

THE ORANGE

STANDARD

"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isaiah 62:10)

March, 1976

Price 10p



Rt. Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., Grand Secretary, with another treasure which escaped the blast, a painting of William Prince of Orange. Picture: "Belfast News-Letter."

PROVOS SAY THEY PLANTED DUBLIN ROAD BOMB

HOUSE OF ORANGE TARGET FOR TERRORISTS

A 20 lb. bomb caused serious damage to a portion of the House of Orange on the Dublin Road, Belfast, on Tuesday morning, February 10. Providentially no-one was injured, and several pieces of Orange history, some going back hundreds of years, were saved from the effects of this calculated outrage, for which the Provisional IRA have claimed responsibility.

The former veteran Grand Master of Ireland, Most Wor. Bro. John Bryans, the Grand Secretary, Rt. Wor. Bro. Williams and his two office

assistants, Miss Elaine Huddleston and Miss Kathleen McDowell escaped as they were sitting down to a cup of tea, unaware that

below them in Crymble's music shop a bomb had been placed by two youths.

WARNING WAVED

Fortunately one of the

girls glanced through the window out on to Dublin Road where she saw a group of people on the opposite side of the street waving frantically at her to evacuate the building.

"We saw the people waving and wondered if the bomb scare was near us," said Miss Huddleston.

The four, realising the danger, made a hurried exit down the stairs and through

the front door on to Dublin Road. The girls unintentionally walked past Crymble's shop window while 91-year-old Bro. Bryans and Bro. Williams headed in the opposite direction.

Two minutes later the street rocked with an explosion as the front of the building was blown out and windows of buildings on the opposite side were shattered.

"We were lucky to get away. We ran out of the building past the bomb," said Bro. Williams as he surveyed the damaged "House of Orange" an hour later.

The bomb had been placed by two youths, one of them armed and said to be "in a nervous state," at about 11 a.m.

As the armed youth covered the assistants in the shop his accomplice placed a duffle bag containing the bomb behind the counter.

They shouted a warning and made their escape on foot while staff in the shop shouted the alarm.

EVACUATION AT HOSPITAL

But it was nearly 20 minutes before Bro. Williams and his staff were alerted and patients in the adjacent Shaftesbury Square hospital in Great Victoria Street were moved to the front of the building to get them away from possible danger.

A shop assistant who was in Crymbles at the time of the hold-up but who did not see the terrorists, said she was told the gunmen were clearly nervous and anxious

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Band instruments lie damaged in the street after the bomb had exploded in Crymble's music shop underneath the House of Orange. Photo: "Belfast News-Letter."

Orange Target

Continued from page 1

to get the job over as soon as possible.

"There was just a mad dash to safety," she said.

No-one was injured in the blast, which caused a fire on the ground floor, but firemen were able to move quickly and bring flames under control.

Several cars parked in the vicinity, including one belonging to Bro. Williams, were damaged and thousands of pounds worth of musical instruments and equipment in Crymble's shop were destroyed.

Most of the damage was confined to the bottom storey of the building, officially opened last April at a cost of £160,000.

Windows were shattered in all the rooms and masonry in the hallway was torn off. The fire damaged furniture and fittings and carpets were also ruined.

In the rooms and offices on the second and top storeys of the building

pictures and office equipment were scattered about, but relieved Orange officials were able to confirm that damage was not as bad as originally thought, although it was expected to run into thousands of pounds.

Bro. Williams was able to salvage a centuries-old portrait of King William which had been in the possession of the Orange Order for more than 100 years. The painting, the work of Dutch artist William Wissing, was painted three years before the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

And in the Brookeborough Room, furnished and designed in memory of the former Ulster Prime Minister, there was only slight damage.

The main assembly hall, used for Grand Lodge of Ireland, was only minimally affected by the blast and a bullet-riddled Bible, saved in the fire at Dublin Orange Hall in the 1920s was salvaged.

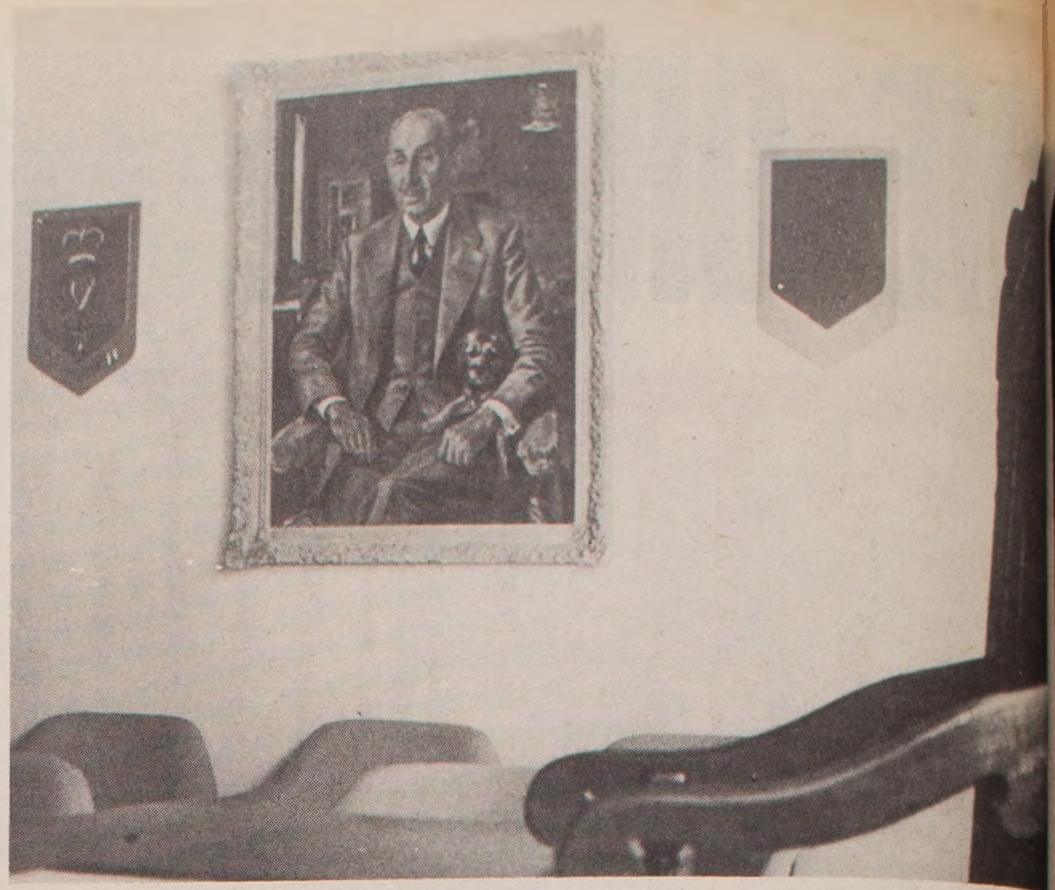
Shortly after the blast several Sandy Row Orangemen hoisted the Union Jack and Orange Flag on the flagpoles on the roof of the House of Orange. This was done, they said, to indicate to the terrorists that "the Orange Order was still in business and the work by the brethren would still continue in spite of the provocation of the bombers."

The House of Orange is to be the venue for meetings of the Orange Triennial Council of the World next July when delegates from various parts of Britain, the USA and the Commonwealth will be in attendance.

"BOMBERS' AIM WAS ORANGE HOUSE"

Money for the building of the House of Orange was subscribed by Orangemen throughout Ireland and in countries where the Orange Order has its links.

The building was officially opened by M.W. Bro. the



This oil painting of the late Lord Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Co. Grand Master, Fermanagh, was saved from destruction in the bombing of the House of Orange. "Belfast News-Letter picture.

Rev. Martin Smyth, the Imperial Grand Master.

Bro. Smyth said he was certain the explosion was aimed at the Orange order.

