST MAKERS OF BANNERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In Stock: Flags, Union Jack, Ulster and Boyne Flags mounted on double jointed pole with chrome Spearhead District Banners, Embroidered Table Cloths with title and No of Lodge or Preceptory, Embroidered Badges and RBP Jewels Silver Emblems etc.

ALL BANNERS DELIVERY 10 WEEKS

ERIC McKNIGHT

46/48 Market Square, Lisburn

Phone 2158, after hours Maze 380

On the 1st of July 1916, one of the most magnificent, heroic and yet tragic episodes in Ulster's illustrious past took place, and at the forefront of events were the men of the Ulster Volunteer Force, commonly called Carson's Army, and serving as the 36th (Ulster) Division.

On the 4th August 1914, Britain, in the face of German aggression against France, declared war on Germany, and dispatched a British Expeditionary Force to fight alongside the French. This force, which comprised a large proportion of Britain's Regular Army, was badly mauled along with the French, while the Belgian Army was almost destroyed.

With large parts of France and most of Belgium still under German occupation, and with the opposing armies heavily dug in and at a stalemate on the Western Front, and the Territorials already committed, Lord Kitchener, the Minister of War, decided to recruit a New Army from the civilian population. In his search for men Kitchener asked Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Volunteer Force, to provide a Brigade (four Battalions).

With the Government of the day agreeing not to implement the Home Rule Bill, Carson offered Kitchener a Division (three Brigades), with UVF volunteers enlisting en masse into the King's Army. And so it came to be that the 36th (Ulster) Division was born, with thousands of volunteers answering the call to fight for King and country.

The 36th embraced three battalions of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, nine battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles, and one battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, each battalion about 1,000 strong/ These battalions were subsequently formed into three infantry Brigades, the 107th from the City of Belfast, the 108th from the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Cavan and Monaghan, with the 109th coming from Tyrone, Londonderry, Donegal, and Fermanagh, along with one Belfast battalion. The Pioneer Battalion was also recruited in Co. Down, mainly from the Lurgan area, while the Royal Engineers were mostly Belfast men. The following is the Order of Battle of the Division as it was finally constituted.

36th (Ulster) Division

107th Brigade: 8th Royal Irish Rifles (East Belfast Volunteers); 9th Royal Irish Rifles (West Belfast Volunteers); 10th Royal Irish Rifles (South Belfast Volunteers); 15th Royal Irish Rifles (North Belfast Volunteers).

108th Brigade: 11th Royal Irish Rifles (South Antrim Volunteers); 12th Royal Irish Rifles (Central Antrim Volunteers); 13th Royal Irish Rifles (1st Co. Down Volunteers); 9th Royal Irish Fusiliers (Armagh, Monaghan and Cavan Volunteers).

109th Brigade: 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Tyrone Volunteers); 10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Derry Volunteers); 11th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Donegal and Fermanagh Volunteers); 14th Royal Irish Rifles (Belfast Young Citizen Volunteers).

Pioneers: 16th Royal Irish Rifles (2nd Co. Down Volunteers).

Non-Infantry Divisional Support was provided by the Royal Field Artillery, whose 153rd, 154th, 172nd and 173rd Brigades were an integral part of the Division at the time, the Royal Engineers (121st, 122nd & 150th Field Coys) the 108th, 109th and 110th Field Ambulances of the R.A.M.C., the Army Service Corps, and other smaller but equally important units.

After initial training had commenced in early September, 1914, at various centres throughout the Province, the Volunteers subsequently found themselves billeted in numerous military establishments for the coming Winter. With the first days of May, 1915, and with the improvement in the weather, the Division began a new era of intensive training and in early July were posted to Seaford, on the Sussex coast, for their final preparations.

On the 30th September, the 36th were reviewed by His Majesty King George the Fifth, who complimented the Division on their turnout, and in the first days of October the Division were posted to France.

They Went Into Battle Wearing

REMEMBER THE

(By Greg Hopkins, LOL 1932)

During the rest of the morning the massive German counter attacks continued, and coupled with the almost non-stop artillery and mortar barrage, the inevitable carnage ensued. It was at this time also that the Pioneers proved their valour, when units of the 16th Rifles reinforced the forward positions with much needed supplies of ammunition and water, in spite of the heavy enemy fire.

The Ulster Division held firm, and finally, on Sunday night/Monday morning, relief came with the appearance of the 49th Division. The Ulstermen, minus the Divisional Artillery, Royal Engineers and Pioneers, were withdrawn to Martinsart and, after a few more days, to Bernville to re-organise.

In looking back, the Ulster's Division assault was more of a combination of Ulster courage and skill rather than sensible military planning, and was even more remarkable and heroic when one considers that they were fighting their first battle, and had no Regular Army battalions attached to them to give extra strength, as other New Army Divisions had.

On the whole 25 mile Front Line, they were the only Division to reach their objective, and in doing so had created a deep 3,000 yard salient in previously held enemy territory, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. They were so far forward of the Divisions on either side that they were at times being attacked on three sides.

No matter how one looks at it, it was a glorious but tragic feat of arms, especially when one realises that the SCHWABEN REDOUBT, north of Thiepval village, was finally taken on 26th September, on the 89th day of battle.

Captain Wilfred Spender, a British officer who witnessed the 36th in action, wrote - "I am not an Ulsterman, but as I followed the amazing attack of the Ulster Division on July 1st, I felt that I would rather be an Ulsterman than anything else in the world. With shouts of 'Remember the Boyne' and 'No Surrender Boys', they threw themselves at the Germans and before they could be restrained had penetrated to the enemy fifth line. The attack was one of the greatest revelations of human courage and endurance known in history".

If we are to judge heroism, sacrifice and endeavour on the Somme, then the part played by the 36th (Ulster) Division was great. This, alas, was achieved at the tragic cost of 5,550 Officers and men killed, wounded or missing in battle in two days of action, and hardly a home in Ulster was left unscarred from mourning the death of a loved one in battle, with Belfast alone suffering 1,800 dead.

Of the nine Victoria Crosses awarded for bravery on the 1st/2nd July 1916, four came to Ulster, and the following but a brief insight into those recipients who, by their glorious conduct in battle, made an imperishable name for themselves and their Province.

Private William Frederick McFadzean

14th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (YCV) V.C. Citation: For most conspicuous bravery near Thiepval Wood, on 1st July 1916. While in a concentration trench and opening a box of bombs for distribution prior to an attack, the box slipped down into the trench, which was crowded with men, and two of the safety pins fell out. Private McFadzean instantly realising the danger to his comrades, with heroic courage threw himself on top of the bombs. The bombs exploded, blowing him to pieces, but only one other man was injured. He well knew his danger, being himself a bomber, but without moment's hesitation he gave his life for his comrades.

Personal History: Billy McFadzean was born at Hill Street, Lurgan, on the 9th October 1895, the son of William and Annie McFadzean. The family later moved to Belfast, first to 9 Jocelyn Gardens and later to "Rubicon", on the Cregagh Road.

He was educated at Frankforth St. School, Mountpottinger School, and later attended the Trade Preparatory School of the Municipal Technical Institute. He was an apprentice with the Belfast linen firm of Spence Bryson & Co. Ltd., in Great Victoria Street, and in his spare time played for Collegians Rugby Football Club, where he usually turned out for the 2nd or 3rd XV's. He was also a member of the 1st East Belfast Regiment (Ballynafeigh & Newtownbreda).



Major-General C. C. Coffin V.C., C.B., D.S.O. who succeeded Sir O.S. Nugent as General Officer Commanding 36th (Ulster) Division. (Photo from History of the 36th (Ulster) Division by Cyril Falls.



The Memorial to the 36th (Ulster) Division at Thiepval (Photo from the History of the 36th (Ulster) Division by Cyril Falls. (The area around the memorial is now largely unscaped since this photo was taken 60 years ago).

The year of preparation for battle was over, and within a few months the Ulstermen, by now under the command of Major-General O.S.W. Nugent, were positioned in Thiepval Wood, in an area between the River Ancre (a tributary of the

Somme) and Thiepval village, facing the heavily fortified German defences known as SCHWABEN REDOUBT, the most formidable on the whole front.

Shortly after dawn on the morning of Saturday, 1st July 1916, in the battle that was about to begin, all the artillery on a 25 mile front were in action, pounding away at the almost impregnable German fortifications. It was during this time, as the men were making their final preparations for battle, that 20 year old Pte. Billy McFadzean, of the 14th Royal Irish Rifles (YCV), gained the 36th (Ulster) Division their first Victoria Cross when he threw himself over two grenades that were about to explode, thus sacrificing his own life for his comrades.

At 7.30 a.m., Zero hour, wave after wave of British infantry rose from their trenches and advanced on the German positions. While all around them the attack made little or no headway, the Ulstermen, many wearing their Orange Sashes over their uniforms, had a sensational advance.

The 109th Brigade, with the 10th Inniskillings on the left, and the 9th on the right, with the 14th Irish Rifles and the 11th "Skins" coming up in support, carried all before them, and immediately overran the German first and support lines. (Taking part in this action was a Captain Norman Stronge of the Derry Volunteers, better known as the late Sir Norman Stronge, brutally murdered at Tynan).

Within a half hour, the 9th Inniskillings were in the enemy's second line and were sending back prisoners. By 8.30 a.m., the 109th, after some fierce hand to hand fighting, and many casualties, captured and firmly established themselves in the supposedly impregnable SCHWABEN REDOUBT.

It was during this fierce fighting that the Ulster Division earned its second Victoria Cross of the day, when Capt. Eric Bell, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was attached to a Trench Mortar Battery, advanced into the Schwaben with the infantry. His many acts of heroism included throwing trench mortar bombs at the Germans. He was killed whilst leading infantrymen who had lost their own officers.

