

THE ORANGE

STANDARD

"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isalah 62:10)

APRIL, 1976

Price 10p

Startling Revelations

on Eire's Aim To

Invade Ulster

BY "PREPARED UNIONIST"

WHAT ARE THEY PLANNING DOWN SOUTH?

It would be a poor Government which did not make contingency plans for all possible eventualities, no matter how unlikely it would seem to the layman that such plans are really necessary, although it is a fact, that because the day to day activities of Government are so time consuming, only plausible events are given consideration.

This reasoning makes one wonder why Dublin spokesmen are saying that the Dail hasn't any intention of ordering the Eire Army to intervene in Ulster. How can anyone believe these statements when in 1968/69 a plan was conceived in Dublin Castle for just such an intrusion, and the implementation of the plan has continued even though there has been a change of Government.

FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY

This can be witnessed from day to day. It is supported and encouraged by republican politicians, civil servants and the R.C. Church. It consists of the placing of Roman Catholics in as many key administration jobs as possible. The movement of the republican R.C. population, into streets and areas of political and military strategic value (a careful study of a Belfast street map will substantiate this). The moral courage, the belief that what they are doing is right in the eyes of God, is instilled by the R.C. Church.

Another task of the Fifth

Column, and this cannot always be attributed to republicans, is the attempt to confound and re-direct the thinking of Protestant para-military organisations. Southern Government participation is not always apparent but is high-lighted when sanctuary is given to those fifth columnists whose activities, force the British Government to take action against them.

MANPOWER

It should be apparent to everyone that successive Eire Governments have had a policy of building up the manpower of armed forces, both in a full-time and part-time capacity.

This is a very strange policy because it is being carried out against the background of a reduction in Eire's only overseas commitment i.e. its obligatory contribution to "U.N. peace keeping forces in Cyprus," and the fact that Britain has, because of "economic pressures," brought about by left wing socialists, reduced its armed forces.

This is a policy to which many countries who are feeling the economic pinch are giving serious consideration. What won't be apparent to everyone is the part the republicans in Ulster will play.

Merlyn Rees says that it is only the work of a very few

activists (between 12 and 20) in South Armagh, and a similar number in Belfast who are doing all these vile deeds, but one has only got to watch an I.R.A. funeral to see the many hundreds of I.R.A. members in procession, all waiting for the call to increase their scale of activity.

MATERIAL NEEDS

An increase in manpower would be useless without an increase in war materials. To this end the Dail has increased its military expenditure by £100 million per year, a colossal sum in these times of economic recession.

The money was spent on re-equipping the full-time army with automatic weapons, mortars, recoilless rifles, rocket launchers and modern high performance armoured personnel carriers (a factory has now been set up in the South to manufacture A.P.C.'s.) These are known as the Timony Armoured Car.

The designer Professor Timony took into account the experience gained in all the civil uprisings throughout the world and produced an A.P.C. which is almost perfect against ill-equipped people, but of little value against a conventional well equipped army. This new equipment has allowed the release of older equipment to be used by the enlarged F.C.A. (part time soldiers.) Some of this equipment was found in the hands of the Provisional I.R.A. Fixed wing and helicopter planes have been bought, equipped with air to ground missiles. These are mainly of French origin and all have a strike capacity anywhere in the North.

In 1969/70 minesweepers were bought from the Royal Navy and crews trained for them in the Royal Navy Training Schools in Southern England. It must be remembered that mine-

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DAMAGE NOT TOO SERIOUS

A thorough examination of the House of Orange by the architects, builders, consultants and sub-contractors has established that no main structural damage was caused by the bomb which exploded in the music shop beneath the offices on February 10.

It is now certain that the damage is such as not to interfere with the plans for the meetings there of the Imperial Grand Orange Council in July.

Following the bombing the Union Jack and the Orange flag were hoisted by Most Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., Grand Secretary, not as otherwise stated in error in our last issue.

"LESS TIME FOR DRINK"

A statement released by the County Grand Master of Belfast, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, J.P., on Sunday, 1st February, regarding trouble on the Shankill Road following the death of Bro. Woodside, said,

"In a loyalist area which has experienced so much death and destruction since 1969, it causes great sadness that anyone should come into conflict with the Forces of the Crown. If

reports are correct it appears the whole tragic episode stemmed from a drunken brawl which once again ended in the death of an innocent man.

"However the Royal Ulster Constabulary must make a full investigation to determine why an S.L.R. Rifle was fired inside a Public House. Whatever the circumstances, nothing can justify the cowardly attack on a reserve policeman doing traffic duty.

"Following Saturday night's tragedy, I ask the Government to seriously reconsider the opening hours for Public Houses and Clubs. Apart from outright terrorism the general increase in violence throughout the Province is in no small measure linked with the longer drinking hours and it clearly demonstrates that drunkenness and violence are constant bedfellows.

It was not a plan that could be implemented overnight, it was more a plan to create the right sort of circumstances which would enable intervention to be possible i.e.

- (1) Fifth column activity to divide the loyalists into small manageable areas.
- (2) The manpower necessary to intervene.
- (3) The material needs for intervention.
- (4) The method of intervention.
- (5) Circumstances for implementation.
- (6) Justification or cover up for preparations and expenditure.



Three members of Ballindary Chosen Few L.O.L. 14, who have received 50-year membership certificates. From left are Brother B. Simmons, Brother W. J. McClelland, W.M. (who also received a clock for his services to the lodge) and Brother W. J. Smyth. Brother W. H. Richardson D.M., who presented the certificates, is on the extreme right. Photo: Portadown News.

Unionists Told of The "Tragedy of The Convention"

Addressing the annual meeting of County Armagh Unionist Association Mr. Michael Armstrong said that the task for which Mr. Herbert Whitten and he had been elected to the Convention was to draw up a Convention or set of rules for the future governing of Northern Ireland.

This task, he told the delegates, was now complete. "The Convention

report has been forwarded to Westminster. Most of its recommendations had since been accepted in principle by both the Labour government and Conservative opposition," he said.

The tragedy was that the parties outside the UUUC had not been prepared to participate in constructive debate in the Convention or to put forward an alternative constitution but had

refused to accept the UUUC scheme for a new parliament unless the scheme was rigged in their favour.

He said that the UUUC were ready to have talks with other parties on the understanding that these talks would not be about any Council of Ireland, would not be about reserving jobs in future cabinets for any party or denomination as of right, would not be about the

UUUC serving in Cabinet with SDLP or other Republicans, and would be chaired by Sir Robert Lowry and recorded by reporters.

He urged all present to read for themselves the short guide to the Convention Report so as to be able to explain the vital issues to their Unionist friends and to persuade supporters of the Sunningdale parties to follow the lead given by the Chairman of the Northern Ireland Labour Party who proposed to approve the recommended Constitution now and then to challenge the UUUC at a general election under it.

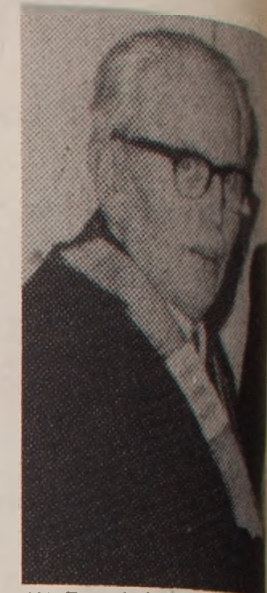
"Accept The Bible In Its Entirety"

An appeal to Junior Orangemen to accept the Bible from cover to cover as the inspired Word of God, to be guided by its teaching and not to be misled by those who undermine the authority of Holy Scripture was made by Rt. Wor. Bro. J. A. Anderson, J.P., Co. Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Armagh, when he addressed Junior L.O.L. No. 27 in Armagh.

The installation dinner meeting was also addressed by two brethren who claimed to be foundation members of the Junior Lodge when it was formed in 1933 — Bro. W. Black, first secretary, and Bro. James Morgan.

The Lodge lapsed during the war years, and recommenced functioning shortly after. It was lapsed again for a few months at the end of 1949 and early 1950.