"Planting a bomb in the record shop was an easy way to get at the Order's

headquarters.

The bombing was also condemned by the Belfast Orange Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, who said the terrorists' action was "a provocation."

Mr. Cecil Harvey, chief

whip of the UUM, a member of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, has called upon Orangemen in the Province not to be provoked into retaliatory action because of the bomb attack.

KNOCK THE "KNOCKERS" OF UUUC POLICY

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It would seem to me that about every conceivable public person at the present time is doing his level best to knock the U.U.U.C. for their so-called intransigence over the vexed question of partnership government, which Westminster, in its infinite wisdom has decreed to be the only acceptable political solution for this province.

SILLY SLOGANS

A vigorous propaganda campaign by power sharing politicians, trade union leaders and political commentators alike is being mounted in a determined effort to sell this wonder-working panacea of community government to the Ulster electorate. Even those power-hungry paramilitaries are beginning to jump on the bandwagon in an endeavour to turn the Ulster people against the political representatives with their silly "Politicians have failed us" slogan.

It is certainly not the U.U.U.C. political leadership that has failed the people. Yet one would think, to judge by the torrent of invective and vilification directed against them from so many quarters over the past few months, that they, in fact, were the real villains of the peace, simply because they are adamant in their refusal to advance the cause of republicanism by joining in a coalition with a party, whose avowed political philosophy is diametrically

opposed to everything that traditional unionism stands for.

STICKING TO THE PLEDGES

The Unionist coalition is quite right to stick by its pledges to the Ulster people. The majority voice in Ulster must and will be heard. Why must our people be down under threats from a set of bumptious, bellowing Westminster politicians (and a few Ulster ones too), little men, who constantly harangue us with tales of economic gloom and doom, if the loyalists continue to thwart the efforts of so-called responsibly-minded people to set up a power-sharing executive at Stormont.

Another Sunningdale-type Executive could be thrust upon us unless we are prepared to stand firm by our political leaders. They in my opinion, are the only politicians who are acting responsibly just now.

The Loyalist coalition realises only too well that no stable government of any sort, be it one party or coalition can function effectively, nor can there be any economic stability in the foreseeable future for this Province, until terrorism is first and foremost eradicated; in other words, no political solution until there is a military defeat for the terrorist. And so far, Westminster politicians have not shown a willingness to do this.

ITS SO RIDICULOUS!

Loyalist politicians believe, and rightly so, in my opinion, that coalition government involving the S.D.L.P. simply would not work here. No Labour or Conservative Party leader would tolerate such a proposition at Westminster, where all parties are agreed about the Constitutional position of the U.K.

How, in the name of commonsense, would such a ridiculous system be expected to work here in Northern Ireland when the longterm aspiration of the leading Catholic party is a thirtytwo County republic? Why stand democracy on its head in this part of the United Kingdom?

There was constant friction, we are told, in the previous power-sharing set up: the S.D.L.P. wanted to be "top dog" then and wouldn't settle for anything less than the plum jobs.

Would they be prepared to settle for anything less in any future partnership arrangement? Would there be any guarantee that the affairs of State would be conducted any more amicably this time in the Cabinet Room at Stormont? Certainly not!

RIGHT KIND OF SHARING

So far as I am aware the U.U.U.C. is not averse to sharing power with non-republican parties. Experts in Constitutional matters are also agreed that the

committee system proposals contained in the Convention Report go a very long way to involve minority parties in the real functions of government. But even this generous overture is not acceptable. The U.U.U.C. have even offered to put their proposals to the test at a future election and if the people give an overwhelming mandate to the power-sharing fraternity, then the U.U.U.C. would be willing to serve as a constitutional opposition. What could be fairer than that?

END THE SILENCE

It is certainly not the U.U.U.C. politicians who are backward looking and intransigent. They rightly believe that their record of achievement in every field of human development right up to 1969 could be repeated many times over, if only the Security problem was settled once and for all and also the will of the majority and not the minority was allowed to decide the destiny of the province.

So let the silent supporters of U.U.U.C. policy keep silent no longer. Far too many people in opposition camps are being heard just now. The time has come to begin knocking the "knockers" of U.U.U.C. policy. Fellow Ulstermen, fellow Orangemen, stand by the Loyalist Coalition.

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED BREEN
125 Clanabogan Road,
Omagh.



YOUR LODGE BIBLE

Copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 145 held in the Lodge Rooms, Davis Buildings, Belfast, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of March, 1849.

Moved by Brother I. H. Henderson, seconded by Brother I. W. Henry and passed unanimously:— That the most grateful thanks of this Lodge are due and be hereby given to our esteemed Brother The Reverend Thomas Drew for his kindness in presenting us with this copy of the Holy Scriptures, and that it be re-bound in Morocco with Gold, and a Cushion of Silk, Plush, or Velvet for it to be upon, be provided at the expense of this Lodge in testimony of our high opinion and esteem of the giver.

DR. DREW'S REPLY

April 9, 1849.
Mr. Dear Sir and Brother,
I am grateful to Lodge 145 and to you for your kind notice of me. May the Word

of God have free course and be glorified, then be politics what they may, it will finally triumph. May we then rally round the Word and let it have place in our Lodges and in our hearts.

We must be prepared for Satan's devices. He will strive to disunite us. God is stronger than Satan. Let us, however, be on our watch and not be ready to fall into his traps. Let us bear and forbear. We are less in number than we are, but God could make us mightier than all the armies of allies. — seeing that we are more let us be the more prayerful, cautious and loving.

Affectionately,

THOMAS DREW

The present officers of York L.O.L. 145 are: Mervyn Bishop; D.M. P. Young (sen.); Secretary, P. Young (Jun); Treasurer, Edward Craig; Chaplain, William Cavanagh; Bro. John D. L. Convention Member; West Belfast, is a member of this lodge.

SNUB FOR MRS. DRUMM

The U.S. State Department has again refused to grant an entry visa to Mrs. Maire Drumm, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein.

Mrs. Drumm had applied for a visa to visit the United States to receive the "International Gaelic Hall of

Fame" award on November 22nd. She was informed Monday, however, by the U.S. Consulate in Belfast that a visa had once again been refused.

Mrs. Drumm, however, a regular broadcaster on B.B.C., so there are no compensations!

The Battle of The Boyne

July the first in Oldbridge Town
There was a grievous battle,
Where many a man lay on the ground,
By cannons that did rattle.
King James he pitched his tents between
The lines for to retire,
But King William threw his bomb-balls in
And set them all on fire.

Thereat enraged they vowed revenge
Upon King William's forces,
And oft did vehemently cry
That they would stop their courses.
A bullet from the Irish came
And grazed King William's arm;
They thought His Majesty was slain,
Yet it did him little harm.

Duke Schomberg then, in friendly care,
His king would often caution
To shun the spot where bullets hot
Retained their rapid motion;
But William said he don't deserve
The name of Faith's Defender,
Who would not venture life and limb
To make a foe surrender.

When we the Boyne began to cross
The Enemy they descended;
But few of our brave men were lost
So stoutly we defended:
The horse it was that first marched o'er,
The foot soon followed after;
But brave Duke Schomberg was no more,
By venturing over the water.

When valiant Schomberg he was slain,
King William he accosted
His warlike men for to march on,
And he would be the foremost;
"Brave boys," he cried, "be not dismayed
For the loss of one commander;
Fod God will be our King this day
And I'll be general under."

Then stoutly we the Boyne did cross
To give the enemies battle:
Our cannon, to our foes' great cost,
Like thundering claps did rattle.
In majestic mien our Prince rode o'er,
His men soon followed after,
With blows and shouts put our foes to rout
The day we crossed the water.

The Protestants of Drogheda
Have reason to be thankful,
That they were not to bondage brought,
They being but a handful.
First to the Tholsel they were brought,
And tried at Millmount after;
But brave King William set them free
By venturing over the water.

