

# THE ORANGE STANDARD

NOVEMBER, 1979

PRICE 10p.

"Lift up a standard for the people." (Isaiah 62:10)



W. Bro. George Watson, J.P., WDM No. 5 District, Sandy Row, presents a 50 year service medal to Bro. Robert Owens, PM LOL No. 374. On left Bro. Noel Steele, WM LOL No. 374.

# BIG SUPPORT FOR PROVOS IN EIRE

**TWENTY ONE per cent of the people of the Irish Republic are to some degree in support of IRA activities, says the economic and Social Research Institute following a survey on attitudes relevant to Northern Ireland.**

The survey also indicates that 74% have a political attitude which is anti-Northern Ireland Protestant. There is a 72% majority in favour of unilateral British withdrawal from Northern Ireland. There is a stronger anti-partitionist feeling in the Republic than is the case among Northern Roman Catholics, according to the report, written by Dr. E.E. Davis, head of the Department of Social Psychology and Sociology at the ESRI, and Mr. Richard Sinnott, an assistant lecturer in politics at University College, Dublin. While 68% in the Republic choose some form of a united Ireland as the most acceptable and workable solution to the North only 38% of Northern Roman Catholics choose the same solution. The discrepancy is even more apparent in the figures which show that while only 9% of the people in the Republic support Northern Ireland remaining part of the United Kingdom, 50% of Roman Catholics in the North are in favour of staying in the UK. "These figures," claimed the authors in a press statement, "cast considerable doubt on the traditional assumption of a common viewpoint and purpose in a nationalist community defined as including Northern Ireland Roman Catholics." Indeed, while 39% of Northern Roman Catholics and 30% of Northern Protestants choose a power-sharing devolved government within the UK, only 4% of respondents in the Republic make that solution their first choice. To describe the major find-

ings in more detail, the authors say that there is potential conflict in the fact that while 72% in the Republic endorsed the policy proposal of unilateral British withdrawal (i.e., without the consent of the majority in Northern Ireland), 60% to 70% are to some degree pessimistic about the consequence of such withdrawal and the violence that might ensue. The survey does not show, nor were the authors able to decide whether this pessimism — which is greater among Roman Catholics in the North than among those in the Republic — meant that people thought unilateral British withdrawal was worth even a blood-bath, or whether the consequences of such withdrawal had not been thought through. The authors admitted that they were surprised at the level of support for IRA activities. The 21% overall figure, however, has to be divided into 13% who are slightly in support, as against 8% moderately to strongly in support. "It should also be emphasised that we have no evidence that an attitude of support for IRA activities, as we have measured it, leads to any concrete actions, by way of monetary contributions or whatever, in support of the campaign of the IRA." 61% were opposed to IRA activity while 19% were neutral. 42% sympathised with the motives, if not the activities, of the IRA; 25% were neutral and 34% rejected the IRA's motives. "Moreover, sympathy for motives may lead to an attitude of support for

activities, and so far as it does, it presents a problem for political and opinion leaders concerned to condemn IRA activity and diminish support for it."

### CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM

Of 68% of those in the Republic in favour of some form of united Ireland, 41% chose a unitary united Ireland, and 27% chose a federal united Ireland. The authors point out that these opinions were collected before the publication of Fine Gael's

policy document on a federal solution.

In the Republic, 71% rejected removing from the Constitution what was called "the claim to Northern Ireland," though only 50% said they would actually vote to retain Articles 2 and 3. Here Northern Roman Catholics were more in tune with the Republic. They were 66% in favour of retaining the constitutional claim over Northern Ireland while 88% of Protestants supported its removal.

On the question of a constitutional change which would allow extradition, 46% in the Republic were in favour of extraditing those accused of politically — motivated crimes, and 48% were against. But a surprising 63.9% of Northern Roman Catholics were in favour of extradition.

In the Republic, 74% had an attitude which was anti-Northern Ireland Protestant in political terms. "While it may be argued that this distribution of attitudes is a product of prevailing political

structures, it must also be seen as an obstacle to significant political overtures towards Northern Ireland Protestants on the part of the Republic and therefore, as an obstacle to reunification by 'consent'.

The authors accepted that the report showed that attitudes in the Republic were less generous towards the Northern Protestant's right to self-determination than was the attitude of the three political parties in the Republic.

## R.B.P. EXPANDS IN SCOTLAND

A new Preceptory was formally opened on Saturday October 13th, to work under the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland.

The opening meeting was held in the Orange halls Blackburn, W. Lothians (Between Glasgow and Edinburgh), when Sir Knights from nearby Coatbridge, Airdrie, Harthill, Bellshill and Glasgow were present.