Bro. George Nelson, whose father was Superintendent for some years, said that over 40 former members answered the call



R.W. Bro. J. A. Anderson, M.P.

of King and Country in 1939-45 War.

Bro. Nelson, like Bro. Proctor, has been in office since 1950. Bro. Nelson served for close on 20 years in the Ulster Special Constabulary.

The Lodge is holding a party coffee and Bring a Buy sale in Armagh Orange Hall on Wednesday, April 14, and also intends to take part in a joint parade by L.O.L. in Mid-Ulster and South Tyrone in Killylea Parish Church on Sunday, April 18.

HOUSE OF ORANGE CLERK MARRIED

The wedding took place on Saturday, February 14, of Miss Kathleen McDowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McDowell, Annadale Gardens, Belfast, and Mr. Martin Cowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cowan, 62 Harberton Park, Belfast.

The former Miss McDowell is a valued member of the office staff at the House of Orange.

The Reverend Richard Greenwood, M.A., B.D., officiated at the ceremony in University Road Methodist Church.

Afterwards over 50 guests were entertained at reception in Sandy Orange Hall (by permission of the Management Committee) instead of the damaged House of Orange where it was to have been held, and which had been specially granted for the occasion.

The Grand Lodge is represented by the Secretary, Most Worshipful Walter Williams, J.P., who was accompanied by Mr. Williams.

THE LOSER WHO WON

Do we really know what are God's victories and failures? Have we the judgment to discern what in the end will be triumphant? One is reminded of that remarkable sermon preached by Phillips Brooks under the title "The Loser Who Won":

"Here is a man who was born in a lowly manger, the son of a peasant woman.

He grew up in an obscure village.

He worked in a carpenter's shop until he was thirty, then for three years he was an itinerant preacher.

He never wrote a book. He never held an office. He never went to college.

He never owned a house. He never had a family. He travelled two hundred miles from the place where he was born.

He never did one of the things that usually accompany greatness.

He had no credentials but himself.

He had nothing to do with this world except the power of his divine manhood.

While still a young man, the tide of popular opinion turned against him. His friends ran away. One of them denied him.

He was turned over to his enemies. He went through mockery of a trial.

He was nailed upon a cross between two thieves. His executioners gambled for the only piece of property he had on earth while he was dying — his coat.

When he was dead, he was taken down and laid in a borrowed tomb through the pity of a friend.

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone. Today he is the centre-piece of the human race.

leader of the column of progress.

I am within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that were ever built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of one man upon this earth as powerfully as has that one solitary

BLACK AND

Protestant and Romanist
Now confess they both agree
On the 'Blessed Eucharist'
Truly and identically.

Strange that men of scholarship
Should be blinded by their zeal—
Strange that from the learned lip
Should be taught a thing unreal.

In the Papal Altar-show
Lies a priestly sacrifice
By the 'Eucharist' we know
Mass for sinners pays a price.

In the Ordinance we use
Protestants perceive their Lord
Free from error and abuse—
Honouring the Saviour's word.

Priest and sacrifice enhance
Superstition's darkening claim
Minister and Ordinance
Glory give to Jesus' name.

So—where'er we hear this fable—
Calling us to 'unity'
Let us preach as we are able
Black and white do not agree!

WHITE

A SENSE OF HIM

"Not merely in the words you say,
Not only in the deeds confessed,
But in the most unconscious way
Is Christ expressed.

"Is it a beautiful smile?
A holy light upon your brow?
Oh, no! I felt His presence while
You laughed just now.

"For me, 'twas not the truth you taught,
To you so clear, to me so dim,
But when you came to me you brought
A sense of Him.

"And from your eyes He beckons me,
And from your heart His love is shed,
Till I lose sight of you — and see
The Christ instead."

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

Portsmouth Orange Accordion Band raised £160 during the Christmas period from residents in the Portsmouth area who responded generously to the Band's playing of Christmas carols. Other private donations brought in £4.50.

The Band concluded its Christmas programme by

playing before, during and after the service in St. Andrew's United Reformed Church, Portsmouth on Christmas eve, when Portsmouth's North Corps Salvation Army Band accompanied the singing. Both bands combined for the carol "O Come all ye Faithful."



Brother George Watson, J.P. No. 5 District Master present 25 Year Service Jewels to Brother James Nixon, P.M., Brother James Skillen, P.M. and Brother David Skillen. Also in the picture Brother Harold Gordon W.M. Justice and Truth L.O.L. 1239.



Brother Leonard Totten P.M. Justice and Truth L.O.L. 1239 receives his P.M. Certificate from Brother George Watson, J.P. No. 5 District Master.

GOOD YEAR FOR SCOTS

Royal Black District Chapter No. 4 held their annual meeting in the Orange Hall, Whiteinch, on Tuesday March 2.

Sir Knt. James Hamilton, R.W.D.M., presided, assisted by Sir Knt. George McNee, D.D.M. and Sir Knt. Malcolm Campbell Chaplain.

The R.W.D.M. welcomed a good attendance which included several Provincial officers.

Deepest sympathy was expressed to the P.G.M. on death of his sister, and to

the many brethren murdered in the recent wave of violence in Ulster.

In token of respect, a silence was observed.

Routine business was transacted, and reports submitted of recent Preceptory Elections.

Membership was reported to be on the increase and the Auditors reported a very successful financial year.

Arrangements are well advanced to hold a Demonstration as host District for Provincial Grand Chapter.

on Saturday, August 14 at Scotstoun Showgrounds.

Divine Service and Parade will be held on Sunday, August 8 to Blawarthill Church, Scotstoun at 6.30 p.m.

The elections of officers showed no change in principal officers.

The following replied to a vote of thanks: Sir Knts. D. H. Boyd (P.G.M.), John Gibson (P.G.R.), Jas. Leckie (P.G.StdB), P. Fisher (P.G.C.), Jas. Gibson (D.R. 5), John A. Reilly (P.G.M.),

SCOTTISH LECTURE

The annual conference of Scottish Lecturers took place on January 17 in the Orange Hall, Whiteinch.

Sir Knt James Hamilton, R.W.D.M., No. 4, presided assisted by Sir Knt. George McNee, D.D.M.

The D.M. welcomed all present and invited Sir Knt. David Hastie (P.G. Lect.) to take over the proceedings.

The ceremonial work was ably carried out by lecturers of the Patrick class. They were congratulated by the Grand Lecturer for their fine display.

An invitation was accepted from No. 5 District Chapter to hold the 1977 Conference under their auspices.

Sir Knt. D. H. Boyd (P.G.M.) paid tribute to Sir Knt. D. Hastie (Grand Lecturer) and his assistants for the enormous amount of work carried out on behalf of the lecturing fraternity.

He reminded all present of the Degree Competition, to be held in the same Hall on 7th and 8th May, 1976.

DUNLOY ACCORDIAN BAND

Seek an engagement at 12th July Orange Demonstration in Scotland. Ayrshire or Lanarkshire District preferred.

Details from: James Linton, 31 Bellaghy Road, Dunloy, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.

HIS LIFE WAS AN EXAMPLE



Derriaghy District L.O.L. No. 11 also Castlerobin Guiding Star L.O.L. No. 146 and surrounding country, were deeply shocked by the tragic assassination on Thursday 22nd January of Brother Jack Morrow.

Brother Morrow was a Past Master of Castlerobin Guiding Star L.O.L. 146, also a former member of Derriaghy District L.O.L. No. 11 committee. He also played a very active part in Derriaghy Parish Church where he held the office of Glebe Warden.

The large attendance at the funeral, was a fitting testimony to the high esteem in which Brother Morrow was held in Orange and Church circles. His Christian attitude towards humanity was an example to everyone. Ulster at this time can ill afford to lose such a respected brother and citizen.

No. 2 DL0L DINNER

No. 2 District L.O.L. Belfast installation dinner was held in Belfast Orange Hall on Tuesday, February 24 when W. Brother Thomas Passmore, J.P., County Grand Master replied to the toast of County Grand Lodge of Belfast.