The cunning French near to Duleek
Had taken up their quarters,
And found themselves on every side,
Still waiting for new orders;
But in the dead time of the night
They set the fields on fire;
And long before the morning's light
To Dublin they did retire.

Then said King William to his men,
After the French departed,
"I'm glad," said he, "that none of ye
Seem to be faint-hearted:
So sheath your swords and rest awhile,
In time we'll follow after."
These words he uttered with a smile
The day he crossed the water.

Come let us all with heart and voice
Applaud our lives' defender,
Who at the Boyne his valour showed
And made his foe surrender.
To God above the praise we'll give,
Both now and ever after;
And bless the glorious memory
Of King William that crossed the water.

PRAYER FOR THE MONTH

"O Lord, never suffer us
to think that we can stand
by ourselves, and not need
thee".

John Donne (1573-1631).

Memorial To Victims of South Armagh Massacre

The Bessbrook Distress Fund set up for the families of the 10 Protestant workmen murdered at Kingsmill on January 5, has now closed.

However, money already collected can still be sent to the two principal trustees of the Fund — the Bro. Rev. Albert Crawford and Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. Robert Nixon.

Bro. Crawford, who is District Chaplain of Bessbrook District L.O.L. No. 11, expressed his gratitude for the very substantial amount already subscribed — money, which he confirmed, had been sent from all over Northern Ireland, including many Orange Lodges.

Four of the workmen were Orangemen — Bros. Joseph Lemmon, James McWhirter, Robert Freeburn, and

Robert Walker.

These brethren were remembered at the quarterly meeting of Bessbrook District L.O.L. No. 11 in Bessbrook Orange Hall on Thursday January 22.

A record number of members were in attendance to hear tributes to the four Orangemen and their six Protestant colleagues — John Bryans, Reggie Chapman, Walter Chapman, Robert Chambers, John McConville and Kenneth Worton.

Playing tributes were Wor. Bro. C. R. Morrow, W.D.M. Bessbrook; Wor. Bro. Robert Kernaghan, D.D.M., Bessbrook; Wor. Bro. J. A. Anderson, County Grand Master Armagh; Wor. Bro. W. C. Moody, Deputy County Grand Master; Bro. Rev. A. E. Crawford, District Chaplain Bessbrook, and

Bro. Fred Reid, W.M. of L.O.L. No. 959.

Members stood in silent remembrance and the routine business was adjourned as a mark of respect.

Bessbrook District Lodge, together with Bessbrook Purple Star L.O.L. No. 959 and Bessbrook Crimson Arrow R.B.P. No. 38, have decided to erect a memorial to Bros. Lemmon and McWhirter in Bessbrook Orange Hall and a memorial for the 10 murdered Protestants in Bessbrook Town Hall, which is also owned by the Orangemen in the "Model Village."

Bro. Freeburn was W.M. of Tullyhappy Temperance L.O.L. No. 59, and Bro. Walker a member of Kilcluney L.O.L. No. 132, both in Markethill District L.O.L. No. 10.

Stagg Hunger

There is a significant contrast in the attitudes of two Roman Catholic bishops in matters relating to the IRA hunger striker Frank Stagg (he died on February 12).

On one hand, the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Daly, has been busily lending his support to the republican campaign to have Stagg transferred to Northern Ireland. On the other, the Auxiliary Bishop of Leeds has refused to allow Mass to be celebrated in Stagg's cell on the grounds that there was no pastoral necessity for it.

The difference of approach is, no doubt, due to the fact that Dr. Daly is closer to sentiment in his diocese while the English bishop feels that the reputation of the Church in his area would not be enhanced by making concessions to a man whose intentions would seem to be suicidal.

The Provisional propaganda campaign, according to Stagg's sister, has "really frightened" Irish people in England and the family has disowned all threats of bombing and violence as made by Kevin Agnew and Mrs. Drumm last weekend in Londonderry — the heart of Dr. Daly's diocese.

(Leading article in the "Belfast News-Letter", February 4).

FEW RECRUITS — MANY DROP-OUTS

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC papers carry many reports of the continuing serious decline in recruits for the priesthood, and of the increasing number of drop-outs from the Seminaries. More than 4,000 Spanish seminarians ceased their studies for the priesthood during the school year 1968-1969. The most alarming figures we have seen are from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), which state that only three out of every 500 young men who enter the Seminaries in that State persevere to become priests. This means that more priests have to be imported from Europe to meet a desperate situation. Already Europeans comprise 40% of the priests in the State. In some of the larger cities there is only one priest for every 26,000 Roman Catholics.

When we consider how essential the priest is, to give the means of grace to the people, we can have some indication of the spiritual condition of the people according to Roman Catholic standards. Even in Rome itself, where one would imagine that the great claims of the Papacy could be justified by comparable results, the situation is very critical. In a city with 2,700,000 inhabitants and more than 240 parishes, only six new priests last year came from the Diocese. This shortage is apparently not a new thing in Rome. Its churches keep going because many of them are staffed by members of the Religious orders or congregations which have their headquarters in the city. Hundreds of men are ordained in spectacular ceremonies in Rome every year, but they do not come from Rome itself.

We have read much in recent years of the decline of nuns in the U.S. Recently a Bishop in West Germany said, "Their numbers will decrease by 10,000 in the next ten years." He stated, "Convents are closing every week because of the sharp drop in vocations."

We have no doubt that the crisis in vocations often reflects social change, but it also reveals the spiritual decline of the Church. We don't comfort ourselves by hearing of the decline in Rome. Most Protestant communions also have a problem of men for the Ministry, but it is not so serious proportionately, and it is most likely an indication also that we have not used, as we ought, the services of many gifted and dedicated lay people. Our continuance does not depend solely upon an ordained ministry.

("The Banner of the Truth in Ireland")

RC PRIEST HANDS IN HIS GUN

A Roman Catholic priest in Ohio has invited his congregation to turn in their handguns at the altar rail.

"Father" Engle (50) started off the handover by producing his own target pistol and the congregation turned in a total of 18 handguns during six masses. The guns will be melted down into small crosses and given back to their owners.

SECURITY: CO. LODGE ALARM

County Down Grand Orange Lodge has called on the Secretary of state to adopt "all measures necessary for the restoration of lawful authority throughout Northern Ireland."

In a statement, issued after the Grand Lodge's half-yearly meeting in Newry alarm was expressed at the continuing state of unrest and lawlessness in the Province.

Hard Questions To Be Faced

It happens all the time, the break-up of Unionist relationships as hard questions have to be faced.

It is singularly unappetizing to hear political leaders in the UUUC lambasting one another. Personal attack has long been a vice in Ulster politics. And nothing is more discreditable to the attacker whatever effect it has on the attacked.

We have had recent examples of this and the charges and counter-charges, threat and boycott, has been grist to the media mill. It makes nonsense of Unionist togetherness where the combatants are concerned, and it causes others to take sides, and express confidence, so that the "teams line-up."

There is need for better communication among the top

personnel of UUUC. Charges have been levelled in error. There should be consultations before judgements. It is the case, too often, that these are sometimes based on incomplete reports and abbreviated statements.

The practice of publicising disagreements may be seen by the electorate as evidence of incompatibility in the UUUC parties and the effects of that require no lengthy analysis.

Should The Death Penalty Be Brought Back?

A Series of
Articles by
STANARDBEARER



One of the arguments which have been offered against the re-introduction of the death penalty for capital crimes in Northern Ireland, especially those which relate to the terror campaign of the past six or seven years is that it would tend to create martyrs.

On the face of it this may appear to be a logical argument, and one that brings out in many of us opposition to the taking of life, even with the authority of the State and its Courts.

A DREADFUL FATE

For many of us our hatred of the gallows sprang not alone from the fact of taking a man's life, but the very means employed in doing so. The rope is a dreadful fate to face any man or woman.