Sir Knt. Robert Goodfellow (RWDM No 3 District (Airdrie and Coatbridge) presided assisted by Sir Knt. Thomas McKee (DDM No. 3) in the vice chair. Sir Knt. Christie DC led in devotional exercises, as Sir Knt Goodfellow welcomed a very large assembly which included a deputation from RBP 336 Greencastle Belfast, and a large number of Provincial officers and Sir Knights from Glasgow, headed by Sir Knt. Peter Downie, (Deputy Grand Master).

The new RBP No. 665, named "Lord Carson Chosen Few" held their first meeting, under the guidance of Sir Knt

F. Carson, RWM, ably assisted by Sir Knt. A. Carson, DM and Sir Knt. Ed., Pritchard, Chaplain.

Addresses were given by many visitors including Sir Knts Peter Downie DGM who deputised for Sir Knt Alan Lindsay PGR unavoidably absent.

Sir Knt Roberts DM RBP 336, presented a Bible to the new Preceptory, and conveyed his very best wishes on behalf of his Ulster Sir Knights.

Sir Knt. David H. Boyd Past PGM presented a seal for Preceptory use and congratulated them on their choice of name, as the RWM and DM were also Carsons. "May the Preceptory follow the fine example of that famous Ulster man of old, Sir Edward Carson."

Other speakers were Sir Knts R. Cameron DGM, P Fisher DGM, J Gibson PSR, J Stewart Prov., Treas. W. Miller DPGT, W Paton and J Silmartin P StDB, J. Scott RWDM No. 1, S McNee RWDS No.46, J Paul RWDM

No 5, and District Officers of No.3 Airdrie.

The principal officers of RBP 665 are Sir Knts, Francis Carson, RWM, Alexander Carson DM, Edward Pritchard Chaplain, Ronald Orr Registrar, Alexander

Hamilton Treasurer, John Cowan and Frank Mullen Censors.

Monthly meetings will be held on the fourth Fridays at 7.30 p.m. in Blackburn Orange Hall, when visitors will be made welcome.

## Conference Pictures

Bro Cephas Y Tay, Post Office Box 7642, Accra, Ghana, has requested to be supplied with some photographs taken at the World Orange Conference in East Kilbride.

It would be appreciated if some of those brethren and sisters who took pictures, especially of the colourful Ghana-Logo brethren, would send them direct to Bro Tay.

## NI Man Queen's Vicar

Rev. Gerry Murphy born in Bangor, 1926, has become Vicar of Sandringham, Norfolk on the nomination of the Queen who attends this church when at Sandringham.

Gerry Murphy joined the Army in 1944 as a Guardsman with the Household Brigade. In 1945 he was

commissioned in the Royal Ulster Rifles. Two years later he was demobilized and entered Trinity College, Dublin to study for the Church of Ireland ministry.

He played rugby full-back for Ireland six times and was curate of Shankill Parish, Lurgan, before becoming an Army Chaplain in 1955.

# Pope Finds Declining Church in America

A group of US Roman Catholic priests committed to equal roles for men and women in their Church asked the 2,200 clergy in the Washington area to refuse to assist Pope John Paul when he celebrates Mass there on October 7th.

The letter, from Priests for Equality, is in reply to the Vatican announcement that only priests were allowed to distribute Communion during the several Masses scheduled during his week long visit to the US. A large number of both lay men and women had undergone special training to become Eucharistic ministers which allows them to distribute Communion.

## "PRIESTS ONLY" DIRECTION

In a separate letter, the US hierarchy was asked to protest to the Pope over the decision to use only priests warning that if they did not, they will "become public co-operators in this witness of discrimination against our brothers and sisters."

When Pope John Paul visited the US after his visit to Ireland, he discovered that

the US Church — which has 50 million followers and is the wealthiest of Rome's offspring — is showing signs of recovery after more than a decade of decline and internal discord.

The recent decline of the US Roman Catholic Church is clearly shown in official figures. Despite the fact that two million people of Spanish origin join each year, it has recorded a net loss of 234,000 members. At the same time, the main Protestant churches and the Mormons have attracted new followers.

Between 1964 and 1976, the proportion of Roman Catholics attending Mass at least once a week fell from 71% to 50%. The number of priests has remained the same during the last ten years, but the number of men training in seminaries fell from 49,000 in 1964 to 15,000 in 1978.

The number of nuns throughout the 32 archdioceses has been reduced by 25% and more than 3,000

of 13,000 parish schools have closed since 1968, with the result that the number of pupils attending has fallen from 5.6 million to fewer than three million.

## MORE PROTESTANT ORDINATIONS

During the same period, however, Protestant schools have seen a 202% increase in their attendance figures and there has been a distinct increase in Protestant and Jewish ordinations.

Nevertheless Roman Catholic leaders see some grounds for optimism in the fact that there has been no fall in Mass or Roman Catholic school attendance since 1977.