W. Brother Hill, District Master of No. 2 District then paid tribute to the outgoing District Master Brother J.

Burton and on behalf of officers and members of the District presented him with a refrigerator.

W. Brother Victor Bothwell proposed the toast of "Our Visitors" and this was replied to by W. Brother W. Murphy, District Master No. 1 District L.O.L.

The following artists entertained: Brothers S. Devlin, D. Ferris, W. Burton.



ORANGE PAPERS

Sir.—In a recent copy of your "Orange Standard" we were very pleased to see the publication of the information concerning our Orange Aged Homes and the opening of the King William Recreation Hall at our aged homes project at Point Clare, and we appreciated the space given to this charitable activity of the Loyal Orange Institution in New South Wales, Australia.

In the same issue of your paper we read your article wherein you remarked on the journals produced by our Institution and the Institution in New Zealand, the latter being a very new production.

You mentioned that the New Zealand paper has a picture of King William on the cover and you commended them for this. We should like to respectfully let you know that since 1958 we have produced the "Grand Lodge Bulletin" in New South Wales, always depicting King William on the cover, the only exception being the issue in which was our report of the opening of the new hall at the Homes, and for that issue a picture of the hall was printed upon the cover.

In earlier years the covers of our Bulletin were printed and the pages were typed and reneod; since 1971 the paper has been completely printed, and as a matter of interest several back copies are enclosed, the August 1975 issue including pictures of our annual July Procession, Service and Ball held over that weekend.

So that you may more readily keep in touch with the activities of the Institution in this State of Australia, a copy of our Bulletin will be forwarded to you regularly.

Yours sincerely

(Mrs.) N. P. Downer, B.E.M., D/M. Grand Secretary.

P.O. Box 20 Westgate, N.S.W., Australia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

KEEP CALM PLEA

The County Grand Lodge of Belfast in a Press statement following the bomb at the Dublin Road, Belfast, H.Q. of the Institution said:

"The bombing of our new Headquarters without warning was an act of deliberate sectarian provocation by the I.R.A. and while we share the feeling of burning anger at such an outrage at the same time we appeal to all our people to remain calm. Buildings can and will be replaced and we thank Almighty God that no lives were lost on this occasion.

"That our battle-scarred Bible survived another attack from the enemies of our Country surely symbolises the imperishable principles of our Institution which have withstood the Forces of Evil since 1688.

"We caution everyone against taking the Law into their own hands by way of retaliation.

Thomas Passmore, J.P. County Grand Master. John McCrea, County Grand Secretary.

HOW TO CHANGE SOCIETY

"If religious people would put into practice the tenets they affirm on Sabbath in their temples and synagogues, or on Sundays in their church, they could revolutionize society."

Conservative Rabbi Joseph H. Wagner.

The Grand Orange Lodge of England is to meet in Newbury in July.

EQUAL AND FREE

The basic belief of the founders of America was that God creates men equal and intends them to be free.

They proclaimed this belief in the Declaration of Independence, established it by a Revolution and protected it with a Constitution.

PRINCIPAL — OR PREJUDICE

Sir.—In Ulster the British Government will not sanction a settlement without the abandonment of the principle of majority rule. In Rhodesia the British Government will not sanction a settlement without the adoption of the principle of majority rule.

In Rhodesia the majority is illiterate and has never before voted in elections. In Ulster the majority has the same high standard of education as in other parts of the United Kingdom and for many years has voted and still votes in Parliamentary elections. What is the principal on which the British Government acts or is it simply plain prejudice?

Yours faithfully

S. Knox Cunningham Minchinhampton Gloucestershire.

WELL DONE WALTER!

Sir.—The March issue of the Orange Standard page 2 referred to brethren from the Sandy Row hoisting the Orange Flag and the Union Jack on the House of Orange after the explosion.

Bro. Walter Williams, in fact, hoisted both these flags in the midst of the aftermath. He deserves every support from the brethren for his courageous stand.

Well done Walter, and may you be long spared to carry on the good work for Orangeism.

Yours sincerely Raymond McCullough

Tierkelly Ballyronney, Banbridge.

IT COULD ONLY HAPPEN IN AN IRISH REPUBLIC

DUBLIN'S CLAMP-DOWN ON STAGG FUNERAL



A Series of
Articles by
STANARDBEARER

Imagine for a moment that a member of the Irish Republican "Army" — Provisional or Official, it doesn't matter which has died from hunger strike in Belfast Prison.

He has originated, say, in Anderstown, or Ballymurphy or the Bogside or the Creggan in Derry, and the I.R.A., of whatever hue, expresses a desire that he be given a military-style funeral.

PLANS FOR AWRY

His body is to be borne through the streets of Belfast, accompanied by uniformed men and women, some carrying the now familiar wreaths of green, white and orange, some of the processionists wearing the "regulation" attire of black berets, and dark glasses.

Radio and television and some of the sections of the media, always ready for an appointment with the forces of rebellion, are at the ready to set the cameras whirring, the tape recorders spinning and the notebooks about to be produced to record for posterity the tragedy of yet another "martyr for the Cause," if not for Ireland. And the body is buried by the R.U.C. in a grave they dig in Milltown!

Then suddenly the plans go altogether awry. Mr. Merlyn Rees, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or whatever flunkey happens to be in charge of the Northern Ireland Office at the time, intervenes to issue the other that all plans for a "military" display are to be over-ridden, that the I.R.A. must not attempt to make political capital out of a funeral.

We can see the violent verbal battle which is launched by Mr. Rory Brady, the President of Sinn Fein, and that versatile Belfast lady, Mrs. Maura Drumm.

They would be crying to high heaven, no doubt echoed by that equally versatile Belfast republican, Mr. Joe Cahill, about the iniquity of the British Government, and calling down the wrath of the gods on the deceased's widow who had dared to ask that the funeral be a quiet, family affair, without the trappings of an illegal "army."

LET'S PRAISE DUBLIN!

But this did not happen in Northern Ireland. Instead it happened in County Mayo, and he would indeed by a very churlish Ulster Loyalist who would withhold a meed of praise for the political courage and the determination of the Government in Dublin who gave an emphatic NO to the clamour for a republican show of strength over the dead body of Frank Stagg who went to his death in an English Jail, backed, if not ordered, in his madness to end his life. And

at the end of the day to be denied his (or the republicans') wish to be interred beside the grave of Michael Gaughan, another hunger striker, in the graveyard in Ballina.

The massive operation by the Civic Guards and the Army of the Republic of Ireland, carried out to ensure that there would be no display of I.R.A. strength on this occasion cost the Republic of Ireland Govern-

ment a staggering £340,000 up to the evening following the funeral.

What a contrast this is to the pusillanimity which has been shown by the people in Stormont Castle to the terrorists who have brought this once proud and successful State of Northern Ireland to the brink of ruin and despair.

Every Orange Lodge and every Unionist Branch and Association should forthwith proceed to record their admiration for the firm attitude shown by Mr. Liam Cosgrave and his Cabinet in this hour of crisis and in

standing up so resolutely to the threats of civil war which have emanated from the I.R.A. and Sinn Fein.

IF ONLY...

If this determination had been adopted by the Government at Westminster in 1969 and in intervening years what a different story could be told now.

It is seven years and 1.50 deaths too late to put the clock back. Truly it is written that "you never grind the corn with water that has passed"

"Living
in
Sin"

Under the heading "Sin Is Fun," one of our Belfast daily newspapers reported the other day that "The happiest people in the nine Common Market countries are those living together without being married, according to a poll sponsored by the Common Market Executive."

It is true, of course. It is true even here in Northern Ireland, where it is a well established fact that two people living together "in sin" — or without it! — are supported more liberally by the State than if they were living apart as separate individuals.

No doubt this position did not constitute one of the arguments for Britain's entry into Europe, but it must be an argument that as it is no part of the moral code it should be no part of State law that two people living together as common law man and wife ought to be the better advantaged than two people who live quite respectable lives in isolation.