At the same time, the 107th Brigade, comprising the four Belfast Battalions, and coming on as the follow through brigade, encountered stiff resistance and suffered heavy losses from the German artillery and machine gun fire. As some of the men in his command wavered, Major George Gaffikin of the 9th Rifles, took off the Orange Sash he was wearing and shouted "Come on boys, No Surrender". With the battle cry of the Boyne still ringing in their ears, the men advanced. Major Gaffikin was wounded shortly afterwards, and died of his wounds.

In the meantime, the advance continued, with the Belfast battalions of the 107th Brigade attacking the STUFF REDOUBT, another heavily fortified and strongly defended enemy position on the German 3rd line. Here again the Ulstermen suffered many casualties, such as the speed of their advance, with heavy German machine gun fire raining down on them from all sides, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting taking place in the quagmire of No-Man's-Land. It was here that the 10th Rifles from South Belfast suffered severely, and their Commanding Officer, Lieut-Colonel H.C. Bernard, was killed leading his men in battle.

A similar fate had befallen the Riflemen and Fusiliers of the 108th Brigade, who had been pinned down by the heavy fire from the German trenches, but they battled on courageously, and in spite of losing practically all their officers, the remnants fought on to the outskirts of GRANDCOURT village.

The 107th Brigade, by this time sadly depleted and badly mauled, reached their final objective along with the remnants of the leading Brigades, and dug in and established themselves along the fourth line, where, in spite of continuous counter attacks and heavy bombardment, held their ground.

Meanwhile, on either side of the Ulster Division, the assault had ground to a halt, with neither of the Divisions on either flank making any sufficient gains. By now, with more than half of its manpower as casualties, the situation grew considerably worse for the Ulstermen, with ammunition and supplies dangerously low, coupled with the continuous German counter attacks.

Just before dusk, and with the non-arrival of the promised reinforcements, the exhausted remnants of the Ulster Division had to withdraw to the second line which they had so bravely taken earlier in the day. (It was at this time that Captain Charles Craig, M.P. for South Antrim, was captured. He had been very badly wounded, and had to be left behind. He was the most important of the 165 Ulstermen who fell into enemy hands).

During the hours of darkness, the Ulstermen stood firm, and in spite of numerous German assaults all through the night, the line was held. Next morning saw the 36th (Ulster) Division gain a further two Victoria Crosses when Lieutenant Geoffrey Cather of the 9th Royal Irish Fusiliers and Private Robert Quigg of the 12th Royal Irish Rifles performed numerous acts of heroism in rescuing wounded comrades, with Lieut. Cather making the supreme sacrifice.

VICTORIA CROSSES OF THE 36th (ULSTER) DIVISION: 1917 and 1918



The late 2/Lt. E. DE WIND
15th Royal Irish Rifles.



The late Corp. E. SEAMAN
2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.



G. L. KNOX
Royal Engineers.



Pte. N. HARVEY
10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Orange Sashes

SOMME



A ration party of the Royal Irish Rifles resting in a communications trench. This photograph was taken during the last week of June 1916.

(All photographs on this page courtesy The Trustees of the Imperial War Museum, London).

UVF, and when recruitment started for the Ulster Division, Billy immediately enlisted, and subsequently found himself in France.

Billy McFadzean's heroic action actually occurred before the commencement of battle, and was rightly recognised by the posthumous award of the first Victoria Cross to be awarded to a member of the Ulster Division. He has no known grave, and his name appears on the Thiepval Memorial in France, and on memorial tablets in First Lurgan and Newtownbreda Presbyterian Churches.

His Victoria Cross was given to his father by King George on the 28th February 1917, and was subsequently presented to his Regimental Museum in Belfast. A great grandson of Pte. George Gillespie, the only man injured in the incident, was called William Frederick in his honour, while only recently in 1984, Mr. William McFadzean of Lisburn, a nephew of Pte. McFadzean, organised a family pilgrimage to the Somme.

Captain Eric Norman Frankland Bell

9th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

V.C. Citation: For most conspicuous bravery at Thiepval, on 1st July, 1916. He was in command of a trench mortar battery, and advanced with the infantry to the attack. When our front line was hung up by enfilading machine-gun fire, Captain Bell crept forward and shot the machine gunner. Later, on no less than three occasions, when our bombing parties, which were clearing the enemy's trenches, were unable to advance, he went forward alone and threw trench mortar bombs among the enemy.

When he had no more bombs available, he stood on the parapet, under intense fire, and used a rifle with great coolness and effect on the enemy advancing to counter attack. Finally he was killed rallying and re-organising infantry parties which had lost their officers. All this was outside the scope of his normal duties with his battery. He gave his life in his supreme devotion to duty.

Personal History: Eric Norman Frankland Bell was born on the 28th August 1895 at Alma Terrace, Enniskillen, the son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Bell. His father had been Quartermaster at the Inniskillings Depot at Omagh, and at the time of his son's birth had been stationed in Thatetmyo, Burma. Little is known of Eric Bell's early childhood, but it is believed that for a while the family resided in Bootle, Lancs., and it is possible that he joined the Army from here on the outbreak of war.

Coming from an Army background it was only natural that he would be better equipped to earn a Commission, and by early 1916 had gained promotion to the rank of Captain. Captain Bell earned the Ulster Division their second posthumous Victoria Cross on the 1st July morning when his numerous acts of bravery under heavy enemy fire led to him being fatally wounded.

Lieut. Geoffrey St. George Shillington Cather

V.C. Citation: For most conspicuous bravery near Hamel, France, on 1st July 1916. From 7 p.m. till midnight he searched "No Man's Land", and brought in three wounded men. Next morning, at 8 a.m., he continued his search, brought in another wounded man, and gave water to others, arranging for their rescue later. Finally, at 10.30 a.m., he took water to another man, and was proceeding further when he was himself killed. All this was carried out in full view of the enemy, and under direct machine-gun fire and intermittent artillery fire. He set a splendid example of courage and self sacrifice.

Personal History: Geoffrey Cather was born at Enfield, Middlesex on the 11th October 1890, the son of Mr. & Mrs. G. Cather, a Northern Ireland family living in England. His grandfathers were Mr. Thomas Shillington, of Tavanagh House, Portadown, and the Rev. Robert Cather from Belfast. His father's family came from Coleraine originally, while his mother had roots in Portadown.

Geoffrey was raised in the Limpstead area of Surrey, and so in London's Streatham area. He was educated at Rugby School, and after his father's death entered the office of Joseph Tetley & Co. in the City of London, where his father had been a partner. He was an ardent member of the

Theosophical Society of England, and shortly after the outbreak of war had enlisted in the Artists Rifles, and then obtained a Commission in the 9th Bn of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

It was with his Regiment on the 1st & 2nd days of the Battle of the Somme that Geoffrey Cather proved his valour, but this tragically cost him his life at the age of 25. The Royal Irish Fusiliers Regimental Museum in Armagh are privileged to have in their possession photographs of, and, the actual Victoria Cross, won by Lt. Cather, and among their many and varied exhibits this invariably takes prominence.

Private Robert Quigg

12th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

V.C. Citation: For most conspicuous bravery. He advanced to the assault with his platoon three times. Early next morning, hearing a rumour that his platoon officer was lying out wounded, he went out seven times to look for him under heavy shell and machine gun fire, each time bringing back a wounded man. The last man he dragged in on a waterproof sheet from within a few yards of the enemy's wire. He was seven hours engaged in this most gallant work, and finally was so exhausted that he had to give it up.

Personal History: Robert Quigg was born at Cornkirk, Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim on the 1st March 1885, and was educated at Giant's Causeway National School. He was a farm worker on the MacNaughten Estate at Bushmills, and had joined the Bushmills Company of the UVF.

He joined the Army along with his 2nd Lieut., Sir Harry MacNaughten, the 6th Baronet, and when Sir Harry went missing during the Battle of the Somme he went out on seven occasions searching for him.

He served in the Army until 1934, by which time he had won promotion as a Sergeant, but had to retire from the service as the result of an accident which left him paralysed. He died in the Dalriada Hospital, Ballycastle, on the 14th May 1955, and was given a military funeral.

He was decorated with the V.C. by H.M. King George V at York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk, on the 8th January 1917, and his V.C., along with his 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal, General Service Medal (Bar for Iraq), Coronation Medals for 1937 and 1953, and the Medal of the Order of St. George of Russia, 3rd Class, take pride of place in the Regimental Museum in Belfast, along with those of Pte. Billy McFadzean.

Robert Quigg is buried in Billy Parish Churchyard near Bushmills, Co. Antrim.

In addition to the four V.C. winners above, a further five V.C.'s - 2/Lt. J. S. Emerson, 2/Lt. E. de Wind, L/Cpl. E. Seaman, (all posthumously) along with 2/Lt. C. R. Knox and Pte. N. Harvey, were to come the way of the 36th (Ulster) Division before the Great War came to an end.

And whilst we are justly proud of the magnificent feats of valour of the 36th, we dare not overlook similar acts of conspicuous bravery made by Ulstermen in various other regiments and units, as another fourteen Victoria Crosses came to Ulster, during the Great War, making a grand total of twenty three V.C.'s awarded to the Province, (which then included the counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan). They are as follows:

Sgt. David Nelson, (Stranooden, Monaghan) Royal Horse Artillery, at Nery, France, on 1/9/14.

Pte. Robert Morrow (Newmills, Dungannon) 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Messines, Belgium, on 12/4/15. (Posthumously).

C/Sgt. Frederick William Hall, (Belfast) 8th Manitoba Regiment, Canadian Army at Ypres, Belgium, on 24/4/15. (Posthumously).