The election of Pope John Paul II is considered to be partly responsible.

The Church in the US was monolithic until 1965, when changes occurred following the reforms of the second Vatican Council.

This was followed by an unprecedented crisis of authority provoked by the 1968 Encyclical in which Pope Paul VI confirmed the theological ban on the use by Roman Catholics of artificial methods of birth control.

Studies since 1974 indicate that 83 percent of Roman Catholics use these methods, but most are apparently unaware of the Pope's ban.

The Vatican's recent reaffirmation of its teaching in this issue, and its condemnation of masturbation and homosexuality, has exasperated many Roman Catholics in the US.

A leading professor of theology at Notre Dame university, Dr. James Burcharell, commented that young Roman Catholics did not realise that they were rejecting the authority of the Pope because they did not pay any attention to what he said.

The question of whether priests should be bound by

vows of celibacy continues to be another matter for debate, but the main controversy is over the role of women in the Church.

## WOMEN PRIESTS ISSUE

Most US Roman Catholics strongly disagree with the current ban on the ordination of women and many argue that this issue alone could prevent the Church from recovering its influence in a country where Episcopalians, for example, permit the ordination of women.

The issue has attracted much attention ahead of the Pope's visit as the Vatican has limited the number of women giving Communion and assisting priests during Masses.

However, it is generally believed that the Pope's visit to the strongly Roman Catholic areas of Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago — coupled with the first visit by a Pontiff to the White House — can only improve the Church's chances of overcoming these difficulties.

# Thomas is WM

Limavady Crimson Defenders LOL No. 254 held their annual election of officers for 1980, conducted by Bro Joseph Neely District Lecturer No. 6 Limavady assisted by Bro. John King LOL No. 905 Ardaraiff.

The following were elected for 1980 are, Thomas Nicholl, Worshipful Master, Kenneth Nicholl Deputy Master, Cuthbert McKeegan Chaplain, William Morrison Secretary, William Allen Treasurer, Samuel Allen and John A Mullan Lecturers.

Committee: Robert Nicholl, Alan Nicholl, Robert Lyttle, Ronald Gilloway, Robert Connolly, Tyler Thomas Martin.

Royal Arch Purple Chapter 254 annual election of officers in Limavady Orange Hall was carried out by the Worshipful District Master Bro James Bond, assisted by Bro. John King of RAPC 905 Ardaraiff.

The following were elected for 1980 Kenneth Nicholl, Worshipful Master, Robert Nicholl Deputy Master, Cuthbert McKeegan Chaplain, William Morrison registrar, William Morrison Treasurer, Lecturer Samuel Nicholl, Inner Guard Archie Nicholl.

## Officebearers Chosen at Gillygooley

Mr. Crawford McFarland, Deputy District Master, presided at the election of office-bearers of Gillygooley LOL 339. He was assisted by Mr. Samuel Hammond, District Secretary. Also present was Mr. Victor Jeffrey, District Treasurer. Those elected were:

W.M. Walter Armstrong, D.M. Bertie Hemphill, Chaplain, Ronnie McKinley, Secretary Andrew Scott, Ass. Secretary Malcolm McKinley, Treasurer Cecil McConnell, Tyler Gerald McCauley.

Committee Office-bearers with Robert Walker, Robert Donald, George Smyth, Leslie Wilson, Victor Anderson, Parade Marshals Joe King and Jack O'Donnell, standard Bearers, Robert

Graham, Artie McFarland, Alan Armstrong, Basil Walker, Stanley Sayers and Victor Sayers.

Mr. Walter Armstrong, W.M., on resuming the chair, thanked the visiting brethren for the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties. He also thanked the brethren for re-electing him to office.

Messrs McFarland and Hammond also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Victor Jeffrey brought members up to date on the activities of the County Grand Lodge and Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. During the meeting members decided to send a donation to the John Allison Appeal.

## Starved Out at Papal Election

A group of impatient 13th century Italians are credited with bringing about the present regulation requiring the complete sealing of the meeting place of the cardinals during a papal election.

The Advocate (R.C.) says custom at the time held that a new Pope was elected where the former Pope died. When Pope Clement IV died at Viterbo, Italy, on 29 November 1268, 18 cardinals assembled there to elect a new Pontiff.

Two years and nine months later, they were still deliberating.

At that point, the Viterbans, growing impatient, took matters into their own hands. They walled up the doors of the meeting hall, leaving but a small opening through which food was passed to the cardinals.

They gradually rationed the food, finally reducing it to bread and water, in the hope of hurrying the cardinals' decision.

(Reprinted from "The Sentinel" of Australia.)