Don't you remember how Oscar Wilde portrayed the days and night before the condemned prisoner in Reading Jail went to his death. It is a chilling Ballad and one that once read sticks in the mind.

So is there a line to be drawn between the man or woman who sets out to take a life out of jealousy and singles out a person to end his earthly existence, and the man or woman who plants a bomb and cares not one whit who is to be the victim?

Be Brought Back?

Frankly I think there is. The terrorist in many cases is imbued with the lust for murder and damage, and he does not even take the trouble to give a warning. He is, therefore, in a very different category and must be banished from society, having by his act rendered himself outside the Pale of civilised society.

If he or she knew that the penalty for placing lives in deadly peril then I think that the death penalty is a just reward.

But back to the argument that death on the scaffold — or the electric chair, or the firing squad — would resurrect the cult of martyrdom.

SO EASY TO FORGET

The other day I was intrigued to read in a Dublin newspaper an account of the commemoration in Derry City's Creggan on the anniversary of what has become known in certain circles as "Bloody Sunday." This, you will remember, was

on Sunday, January 30, 1972, when 13 people were shot by the British Army during a civil rights march.

The reporter in describing the 1976 event stated that one woman who lost a relative in the gunfire had this to say about how the deaths of the 13 were now remembered in Derry: "You could ask most people here to name the 13 and you wouldn't get three names of them, when I hear one talking about Bloody Sunday and ask them the 13 they can't tell me. They don't know what happened. They don't know what it meant."

Life is like that. So if after four years in Derry's Creggan there is already forgetfulness about Bloody Sunday in terms of real remembrance, can one say there is ground ready to receive the blood of martyrs?

One detects the feeling is portrayed in the Creggan and Bogside that the Civil Rights, engineered upon green hills far outside the city wall, and foisted on the

gullible people of Derry and elsewhere in Ulster was a seed bed for much of the tragedy which has engulfed our Province since 1969.

Curiously those who were in the van of the youthful march across the Province have retreated in the main to less publicised roles, such as marriage and the rearing of families and left the stage to others.

It is not a new phenomenon in Irish history. Get a row started and then beat a hasty retreat, leaving others to get the process of disentanglement under way is one of the traits of the Irish character, and it is not only on the republican side that this occurs.

Where are some of the "Loyalist leaders" so well recognised on radio and T.V. in these early years of the "Troubles" now? They failed to stay the course, and shortly became very much the "also rans" despite their claim to honour and glory when a microphone was placed in front of them.

Their departure from the scene in a measure of their real significance in Ulster's history.

What A Shaggy Dog Tale!

The Vatican's reported financial difficulties worsened slightly recently as a judge in Oakland, California, ordered Pope Paul VI to pay a California man 428.50 \$ for a St Bernard dog the man ordered and never received.

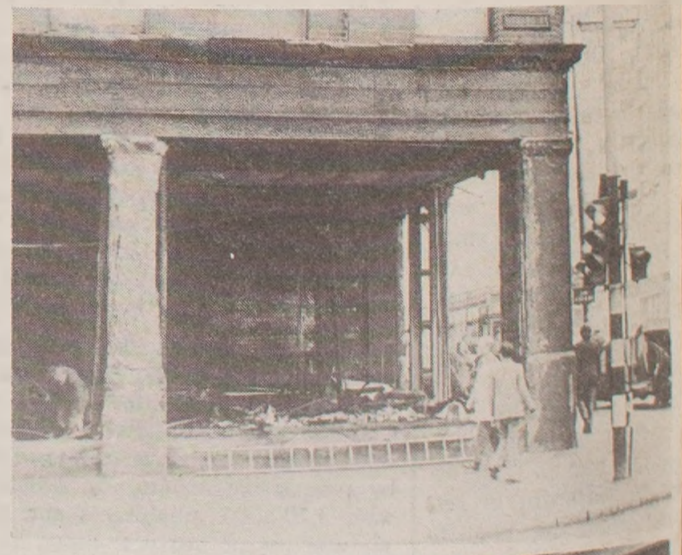
The plaintiff, Santa Ana attorney, William Sheffield, filed suit six years ago after he had paid a deposit and air fare for the transportation of a St Bernard dog from a Swiss monastery and never received the dog.

Sheffield named "the Roman Catholic church doing business as the Bishop of Rome, the Holy See, and Pope Paul VI" as defendants.

Alameda County Superior Court Judge, Robert Kroninger ruled that since monasteries are directly under the jurisdiction of the Pope, the Vatican was liable for the debt Sheffield has now to collect the money from the Vatican.

The judge implied that the court had jurisdiction over the church's business dealings and authorities believe that the decision could have wide-ranging repercussions.

MUST ULSTER BE BOMBED TO RUINS?



Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore was quite right when, in his capacity as Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, he declared that the bomb which could have destroyed the House of Orange on February 10 was "provocation."

To single out this building for attack meant no more to the culprits than if they had directed it at human beings, unarmed and unprotected.

LANDMARK

The House of Orange is one of the landmarks on the Dublin Road, a building which is a credit to the Orangemen of Ireland and their brethren throughout the world.

It is to be the centre for the triennial meetings of the World Orange Council in July, and it is, therefore, a focal point for people throughout the English-

speaking communities wherever the Protestant ethic prevails.

It is but another statistic in the annals of criminology which have been massing in Ulster since 1969, and there seems to be no end to the murder and destruction which goes on endlessly and needlessly.

What do those who perpetrate such acts of devilish folly care for ordered government or the so-called "re-unification" of Ireland. What have they to contribute to Irish life were the border to be erased as with the stroke of a pen?

Precisely nothing. Yet these are the people whom English — one would hesitate to call them British — politicians entertain and regard as people with an inspired ambition.

Surely the time has come for the politicians who occupy our platforms to

seek a common policy on how to address themselves to the British Parliament, in a real appeal to get security priorities right.

POWER AT STORMONT

It may mean the taking over of control at Stormont from those who continue to occupy positions of power and responsibility; people who have already indicated ineptitude in getting to grips with those who are apparently able to bomb and murder at will.

More than 60 years ago the loyalists of Northern Ireland were confronted with a similar situation. They banded themselves into the Ulster Special Constabulary and in a very short period ended yet another phase of Irish terrorism.

A few thousand men from every walk of life joined in that effort and were to be seen guarding Ulster's roads in a systematic manner. They were backed by a Government in Belfast and a Government in London and the men of Ulster failed not.

Compare the courage and devotion of men paid £6 a year to guard their homes and families with the colossal expenditure now being laid out on security that is security in little more than name.

If there is a lesson to be learned it is surely that we should not put our trust in incompetent and insincere princes in Stormont Castle.

Time is ebbing away, time for the strong man to emerge. Presently he has not appeared on the horizon.



"IF THE CONVENTION FAILS AGAIN"

Comment

SYSTEM'S FAILURE

The suggestions have little to commend them. The Rees coming and going does not make for efficient administration here. But then no-one believes that any form of Direct Rule would be satisfactory to the Province. A man on the spot from Westminster might help a little but not consequentially. The system is wrong for here. The retention of a powerless Convention is not on.

No principled person would stay in a body which had a salary to draw but no work to do. The idea of an advisory board has little appeal to people who remember with what contempt the Whitelaw advisors were treated in their short day. The return of a sort of governor could only be intended as a sop to the loyalists. The reason for sacking the Governor remains valid or invalid depending on how you look at it.

It is untrue to say that the present Convention efforts at agreement are a last chance affair. There will be other chances if the outcome of the talks is stalemate. Britain is no less convinced than we are of the need of devolved government here. Westminster failures have been published so widely that no one should have any doubt on the incompetence of the United Kingdom Government to govern the Province properly.

The clamant need remains for devolved government.

The SDLP makes its position clear. It wants a share in government at the highest level as the only means, it argues, of producing an administration which will satisfy minority and majority.