Sgt. James Somers, (Belturbet, Co. Cavan) 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Gallipoli on 1/7/15.

Capt. John A. Sinton, (Lisburn, Co. Antrim) Indian Medical Service, at Orah Ruins, Mesopotamia, on 21/1/16.

Commander the Hon. Edward Barry Stewart Bingham, (Bangor) Royal Navy, at Jutland on 31/5/16.

Pte. Thomas Hughes (Castleblaney) 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers, at Guillemont, France, on 3/9/16.

2/Lt. John Spencer Dunville, (Holywood, Co. Down) 1st Royal Dragoons, at Epehy, France, on 24/6/17. (Posthumously).

Sgt. Cyril Edward Gourley, (Dromore, Co. Tyrone) Royal Field Artillery, at Little Priel Farm, Epehy, France on 20/11/17.

C.S.M. Robert Hanna, (Aughnaoory, Kilkeel) 29th British Columbia Regiment, Canadian Army at Lens, France, on 21/9/17.

Pte. James Duffy, (Letterkenny, Co. Donegal) 6th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Lerlina Peak, Palestine, on 27/12/17.

Lt.-Col. Richard Annesley West, White Park, Co. Fermanagh) North Irish Horse & Tank Corps, at Vraucourt, France on 21/8/18. (Posthumously).

Capt. Robert O'Sullivan, 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Krithia, Gallipoli, on 1/7/15, and Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood-Kelly, also of the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a Marcoing, France, on 20/11/17, were non-Ulstermen serving with Ulster regiments. Several other V.C.'s were won by officers and men, who, while not natives of the Province, had Ulster parentage.

Notable among them were Lt. James Anson Otho Brooke, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, from Aberdeen, who was related to the Brookes of Brookborough, and Sgt. S. Downie, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose parents came from Laurencetown in Co. Down, while Flight Sub-Lt. R.A.J. Warneford's grandfather was Mr. Alexander Campbell, from Ballyalton, Co. Down.

When all the above facts are taken into consideration, Ulster has reason to be more than proud of the part played by her sons in the various theatres of war, and particularly so during the great Battle of the Somme 70 years ago this month. Apart from the 23 Victoria Crosses won by those with close connections to the Province during the Great War, many thousands of decorations of various kinds were awarded to men of all creeds and classes from the Province, and of them we are equally proud.

This is indeed a splendid and imposing record for such a small area, and one in which all Ulster can be proud of. On this, the 70th anniversary of the Battle of the Somme, REMEMBER: Billy McFadzean, Eric Bell, Geoffrey Cather, Robert Quigg and all the others, Remember the Sons of Ulster, Remember the Somme.

Footnote: I wish to express my indebtedness to the following individuals and museums for assistance in helping me to write this article: The Royal Irish Fusiliers Regimental Museum, Armagh; The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Regimental Museum, Enniskillen; The Royal Ulster Rifles Museum, Belfast; The Imperial War Museum, London; Mr. William McFadzean, Lisburn; Major Lowrie Sinclair Duncan M.C., Belfast; Mr. John Anderson (an amateur photographer) Carrickfergus; the late Captain Cyril Falls, whose book, "The History of the 36th (Ulster) Division", is an excellent tribute and lasting reminder of the valour displayed and the hardships endured by him and his comrades from the 36th (Ulster) Division.



Lt. G. St. G. S. Cather V.C. (1st July), Pte. W. F. McFadzean V.C. (1st July), Capt. E. N. F. Bell V.C. (1st July), Pte. R. Quigg V.C. (1st July 1916), 2/Lt. J. S. Emerson V.C. (6th Dec. 1917). (Photo from the History of the 36th (Ulster) Division by Cyril Falls).



Major-General Sir O. S. Nugent K.C.B., D.S.O., Commander of the 36th (Ulster) Division on the 1st July 1916. (Photo from the History of the 36th (Ulster) Division by Cyril Falls).



Pte. Wm. Frederick McFadzean V.C. 14th Bn. Royal Irish Rifles (YCV). (Photo: The Trustees of the Imperial War Museum, London).

Portadown Orangemen On "Sinister Reasons" for Parade Routing

We have received the following statement from Portadown District L.O.L. No. 1:

We, the Officers and brethren of Portadown District L.O.L. No. 1, wish to express our abhorrence to the proposed re-routing of our traditional parades in this forthcoming July.

Following the election last October of the District office-bearers for 1986 a meeting took place in the Divisional Headquarters of the R.U.C. in which the then Divisional Commander informed them that our Church parade (1st Sunday in July) and 12th Morning parade were not to be permitted along their traditional routes. There was also strong indication given that the return route from the Church would also be rerouted.

It is our opinion that there are sinister reasons as to why our Town again is to be the target for the suppression of the rights of Protestant marchers. Our civil and religious liberties will be sacrificed purely to appease nationalists both in Ulster and further afield.

It has never been the attitude of this District to walk our streets in a state of triumphalism and coat-trailing. The reason we as Orangemen parade is to confirm our love for our God, and it is an

extension of our worship and faith.

We recall the tragic events of last year and trust that even yet the Authorities will permit the maintenance of our rights and will defuse this potentially explosive issue.

We would like to point out that during negotiations last year with the Chief Constable assurances were received that the Sunday Church parade would continue unhindered for three years and that it would be monitored. It now appears that the word of Sir John Hermon is somewhat worthless.

We completely repudiate the comments of the Chief Constable in a recent press interview when he stated: "The conduct of marchers and bands in Portadown was offensive."

This is totally untrue and is an horrendous insult upon past and present members of our Order and bands.

Our resolve for the preservation of our civil and religious liberties has been strengthened by the implementation of Dublin rule in our beloved Province and as our District will not accept or tolerate any rerouting we are obligated, should any take place, to oppose it.

We have, as a District, received permission from our County Lodge to remain in Portadown this coming 12th Day and we have set in hand preparations for a celebration in our Town.

We issue today an appeal for the utmost support from fellow Orangemen throughout Ulster to join with us in ensuring that Messrs. Barry, Hume and Mallon will not succeed in trampling our rights into the streets of our town.

We recognise that all our traditional parades throughout Northern Ireland must be walked but as we believe that our members are again the main target we require to know:

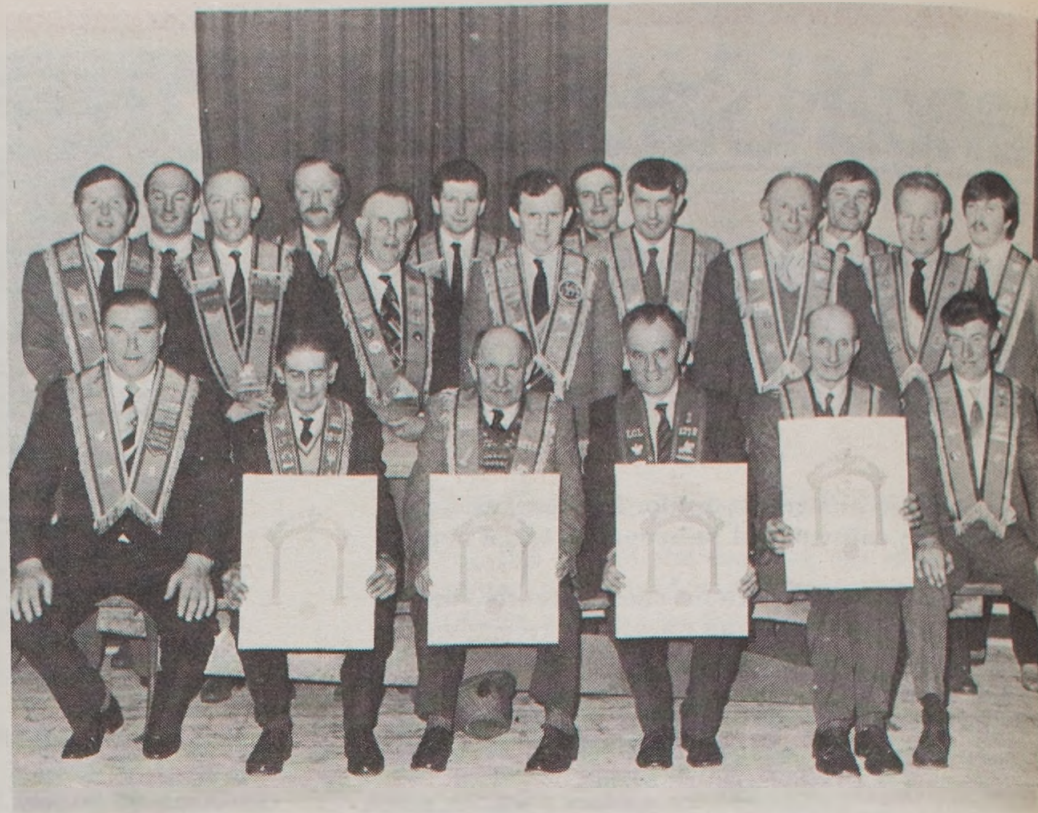
(a) What support will be forthcoming?

(b) What precise arrangements should we make in terms of that support?

We would ask that all our brethren approach our God and seek His fullest blessing in these testing days.

Finally, to the residents of Obins Street: we are not seeking any conflict with you or the Authorities, and it is our sincere hope that we can continue to walk the streets of our town and Province in peace.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."



Four members of Killen L.O.L. No. 1272 who received their 50 Year Membership Certificates from W. Bro. James Emery, Wor. District Master of Killen District L.O.L. No. 12 in Killen Orange Hall. Left to right, front row: W. Bros. S Speer, W.M. of the Killen Lodge and Deputy District Master; Edward Noble, Thomas G. Sproule (Jun.), Robert Gilchrist, Robert Meehan and W. Bro. Howard Speer, Deputy Master of the Lodge. Photo: N. Donnell, Castlederg.