# Neglected State of Vault of Armagh Orangeman

The neglected condition of an historic grave in Seagoe Cemetery in Portadown has been attacked by a Craigavon councillor.

Ulster Unionist Councillor Mrs. Mary Simpson has requested an investigation into the state of the Blacker family vault, housed within the walls of the now abandoned, old Parish Church of Seagoe.

She said she was "astounded" that the ancient church and the grave should have been allowed to become so overgrown.

A mound of discarded leaves has covered a large flat stone mounted on four pillars inside the church and steps leading to the adjoining

Blacker vault lay hidden underneath a mass of undergrowth.

The vault houses the remains of celebrated Colonel William Blacker who brought reinforcements and ammunition to the Battle of the Diamond in September 1795.

Blacker was a diarist of considerable note. He left seven volumes of his writings including Orange ballads and hymns and his work is now in State custody.

Mrs. Simpson said a considerable growth of ivy

envelops and hides most of the 17th century church, which was abandoned in the early 1800s when a replacement was built 200 yards on the road leading to Edenderry.

Others buried within the church include the Rev. James Stewart Blacker, rector of Keady, who died in 1833.

Hester Anne von Stieglitz, who died in 1898 and was largely responsible for providing the finance to extend the present Seagoe Parish Church in 1891, is also interred there.

Members of the Blacker family, who owned an extensive estate on the outskirts of Portadown until after World War II, now live in the Republic.

The cemetery is under the control of Craigavon Council.

## Medal Marks 50 Years LOL Service

To indicate their appreciation of over 50 years service as member, half of which he served as lodge treasurer, the officers and brethren of LOL 374 Royal Oak No. 5 District Belfast presented Bro. Robert Owens PM with a 50 year jewel.

The brethren were delighted that Bro. Owens was able to receive the medal as he has not enjoyed the best of health recently.

The W.D.M. of No. 5 District Sandy Row, Bro. George Watson, JP, presented Bro. Owens PM with his medal on behalf of LOL 374.

The ceremony took place in Sandy Row Hall on the 12th July 1979 after the brethren had returned from the "Field."

We all trust and pray that Bro. Owens will be given strength to be among the brethren of LOL 374 for many years to come.

## U.S. MURDER RATE EXCEEDS ULSTER'S

The murder rate is soaring in America with a killing every 48 hours in Washington, more than two a day in Chicago and one every six hours in New York.

The statistics, based on FBI crime figures for the first six months of this year, make Ulster appear law abiding in comparison, wrote Hugh Davies, Washington correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" (October 11).

In Washington, 100 people died violently between January and June — only 12 fewer than for the whole of 1977 in Northern Ireland. New York's murder toll of 788 for the half-year is 320 more than Ulster's worst annual figure in the current "troubles" recorded in 1972.

Mr. William Webster, FBI Director said that crime was declining in the United States a year ago.

"But the current statistics indicate crime continues to be one of America's most serious national problems. We must intensify our efforts to devise new measures to halt further aggression," he said.

Murders have increased by nine per cent over last year, rape and aggravated assault each rose by 11 per cent and robberies have increased by 15 per cent.

## EIRE ARMY BAND'S 'SASH' AT KNOCK!

They'll be telling legends about the Pope's visits for the next hundred years — so here's a true one to start with.

After Pope John Paul had gone from Knock and darkness fell the huge choir of 150 monks, priests, nuns and singers continued to sing their hearts out as the mighty crowd dwindled away.

Then suddenly BBC journalist Norman Stockton told me: "A kind of miracle happened before my very eyes."

The bandmaster of the Irish Army Western Command gave a signal to his musicians and they broke into

stirring notes of — "The Sash."

And with Papal flags flying and bunting hurled high in the air the 300 or so stragglers present joined with the choir in words of that traditional song associated with every thing that is Orange.

The climax came when a nun formed a conga band and the happy people still singing about how beautiful the Sash is, wended their way from spot to spot.

Isn't it a lovely story — is it a miracle really? (Columnist Eddie McIlwain in the "Belfast Telegraph")

# Tens of Thousands Rally For "Last Saturday" Parades

The sun managed to shine through on the "Last Saturday" in August for the traditional Royal Black Preceptory parades at six venues across Northern Ireland.

It was an early start for the thousands of marchers and bandsmen as they paraded through their home towns before converging on the demonstration centres.

Flags and bunting created a splash of colour in the six towns — Newtownards, Donaghadee, Lisburn, Maghera, Loughgall and Sixmilecross.

## OVERSEAS VISITORS

Among those on parade were members from Scotland, England, Canada and the United States.

The main demonstration was in Donaghadee where 82 bus-loads of marchers and bandsmen invaded the

seaside town for the traditional last-Saturday parade.