Recently I spoke to a 19 years old university undergraduate over here from England to study at one of our Ulster Universities. A most pleasant and affable young lady, she told me that she considered there was no

such thing as right and wrong. "I am completely amoral," she confessed.

Despite this she appeared to all outward appearances a most charming young girl, obviously very talented in the extra-mural work to which she had been assigned. She was clearly very absorbed in the subject which she had chosen to study, and she had all the air of being very happy in her Ulster setting.

But, according to her there is no such thing as right and wrong. I tried to assure her that there were very well defined areas of right and wrong in every department of life.

WHAT STRANGE REASONING

I am certain that in her own personal life she would not go into a shop and steal or take away someone's motor car without authority. She would have said that would have been a wrong thing to deprive someone their property. But as right and wrong they do not exist in her view, exist! What strange reasoning! Fortunately there are other young students in the same seat learning who do not subscribe to her view.

"SPARE THE ROD" AND AWAIT TROUBLE

On March 4 we learned that two teachers' organisations in England had made a strong attack on present attitudes to young people in the classroom, on dogooders, careless parents and even on some "soft" teachers who support the view that correction is now an outmoded approach to "education."

RIGHT LINES

Of course the teachers who issued this statement are on the right lines. The old Biblical lesson about "sparing the rod and spoiling the child" is as true today as it was thousands of

years ago. Corporal punishment in schools is under attack, and the whole idea is to let the youngsters "express" themselves, both in the school and in their home.

Woe to the country and its people when these ideas are accepted universally. This is the age when people, not all of them youngsters, assert their "rights" and feel that their every demand must not be challenged, no matter what the cost.

Remember a year or so ago when some young people went over to the Isle of Man for a holiday and got into trouble with the authorities. The magistrates

ordered the birch and there was an outcry... in England. But the Manx authorities were not having pussyfoot attitudes, and they birched the miscreants.

Equally resolute government is required here in Ulster, and an authority — if you credit it with that distinction-based in London, is no answer to Ulster's needs.

LEGAL AND ANOMALY

This brings me to the question of the facility of legal aid which operates here. Commit an offence, satisfy the Court that you

are in penurious circumstances, and you obtain legal aid, paid for by the State, i.e., you and me.

You may commit murder, you may burn or bomb the largest departmental store or factory in the land, and within hours of being interviewed and charged by the police legal aid is on your way.

The time has come when those engaged in terrorism should be deprived of the privilege of legal defence paid for by the State. Let it be part of the eventual punishment that if you commit this kind of crime you pay for your lawyer yourself... or do without.

Lesson For Ulster From The Soccer Field

Many of you who, like me, are Soccer fanatics will have read with delight of the magnificent victory of Carrick Rangers over the mighty Coleraine in the second round of the Irish Cup.

Those of us who can go to a football match and feel capable of cheering the team who "turn on the style" find Carrick's success heartwarming.

PURPOSEFUL

There is in us, somewhere, that spark which ignites when a "little 'un" knocks the "big fellow" out of gear. Not that I find any special pleasure in seeing

Coleraine, one of the outstanding teams in Northern Ireland, being defeated. But I am sure that whilst the Coleraine players may have had their sorrow in defeat they would be gallant enough to share my view that Carrick were the better and the more purposeful side.

And Carrick did more than just win. They won against the heavy odds stacked against them. They are a Junior side, playing in Senior football; they were on a replay, and often the odds in such circumstances go in favour of the more experienced men who have more concentrated training behind them.

They did all this, and more

... they proved that there is a place for more teams in senior soccer in Ulster. Are not Carrick the successors of that old team we just remember playing in the Irish League well over 40 years ago — Barn?

But my purpose in introducing a Soccer note on this page is not just an outpouring of my enthusiasm for Soccer. I see in Carrick's determination, tenacity and ambition to win the Irish Cup a moral for this distressful country of our's.

Here were young men striving with every muscle in action, using every ounce of concentration to bring glory to their home town Carrick-fergus. Here they were with four regular players out

through injury and influenza, and yet they won their way into the next round.

TRIUMPH OVER ADVERSITY

What a triumph over adversity and heavy odds!

Taking Coleraine and Carrick Rangers together, what an example it is to discover 24 players and their supporters out on an afternoon or evening playing football for the sheer love of the game, doing something to lift people's minds away from the mindless murdering and destruction and blind hate which has plagued our land for the past seven years, if not for seven and more centuries.

We owe all the sportsmen of this Province and their supporters a tremendous debt for their efforts to preserve our sense of sanity in a mad world. Not for them the bomb and the bullet. And what a record it has been throughout the last seven years of strife.

Ulster needs more favourable publicity along the lines of this Cup tie than what it gets from the men and women of violence and destruction.

True, our radio and TV and the Press in Belfast did give favourable coverage of the Coleraine-Carrick encounter. But think what an impact the news of Carrick's win would have made if it had been reported next

morning over, say, on Radio 4 News from London as the main item of the news from Northern Ireland instead of some tiding of the more destructive side of our life here.

It used to be a dictum that if you walked into the Ritz Hotel wasn't news, but if a collision it would be news.

A DIFFERENT ATTITUDE

Perhaps newspaper radio and T.V. would sometime of applying this principle to Ulster to make a change from the customary offering of morning and afternoon news to evening!

We Are Disappointed Too . . .

Comment

Because we have consistently expressed the hope that the Convention would produce an agreed concept of devolved government for Ulster we are most unhappy that it has not done so.

The odds were heavily stacked against it, for the things which have divided Ulster for generations remain fixed as ever, and they were among the matters in contention.

And yet such strenuous efforts were made by the conventioners of all parties to get agreement, and in the early days there was such apparent goodwill, that many of us had reason to hope. Of course after so many years of trouble, death, destruction, and the restrictions on life for every law-abiding citizen, we were particularly susceptible to promises of successful negotiation.

It was never a question of being misled or of misunderstanding. The difficulties were never minimised. It was always a matter of optimism struggling to win over pessimism, the more natural state of mind in a tormented Province where every good thing seems inevitably to be in danger of destruction.

The country has survived terrorism and misgovernment for so long that it is something of a miracle that it has managed to carry on and that so many of its citizens are still able to find life comparatively good. But this statement must be made in the context of a deteriorating economic and employment situation. Too many Ulster people are finding

life's problems multiplying with loss of work, rising cost of living, and the deprivations which come in their wake to reduce their quality of life very considerably.

The cry for a plebiscite on partnership has come from U.P.N.I. and some para-military organisations, to argue that diverse interests see the need for a people's "Yes" or "No" decision on the question. The plea of the U.U.U.C. is for a general election after the acceptance of the Convention Report. It would produce the answer of the people to that question, and an administration as well, either of the U.U.U.C. coalition or of a coalition of the other parties.

We have constantly pleaded the case of majority rule, whilst agreeing that because changed circumstances now preclude the possibility of one-party government, a coalition of one kind or another is inevitable for any devolved administration here. We remain objectors to any built-in sectarianism. No party can have a place of right in government because they represent a minority religious interest. It is often overlooked that there are "other minorities" in Ulster.

The possibility of one or other suggestion, plebiscite or election, being agreed to by Westminster is remote at present. The likelihood is of another period of Direct Rule, and a continuance of negotiations for devolved government as opportunities for talks arise.

Those politicians who believe that there could be Direct

Rule for a considerable time are asking for increased Ulster parliamentary representation at Westminster, and more local government control of everyday things.

As the present local government structures were designed and geared for devolved government at Stormont, they cannot be suitable for a Direct Rule situation.

Many are finding the councils as we now have them with their limited executive and administrative powers a poor substitute for the old rural, urban and county councils whatever their defects. Increased bureaucracy has not made for greater efficiency. Many are now remembering regretfully Stormont and its M.P.s, and the councils and their councillors — they lived in nearly every other street or townland — because what has replaced them are poor substitutes.

No-one can be looking forward to a further period of Direct Rule and its remote control — remoter according to the journalist Chris Walker — with any pleasure. If we have to accept Direct Rule it must be for the briefest possible period, and in the determination that devolved government is the norm to be striven for relentlessly.