"Dirty Tricks to Goad Orangemen" Warning

The Ulster Unionist M.P. and Orange Order leader, M.W. Bro. Rev. Martin Smyth, has issued a warning to Loyalists in the run-up to the marching season that the Government will try to goad and provoke them into rash actions using what he terms "dirt tricks."

"As well as the usual provocations, such as the banning of parades which

have been held for generations, and the use of our own police to try to undermine us and pitch Ulstermen against fellow Ulstermen, other methods will be used," he said.

"Several seemingly unrelated events can be put in perspective" he claimed. "When one looks at them in a wider context, Loyalists must be vigilant, because it is unlikely that the press will warn us of plans that are afoot."

Several weeks ago, he recalled, he drew attention to the fact that attached to the Anglo-Irish Secretariat is a man who was once Personal Secretary to the Head of M16, Sir Maurice Oldfield, who himself was despatched to Ulster in a previous time of government nervousness.

"The press reported that speech of mine, but missed out the reference to this individual. Now we hear, not surprisingly, that an American Government agency is giving 100,000 dollars to an SDLP front organisation for a full time staff member as well as making available premises owned by the US Government.

"The SDLP is not the only nationalist grouping getting American money. It has in the past been reported that Dr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael

gets money, and the 'Anglo-Irish Encounter Group' British Foreign Office money.

"Last year Encounter obtained £24,000 from a Foreign Office to spend on conferences designed to undermine Ulster's place in the Union. The funding of the SDLP by Washington is the latest in a line of similar initiatives.

"In the same way that the Anglo-Irish Encounter act as an unofficial test-bed think-tank for the British and Irish governments prior to the signing of the Agreement so the new SDLP front organisation will act as a think-tank for making demands on the Anglo-Irish Secretariat.

"I suspect that Americans have come under pressure from John Hume because the SDLP do not have the talent or the money to do their own research on issues coming before the Secretariat. They probably feel that the civil servants' intelligence types who are running it outclass them.

Bro. Smyth also predicted that attempts would be made to discredit Unionist M.P. opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement mounted. Without going into detail, he said that the press was unwittingly being used and duped by the government using "planted" stories not checking facts.

28 Bands on Parade in Castlederg

Despite lack of transport, owing to the Ulsterbus dispute, 28 bands from Counties Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone gathered in Castlederg to take part in Bridgetown L.O.L. 379's and Castlederg Young Loyalist Flute Band ninth annual band parade and competition.

The pleasant, warm evening also encouraged a large crowd out to view the bands as they paraded and played tunes varying from traditional loyal to military marches.

Bands on parade were as follows: Pipe, Gillygooley, Lack, Tullywhisker, Lisclair and Killen.

Accordion: Enniskillen, Barron, Ballinamallard and Trory.

Flute: St. Johnston, Pride of the Bann (Coleraine), Moygashel, Pride of the Maine (Ballymena), Derrygonnelly, Millrow, Burmtoilet, Wilson Memorial (Enniskillen), Leckpatrick, Pride of the Orange and Blue (Newbuildings), Pride of Fivemiletown, Blair Memorial (Omagh), King William Protestant Boys (Limavady), Gortin, Sons of William (Donemana), Fivemiletown Boyne Defenders, Protestant Boys (Omagh), Red Hand Defenders (Newtown Stewart) and the host band, Castlederg Young Loyalists.

The Castlederg band attend a large number of parades throughout the year and this was reflected in the large number of bands in attendance.

The number of bands present also gave the judges in the various competition sections plenty to think about before reaching their decisions which were as follows: Pipe Band — 1, Killen; 2, Gillygooley; 3, Tullywhisker.

Accordion — 1, Ballinamallard; 2, Trory; 3, Enniskillen.

Blood and Thunder — 1, Fivemiletown Boyne Defenders; 2, Pride of the Maine; 3, Blair Memorial (Omagh).

Melody Flute — 1, Omagh Protestant Boys; 2, King William Protestant Boys (Limavady); 3, Pride of Orange and Blue (Newbuildings).

Style and Appearance — 1, Omagh Protestant Boys; 2, Blair Memorial (Omagh); 3, Gillygooley Pipe.

Drum Corps — 1, Omagh Protestant Boys; 2, Killen Pipe; 3, King William Protestant Boys (Limavady).

Drum Major — 1, Ballinamallard; 2, Omagh Protestant Boys; 3, Killen.

Best Overall — 1, Omagh Protestant Boys; 2, Killen; 3, Ballinamallard.

FOR SALE BUNTING

50 Metre Lengths

Also Union Jacks, All Sizes

Please contact:

SIDNEY BECKETT,
54/56 High Street, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
Tel. No. 23352.

We manufacture to a very high standard
Orange Collarettes, Black Collarettes
Apprentice Boys Collarettes
Also Embroidered Badges for Officers Collarettes
Numbers and P.M. Jewels
UNION JACKS & ULSTER FLAGS

All at keen prices

Bro. Victor Stewart
115 Market Street, Tandragee
Telephone 840305, 840838

V. P. ENTERPRISES

Manufacturers of all L.O.L., R.B.P., and Apprentice Boys Regalia, Lodge Furniture, Banners, Bannerettes, Flags, Loyalist Jewellery etc.

Band Uniforms, Hats, Dress Cords, Plumes, Flutes Etc.

Lodge, Band, Club Sweaters, Ties, Embroidered, Wire and Enamel Badges, all to your own design. Many standard designs available.

Sport and Band Trophies — Engraving.

For Quotation and Price List please contact

Bro. & Sir Knt. Victor Stewart
31 High Street, Lurgan.
Tel. 24070 (07622) or After hours 41760 (0762).

ACCORDION BANDS

Have Your Instruments Serviced by:
Fine Tune Accordion Services

First for Quality - First for Service
All types of Instruments catered for
Electronic Fine Tuning a Speciality
Older Instruments Rewaxed and Tuned
Keyboard and Coupler Servicing
Three Day Service - No Waiting for Months
Direct Dealing - No Work Accepted from Shops
No hidden extra charges
All work priced item by item
Highly recommended province wide.
Accordion and Drum Straps stocked.
ENQUIRE FOR DETAILS.
TEL. LARNE (0574) 79675.

31 Members in Four Weeks



Junior Womens L.O.L. No. 46 was formed in May and had their Warrant issued on May 24. They were photographed outside St. Comgalls Parish Church, Bangor, prior to taking part in their first church parade to Conlig Presbyterian Church on June 1.

Members in this newly formed lodge have already risen to 31.

Lodge officers are: W.M., Julie Wyatt; D.M., Andrea Millen; Secretary, Kathy Gibson; Jun. Treasurer, Angelina Gibson; Chaplain, Katherine Nesbitt; Steward, Andrea Harborne; Superintendent, Kathleen Dalzell; Asst. Superintendent, Maureen Maguire; Senior Treasurer, Colleen Dalzell.

Orange, Black Unite for Service

On Sunday, May 25, members of the Prince Albert Temperance, L.O.L. 1892, R.B.P. 813 and their Junior Orange Order No. 220, joined with visiting Sir Knights, brethren and sisters, to hold a combined Orange/Royal Black thanksgiving Service, with the congregation of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Riga Street.

Principal visitors included the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. W. Martin Smyth, M.P.; Most Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, the Imperial Grand Secretary, and Right Wor. Bro. Robert Saulters, Secretary of the City of Belfast County Grand Lodge.

In traditional formation, the brethren and Sir Knights paraded the short distance from the Shankill Road, to the Church grounds, accompanied by a lone piper. The Colours and Bible & Crown were received and placed into the Sanctuary, by the Church Minister, the Rev. Peter Lepine, who also delivered an encouraging sermon.

The soloist was Bro. Elliot, and the lessons were read by Wor. Sir Knight Leslie A.

Stewart, Chaplain of No. 6 R.B.D.C., West Belfast, and Wor. Bro. George Irvine, P.M. of L.O.L. 1892.

This is the third successive service the Prince Albert has held in this fine Church building, but the first as a joint venture in combining the sister Loyal Orders, of Orange and Black, and was held to give thanks, for 97 years and 21 years within the respective Institutions.

At the end of the service, the Masters of the two bodies, Wor. Bros. Ashe and Murphy, along with Wor. Bro. Ed. Spence, P.M., in acknowledging the assistance given by the Rev. Mr. Lepine all these years, and in recognition of his departure from the church, later in the year, presented the minister with an engraved pocket watch, as a reminder of the association between the Church of the Holy Redeemer and the Prince Albert Lodge.

We in turn wish the good Reverend Peter God's richest blessing and know that he will be as much appreciated and liked in far off fields as he was on the Shankill Road.

PICTURE FRAMING

Over 50 mouldings to choose from
Photographs, Tapestries, Oils and Water Colours
and all kinds of pictures

Certificates a Speciality

Try us with your next order

Samuel Nicholl

21 Church Street, Antrim BT41 4BE
Telephone 62147
ESTABLISHED 1924

SOUTH DOWN REGALIA

Manufacturers of LOL, RBP and Apprentice Boys Regalia
Banners, Flags, bannerettes etc
Also Band Uniforms, Club, Band and Lodge Ties
Embroidered Sweaters, Hats, Lodge Seals, Trophies
Flutes etc.

For full details and price lists of all our range of products
:: Contact ::

14 Church Street,
Ballynahinch Co. Down
Telephone 561743 (0238)

— Robin Smyth —

Business Hours:—

Tuesday-Saturday 9.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

After Hours:- Ballynahinch 561913.