At the invitation of the Grand Master, the Rev. Victor Ryan, minister of High Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, almost 10,000 members and friends of seven chapters of the City of Belfast Grand Black Chapter arrived in the town for two parades.

There were about 80 bands, including several from Scotland.

Earlier the Sovereign Grand Master, Mr. James Molyneux, MP, flanked by Deputy Master Mr. James Wilson and the Grand Master performed a wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph.

Mr. Molyneux took the salute on the way into the field and later read resolutions of loyalty at the religious service in the nearby parish church.

Several senior officers were at a reception in Donaghadee Rugby Club at lunchtime. Included were the Provincial Grand Master of Scotland, Mr. Alan Lindsay, with several of his officebearers, the Imperial Grand Secretary of the Orange Order, Mr. Walter Williams; County Grand Master of the City of Belfast Orange Order, Mr. Thomas Passmore, ex-Mayor of Ards, Alderman John Scott, and the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Alderman William Roll.

**Newtownards** — There were 10,000 Black men from Co. Down, some from Scotland, and about 100 bands on parade.

A service at the field was conducted by the Rev. T.R. Johnston. The address was given by the Rev. A.J. Finch, Imperial Grand Chaplain, and speakers included Canon T.H. Frizelle, Grand Chaplain.

**Lisburn** — The town was host to five districts and about 11,000 Black men were on the march, accompanied by about 90 bands.

A religious service was conducted by the Rev. Kenneth W. Cochrane, rector of St. Paul's Lisburn who is Imperial Deputy Grand Chaplain and County Grand Chaplain.

**Sixmilecross** — More than 30 Preceptories from throughout Tyrone, Fermanagh, Donegal and Cavan went on the march.

It was only the third occasion this century that such a demonstration had taken place in the village. The last was in 1961 and before that in 1939.

The chairman at the religious service following the parade was Mr. Jack Ashenhurst, District Master, and the special preacher was the Rev. J. Stewart, Tyrella, chaplain of Mountjoy RBP near Omagh.

**Maghera** — In an address, a Church of Ireland rector denied that members of the Orange and Black Orders

were sectarian bigots and said sectarianism never had nor never would have any part in their thinking.

The Rev. T.A.B. Sawyers, Deputy County Grand Chaplain, said they denied no man, whether he came from Rome or Castlebar or Castle-derg, his divine right to worship God in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience.

The demonstration was attended by more than 35 Preceptories and bands from four districts, South Derry, Coleraine, City of Derry and Raphoe.

## "DRY" DAY IN CO. ARMAGH

**Loughgall** — It was a totally "dry" occasion, for the village has the unusual distinction of not having a public house.

It was in Loughgall that the first Orange Warrants were issued by James Sloan in the Autumn of 1795.

## Airey's Memory

### "Sullied" By

## The BBC

It must have been a ghastly moment for Lady Neave when she switched on her television set and saw not only a grisly filmed reminder of her husband's murder but an actual interview with one of the murderers involved.

Can anyone imagine her horror and distress as the wanted man was given a free rein on the BBC's Tonight programme to sully her husband's memory and brand him a torturer?

In God's name what kind of people work for the BBC? In the pursuit of higher

ratings, was there not one hard little Corporation heart with any compassion in it? No one who cared even enough to ensure that Lady Neave was warned beforehand? Or who wondered how he would have felt had the terrorist been openly gloating about the murder of one of his own loved ones?

Unrepentant, Mr. Ian Trethowan refuses to apologise for authorising the broadcast.

The furthest he will go is to admit that its emotional effect on some people was "misjudged".

Is a man like that fit to be Director-General of the BBC? (From the "Leader" column of the "Sunday Express.")

## 50-Year Certificates at Clantilew

During the annual general meeting of Clantilew Bible & Crown Defenders LOL 101 in Clantilew Orange Hall, near Portadown, two members were presented with their 50 year membership certificates.

The Deputy District Master of Loughgall District No. 3, Bro Isaac Walker, made the presentation at the request of the W.M., Bro. William Matchett. The recipients were Bro. Jack Tedford who always took a keen interest in the drums and who this year was helping to prepare them for the "Twelfth", and Bro. Donaldson Forbes. He was not at the meeting because of other commitments but his Brother William (who received his own 50 year

certificate in 1975) accepted it on his behalf. Bro Donaldson Forbes was secretary from 1935-39.

During the year the Lodge received a chest of drawers from the Lawson family in memory of Bro. Richard Matchett. (Mrs. Lawson is a sister of Bro Richard who died in 1977). The widow and family of the late Wor Bro. D. H. Matchett, JP, presented a metal filing cabinet in his memory.

Needless to say that both gifts were expensive and very acceptable. In 1978 a D.M.'s chair was presented by Bro Sam Matchett in memory of Brother Richard — this was a joint presentation to LOL 101 and RBP 393.