There is little room for manoeuvre.

Because the odds are heavy against the Convention producing an acceptable solution to the impasse which made its Report unacceptable to Westminster, there are any number of suggestions as to what could happen when the crunch comes and the immovable objects UUUC and SDLP remain. That there would be a continuation of Direction Rule is not to be questioned.

It has been suggested that the Government has a blueprint for a new form of DR. One prominent politician has made the prophecy that it could be less satisfactory than the old. It is hard to see how it could be less efficient. It is hard to believe that any less time could be given to Ulster in the Commons, for that has been measured in seconds for ordinary administrative purposes.

Other suggestions include a resident Minister at Stormont to replace the commuter Mr. Rees; that the Convention be kept in being as a kind of political forum so that there will be politicians available if a settlement, continually to be worked for, be reached; that a local advisory board be appointed to assist the minister and the administration; that a Queen's Representative be appointed to perform the duties which were formerly those of the Governor.

WOULD IT MATTER

One pressman suggested that the UUUC should do the same in order to explain its position to everybody. Would it matter if it did? Few people — only the apolitical — are unaware of the different attitudes of the parties towards devolved government, and everything else.

The UUUC has declared plainly its intention not to share power with republicans. It puts the SDLP in that category. It will not refuse to share with Roman Catholics who are unionists. It is anxious to have the electorate to say whether or not it wants partnership government in which the SDLP would be represented in government? If the poll is against UUUC it will form an Opposition to the Government.

GILLYGOOLEY LOL 399 installation

Lodge Now Numerically And Financially Stronger

Bro. Robbie Glass, W.M. of Newtown Stewart L.O.L. No. 5 presided at the installation of Office-bearers at a recent meeting of Gillygooley Sons of William L.O.L. 399 in Gillygooley Orange Hall. He was assisted by Bro. George Clyde, W.M. of Fireagh L.O.L. 468.

Deacons were Bro. Joe McCormick of Blacksessiagh L.O.L. 226 and Bro. Fred Todd of L.O.L. 339.

Before vacating the Chair the retiring W.M., Bro. Ronnie McKinley, thanked the members for their support during his six years in office. He said the Lodge had made great progress

over the years and this had only been achieved by the wholehearted support the members had given him and the other office-bearers of the Lodge.

The secretary's and treasurers' reports were presented, showing that the Lodge was numerically and financially stronger than it had been before.

The following office-bearers were installed: W.M., Bro. George Smyth, D.M., Bro. George Armstrong, Secretary, Bro. Andrew Scott, Assistant Sec., Bro. Malcolm McKinley, Chaplain, Bro. Victor Anderson, Treasurer, Bro. Walter

Armstrong, Lecturers, Bros. Victor Anderson and Charles Smyth, Tyler, Bro. Matt Boyd, Committee, Bros. Ronnie McKinley, Bertie Hemphill, Robert Walker, Jim Hamilton, Victor McFarland and Jack Hemphill.

The newly installed W.M., Bro. George Smyth, thanked the visiting brethren for the efficient manner in which they had conducted the installation of office-bearers, to which the visiting Brethren suitably replied.

Bro. Smyth presented Bro. McKinley with a Past Master's Certificate and Past Master's Badge. Bro.

Smyth and other members present expressed their thanks to Bro. McKinley for the way in which he carried out his duties during his term of Office and for the guidance and leadership he had given.

A meeting of Gillygooley Royal Arch Purple Chapter No. 339 was held immediately after. The officers installed to the different positions were the same as those installed to the Orange Lodge. The retiring W.M. was presented with a Past Master's Royal Arch Purple Certificate.

After the close of the meeting an enjoyable supper was enjoyed by all.

CULT OF MARY

As early as 380 AD, Helvidius, a layman living in Rome, published a book against the spreading Mariolatry and the over-estimation of celibacy.

This was during the reign of Damasus I. Since then extravagance has been piled on extravagance by Rome in her unbiblical teaching concerning Mary, who is worthy of great reverence and honour, but not worship.

In 1854, her Immaculate Conception was promulgated ex cathedra by Pope Pius IX, who dishonestly declared that the doctrine was the universal ancient tradition of the Church.

This, although for centuries fierce controversies had raged over the issue, and that this pagan doctrine had been opposed by great doctors such as Peter Lombard, St. Alexander Hales, St. Bonaventura and St. Thomas Aquinas, as well as by many "Fathers" including St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. John Chrysostom, Eusebius, St. Beda, St. Anselm, St. Bernard and St. Anthony of Padua.

Solicitor's 'Bombs Threat To British'

"Sunday Express" columnist "J.J." writing in his newspaper on February 8 had this to say:

"Listen to these words:

"They have had a few bombs in Birmingham and London. But I warn them from the Provisional movement they have seen nothing yet, compared with what they are going to get in the near future."

The speaker was not some shadowy figure who made his threat and vanished across the border.

Kevin Agnew is a solicitor. He lives openly and prosperously in Northern Ireland.

Yet no official action has been taken against him.

What on earth is happening in Ulster? Is it still a part of the kingdom? And if so, is it not an offence to threaten the lives of fellow citizens?

Or have they all gone barmy across the water?

I.R.A. man Frank Stagg had the impudence to ask for Mass in his cell in Wakefield Jail.

He got a dusty answer from the Rt. Rev. Gerald Moverley, Auxiliary Bishop of Leeds, who told him that the proper place for a Mass was in church.

Praise to the bishop.

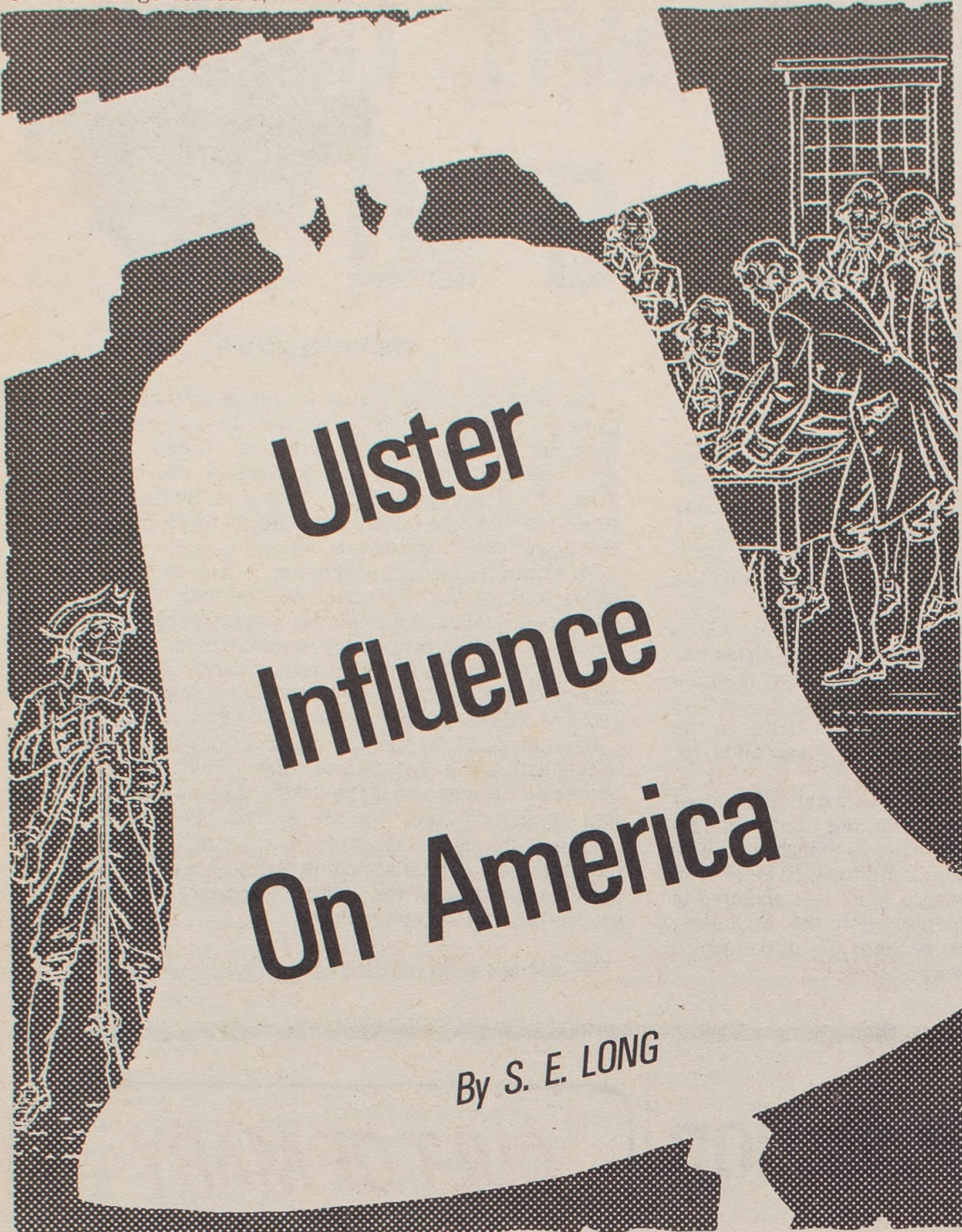
If other Roman Catholic priests were as forthright there would not be a single I.R.A. thug left with the infamous delusion that he has the Church's support."