London A.P.B. Anniversary

The City of London Campsie Branch Club of the Apprentice Boys of Derry (1985) was formed by the following who were members, all of whom were ex-members of the Thames and Avon Murray Club, 1982:

President, A. Richardson; Vice President, T. Jackson; Chaplain, H. L. Davis; Secretary, P. Nolan; Treasurer, W. W. Logan; Tyler, J. McCullough; F. of C., S. Ferguson; Committee, B. Hoccombe, R. McGhee, P. Conquer, D. Laker, W. Bogle, H. Cowan.

The Club was presented with its Charter on 15th June, 1985, in the Murray Club, Liverpool.

The Governor, W. Bro. Samuel Heatley, presented the club with the Charter after installing all the officers of the club.

W. Bro. Gregory Campbell, M.P.A., dedicated the new clubs banner and Crimson Colours.

Presentations were made by: Bro. R. Smyth (Clough) — Bible; Parent Club — Cheque; Campsie Liverpool — Cheque.

In attendance were: President Belfast Amalgamated, W. Bro. Worthington McGraw and Secretary W. Bro. John Reid. President Parent Club, W. Bro. L. Faulkner and Secretary W. Bro. W. Moore.

President Liverpool Murray W. Bro. A. Hamel; President Liverpool Campsie and Bro. D. Abercrombie, Fife, and many more distinguished guests from Ulster, Scotland and England.

All wished the new club prosperity and good wishes.

A social evening was followed, thanks to the Liverpool Murray Club who laid it all on. Next day the club paraded in Liverpool and Southport with the new banner having its first outing.

Since then the club has been on parade in Scotland, Belfast and Londonderry.

We have made many friends in the short time we have been formed.

June 1986 will be our first anniversary. In that short time membership has doubled to 26.

**"NO SURRENDER"
"ITS LONDONDERRY"**

"God Save The Queen"

Club (Branch) City of London meets on the 4th Thursday of each month (August and December excepted). A warm welcome awaits visitors, especially from Ulster. Further details from Bro. A. Richardson, Train Crews, c/o British Railways (Western Region), Old Oak Common Deisel Depot, Old Oak Common Lane, London NW10.

Continued from front page.

G.M. Suggests Detention to Combat Terror

"Sometimes Ulster people are guilty of being over engrossed in history. Yet those who know not whence they came will find it difficult to walk forward on the right path. As we remember the centenary of the first attacks upon the Union by Gladstone with its ensuing riots, perhaps the multiplication of banana skins for this Conservative Government might be traced to the failure of a professed Unionist Prime Minister Thatcher to with-

R.C. Policy To "Breed Us Out" Is Not Working

A theory that a higher Roman Catholic birthrate will eventually produce a nationalist or republican majority in Northern Ireland, has been a familiar argument used by anti-Unionist spokesmen since the partitioning of Ireland in 1921, and the setting up of the Northern Ireland State.

Yet, despite the fact that there is a higher Roman Catholic birth rate, the situation in the Province is still roughly as it was in 1921, with some variations in different districts.

A recent book called "Demographic Trends in Northern Ireland" produced by the Northern Ireland Economic Council looks at the whole subject at length and in great detail.

Roughly what it boils down to is that the experts on demographic trends forecast that it is in the realm of pure speculation to think that there

will ever be a Roman Catholic majority in the six counties. Even if the birthrates for Protestants and Roman Catholics were to remain at the same level as they are to-day, it would be well into the 21st century before there would, conceivably, be a Roman Catholic majority.

The authors of the book do not believe that the present significant disparity in the respective birthrates will remain. They believe that in the decades ahead the Roman Catholic birth rate — already falling — will drop to the same level as the Protestant figure. This has happened in every other European country, including Roman Catholic countries, and there is no reason to believe it will not happen in Ireland, both North and South.

There is a growing demand for birth control in the

Republic, and many Roman Catholics in both parts of the island new openly admit that they limit the size of their families.

Proof of this was also revealed in a recent survey of Roman Catholic secondary schools in West Belfast. This showed a significant decline in pupil numbers since 1976, and admitted that there would have to be amalgamation or closure of some schools.

Other interesting facts to emerge is that there is still a Protestant majority at primary school level in Northern Ireland, and that in recent years, there has been an increase in the Protestant birthrate.

It certainly looks as though those people who believed that the birthrate "war" would solve the Ulster situation in favour of the Roman Catholic minority are going to have to think again.



Members of Mourne D.L.O.L. No. 6 who took their lecturing examinations in Kilkeel Orange Hall. Photo: "The Outlook."

Oakview Arch

Bro. Robert Murray will (D.V.) have his Oakview Orange Arch opened on Tuesday July 8, at 7.30 p.m. The Oakview Estate at Roughfort, near Templepatrick is always bedecked with bunting for the annual celebrations.

Bro. McMurray, one of Ulsters most travelled brethren is to be congratulated for his efforts to lead the young Loyalists of Oakview in their annual celebrations.

Bro. McMurray can be contacted at Templepatrick 33137.

Ulster Unionists Oppose Social Security Bill

In answer to inquiries made by many individuals and organisations in Northern Ireland about the Union position on the Government's Social Security Bill, the Rev. Martin Smyth, M.P. for South Belfast, and Social Services Spokesman said:

"The Ulster Unionist MPs consistently opposed the Government's proposals which will severely affect thousands of people in Ulster. Meetings took place with my fellow MPs and local groups, and I also voted with the Opposition on two amendments to the Bill.

"My opposition to the cutbacks in provision for the needy has been a long one. As early as last Summer I argued that the White Paper contained proposals which would impoverish Ulster families. With the Social Services Select Committee we argued that there should be a special premium for Northern Ireland and other deprived regions which have higher living costs. Sadly the government did not share this view, although

positive improvements did appear in the Bill and other proposals were dropped.

"I also met members of the Social Security Advisory Committee when they visited Northern Ireland to assess the impact of the Bill, and voiced the concerns of myself and my Unionist colleagues.

"Finally, although not engaging in our normal parliamentary programme in protest against the Anglo-Irish Agreement, I and several of my Unionist colleagues voted against the Government by going into the Division lobby with the Opposition in support of two key amendments, one to protect mortgage interest payments for the unemployed, and the other to save industrial injury benefit from being restricted to just a tiny number of those who every year suffer accidents at work.

"We are always willing and able to voice the fears of our Northern Ireland constituents on social and economic issues, however our opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement remains firmer than ever."

LETTERS —

Sunday — Day of Rest or Racing?

Sir — I'm sure all of us would wish to applaud the instinting efforts of Bob Goldof to arouse worldwide interest and concern for the starving millions of the Third World. His Band Aid and Live Aid concerts have been a phenomenal success as no doubt his most recent Sport Aid venture.

This pop idol isn't probably a committed Christian but he has, without knowing it, certainly been living out the words of Jesus Christ himself. "Inasmuch as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me." for he has gone to visit the starving in Ethiopia and Sudan, and untold millions here will be eternally grateful for his highly successful fund-raising campaigns on their behalf.

Certainly he has been something of an embarrassment to the members of the United Nations who have been holding back for so long in giving worthwhile aid to Africa. If he has succeeded at last in stirring them into action then that will have been no mean achievement.

All that having been said in praise of "Saint" Bob's indefatigable efforts, I feel, as a christian that I have got to speak out strongly against the latest venture Sport Aid however well intentioned it was, being held on the Sabbath day. This is the Lord's Day, the Christian Sabbath, and I am reminded of the text from I Samuel 2 V.30 "for them that honour me I will honour and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

One could probably argue that people like me are perhaps taking a rather pharisaical attitude and that God was indeed being honoured by those actively participating in the last Sunday in May events. The end justified the means they will say and suffering humanity was being served by their spontaneous efforts. Also that a large proportion of athletes belonged to

other religious faiths and Sunday for them was not a holy day. Both very praise worthy sentiments, one might well say, but not really convincing.

My point in this: I just wonder had this world wide "Race against Time" spectacular been scheduled for 4 p.m. on a Friday, would the Moslem world have participated and would we have seen Omar Khalifa, presumably a Moslem, light the symbolic flame at United Nations headquarters in New York.

Would orthodox Jews have joined in, had the event been fixed for a Saturday. And for that matter non-church-going Christians who must do obeisance to the god of sport on a Saturday afternoon rather than the Christian God of Love on a Sunday afternoon.

It was rather significant I thought that Mrs. Thatcher's recent arrival in Israel was put back to take place just after the Jewish Sabbath had ended. Not so in Christendom. Sundays Christian God is more easily appeased than Saturday's god of sport!

It's a sad and sobering fact that the Christian Sabbath, as we have known it, is now being almost totally ignored altogether by those who profess and call themselves Christian. Christian standards are deteriorating rapidly. Even members of the Royal Family play Sunday games and frequently participate in fund-raising events for charity.

The Prime Minister is constantly engaging in high level talks on Sunday, e.g. recently with Israel's Prime Minister, who would obviously refrain from doing this on the Jewish Sabbath. The Lord's Day is being honoured now more in the breach than in the observance of the 4th Commandment.

And the saddest thing of all is the fact that not one of our high ranking mainstream Protestant Churchmen

up and down the land is prepared to come out and condemn what is happening. If they are doing this then I do not hear them. By their prolonged silence, they are obviously giving their approval. I have as yet to hear a word of objection from any of the higher up clerics in the country regarding the Sport Aid venture that Sunday. They obviously saw nothing wrong with it and some of them may even have been actually participating, for all I know!

Sport Aid was a very worthy attempt to arouse sympathy and genuine concern for Third World poverty, but why did the "race" have to be run on a Sunday afternoon?

No doubt members of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world would have no qualms at all about engaging in Sunday sport. Members of the Reformed Faiths have always stood out against Sabbath Day desecration, but this, sad to say, seems to be no longer the case.