## THE VISIT

(Tune — 'I'll tell you the road and the miles to Dundee')

We defeated Popery at Derry and Aughrim  
At Enniskillen and Boyne water too  
They burnt our women at Wexford and Comber  
We will always be true to the Orange and Blue.

The Pope came to Ireland to front for the Romans  
He said he had come to see Protestants too  
But being stout sons of William we firmly denied him  
And remained loyal and true to the Orange and Blue.

Foul deeds of the Irish Republican Army  
And Protestant martyrs we will never forget  
Stand fast to your faith and your Protestant glory  
And always be true to the Orange and Blue.

When the Pope has departed our shores forever  
His lessons at Drogheda and Knock to beware,  
Be firm in the truths of the great Reformation  
And always be true to the Orange and Blue.

E.O'CONNOR  
W.M. LOL 1313

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

# FOR SALE

Due to the Amalgamation of Lodges

- 29 Orange & Purple Lodge Room Collarettes
- 5 Orange Collarettes for Lodge Room
- 1 W.M. Collar
- 2 Dress Collarettes (1 new)
- 6 Sets Dress Cuffs
- 2 Deacon Poles
- 2 Union Jacks
- 1 Bannerette & Pole
- 1 Ulster Flag & Pole
- 2 Bases
- 6 Shoulder Straps
- Banner Strings
- 1 Ballot Box

All items can be viewed at  
House of Orange during normal office hours.  
Cash Sale Only  
Proceeds to be devoted to Orange Charities

## Who Went to Rescue Poland?

Sir,—I hope that somebody will explain, if he/she can, to the Pope, why it was that the Irish Free State, as it then was decided to remain neutral when the predominantly Roman Catholic country of Poland, the Pope's own country, was savagely attacked in 1939, while the predominantly Protestant part of

Ireland went to the aid of Poland.—Yours etc.,

(Rev.) W.M. Abernethy  
Dovaston Manse,  
Kinnerley,  
Oswestry,  
Salop, SY10, 8DS,  
England.  
(Letter in the "Irish Times" correspondence columns)

## LORD ENNISKILLEN MEMORIAL ORANGE ORPHAN SOCIETY

(Instituted 1888 : Registered 1914)

## COLLECTING BOXES

We have now taken delivery of a large order of Collecting Boxes (similar to those used by the Royal British Legion, etc.) These are obtainable from the undermentioned address at a cost of 50p per box. The box then becomes the property of the Lodge. L.E.M.O.O.S. labels are supplied free.

The Committee takes this opportunity to sincerely thank all Orange Lodges, Royal Black Preceptories, Apprentice Boys of Derry Clubs, the Loyal Orangewomen of Ireland and the Junior Orange Association for their untiring efforts in the past to ensure the success of the Society. The year 1978 was a record year for the Fund.

There are 637 orphans being supported by the Society.

"In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me."

WALTER WILLIAMS, J.P.  
Hon Secretary,  
ROBERT McVEIGH  
Hon. Treasurer

House of Orange  
65 Dublin Road,  
Belfast, BT2 7HE.

## WELCOME

Belfast Purple Star L.O.L. 875, Toronto, meets the 1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Western District Orange Hall, 833 St. Clair Avenue, W.

We extend a cordial invitation to all Brethren who may visit the Toronto area to drop in and say "Hello." We would also like to hear from all those members who have not yet affiliated with a local Lodge. The Telephone number to call in Toronto is 759 6479.



# STANDARD BEARER



## Fate of Irish Language

One of my earliest childhood memories is of travelling in a car in Co. Monaghan to the town of Cootehill with a couple of Protestant teachers who had been directed to attend classes for learning the Irish Language.

It was around the year 1923, when Ireland was still in the throes of the Civil War, that ill-starred and vicious clash which took place between the pro- and anti-Treaty sectors of political thought.

### "SANCTITY" OF IRISH

The Irish Free State Government which had just come into office had proclaimed the sanctity of the Irish language, and we were then feeling that the Irish Free State was on the road to becoming a Gaelic-speaking country.

When in course of time Mr. William Cosgrave's regime came to an end and that of Eamon De Valera took over for a long period the cause of Irish speech, official and otherwise, continued with no less invigoration. Indeed it

was intensified, until in course of time it became a godword.

Millions of pounds could have been spent on more worthwhile projects, the telephone service, for instance. There was at one stage, a couple of decades ago, the movement of population from the poor Gaeltacht areas in the West, to the broad acres of Co. Meath, all in the hope that they would contribute to the spread of the Irish language.

Quite recently a State Gaelic radio service was set up to serve the same cause. The use of compulsory Irish has been to some extent a cause of the decline of the Protestant population, though it has to be said that where Protestant children have become proficient in Irish they have achieved outstanding success in this field.