The struggle to obtain a form of government which will satisfy the Ulster people and the British politicians must continue. We repeat ourselves from last month, "The clamant need remains for devolved government." And every sensible person here and elsewhere knows it.



HAROLD CALLS IT A DAY!

The announcement of Prime Minister Wilson's intention to retire came quite unexpectedly on March 16.

Whilst it came in the wake of an unprecedented Government defeat in the Commons the week before, the almost immediate vote of confidence following made it no issue for retirement. So that when the announcement was made it was totally unexpected.

Tony Howard of "The New Statesman," described it as "a best kept secret." There is no doubt that it took the Labour Party by surprise and put it further into disarray. Mr. Wilson's record for staying power is the most impressive of any of the twentieth century Prime Ministers.

He was 13 years Prime Minister, the longest server in the office, and for 9 of the last 13 years. He held office through the most stormy periods in the political history of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth. In the latter his generally abortive brushes with Rhodesia's Ian Smith were world front page news for months.

The catalogue of problems which faced Government

and country in home affairs is a lengthy one and many of the matters persist to worry the new Prime Minister and Leader of the Labour Party.

Not many in Ulster will grieve over his going. From 1969 "Wilson" has been a bad word to a great number of Ulster people. They are convinced that his wrong policy on IRA terrorism, when it would have been comparatively easy to defeat it then, has been the first cause of the present terrible troubles. His deferential treatment of the law

breaker when he talked with the IRA, set the pattern for Whitelaw and encouraged Rees to continue such contacts by proxy.

His views on the Ulster problem were always couched in all-Ireland terms and his "spongers" speech in which he showed his anger with Ulstermen, made him the enemy to many Ulster people.

Harold Wilson, whose political acumen is not to be questioned, stayed longer than he wore well, for the man who earned praise from friend and foe for his early political thinking and writing has not lived up to his very high promise. He was a

Cabinet Minister at 31. His political philosophy read well, but it has not worked so well, and the changes of policy which have made it increasingly difficult to separate Labour from Tory, has disillusioned many Labour people and others.

His successor has an unenviable task and not only because he has to succeed Harold Wilson, the very astute parliamentarian, but because the huge problems which he tried to face remain to be solved.

He has an advantage over his "arch-enemy" Edwin Heath; he chose his own time to move out.

'BUTCHER' FRANCO—FAREWELL

Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde has gone the way of all flesh. Despite most strenuous efforts to keep him alive, he died on November 20.

He had earned the soubriquet of "The Spanish Butcher" for plunging Spain into one of the bloodiest civil wars in History, which cost the lives of a million of his countrymen, and because of his ruthless one-party regime.

The Vatican fully support-

ed the rebellion, and when, with the aid of German Nazis, Italian Fascists and Moors, Franco defeated the elected government, many thousands of his opponents were executed in cold blood, and it is estimated that three years after the cessation of hostilities more than a million and a half political prisoners were still languishing in Spanish goals.

Much of Spain's history has been bedevilled by a predatory clericalism, but

the sedulously fostered papal propaganda that Franco essentially fought against Communism is false. It was primarily a war against Liberalism: a contest between vested interests and reform.

In the 1933 elections only one Communist was elected; in 1936 sixteen were elected, but there was not a single Communist or Socialist in the government of the People's Front (1936).

"Historicus" in "The Churchman's Magazine"

EIRE'S PROTESTANT EXODUS OVER 55 YEARS SETS PROBLEM

An Eire academic has told a Belfast audience that the Republic's future appears to lie with military dictatorship, revolution or anarchy.

Mr. Raymond Crotty was speaking at Queen's University on the subject, "The Northern Divergence," analysing the difference in economic history between Northern and Southern Ireland over the centuries.

POLITICAL VACUUM

He said: "The present political establishment in Southern Ireland is the product of 55 years of self-government in a political vacuum created by the emigration of the half of the electorate who opposed it."

"It was representative of the contented half of the people who stayed at home and is as ill-fitted now to cope with the collapse of the economy and emigration as the administration of 1921. The way ahead seems to

lead to military dictatorship, revolution or anarchy."

Mr. Crotty, a visiting Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex University, argued that Ulster, which had been tied with Britain, had been also affected by events in the South.

He said the Republic's habitual blaming of their troubles as "700 years of English oppression" or partition or "Neo-British colonialism" was an old scapegoat.

"I believe that there is now a danger that Northern Ireland may be thrown into the political and economic cauldron which is about to embroil the South," said Mr. Crotty, "and if that happened Britain would leave its Western flank exposed. And this may well be a threat not only to Britain's defence but to the North Atlantic Alliance."

A CALL TO PRAY

Words from the Bible — A Call to Pray:—

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee" (Isaiah 26. 3).

"Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me" (Psalm 51. 10).

"The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him" (Psalm 145. 18).

"Be still, and know that I am God" (Psalm 46. 10.)

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in My name, He will give you" (John 16. 23).

"All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing ye shall receive" (Matt. 21. 22).

"Jesus said: 'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest'" (Matt. 11. 28).

"Casting all your care upon Him; for He careth for you" (1 Peter 5. 7).

Belfast CGM Spells It Out Clearly And Unambiguously

ULSTER SAFE ONLY WHEN IRA DEFEATED

Speaking in Ballynaveigh Orange Hall at the Installation of Officers of Ballynaveigh District L.O.L. No. 10, the County Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, J.P. said it was almost unbelievable to think that the present struggle in Ulster had lasted longer than either of the two World Wars, and unless the Government decided to tackle the situation in a serious manner, who could say when or how it will end?

"Some people ask is there any hope for Ulster? As I consider Westminster's stupid handling of our affairs I can well understand their feeling of despair," Bro. Passmore stated.

"CATALOGUE OF FOLLY"

"The catalogue of folly that stretches from Jim Callaghan's Bogside visit and the disbanding of the 'Specials,' through Edward Heath's abolition of Stormont (with Brian Faulkner's assistance) to Merlyn Rees and his 'Feakleised' I.R.A. Incident Centres, is too long for me to deal with to-night.

"However when the history of this period is written children of some future generation will ask such things as 'Did these events really happen, did British Governments set out to betray some of Britain's most loyal subjects?'

"Having mentioned the word 'loyal' I must deal with the argument put forward by Merlyn Rees, Gerry Fitt and John Hume, that if we profess loyalty to the Crown we dare not reject the coalition plan laid down by Westminster.

"I find this argument most peculiar in the light of Merlyn Rees' own statement that only Ulster people can solve the problem and that was the reason for calling an Ulster Convention in the first place. If we can only have the type of Government which Westminster stipulates then the whole Convention is a farce.

"One thing must be spelt out to Harold Wilson very clearly, NO plan for Government in Northern Ireland can succeed until the I.R.A. is defeated and the violence dealt with. Having destroyed Ulster's own defences Westminster has NO CHOICE but to restore law and order to this Province. When our situation is more normal it is generally agreed that a devolved Government would be the best solution to Ulster's problems but unless that Government is strong and has proper authority to conduct its own affairs it is not worth having.

STOOGES FOR LONGDON

"The present White Paper proposals indicate that Harold Wilson has no intention of giving us a worthwhile Government. If our local politicians fall for it they will become 'Westminster Stooges' taking all the blame for having no power.

"Since the reorganisation of our local councils the councillors know only too well what it feels like when confronted with constituent's problems without authority to deal with them. This plan for Stormont will put our local politicians in exactly the same position as the councillors.

"The U.U.C. must say to Merlyn Rees: 'We have devised the only workable method whereby the whole Ulster community can participate in governing the Province democratically.'

"If that is not acceptable to Westminster then we have no alternative but to insist that as British subjects we must be governed by our Parliament from Westminster like every other part of the United

Kingdom. The question of authority is the rock on which the whole Wilson plan for devolution in Scotland and Wales will also founder.

"Turning our minds again to the present tragedy of our Country, one terrible fact has been highlighted during the past two weeks, the number of children and young people charged with terrorist offences is appalling. Some of these youngsters were only six and seven years of age when the I.R.A. launched the present campaign of violence, so parents must take some of the blame for what has happened.