The "Orange Standard" heartily endorses the views expressed in the article, and suggests that Orange Lodges might well pass on favourable comment to "J.J." for his clear and enlightened knowledge of Ulster affairs, an understanding enjoyed by his distinguished predecessor on the leader page of the "Sunday Express" the late John Gordon.



Mr. D. Meredith (right), Past District Master of Tandragee District, presented a 50 year certificate to long serving Orangeman, Mr. Harry Diffin after a Lodge meeting in Cordrain Orange Hall. Mr. Diffin is the recipient of the first certificate to be presented by Cordrain L.O.L. 53.

Ulster
Gazette



name became associated with a proverb: 'It's as true as if Charles Thompson's name were to it.'"

The only signature to the document for a month was that of John Hancock, whose ancestors were from County Down. He was President of Congress and Governor of Massachusetts. Other signatories were Thomas McKean who was to become first Governor of Pennsylvania), Edward Rutledge, James Smith, George Taylor, Matthew Thornton, William Whipple and Thomas Nelson. The adopting Congress met on July 4, 1776, a date kept annually ever since in the USA as Independence Day.

KNOX IN FIRST CABINET

George Washington, the first President, had an Ulsterman, Henry Knox, in

Extraction" in the early days of America.

Among the great American soldiers of Ulster stock were General "Stonewall" Jackson, General (and Bishop) Leonidas Polk, General Henry Knox, General Sam Houston, and General Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," a legend of the war of 1812.

There was also the frontier fighters Davy Crockett, the hero of the Alamo and Daniel Boone.

Ulster folk were journalists of consequence. John Dunlop founded the first United States daily newspaper, "The Pennsylvania Packet"; Horace Greeley, who coined the phrase, "Go West, Young Man," founded the "New York Tribune"; Robert R. McCormick owned the "Chicago Tribune" and Harold Wallace Ross founded the "New Yorker."

impressive ecclesiastical edifices in the world. In 1875 he became the American Cardinal.

Ulster names in American business and commerce are world famous, among them J. Paul Getty, Alexander Brown, Thomas Mellon, Thomas W. Lamont.

Obviously we have named a selected number to whom America is indebted, but it was by ordinary Ulster men and their offspring, who did ordinary work extraordinarily well, that Ulster has been honoured time and again. They were among the first pioneers who opened up the country. They cleared its forests, living roughly and dangerously.

They were thick on the ground everywhere in the States and everywhere they prospered by their industry and hard work. Ulster's mark on America is spelled

The United States of America commemorates the by-centenary of its independence in 1976.

The story of that struggle for self-determination must have in it a chapter on the influence of Ulstermen in that campaign and their large contribution in the emergence of North American nationhood.

NORTHMEN IN THE VAN

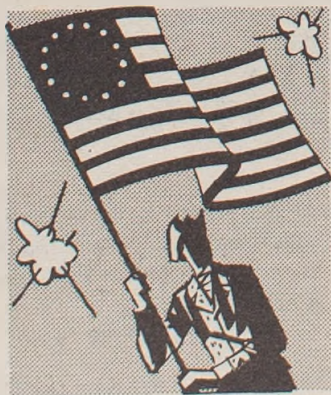
The Ulstermen got to America from 1718 in the vanguard of the huge emigration from other parts of Ireland in the 19th century which had its impetus from the Great Hunger of the 1840's when half the population of the island — all who could manage it — got away from the Ireland of indescribable hunger and poverty.

"From the Scotch-Irish (or Ulster-Scots as they are known in the British Isles) have been drawn more than a quarter of all the Presidents of the United States — including the only three first generation Americans to achieve this office — as well as State Governors, generals, writers, administrators, churchmen and teachers. In addition several signatories of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States were Scotch-Irishmen from Ulster." (Eric Montgomery, "The Scotch-Irish and Ulster.")

Ulstermen played a large, some scholars would say, a determinative part in the American Revolution by their contribution of men and money. General George Washington paid this compliment to his Ulster

soldiers: "If defeated everywhere else I will make my last stand for liberty among the Scotch-Irish of my native Virginia." The Ulster stock were "at Derry, at Valley Forge, at King's Mountain, and at Brandywine, the first to start and the last to quit."

Owen Wister was explicit as he wrote many years after the events: "Americans are being told in these days that they owe a debt of support to Irish Independence, because the Irish fought with us in our own struggle for independence. Yes, the Irish did, and we do owe them a debt of support. But it was the Orange Irish who fought in



our Revolution and not the Green Irish."

When America gained independence one American in ten was of Ulster stock. The Ulstermen imprinted their values and attitudes on the country and especially by religion — they were mostly Presbyterian — and education, and quickly integrated into the young American society.

N.I. LINK WITH 14 PRESIDENTS

The number of Presidents of Ulster origins has been estimated at fourteen. They were John Adams, John

Quincy Adams, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnston, James Simpson Grant, Chester Alan Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

The one American President of Irish blood who was not of Ulster Protestant stock was John F. Kennedy.

The three first generation Americans to get to the White House were Jackson, Buchanan and Arthur.