Many of your readers will have seen the award-winning film "Chariots of Fire" based on the career of Scotland's greatest athlete Eric Liddell. In 1924 he was offered the chance of a lifetime to run in the British Olympic team at the Paris games in the 100 metre event at which he already held the British record. When told the heat for this event was being held on Sunday, he cancelled his entry, although he had set his heart on winning the Gold Medal. He was not prepared to dishonour God.

A member of the team suggested he run in the 400 metre event instead, although he had not been training for it. And God honoured him by providing the necessary extra drive and determination in his training and in the actual running of the event, which he won in a new world record time.

And of course, God further honoured His servant later as a

missionary at the time of the Japanese occupation of China before his untimely death there.

The Christian Sabbath, the Lord's Day, call it what you will, is a day set aside for rest and recreation of mind and body and not for entertainment, a day for worship and doing good, like visiting a sick relative, writing a letter to or visiting friends, etc. Running for seven or eight miles round a race track or office block, for whatever good reason, is not my idea of using the Sabbath for the glory of God.

What I fear is this. Many of our young folk who have never before participated in any sporting activity on a Sunday may feel this is now the "in thing" to do and if a mini-Sport Aid or other charity fun run is organised in their own area they will be there like a shot.

Far better, I feel had the leaders of the Christian churches got their heads together and organised a "Pray-in" for world poverty in all their churches throughout Christendom at 4 p.m. that Sunday. Those not wishing to desecrate God's Day, even if they felt physically fit, and those not up to a 10 km run would have had the opportunity to give just as much and perhaps more than they would have by sponsoring some of their friends to run that Sunday afternoon.

Perhaps it is not yet too late for churches to do this, and if a day can be arranged Christians will then be honouring God, not only by worshipping Him in His house, but also by showing a deep personal concern for the hungry throughout the entire world. Jesus also said these words "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED BREEN,
(Lay Reader)

Clanabogan,
Omagh.

Where Do We Stand?

Sir — Justification through Faith, Freedom under a loving and a great God, the finality of the Cross, Christ the only Mediator and an Open Bible, are just some of the great Reformation principles, principles which many of us need to hear about again.

There is no doubt in my mind and maybe none in yours that we have a great and glorious heritage, a heritage which we must be conscious of and prepared to defend. I fear greatly, that many of us do not realise that the very fundamentals of our faith are being attacked day by day from every angle and from every quarter.

Our Protestant liberty and freedom are being compromised by liberals who call themselves ministers of religion but Scripture would describe them in a different phraseology. "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves." (Matt. 7:15).

That's the grave situation we now find ourselves in, a situation that we can fight if we are equipped with the Word of God and the great saving power of the Saviour. What are we, the members of the Orange Institution doing about the present day trends of the ecumenical movement? The answer is: not enough, for we don't fully understand what is at stake.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland issued to every Lodge under its jurisdiction a very helpful and interesting booklet, which was quite rightly called "Here We Stand." Like Martin Luther we should shout defiant words, to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. . . . Do we as members of the Orange Institution know where we stand today? Our Institution stands for the

finality of the Cross. Through faith alone and an Open Bible to pick but a few. Thats where our Order stands, I hope we can say, that's where we stand as well.

That is why I urge our members to read this booklet at the monthly meetings and be able to say at the end, "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." A prayer like that from the lips of Martin Luther, how could he fail?

Oh, some people might think we don't need more mini sermons sent to us by Grand Lodge. That may or may not be so, but let's take one example. Take the last article in the booklet titled, "Christian and Catholic." How many times have you heard Protestants referring to members of the Church of Rome as "Catholics"? More importantly, how many times have you heard members of the Orange Institution using the word "Catholic" loosely? On numerous occasions we hear the word used without a prefix, namely "Roman."

This booklet was brought into being for the good of our faith and Institution. Therefore, not to read it is both a shame and a disgrace. A shame in that another perfect opportunity to awaken our members to the wonderful Reformation principles has been wasted. A disgrace inasmuch as people no longer wish to hear the principles that they professed when joining the Institution.

In these terrible and trying days let us remember these words from Holy Scripture: "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering." Heb. 10:23.

Yours fraternally,
RAYMOND A. KEMP
County Grand Chaplain/Lay
Co. Cavan Grand Orange
Lodge.

BOOK REVIEW

"Friends and Acquaintances of Henry Cooke"

Terry Jackson £2.00

Dr. Henry Cooke had a huge influence on the Irish Presbyterianism of his day. His thinking remains in the attitudes of those Presbyterians who are strongly evangelical and Protestant.

Cooke had his biographers among them his son-in-law, J. L. Porter, 1875; W. T. Latimer, 1888 and R. F. Holmes, 1981. The latest major work by Professor Holmes of the Union Theological College, Belfast, is the evidence that there is a renewed interest in a most remarkable clergyman who stood firm for the orthodox Christianity in a day when many more than his great antagonist, Dr. Henry Montgomery, preached "another gospel." It is a contention of this author, and many would agree with him, that the churches today are in situations which demand Cooke-like stances against heresy.

Mr. Jackson who "knows" Cooke well is more interested here in those who were his friends and contemporaries in time and thought. The work is most interesting and informative as it profiles many who made their large contributions to the progress of the faith often in close association with Cooke.

Among them are a few well known names of those who have an interest in evangelism, like Robert Murray McCheyne, Scotland's greatest evangelist, Thomas Toye, the leader of the 1859 Ulster revival and Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the prince of preachers and much travelled missionary. Spurgeon preached in May Street Church for Cooke, 17-21 August 1858.

The number of ministers who receive recognition in the book is itself an illustration of the breadth and depth of

evangelical witness at that time. Their commitment to Christ is a reminder to all who call themselves Christians that their kind of loyalty to the truth is to be copied today.

But lay men and women have made their large contributions, too, Cooke's indebtedness to those close to him was readily acknowledged. The author turns "back the pages of history again to see that lessons Dr. Cooke and his friends can teach us for the battle for the Protestant faith in Ulster today." (p6)

The book is in four parts— "Friends in the Presbyterian Ministry;" "Lay Friends in the Ulster Protestant Churches;" "Free Church Friends in Scottish Presbyterianism;" and "Friends in England and from Overseas." The writer's conclusion is a brief appreciation of the people of his stories and what they are saying to Ulster Protestants in these days.

There is a ten page section mainly portraits of many of those featured in the text with pictures of the plaque in May Street Church, "The Memorial Church, erected A.D. 1829 for the Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D. In recognition of his eminent and successful labours for the truth against the prevailing errors of the time." There are pictures too, of the Cooke statue in Belfast city centre and the stone at Cooke's grave in Balmoral Cemetery, Belfast.

We commend this book as a valuable contribution to the better understanding of people to whom there remains a heavy indebtedness and of events which profoundly affected 19th century Christianity in Ulster and elsewhere in the world.

Mr. A. T. Jackson, M.Sc., M.Phil., is a Bangor man.
(S.E.L.)

County Cavan Grand Black Chapter

★ ★ ★

Annual Parade Service

will be held (D.V.) in

CLOVERHILL CHURCH

On Sunday 27th July at 7.30 p.m.

Preacher:

Sir Knt. and Bro. Rev. A. S. O'Connor, M.A.

Sir Knights and Brethren are requested to assemble at Orange Hall at 7 p.m.

Barrow District Morecambe Orange Lodge
(Morecambe True Blues L.O.L. No. 903)

Lodges and Bands, also Junior Lodges
are invited to take part in the

MORECAMBE
ANNUAL PARADE

to be held on

Saturday, September 27, 1986

Parade will move out from the Battery Hotel
at 1.30 p.m.

through Morecambe to Sunnyfield School
where speeches will be delivered by Guest Speakers.

Parade will return at 4.30 p.m. to the Battery.

Please write to:— Mr. T. Mahon, 32 Langdale Road,
Newtown Estate, Lancaster, England.

Telephone No. 34557.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Parish, Orange Hall Opened at Florencecourt

The Fermanagh and South Tyrone M.P., Mr. Ken Maginnis, has told Protestants that it is their duty to let the world know what they stood for and believed in and how they had suffered at the hands of terrorism over the last 16 years.

Mr. Maginnis, who performed the opening of a new parochial and Orange Hall in Florencecourt, Co. Fermanagh, said he did not want people to leave such an occasion feeling that they had got to take terrorism lying down.

VIOLENCE CONDEMNED

Condemning acts of violence by both sides of the community, he said there were some members of the Protestant community who had turned their backs on Protestantism and their God and carried out acts of savagery which would be a disgrace to the Middle Ages.

However, he said, the "other side of the community" carried out more such attacks. Of the 74 killings carried out in Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency since the troubles began, 150 were cruelly taken by the IRA, 21 were taken by what he termed so-called loyalists and three by the Army.

Mr. Maginnis said that it saddened him to see the government and senior police officers, for propaganda reasons, trying to "sell" the Anglo-Irish Agreement and misleading the British public.

He asked people to write to their friends abroad, talk to members of the Press and put their case to them to see that the Protestant case did not go by default.

"To do what is right is not lie down and allow evil to triumph over us," he said.

"The battle for what is right will not be won easily. It will not be won by being divided. It will not be won by being easily-mouthed; but neither will it be won if we ignore what this hall and this evening stands for. If we ignore our faith then, of course, we are bound to fail. Magnificent though this is, it is but an outward manifestation by what we all have in our hearts and what we do in our lives. If we can then I believe we will go forward with a great deal of unity, with a great deal of resolution and a great deal more confidence."

PLAGUE UNVEILED

Earlier, Mr. Maginnis congratulated the people of the Florencecourt area for erecting the hall, to be known as the Florencecourt Old Gate Hall as the one it replaced.