R.W. Bro. T. Passmore, J.P.

"WHY US?"

"I have experienced the grief of families where the son or father has been brutally murdered, or where the mother and children have been killed or injured by bombs. It is heart rending to hear the repeated

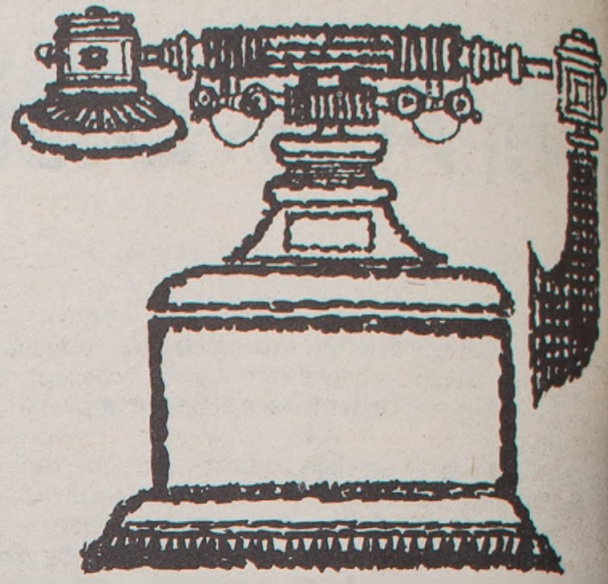
question — 'Why did it happen to us?', a question to which there is no adequate answer. This is not the case when young people blow themselves to pieces while planting bombs.

"To the parents of such I say this: 'As you watch that son or daughter being carried to the grave, don't think your child died for Ireland, but rather, your child died because YOU allowed him or her to get into the hands of evil men.' These words sound heartless but if they help some parents to realise the danger before it's too late, they will not have been spoken in vain.

"There is much reckless talk about Civil War. As we look at what is happening in the Lebanon let us pray that such a thing will never occur in Ulster, I do not believe it will, while OUR ARMY is here and this is something the Government must make clear to the I.R.A. — 'Ulster is British,' and the army stays in spite of I.R.A. threats.

"However I call on the whole Ulster people to 'declare a CIVIL WAR' against all who seek to deliberately corrupt and destroy our young people by enticing them with drink, drugs or guns, into gangs or illegal organisations.

"The Scripture teaches us that we have the responsibility to preserve the future generation. If we neglect the trust which has been committed to us, we will be failing God, ourselves and our country. Is there hope for Ulster? — of course there is — but it will only be realised if we each apply ourselves to live in accordance with the mind and will of Almighty God."



BBC PHONE-IN ON ULSTER'S FUTURE

There was a two-hour BBC Radio Phone-In on Wednesday, February 11, when the UUUC was represented by Ernest Baird and John Taylor; the SDLP by John Hume; Vanguard by William Craig; Alliance by Oliver Napier. The chairman/moderator was Robin Day, the well known media personality.

The value of the programme was that it allowed another opportunity to the party people to explain their attitudes to devolved government. Highlighted as usual was the pivotal question of power sharing, UUUC and SDLP.

The first two questions produced a 35 minutes discussion on attitudes which were spelled out by each participant. One Taylor suggestion was that a coalition of other than UUUC could, with the reduction of UUUC strength by the expulsion of the six Vanguard Convention members, win an election against UUUC to form a government.

His point was that the electoral patterns of the past are gone and as UUUC commands some 50 per cent of the votes of the electorate a swing away could bring the other coalition to power. Of course there is no such coalition yet.

"BRITISH BETRAYAL"

A third questioner asked

for hindsight valuation the Ulster Workers Association strike which brought down the Executive of Northern Ireland Assembly. The answers were predictably positive or negative. Other points raised had to do expectantly with a United Kingdom Referendum, whether or not Ulster should be allowed to remain in the UK. Words of "British betrayal" were used here and the need expressed for a real British effort to "settle" the country.

It had to be said again a geographical island is of necessity a single State that redrawn boundaries separate Protestant Roman Catholic would agreeable to no-one. Direct Rule is bad though to Unionists integration is preferable all other alternatives local settlement is reached; that there can no United Nations military presence in place of British Army for that would mean the abdication of British sovereignty.

Useful things were about agreed institutions government and the law them in Ulster.

Inevitably the programme generated more heat light so that many a question the value of confrontations especially when inter-party talks proceeding.

What are They Planning?

Continued from page 1

sweepers can be used for a great deal more than minesweeping.

METHOD

The method of implementing these long term preparations is now nothing more than a matter of timing and co-ordination. The plan is for the Eire army to enter the North at two points, namely Newry and Londonderry. The forces which would come in at Newry would divide into two wings to take two different routes to Belfast, i.e. one via Banbridge and Lisburn, the other via Downpatrick and Comber, to rejoin on the perimeter of East Belfast.

The forces which would enter Ulster at Londonderry would proceed to Belfast via Toome to link up with I.R.A. sources in North Belfast.

Eire army support for other I.R.A. factions in Belfast will be flown in by Helicopter to prepared zones in the Deerpark (Oldpark Road area), St. Mary's Gardens (lower Antrim Road area) and the Ormeau Park.

It doesn't take much imagination to see that loyalist resistance would be encircled and crushed, and support from the strong loyal areas of County Antrim and County Down cut off. As for the rest of the country we can expect widespread activity of the kind experienced in South Armagh at the end of 1975 (Tullyvallen Orange Hall massacre, the attack on the military observation post and the mini-bus massacre.)

This is the reason for spreading the republican population into what was once mainly loyalist areas,

(take the formation of a Republican Club in Larne for example.) As one could imagine each Protestant area would have its hands full coping with the local terrorist activity, therefore restricting the help which could be given to the capital.

This help is being eroded at the present time by the activities of the protestant papa-militaries — killing each other, getting involved in general gangsterism, and ill advised retaliation which only leads to imprisonment.

CIRCUMSTANCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The circumstances that would allow these plans to be implemented are more difficult to define. It is often pointed out that it couldn't happen while we have the British Army present.

It must be remembered that the U.N. troops were in Cyprus when the Turks invaded that country, and can anyone believe that the presence of a U.N. peace-keeping force would prevent the Arab Israeli conflict from starting again.

There is also the possibility of the Army being withdrawn, not, I fear, because of the "Troops out movement" but because of the possible need to re-deploy them in South Africa which is now being termed "Britain's Vietnam." This is unlikely to happen under this pro Soviet Labour Government.

What one must remember is that Harold Wilson has pledged an all Ireland, and one might suppose that if the re-unification of Ireland cannot be achieved peace-

fully, both Harold Wilson and the Dublin Government could create the circumstances for the implementation of these plans.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DAIL ACTION

How does the Dail justify its increase in "defence" spending? It doesn't seem to have been very strongly challenged on this point, and the only answer given states that it is in case some day they are faced with a similar situation as the people in the North and they will need forces to put down an I.R.A. uprising.

When this statement didn't attract any sort of rebuke from I.R.A. supporters, both inside and outside the Dail, one comes to the conclusion that the politicians and the I.R.A. are prepared to accept the

distasteful elements of other in order to achieve United Ireland, the politicians believing they have military might to overpower the I.R.A. afterwards, the I.R.A. believing they have enough support to stage the Eire army to stage a military coup which would oust the politician and the way open for formation of a Socialist Republic.

It has already been said that this is only a contingency plan, to be put into action if the circumstances emerge. One must assume that methods for gaining United Ireland have been planned for, and only answer to these plans for the loyal people of the North is to prepare to repel onslaught in whatever form their enemies choose to

IRISH COMRADES IN RED SQUARE



Mr. Michael O'Riordan (left), general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, and Mr. Andrew Barr, the party's chairman, who laid a wreath on Lenin's tomb while they were attending the Soviet Communist Party's 25th Congress (Novosti picture)

ORANGE PRINCIPLES — ETERNAL AS THE HILLS . . .