And I for one, do not take any delight in seeing the erosion of any language, for it represents a people's method of communication. Irish, no more than any other method of speech, ought not to die,

but that is a different matter from the compulsory system of preserving it.

### ENGLISH HOLDS SWAY

Having stated all this it has been a revelation to discover that Irish, despite all the schemes across the Border to ensure its existence, is losing out to the universality of the English language.

The following extracts from a leading article in the "Irish Times" clearly illustrate the lessening of the hold of Irish on the people of this country:

"There are still a few people in Clare who speak Irish as a first language. Within living memory there were native speakers in Tyrone and Leitrim. Boatmen who ply between Ballycastle and Rathlin Island remember Irish being spoken in their childhood homes. Tiny Gaeltachts survive in the south-east of the country.

"Those who shared, or still share, that heritage are fortunate. To compare their earthy wit, wealth of vocabulary and knowledge of traditional culture with the impoverishment and inadequacy of so much urban

speech is to understand how much we are going to lose if we lose the Irish language.

"Are we, in fact, losing it? The decline of the Gaeltachts, at any rate, goes on apace. How often does one hear Irish spoken in the streets, for example, of Ardara? In the supposedly Irish-speaking part of Achill Island, there are children who speak it neither at home nor at school. It may be that revival, if there is to be revival, will have to be based on the cities and not on those areas.

"But how much are those in authority, in education and elsewhere, committed to a revival? It is futile nowadays to argue the merits and demerits of the 'compulsory Irish' policy. By the time that policy was abandoned a few years ago it had, in practical terms, manifestly failed. It was hoped, piously perhaps, that the hostility engendered by it would be replaced by an affection which would prompt children, and adults, to learn and use the language. That affection exists, but it is not enough. Revival will not happen unless it is actively promoted."

## 'KICKING THE QUEEN'S CROWN INTO THE BOYNE'

Reading nationalist or republican orientated newspapers over many years I have been struck by the number of journalists and others who have raked up the alleged statement of a Protestant clergyman more than a hundred years ago that the Orangemen would "kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne."

### ANOTHER CANARD

I have just researched the original and find that the alleged statement is as far from the truth as many another canard appearing in the same journals.

The clergyman so often misquoted was the Reverend John Flanagan, who was a brother Orangeman and a well known speaker on Orange platforms and at Orange services in Co. Monaghan.

Bro. Flanagan spoke at an Orange soiree at Newbliss where he was the Church of Ireland rector. It was held on March 20, 1868. What he said was this: "It appears wonderful that there is one thing upon which we can confidently throw ourselves which has been overlooked by nearly all the speakers. I mean the Queen's Coronation Oath.

She should be reminded that one of her ancestors who swore to maintain the Protestant religion forgot his Oath and his Crown was kicked into the Boyne.

"We must speak out boldly and tell our gracious Queen that if she breaks her Oath she has no longer any claim to the Crown."

Bro Flanagan was in fact misquoted at the time by the "Freeman's Journal" of Dublin, the forerunner of the present "Irish Independent". The "Journal" stated that if the proposed Bill was passed the Orangemen of Ireland would kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne.

So "insensed" was J.F. Maguire, Nationalist member for Cork, that he sympathised with the Queen and offered her the "protection" of the Nationalists.

It appears that at the time Bro Flanagan was deeply embarrassed and wrote to the Queen to give her his text of his speech.

Newbliss is still there in Co. Monaghan. So is Bro Revd John Flanagan's church and the Orange and Black Institution's representatives. But of the Nationalist Party there is hardly one vestige remaining. "Time like an ever rolling stream . . ."

## Pope Shakes Hands With Orangeman

Having had a little spare time during the week-end of the Pope's momentous visit to the Republic of Ireland I watched the proceedings on television with more than ordinary interest.

First of all let it be conceded that the organisers of this event made an excellent job of the commission which had been given to them.

### MUCH TO LEARN

The television and radio coverage, as well as that of the newspaper world was as entire and expansive as could be. It would seem that we on the Protestant side have much to learn of the value of world-wide publicity and the handling of people connected

with the media.

In our Loyalist institutions and organisations of one kind or another there seems to be a suspicion of publicity and those who are engaged in this form of communication.

Let it be remembered that in this last quarter of the 20th century the communications business is seen to be of paramount importance. That is why, for instance the "Orange Standard" was brought into being half a dozen years ago.

We may require sooner than later to take a fresh look at Orangeism's standing in the world of communication. Do we have friends where we need them and do we do enough to cultivate friendships, at bottom level as

well as at the top?