It was the first such hall he had officially opened since coming Westminster M.P.

Unveiled a commemorative plaque inside the hall.

Having referred to the opening a week earlier of an Orange Hall in Lisbellaw,

Mr. Maginnis recalled the deaths of members of the security forces from the area and especially the death of Constable David McBride from Enniskillen the day before.

A minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect for Constable McBride, Constable Laurence Smyth and Major Andrew French who were killed in the landmine explosion at Crossmaglen.

Mr. Maginnis said that despite the things which are happening, the hall was a sign of the faith the Florencecourt community had in the parish and Orange Order.

It was a sign of their Protestant faith and the faith they had in the future.

He hoped that the young people in the area would get the example and teaching from those who got similar benefit from their halls in the 1940's and early 1950's.

He recalled that parish and Orange halls were the centre of activity of people in those days and he hoped to see a return to this for the young people of today.

PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Maginnis, who was accompanied by his wife, Joy, extended good wishes to the hall committee from the Apprentice Boys of Derry, of which he is a member.

Mr. Maginnis was presented with a Bible study book and the Dean of Kilmore, the Very Rev. Herbert Cassidy, who dedicated the hall, was presented with book tokens by Wor. Bro. John Pryce. Their wives were presented with bouquets of flowers by Mrs. Pryce and Mrs. B. Coffey.

Presentations of silver trays were also made to Mr. Kenneth McCrea, the contractor, who carried out his work voluntarily and to Mr. Basil Chambers for his work.

A welcome to the large gathering of people and to the 13 bands which paraded from the Primary School to the hall, was extended by the Rev. Jim Sides, chairman of the hall committee and rector of Florencecourt parish.

M.W. Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Liddle, C.B.E., D.L., County Grand Master, presided.

An appeal for further funds to clear the £10,000 debt on the hall was made by W. Bro. Robert McFarland, deputy district Master of Enniskillen District L.O.L. No. 5.

The hymns led by Letter-breen Silver Band were "O God our help in ages past," and "O God of Bethel, by whose hand."

The Scripture reading was by the Rev. Denis Anderson, Methodist minister.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bro. Canon Fred Bailie, Kesh.

The building of the new £41,000 hall for use by St. John's parish and the Orange Lodge began in June 1984. Since then auctions, draws, dances, cake sales and other events were organised to raise funds.

New Life for an Old Hall

An Orange Hall at Port-longfield, situated in Co. Cavan but close to the border with Co. Leitrim is to be re-opened as a home for the brethren of Cullies True Blues L.O.L. No. 14C.

It has not been in use for upwards of 20 years and the Cullies brethren are delighted that the Co. Cavan Grand Lodge have cleared the way with this commendable gesture.

Bro. Frank Humphries, now aged 82 years, is the Worshipful Master of the Lodge.



Mullaglass Link and Chain R.B.P. No. 997 at their monthly meeting in the Orange Hall honoured several of their Sir Knights. Seated left — Mr. R. J. Lutton, Mr. R. Adamson, who received P.M. Jewels; Mr. Thomas Cartmill, 50-year medal and P.M. Jewel; Mr. Derek Sneddon, P.M. Jewel. Standing — Mr. Samuel Moffett, W.D.M. No. 4 District, who made the presentations; Mr. Wm. Cartmill, D.M. of the Preceptory and Mr. George Lutton, W.M.

Photo: "The Outlook."

"Twelfth" Emphases on Throne, Politics and Religion

FIRST RESOLUTION:

That we, the Orangemen assembled at in celebration of the 296th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne do hereby once again affirm our devotion and loyalty to the Throne and Person of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Second, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Her other Realms, Defender of the Faith.

In this year we wish to associate ourselves with the good wishes of the Nation and Commonwealth on the occasion of Her Majesty's Sixtieth Birthday, which has given so much pleasure to so many people throughout the world, and not least in Australia and New Zealand, recently visited by Her Majesty and H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

We further express our heartfelt gratitude for the success and unstinted services of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales in their visits to North America, which have done so much to further enhance the prestige and popularity of the Crown. The leadership of Princess Anne especially as President of the Save the Children Fund continues to give inspiration to young and old alike.

Finally, we pray God's Blessing upon His Royal Highness The Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson, on their forthcoming marriage.

SECOND RESOLUTION:

Because the Holy Bible is our most precious possession we are ever grateful to those who gave it to us in our own language. On this the 450th Anniversary of the death of William Tyndale, the first of the great Bible translators, and martyr for his Protestant Faith, we are reminded of what it cost to make the Scriptures available to English readers in their native tongue.

The people were enabled to hear God speaking directly to them through the Bible, his ordinary means of conversation with men. The Lord Jesus Christ, concealed in words they could not read, was revealed for everyone to know as the greatest triumph of the Gospel, the only mediator between God and men.

450 years ago likewise, the citizens of Geneva decided to follow the Reformation way; today we must constantly resolve to live to please Christ in every situation and circumstance of life by the principles and precepts of the Bible.

The Bible requires from us the responses of courage, sensitivity and generosity in human relationships. It demands a commitment through God's Sovereign Grace in a life of service for him and our fellowmen.

We determine to be what our Order requires us to be, men of the Bible, not hearers only but doers of what God asks of us through it.

THIRD RESOLUTION:

The Anglo-Irish Agreement has changed our status as British citizens. For the first time a foreign government has been given more than a consultative role, amounting to joint authority in a part of the United Kingdom. We demand the restoration of the rights and privileges of full citizenship in the United Kingdom.

We denounce those who produced by secretive, devious, dishonourable means and without regard to the feelings of the politicians and people most affected, an Agreement to which they will never give consent. We resolve to continue to oppose the Anglo-Irish Agreement by all lawful means. We shall not be persuaded or coerced into accepting an arrangement destructive of the Union and totally repugnant to us.

The Agreement supposed to bring peace, stability and reconciliation has achieved the opposite. We therefore demand that the Government now takes effective action to restore stability and eradicate terrorism. The Government must desist from decisions which make inter-community relations more difficult and should do more to encourage economic recovery here.

We are most grateful to the Security Forces for what they do most courageously to secure the safety of the citizens in very difficult situations. We have utterly condemned those who attacked the Police, their families and their homes, and we condemn those who have misused the Police for political purposes, particularly in the implementation of this infamous Agreement. We resolve to stand firm against all efforts to make us other than we are, Queen's Men.



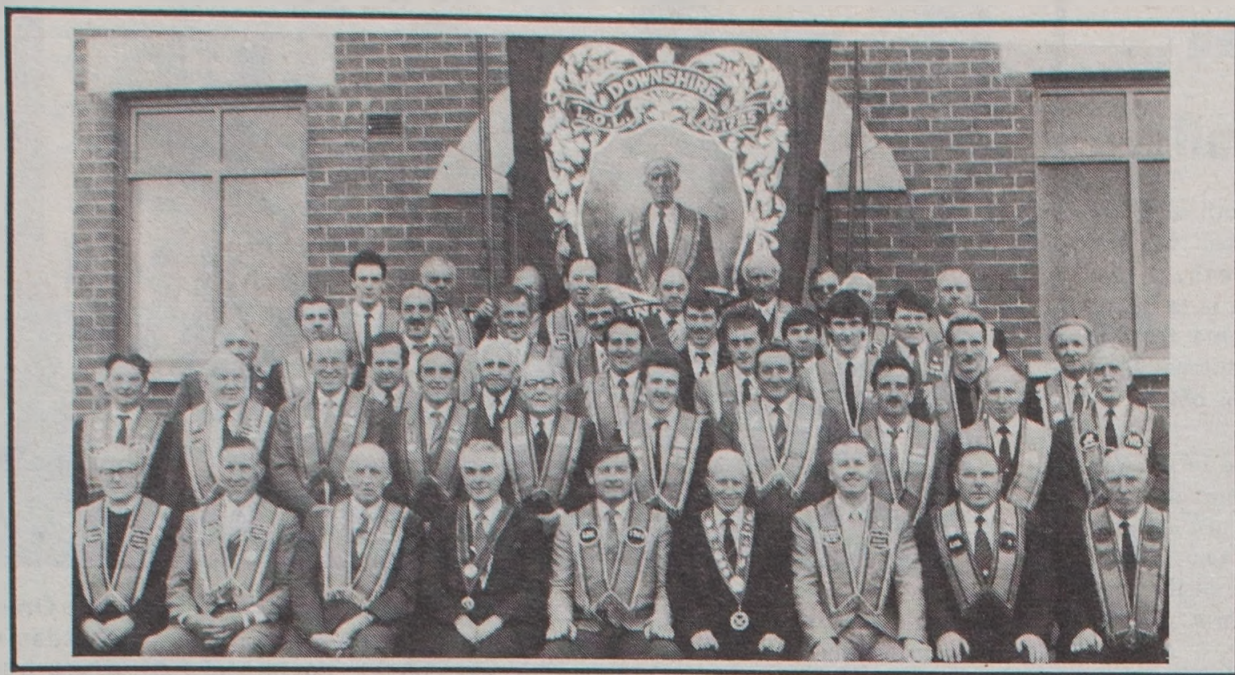
W. Bro. John McDowell receives his Past Masters Certificate.
Photo: "Newtownards Chronicle."

King's Moss Orange Night

On Friday, July 4, at 8 p.m. the Thompson family's Orange Arch at The Castle, King's-Moss (Newtownabbey) will (D.V.) be opened by Rev. Ian Paisley, M.P., following an Orange parade from Ballyrobert Orange Hall (midway between Glengormley and Ballyclare) at 7.30 p.m. All Brethren, Sir Knights and Sisters welcome.