A carefully preserved letter written as long ago as November 6, 1932, has been handed to the "Orange Standard" for reproduction, throwing an interesting sidelight on Cabra L.O.L. No. 203, Tandragee District, in County Armagh.

It was written by Bro. Cecil W. Armstrong, Deputy County Master, County Lodge of Toronto, and it traces his family connection with the Cabra Lodge, whose title was changed to Tamnamore Star of Bethlehem L.O.L. in 1948. (Cargans Lodge obtained Warrant No. 122 in 1948).

Here is what Bro. Armstrong wrote from his home at 94 Homewood Avenue, Toronto:

"To The Wor. Master, Officers and Members, Cabra Orange Lodge, No. 203, Laurelvale, County Armagh, Nor. Ireland.

"Worshipful Sir and Brethren:—

As the son of an Ulsterman, and the son of a former member of Cabra Lodge, I wish to congratulate the members of that

lodge for the magnificent spirit and consistent loyalty they have exemplified in carrying on the affairs of their lodge in times of peace and war so successfully, and for having been able to erect an Orange citadel on the same spot that their lodge convened for so many years.

"It was in that old building that I was privileged to meet the brethren in January, 1917. It was in that old landmark that I had the honor to preside over the opening and closing ceremonies of my father's lodge. Now I learn that you have built one of the finest little halls in the country. I congratulate every one of the loyal brethren who played any part in the achievement.

"Brethren, let us continue our characteristic loyalty to British institutions. Let us keep the old Union Jack flying high in every section of the Old Land and the Dominions. Let us keep our Orange banners flying high regardless of conditions and in defiance of those who would destroy our Empire and our brotherhood.

"Born in Canada, my

father an Ulsterman and my mother a Canadian, I am more of an Ulsterman than a Canadian. I love Canada, I love Toronto, but I love Britain more than all. I glory in the fact that I come from Ulster stock. I am proud to praise the sincerity and loyalty of the Orangemen of the North of Ireland, and I pray to God that my confidence in your loyalty will never change. Orange principles are as eternal as the hills, and can never die. The Orange Order is the best of a dozen Orders I belong to, and it would be the last Order I would leave under any circumstances. I greet you brethren, and wish you and your splendid lodge continued prosperity.

"The members of Cabra Lodge may be interested to know that their former member, and my father, the late Most Worshipful Brother William Henry Grattan Armstrong, was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British America; an Honorary Deputy Grand Master of

Ireland. He organized 200 Orange Lodges in Canada, he initiated more Orangemen than any other individual member in Canada, and he travelled a distance equal to ten times about the world in the performance of his work on behalf of the Loyal Orange Association. I am sure you will be as proud of this record as his sons.

"Trusting that I may be spared to visit you in your new hall and to again meet the good brethren I had the honor of sitting in lodge with in 1917."

The letter was written on notepaper of the W. H. G. Armstrong Memorial L.O.L. No. 3001, which was stated to meet regularly in the County Orange Hall, Queen and Berti Sts. on the first Wednesday in each month.

Some words of the late Bro. W. H. G. Armstrong are printed at the top of the sheet: "May the spirit of the great men in our glorious past be reincarnated the Orangemen of today, and may they pledge themselves anew in the furtherance of the noble purposes of our Order."

SUBVERSION IN ULSTER HAS

By BRO. R. H. EDWARDS
(L.O.L. No. 1688).

COMMUNIST AIM

To suggest that the present troubles in Ulster are of a purely religious, sectarian nature, is an oversimplification of the facts. The policy of the media has been to expound the idea of a narrow and primitive tribal conflict peculiar only to Ulster.

The British people have been conditioned by the media to believe that Loyalist and Republican are intent upon exterminating each other over theological reasons alone. This is not the case . . . and a wider view shows ominous implications for the whole of Western civilisation.

MINORITY MYTH

The "Catholic minority" myth has been ruthlessly exploited by the gangsters of the Irish Republican Army for solely POLITICAL REASONS. They are not concerned whether a person counts beads or takes the Bible as the basis for Christian faith. Their aim is the realisation of a UNITED REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST IRELAND, incorporating all the jargon of Marxist dogma.

It would be a very naive priest who would believe that these "patriots" were fighting for the protection of a "suppressed" Roman Catholic minority when, in fact, the system they demand would not be unlike that which exists in Eastern Europe.

The Marxist face has shown itself in trouble spots all over the world. It is invariably behind most internecine conflicts posing as the "liberators" of

so-called suppressed minorities and its trademark is always violence.

It is not peculiar to any one nation, but is international . . . a worldwide disease eating away at the very core of civilisation, destroying the moral fabric of countries by cold blooded terror.

I.R.A. USES REDS' TECHNIQUES

In Ulster the Roman Catholic minority are the "proletariat" of the Irish Republican Army and, as such, have been elevated by republican propaganda to a position of a "chosen people."

The Irish Republican Army had adopted all the techniques of International Communism, while intimidating the people it purports to "defend," it has engaged in a mass lie campaign with the familiar stories of torture and brutality allegedly committed by H.M. Armed forces.

Its obsession with martyrdom is typical Marxist double-thinking, with repeated attempts to place guilt completely on those who wish to maintain a British Ulster. With every republican thug who dies as a consequence of their own terror campaign, the Irish Republican Army arranges elaborate funeral parades, often with the connivance of the Roman Church, in order to create mass hysteria among the Roman Catholic community.

The Provisional Sinn Fein is always at hand to proclaim "another victim of British colonialism." The whole pattern of republican thought and action is identical with other revolutionary terror campaigns throughout the world. Its aim, simply, is to bring down established authority by any means and thereby erect a

pseudo-Communist state with all the familiar machinery of oppression.

Protestantism stands as the hope for all reasonable people in Ulster. Ordinary peaceful Roman Catholics should not be fooled into believing that the Irish Republican Army is fighting a war of liberation.

ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF ORANGE

There have been many sadly to be remembered days in the troubled years in Ulster when innocent people have been horribly done to death by terrorist guns and bombs.

February 10 was another unforgettable day for a tragic reason — lives could have been lost had there been a few more minutes delay in getting clear of an exploding bomb — when the splendid new House of Orange was the victim of a Provisional IRA attack.

OUT OF HARMONY

The security arrangements for the headquarters building were such that the bombing was done by a device placed in the music shop beneath by two armed men. The Grand Secretary, his staff, and M.W. Bro. John Bryans, J.P., Immediate Past

Grand Master, were fortunate to escape death or injury — they got no warning from police or army who presumed that the place had been cleared — because they responded to the frantic cries of people in the street opposite, some of whom had been evacuated from the immediate area.

Bro. Williams, questioned afterwards on radio and television, was in no doubt that the target was the House of Orange and the Loyal Orange Institution. He assured his interviewers that Orangemen would be the more determined, after such a dastardly deed, to work for the good of the Order and of the Province.

MUTILATED

So many awful things have happened in Ulster, and this year already, that we must

The terrorists are a threat to both Roman Catholic and Protestant in the pursuit of their goal which is far from "liberation." It is time that ALL people in Ulster, and in Britain, recognised the true nature of extremist republicanism.

Although Sinn Feiners may swear an oath to "the Blessed Virgin Mary . . . by her tears and wailings . . . by the Blessed Rosary and Holy Beads . . . to fight the Saxon Tyrant . . .", the enemy of civilisation is International Marxism.

keep things in perspective. But it was a shocking sight to see a beautiful building so horribly mutilated.

True to Ulster form the House of Orange was back in business next day after some tidying up and an adaptation of resources. A happy sidelight to the otherwise harrowing experience for Bro. Williams, Miss Huddleston and Miss McDowell, was the practical sympathy of brethren, friends and neighbours; builders, architects and other expert people. In the language of St. Paul we may be knocked down but we are never knocked out.

February 10 was the anniversary of the misnamed "cease-fire" of the P.I.R.A., a twelve-month of violence, death and destruction. Many other bombs and incendiary devices were placed that day and considerable damage was done in Belfast, fortunately without loss of life.