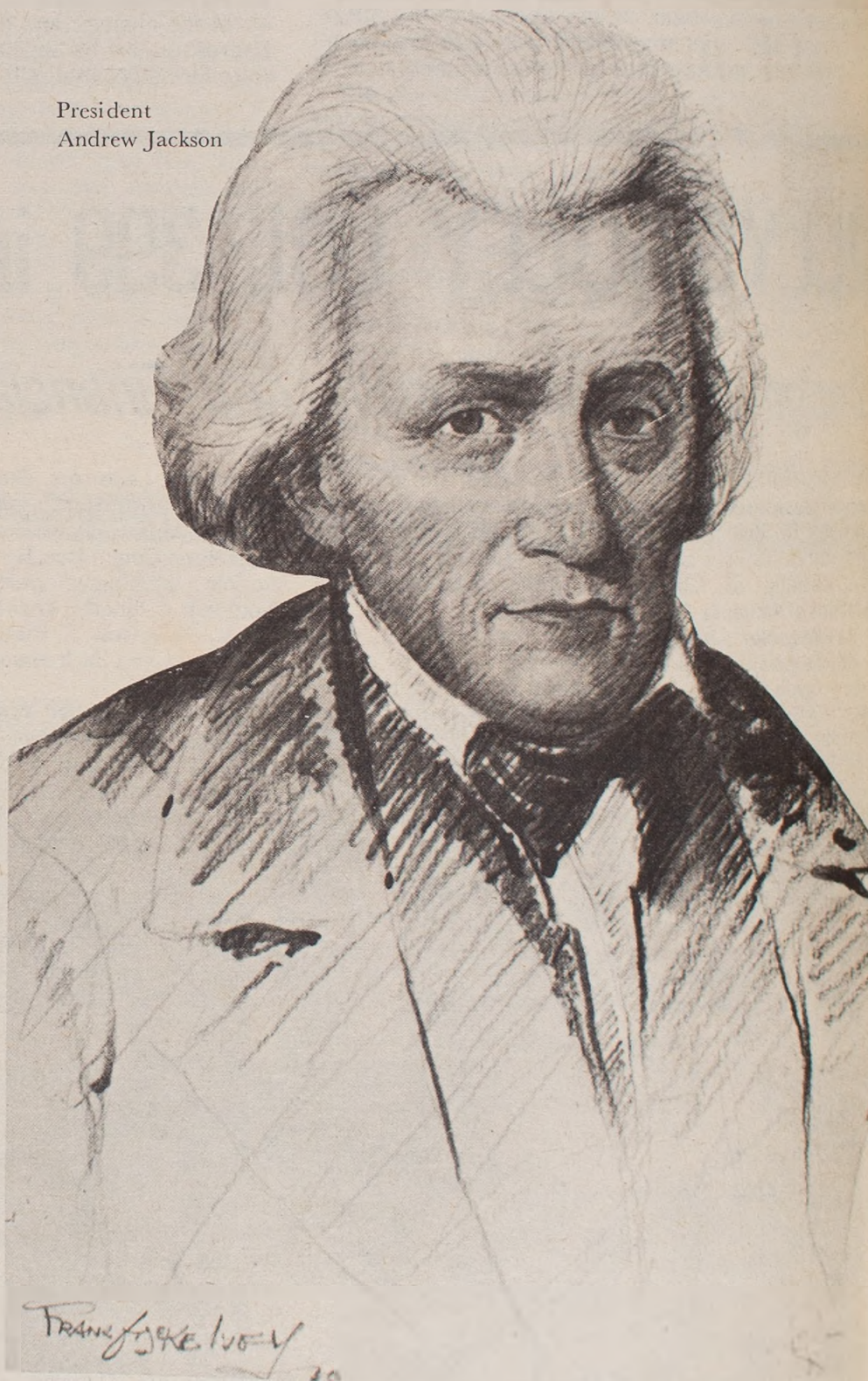
It is laid down in the United States Constitution that the President must be American-born.

An Ulsterman, John Dunlap, who learned his trade at Gray's Printing Shop in Strabane, was the printer of the Declaration of Independence, the political document which is probably better known than any like document of equal importance to a people. It has the often quoted words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The original document is in the handwriting of an Ulsterman, Charles Thompson, Maghera, secretary to the Congress which accepted it. Thompson so impressed the Delaware Indians that they named him "The Man of Truth." "His



President Andrew Jackson



his four-man Cabinet, as Secretary for War. He appointed John Rutledge, whose brother Edward had signed the Declaration of Independence, one of the first four associate Justices of the new Supreme Court. Later Rutledge became Chief Justice, first Governor of South Carolina, and chairman of the Committee of Five who made the first draft of the American Constitution.

W. F. Marshall in his "Ulster Sails West," Appendix V11, gives a list of thirty-seven names, "Some Provincial or State Governors of Ulster Birth and

Stephen Foster, whose ballads are a proud part of American folk culture, and the often scary novelist, Edgar Allen Poe, were of Ulster origin.

CHURCHES' FOUNDING FATHERS

In religion both Protestant and Roman Catholic Ulstermen were founding fathers of their churches; the Reverend Francis Nakemie, the Presbyterian, and Archbishop John Hughes, from County Tyrone, who was the "builder" of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral in New York, one of the most

out in place names. There are eighteen Belfasts, seven Tyrones, nine Antrim, seven Derrys and Hillsboroughs over the



Orange "Stand-by" If Troubles Escalate

"YOUNG SCOTS WOULD

DEFEND ULSTER"



"The Scottish Orange Order is concerned for the people of the Irish Republic because they have a tremendous role to play, but they must face up to the situation with a greater reality and not indulge in window dressing," says a Press report.

the Order had been placed on a stand-by welfare alert to provide, if necessary, and in co-operation with the Order in the North of Ireland, homes and accommodation in Scotland if disorders escalated and it became necessary to move women and children.

R.W. Bro. David Bryce, Grand Secretary of the Order in Scotland, said that

The Order would provide ambulances and food and clothing for people in the

North of Ireland as well, he said.

Explaining what he had said about young Scotsmen being prepared to go to the North of Ireland in an earlier B.B.C. broadcast he said: "If civil war broke out men would certainly go, just as

men went to Spain to fight during the civil war there."

The call made by the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland to its members to go on "standby alert" for intervention in Northern Ireland was condemned by Mr. David Steel, M.P. (Lib.).

He said all sane and rational Scots should unreservedly condemn the call, and that all politicians should unite in opposing such provocation to escalate the troubles, which could also succeed in storming up inter-communal strife in

Scotland.

Mr. Alan Beith, M.P. Liberal spokesman on Northern Ireland, travelled to Dublin to discuss the Republic of Ireland's Government's security measures.



There are many chapters in the Ulster story. One dealing with the influence, and the effects of PD involvement in the Province, demands inclusion in any definitive work. Bernard Crick, Professor of Politics at Birbeck College, London University, in his Preface to this book ends with the opinion, "Mr. Arthur is to be congratulated on writing one of the best books to arise from the present troubles".

in the growing Ulster troubles.

Owen Dudley Edwards described some of them (p104)— "Michael Farrell emerged as an able and effective pamphleteer — Cyril Toman's brand of abrasive knowledgability proved well adapted for television appearance. Eamonn McCann as an orator won the admiration of almost every audience he encountered...Bernadette Devlin in the course of her intellectual Odyssey from liberal nationalism to Connolly Socialism became an outstanding debater".

Where have all the heroes (and heroines) gone? None of these stayed the course. It has to be admitted, though, that they showed others the way in mass communication. It was "by the box", and the written and spoken word here and abroad that Ulster and the Unionist cause was most effectively hurt. It was lack of pro-Ulster communicators of ability that made it easy for republicans, and others, to make their considerable successes in the propaganda, and political, fields. The effects of those victories are with us still.

NEVER HAD CHANCE OF SUCCESS

One thing which looms large in this book is the small mindedness of the principals in PD. The best ideas and intentions were always undermined, sometimes by personal antipathies, often by misreading of other people's principles and aspirations. They were often unsympathetic to those whom they hoped to persuade to join with them.

PD never had a chance of success, because of its idealism deserved commendation its clumsy attempts to implement its plans produced enmity in friend and foe alike.

The organisation never

understood the politics of anti-socialist nationalists and loyalists. It had a philosophy of non-violence but it found affinity with the Provisional IRA. The NI Civil Rights Association and PD had common ground in early days, but there is the story here of division and distaste between them.

The book benefits from its appendices which are essential records in the PD case. They help us to appreciate how much was done by Stormont and Westminster to accommodate to CR and PD demands. The disbandment of the B Specials and the disarming of the RUC were only two of them. Indeed to read the book is to be reminded of the stupid reactions to the "politics of the streets" by successive Governments. We need not wonder at the horrors which have followed with these facts in mind.

The one worthwhile reference to the Orange Institution in the book is to do with the Dungiven Incident and the new hall opening ceremony. The PD influence was for peace and a free way for the Orangemen. They got no credit for their intercession, Ivan Cooper saw to that!

(S.E.L.)