The annual Orange parade is organised by Ballyrobert L.O.L. 389 and the Castle Orange Arch Committee. The secretary of the Arch Committee is Bro. Sammy Thompson, Past Master of L.O.L. 389.

Centenary of Dundrum L.O.L. 1725



Members of Dundrum L.O.L. 1725 and visiting brethren pictured at their centenary celebration. Seated (front row, from left): are Bros. Rev. Canon J. D. Caldwell, District Chaplain; Bertie Smyth, D.D.M.; Albert J. Cummins, P.M.; Rev. W. Martin Smyth, Grand Master of Ireland; Brian Cummins, W.M. of L.O.L. 1725; Walter Williams, Imperial Grand Secretary; Alan Bleue W.D.M.; Johnston Blair D.M. L.O.L. 1725; James Jackson, Imperial Deputy Grand Master. Photo: "Mourne Observer."

The 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Dundrum L.O.L. No. 1725 was celebrated at a dinner in the Evelyn Downshire Memorial Orange Hall.

Wor. Bro. Cecil Chambers, P.M. of the Lodge and secretary of Castlewellan District L.O.L. No. 12, presided, and distinguished visitors included Most Wor. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and Mrs. Smyth; Most Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, Imperial Grand Secretary and Mrs. Williams.

Others welcomed were Wor. Bro. James Jackson, Imperial Deputy Grand Master G.L.O.I., and Mrs. Jackson; Howard Ferris, a member of L.O.L. 1725 over 40 years ago and Mrs. Ferris; the widows of former members; and the principal officers of Castlewellan District. An apology for unavoidable absence due to illness was received from W. Bro. William Russell, C. Grand Master.

After Bro. Rev. Canon J. D. Caldwell, chaplain of Dundrum Lodge and Castlewellan District, had offered grace a sumptuous meal was served by Lillian's Caterers, Saintfield.

HISTORY

An interesting account of the history of the Lodge was given by Wor. Bro. Cecil Cummins. The warrant, he said, was

issued to a Bro. Maguire in June, 1886. Mr. Cummins spoke of the building of the new Orange Hall (opened in June 1951) and told of how so much was performed by voluntary labour.

The main officers at that time were the late W. Bro. James Cummins, W.M. (father of present W.M.), D.M., Bro. John Connor, now in New Zealand; treasurer, W. Bro. Thomas Curlett, P.M., P.D.M., and Secretary W. Bro. Albert J. Cummins, P.M. A new banner was obtained in 1955, the W.M. at that time being W. Bro. Cecil Cummins, and treasurer and secretary were those mentioned.

In August 1978 a special function took place when the entire Taylor family were reunited. Bro. Jack Taylor had returned from New Zealand for his first visit after 26 years and at the same time Bro. Myles Taylor arrived from Australia.

Also present on that unique occasion were Jack and Myles' mother, Sister Ena Taylor, and the other members of her family — Bros. Dick, Noel, William, Henry, Ronald, Robert, Monty and Gary, and sisters June and Lily. Lily's husband, Bro. Hugh Hill, and Noel's sons and daughters,

Noel (Jun.), John, David, Frances and Evelyn, were also present. All of them are members of L.O.L. 1725 or Dundrum Women's L.O.L. No. 58, indicating in no small measure this family's record of service to the Lodge.

A further new banner was unveiled in 1979 when it was unanimously agreed that it should portray the late W. Bro. Richard Taylor (sen.), husband of Sister Ena Taylor named above and a stalwart of the Lodge during his lifetime. The principal officers then were: W.M., late W. Bro. Samuel McNeill; Chaplain, Bro. Rev. Canon Caldwell; 'treas., W. Bro. T. Curlett (Sen.), and sec., W. Bro. Albert J. Cummins. Main speakers at that function were the present Imperial Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

FORMER W.M.'s

The Lodge's worshipful masters over the past 50 years were: 1935-36, late Richard Taylor (Sen.); 1936-37, Rev. A. J. Finch, M.A., then a young curate at St. Donard's, Dundrum; 1937-38, late Rev. Canon H. O'Connor; 1939-53, Late James Cummins; 1954-68, Cecil Cummins; 1969-70, James O. Kelly; 1971-72, Albert J. Cummins (after several years as secretary); 1973-74, Robert Lowey; 1975-76, Robert Imrie, P.D.M. (who played a big part in the present arrange-

ments); 1977-78, Noel Taylor (sen.); 1979-80, Samuel McNeill; 1981-82, Thomas Curlett (sen.), P.D.M. (after 31 years as treasurer); 1983-84, Gary Taylor; 1985-86, the present W.M., Brian Cummins.

TOASTS

Following the toast to the Queen, W. Bro. Robert Imrie, P.M., P.D.M., and lodge secretary, proposed the toast to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the Imperial Grand Master replied.

The toast to Downshire L.O.L. 1725 was proposed by the Imperial Grand Secretary and was replied to by W. Bro. Brian Cummins, W.M. of the Lodge.

Both the Grand Master and Grand Secretary congratulated the Lodge on reaching its centenary and hoped it would continue to flourish in the years to come.

At the close, W. Bro. C. Cummins proposed a vote of thanks to the main guests (who were given a standing ovation), also to all present, the caterers and Bro. S. Johnston, whose band supplied music for the remainder of the evening.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National anthem.

The present officers of 1725 are — Brian Cummins, W.M.; Johnston Blair, D.M.; Rev. J. D. Caldwell, chaplain; Trea., C. Cummins; Sec., R. Imrie.

Decline in Welsh Church Allegiances

Wales, the Land of Song, and once a bastion of the Nonconformist Faith, is no longer renowned for its great chapel (Methodist and Baptist) going, and only a fraction of the people now attend church regularly.

This is the finding of a recent "Daily Mail" survey of religion in Wales, and it makes sad reading. In 1900 there were 4,500 Nonconformist places of worship. At the most recent estimate, there were 500.

The closure of chapels and churches in South Wales has been drastic since the war, with some towns losing three-quarters of their places of worship. Great choirs have been decimated or shut, and only a minority of Welsh children now attend Sunday School.

Churches and chapels which were once flourishing and active are now bingo halls, supermarkets or other places of materialism.

There is a warning here, surely, for any country or community, including Northern Ireland. A nation or people turns its back on its Christian

heritage and its religion, and it invariably slides into decline. That has been seen throughout the world, and the bedrock of any society is its spiritual adherence.

While politics are vital, important, as is cultural heritage, loyalty to the Christian Faith is of paramount importance. Ulster is still one of the strongest church-going countries in Western Europe, but can anyone truthfully say that there is the same strength of conviction, of church and Sunday Schools attendance, of God-fearing morality and principles that there were 30 or 40 years ago?

Northern Ireland may not be so seriously affected as Wales or England, but there is no room for complacency, and the Ulster people must get their priorities right. There are signs of materialism and secularism all around — drug taking, alcohol abuse, marriage break-ups, child abuse and violence — and the people must be vigilant and show a renewed surge of enthusiasm for the Christian Faith as Reformed.

Joint Worship with Roman Catholics Bid is Outvoted

A bid to promote more inter-Church services with the Roman Catholic Church, was defeated at the Presbyterian General Assembly in Belfast last month.

After a lengthy debate members voted by 207 to 146 to reject part of a resolution calling for the promotion of joint worship and witness.

However the Assembly accepted a resolution urging the Church to "engage in more positive and meaningful inter-Church relationships and activities wherever possible, with due regard to our Church's doctrinal standards."

to oppose a resolution commending the work of the Irish School of Ecumenics was defeated by 187 votes to 165.

It was proposed that the General Assembly commends the work of the Irish School of Ecumenics to the prayers, interests and support of the whole Church," should be amended to "the General Assembly commands all those involved in special ministries to the prayers of our Church."

"UNITY AIM" FOR ECUMENISM

Dr. Robin Boyd, director of the School of Ecumenics, said there were certain wrong conceptions that the school was some sort of secret weapon trying to penetrate and destroy Church unity.

He said the school sought not just to unite other Churches, but also the Presbyterian Church.

The Assembly passed a resolution calling for a handbook or pamphlet outlining areas of doctrinal agreement and disagreement between the Church and the Catholic Church to be drawn up.

Seconding the report of the Board on Evangelism and Christian Training Professor Jim Boyd said he welcomed the forthcoming referendum in the Republic on divorce.

He said that while the Presbyterian Church was opposed to divorce it should be accepted that marriages nevertheless do fail and that the Presbyterian Church has a long tradition of recognizing divorce as a last resort to which "most regrettably" some have to recourse.

Belfast's Parade Schedule

In recent years, attendances at Pre-Twelfth parades in Belfast and other Ulster centres have shown a big increase, both in the numbers of these parading, and also in the crowds watching — proof that there is an acute awareness of the need to preserve these parades.

The programme of parades in Belfast, for the information of the brethren who will be taking part, was drawn up as follows: Friday, June 20, 7 p.m. No. 1 District Lodge and other Clifton Street districts in Antrim Road area; Saturday, June 28, 2.30 p.m. Shankill No. 9 parade to Whiterock; Tuesday, July 1, 7 p.m. No. 5 district parade of Sandy Row area; 7 p.m. No. 6 district parade of Ballymacarrett; Thursday, July 3, 7 p.m. No. 10 District parade via Ormeau Road to arch opening in Lindsay Street.



Rathfriland Junior Orange District No. 3 held their annual dinner in the Old George Hotel, Rathfriland. Pictured (front) is Mr. Herbert Brown, with his wife, who was presented with a clock for services to the District and in recognition of him being installed as County Grand Master of the Junior Orange Order. Included in the picture (left to right) are District officers, Mr. Alan Rodgers, Mr. Caderick Quinn, Mr. J. R. Bell and Mr. William Ledlie.