The security situation in Ulster is the prime concern

The Loyalist cause is the case of Western Democracy and every attack upon it is a nail in the coffin of liberty. Whether it be in the Middle East with the P.L.O., or in Africa with FRELIMO, or in other parts of the world where revolutionary terrorists seek political ends by vile atrocities, the means and ends are the same.

The British Government owes it to the whole of Western democracy to smash and to eliminate the cancer of terrorism in its own territory. If it fails the future will be very dark for the United Kingdom and the world.

(Reprinted from "Metropolitan Orange News," Circuit NO. 7, England).

of people who are always at risk wherever they are. The many sourced clamour for very much better security is mounting in intensity. It is the demand on everybody's lips.

RETIRED

W. Bro. Aiken McClelland, Grand Lodge Librarian and Secretary of Loyal Orange Lodge of Research, who lives at Saintfield Road, Belfast, has retired from the position as Secretary of the Ulster Folklife Society, a position which he has held for the past seven years.

Bro. McClelland, born in Tandragee in Co. Armagh, is well known in connection with the Lodge of Research and is mainly responsible since its formation for the interesting programme of lectures.

Many tributes were paid to his work for the Folklife Society at the annual meeting at Cultra.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MEN OF AMERICA

By S. E. LONG



It must be one of the most extraordinary circumstances in the history of America, a country which has produced so many famous people, actors, authors, politicians, preachers, singers and sportsmen — that one name is indelibly associated with it, Abraham Lincoln.

HUMBLE BIRTH

And he is the one American about whom everybody knows something, and about whom nobody knows anything discreditable. Such is the legend and the reality of Lincoln for "Old Abe who came out of the wilderness..." is of the stuff from which great stories come.

His humble birth in a Kentucky log cabin; his hard struggle in business and politics; his phenomenal success as a leader, and his assassination makes for an "inspirational" story of peculiar value for its insights into bravery, tenacity, honesty and generosity. Many writers and publishers, actors and film makers, have proved the truth of that for Lincoln has been a well used subject.

It is impossible to say anything about Lincoln which has not been said many times; the most that I can hope to do is to so describe the man that in this bi-centenary year we shall recall again the importance of his life and work to America and the world. For the humanitarianism of Lincoln is a perennial message to men of goodwill everywhere.

His life is the constant reminder that ordinary men may sometimes reach the heights, for whatever legend may say to the contrary Lincoln's fifty years of life were not the preparation for his last six years of greatness. Lincoln was an unexpected draftee for the presidency. His election was a surprise — it was on a minority vote — and the result of protracted negotiations among party people.

Born in 1809 not far from the home of Jefferson Davis, who was to become the leader of the South when Lincoln was leader of the North, he was taken to Indiana by his parents when he was seven. His mother died two years later and Mrs. Sarah (Bush) Johnston became his stepmother after another year. In 1830 the Lincolns moved to Illinois and Abe went to work in the store of Mr. Offutt in New Salem.

EARLY POVERTY

Those early years in poverty were hard for a fellow who wanted to get on. But he educated himself so that in time he became a lawyer and local politician. He owed nothing of his enthusiasm for education to his father, a determined illiterate, or to his mother, though she had a little learning. He may have had a little encouragement from his step-mother but it could hardly have been consequential. Lincoln was a "sport."

His gifts were his own, from God. Without schooling he was fortunate in the few books he had available to him in his boyhood — the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe and Aesop's Fables.

His first excursion into politics came in 1832 when he stood unsuccessfully as a candidate for the Illinois legislature. He went into business in partnership with a Mr. Berry, but because Berry drank too much and Lincoln read too much, the business failed and it took Lincoln, who accepted liability for their debts, fifteen years to pay off their creditors.

He entered the Illinois legislature in 1834. But gain to Lincoln was always interlaced with loss. His fiancée Anne Rutledge died suddenly and he suffered a serious nervous breakdown. But by 1836 he had obtained his law licence and in 1837 he went to live in Springfield where he joined J. T. Stuart in practice.

Stuart had encouraged his study of the law. He made a reputation quickly for his honesty, sound sense and good humour, and because he was never too hard to pay in days when money was very short.

Soon his work encouraged big business to employ him and his livelihood in his profession was assured. His gain there was counter-balanced again when he married Mary Todd. He was still an uncouth countryman whilst she was a socialite who may have seen a potential in the ungainly Lincoln which was hidden from others.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

As it happened the marriage was never a happy one. It has been argued that if it had been America and the world might not have had Lincoln's greatness for he found the need to be from home an opportunity for deeper involvement in law and politics.

Elected to the United States Congress in 1846 he made no impression there and after two years he refused to stand for office again. Politics appeared to have lost their attraction for him. But it was only momentary for shortly afterwards he was back in politics and in less than ten years he was being considered by the new Republican Party as a candidate for the presidency.

He had attributes which interested the party people, honesty, sincerity and tenacity among them AND he regarded politics as the good ordering of the affairs of ordinary people. He was the grass roots man who knew the common people. These strengths were useful to a party which wanted power. And the verbal encounters with Judge Douglas proved his quality as a serious thinker.

His straight, earthy, talking often spiced with a rude

humour, gained him the nomination over Douglas. His belief in the Declaration of Independence, and its principles of justice for all compelled him to speak out against slavery, though he was always the gradualist rather than the abolitionist. His attitude was based on moral principles and practical politics. He was always firm but never fanatical.

Between his election and inauguration in March 1861 seven slave States had seceded from the Union, and were later followed by four more. Lincoln's refusal to evacuate Fort Sumter gave the signal for Civil War. Until 1863 the war went badly for the North and Lincoln became most unpopular.

END OF A GREAT LEADER

The cause of the Civil War — the saving of the Union or the fight against slavery — is an academic question now. Victory was meant to resolve both problems. And Lincoln was determined to win whatever the strength of the opposition, and he had another "war" with his ministers and generals —

the South had the better men — before they recognised that he was the boss.

It meant at one critical stage waiting on the big-headed General McClelland for victories, and patiently searching for and finding General Grant to succeed him and to form a partnership which has been regarded by modern militarists as the ideal working arrangement for political leader and commander-in-chief of the forces.

If the war brought Lincoln recognition as a great leader it was the end of it and his efforts at reconciliation, North and South, which marked him as the great humanitarian. The conclusion of his second inaugural speech spelled out his programme, "With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace

among ourselves, and all nations."

A Southern fanatic, Wilkes Booth, fired the bullet in Ford's Theatre, Washington, just five days after the surrender. Robert E. Lee, the Southern commander, which took the life of Lincoln, and carried off his great plan, and the South lost its last hope. Instead of the reconciliation which Lincoln would have had, vindictiveness was the attitude of the North to the South.

Nothing more adequate expresses Lincoln's faith than his famous Gettysburg Address, at the cemetery there in November, 1863. It took three

FOURTEEN US HEADS ORANGEMEN

Speaking at the annual dinner dance of the King William L.O.L. No. 11, Portsmouth, Bro. J. Moore, Provincial Grand Master stated that 14 Presidents the United States had been connected with the Orange Institution.

Plans are in progress for the formation of a Ladies Orange Lodge in Portsmouth area.

Members are hoping to re-activate the Warrington formerly held by Lad L.O.L. No. 130 which has been dormant for two years or more.



A GREAT HERITAGE THAT LINCOLN LEFT TO ALL AMERICANS...

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

minutes to deliver. After appreciation of what dead had died for it is "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, the people, shall not perish from the earth."

MASTERPIECE

It was no spontaneous utterance — fable has it he jotted down a appropriate thoughts on piece of scrap paper — by masterpiece which had hardly worked for. It was different in this from Churchill's famous speeches. It is incredibly difficult to condense great thoughts into a few words. Lincoln's theme is birth and re-birth. "The purposes of the individual and of the nation are fulfilled perfectly through an appeal to the deepest and commonest experience."

Only a Lincoln with high valuation on peace and politics could have authored it. It is the thought of a "common man" which makes sense to common men. The speech is the humanity of the man. The tragedy of humanity is that it refuses to listen to its Lincolns, and madmen kill them. (This series to be continued)