MARXIST LENINISM is NOT for the church

because its basic philosophy is atheist. As such it leaves man unorientated in a life of materialism.

because, according to its own Manifesto (1848): 'Communism abolishes eternal truth, it abolishes all religion and all morality.'

because the scope of its morality is relative, being concerned principally about sins against the State.

because it declares that matter is eternal... there is no God... all creation can be explained by scientific law and process.

because it teaches that: 'Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, it is the opium of the people.'

because it attacks the dignity of man, reducing him to: 'a lump of thinking matter.'

because it attempts to offer to man what the Christian Gospel offers, but in so doing, takes an entirely opposite direction.

because it denies the authority of Holy Scripture.

because it cuts Church growth at the roots, denying, in countries where it is in power, the right to teach religion to children and young people.

because in making the Church fully subject to the State it imposes its own 'approved' leadership on that Church.

CIA AND HOLY YEAR

The Turin newspaper "Stampa" Sera has reported that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) contributed three million dollars to the Roman Catholic Church's 1950 Holy Year.

The newspaper, owned by the Fiat car company, said its report was based on information from U.S. Government files. It said these would come to light later in February or March under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Details of the alleged C.I.A. financing for the 1950 observance will be published in the weekly news magazine Panorama later this week, said the paper.

Last week's edition of "Panorama" contended that the Vatican — and Pope Paul while he was Pope Pius XII's substitute Secretary of State — collaborated with U.S. intelligence services from 1942 until 1950, passing on strategic Japanese secrets and aiding anti-Communist groups in Italy. A Vatican spokesman called that report a "political fiction."

... But The Bible Says 'NO!'

Of all the unscriptural teachings of the Roman Catholic Church there are perhaps none more strange than those concerning Mary, mother of Christ, which have established her, within

the Roman Catholic framework, as Mother of God, Co-Redemptionist with Christ, born without sin, and raised bodily to heaven on her death to reign with God and with Christ

This last piece of creative thought is known as the "bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary."

It is taught that Mary died at the age of 72. All the apostles were in distant countries at the time, and all of them — with the exception of Thomas — were miraculously conveyed in clouds to be present at her death.

They buried her at Gethsemane and three days later, when Thomas appeared, they opened the tomb so that he might see her.

Although the grave had been carefully guarded, they found only the graveclothes. They concluded her body had been taken to heaven.

Quite a story. How strange that in the Scriptures, neither Paul nor Peter, John, James nor Jude have a single word to say about this most wondrous event!



"Ye're six weeks in arrears."



“... the government shall be upon His shoulder ...”

(Quotation from the prophet Isaiah)

COMMUNIST TAKE OVER BID

Both in and out of Parliament are murmurings and prophecies concerning the Communist takeover of Britain. Most of these have been fixed somewhere from 1976 to 1982. Some people treat the whole idea as absurd and the mere outbursts of a minority of religious or political fanatics who have been bitten by the anti-Communist bug.

Whatever else we say or think about Communist leaders, the two things which have characterised their actions in recent years are Realism and Opportunism. Although in the run-up to their final bid for power they depend on a vociferous, well-trained, strategically-placed minority, they will not

encourage any movement within the mass until they are reasonably sure of victory.

THE READINESS

They will hold their elite in a state of readiness for several years if need be, until opportunity suddenly emerges in the economic, political or industrial fields. Then, with the skill and cunning of the Wall Street broker, they will capitalise, not on the value of stocks and shares, but on the values of human emotions and feelings.

Marxists have always argued that before you can propose a new system you must attack and expose the existing one. This process

has been going on for years in our country. Every new crisis in economy, every man-hour lost through strikes, every key position obtained in national or local government, or trades union council, is a step nearer to the ultimate goal.

When an ideology is systematised it must inevitably establish patterns. History has proved therefore, that the Communists do follow specific patterns in most countries. From these, one can establish certain facts relating to the preparation of the masses before the ultimate takeover. Let us list a few of these in passing:

Create havoc and unrest and then appear on the

horizon as the Champion of Peace.

Exploit the weapon of anarchy until the people begin to exclaim 'There is no leader or party in our land capable of dealing with this menace.' The stage is then well set for the discipline of the Police State.

Release through the media a number of chosen targets for selective indignation. Amplify the voices of the exponents of evil in South African, but stifle the sound of the cry of Christians and Jews in Communist prison camps around the world.

PORN AND DRUGS

Exploit the seductive power of female sex (one of

the major offensive weapons of the KGB armoury). Boost the pornographic industry and drug traffic in order to destroy the moral fibre of the nation. Then, when corruption becomes nauseating to the masses, the Communist will proclaim, 'Look at China, you will not find dirty books and drug-pushers in the market places there.'

Communism will clean up this moral filth when it comes to power. 'How hypocritical! It's like distributing liquor to the masses and then opening a clinic for alcoholics.'

Infiltrate Churches and religious organisations, using the well-known method of psychopolitics, or sensitive training. This sets

out to prove, among things, that war imperialism is war the Church.

In seminary and students are increas subject to attacks on Church investment Church exploitation missionary cover. Church haven for the middle bourgeois society, and like. Many a young pastor or priest succumbed to this pressure being over with a sense of awaken guilt and feeling of ag sion against the very Church for whose ministry he out to prepare.

No wonder theol students are to be found the forefront of studen revolutionary movement around the world. Even Britain today the Church has its Marxists in cassod and Church premises ar being used for Marx meetings. The Studen Christian Movement magazine offers to readers a Teach-Yourse Marxism course by corre pondence.

NO LONGER UNDER THE BED

Set up a multitude cover organisations, exploit some of the m legitimate and sensit areas of social conce These usually embrace su powerful terms of words Peace. Reconciliation, 'fare and the like. They fail to recruit by their v appeal those who have genuine concern for needs of their fellow me

The Reds are no lon 'under the bed.' They are longer underground or hiding. They have achiev their first major objective infiltrating every part of present society. They become more vocifer more arrogant and r demanding than e before.

For some, the overthrow of West democracy is a accompli.' The stage is their forces are at the r It only requires a r crisis in politics, econ or industry to give their long-awaited o tunity to sound the tar battle cry: 'People of B unite under the red fla will help you build a society where all me equal and live at peac

What they don't however, is that that would eventually be tained by Secret I barbed wire and el fences, armed guard watchtowers. Hou problems would be s since the authorities tell us how many roo could occupy in our homes.

There would be no political in-fightin elections since only party would preser candidates.

Communism? No thousand times. answer to their bat our call is loud and based on the living a live God.

People of Britain under the banner of Joy, Peace, Patience, Goodness, F ness, Gentleness and control."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

One-third of the world's population is under Communist rule.

Atheistic Communism now represents the world's greatest threat to Christianity.

Since the Russian Revolution in 1917 between 80 and 100 million people have been killed as a result of the application of Communist ideology.

In the last seventy years more Christians have suffered martyrdom than during the whole of the past nineteen hundred years.

In the Soviet Union and the majority of satellite countries, the number of all churches has been very drastically reduced. Those registered churches that remain are now State-controlled.

Soviet believers who meet together for prayer and Bible study—other than in registered churches—can incur the penalty of a heavy fine, confiscation of their homes and property, or imprisonment.

Under the legally binding interpretation of Article 142 of the Soviet Criminal Code adopted in 1966, parents who exercise the right to bring up their children in accordance with their Christian beliefs can be deprived of parental rights. Their children are forcibly removed and installed in a government atheistic boarding school.

In Albania and China all religious institutions were legally abolished between 1966 and 1967. Bibles, hymn books and prayer books have been destroyed.

What Kind of Freedom

Someone in Britain asked a visitor from a Communist state, 'Do you have freedom of speech in your country?'

The East European replied: 'Oh yes, we have freedom of speech. But there is a difference between our country and yours. You have freedom after the speech!'