Last July in East Kilbride we had a World Conference of the Orange Institution, and looking back we have to

admit that it failed to get worldwide coverage. It would be wrong to immediately blame the media. Would not the media have been interest-

ed to learn that people from four of the five Continents were meeting under one roof in one of Scotland's new towns?

## Fair Play For Orangeism!

Perhaps now that the Pope has set the pace, or rather those who made the plans for his visit to Ireland and the USA, we can sit down calmly and try to ensure that the Orange Institution and its sister body, the Royal Black Institution, is given if not equal time on the small screen and on the radio at least proportionate recognition.

To sit back and do nothing will merely provide ammunition for those who

deliberately traduce Orangeism and the great truths which it enshrines.

Orangeism has something to say to the world.

But back to the Pope for a moment. He shook the hand of one of this country's prominent Orangemen and the son of an Orangeman. I am sure he did not realise — nor did they tell him — that this was so when he met the Protestant churches' representatives. I am wonder-

ing if this is the first time that a Pope has shaken hands with an Orangeman, at least one — there may have been others.

But what better time to do so than hours after the leader of the Roman Catholic Church had crossed the Boyne twice in the one day and didn't go down in history as a tragic leader of a defeated army quitting Ireland forever post haste, and to the delight of an earlier Pope!

## Strasbourg Holds Eire Violated Human Rights!

A 47 years old Cork woman has just made Irish and European history by getting the European Court of Justice to make a formal declaration that the Government of the Irish Republic has been in breach of two Articles of the 1950 Human Rights Convention.

Mrs Josie Airey had argued that she had been unable to afford the only form of judicial separation available in Ireland — a High Court procedure costing up to £1,200 in a contested action.

By five votes to two the judges ruled in Strasbourg that the Irish Republic violated Article Six of the Convention by depriving Mrs. Airey, a mother of four, of an effective right of access to the High Court to seek a judicial separation from her husband.

The Government in Dublin must now consider appropriate changes in family law in the light of the ruling of the European Court of Justice.

Mrs. Airey had complained that the State failed to protect her against physical and mental cruelty from her allegedly violent and alcoholic husband.

Much more lies behind the case of Mrs. Airey and the declared failure of the State to give her the protection which she had asked for in vain, that is, until she had her case taken to Strasbourg.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR LORDS

Isn't it remarkable that having got rid, several years ago, of the right of the people of the then Irish Free State to have their cases brought to the (British) House of Lords it is now possible to take such matters outside Ireland to the European Court of Justice?

But the success of Mrs. Airey is clearly a victory over the Roman Catholic influence which had been brought to bear on the Republic's legislation for more than 25 years. It has been claimed by more than one source that there have been always two governments in the Republic, one sitting in Leinster House (the Dail) and one in Maynooth.

It must now be possible for the Protestant churches in the Republic to re-consider, in the light of this important judgement, the equally serious and even more widespread complaint of the Protestant Churches about the operation of the Mixed Marriage regulations laid down by the Roman Catholic Church.

The Roman Catholic position is that the parents in a "mixed" marriage must ensure that the offspring of the marriage must be brought up according to the instruction of that church.

Even the relaxation which is now enjoyed in England and permitted by the Roman Catholic Bishops is not being applied in Ireland. The old, hard conservatism of the RC church is still as firmly rooted as ever. If there be a few exceptions, possibly in Dublin city, they merely serve to indicate the broad refusal of the remainder of the country to accede to Protestant desires.

However, a step has now been taken in the cause of marital freedom, and it is certainly a pointer to the way in which those who have marital grievances may proceed.

### BANDS

BANDS WANTED FOR 12th July 1980 for a County Antrim Lodge Please contact Mr. G. Green 17 Glenbank Avenue Rathcoole.

## COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT

# British Party Conferences And

The one after the other, Liberal, Labour and Conservative Conferences were reflective of the emotions of the party activists.

There was Liberal optimism for better days ahead; Labour recrimination after election defeats, and victory of the Left which will produce Right reaction and disputation among people always prone to question the abilities and aspirations of their fellows; and a Conservative self-satisfaction which persists, though the people's fears of rising inflation and growing unemployment are making even the most faithful apprehensive for the future of the party and the country.

The differences in political philosophies spelled out in the conferences are of much less concern to people in a society economically distressed, with the constant threat of confrontation between Government and Unions and of the silicon chip revolution, and with the people on the receiving end for trouble of one kind or another. And the problem of Northern Ireland persists.

It is understandable that the people of Great Britain with their own problems should continue to be far less enthusiastic about things being done in our awful situation. And yet world pressures are such that there can be no avoiding responsibility for Ulster. The conferences which had no enthusiasm for debates on Northern Ireland were compelled to restate their positions and by a majority vote in the case of Labour which has a noisy minority of pro-republicans whose ignorance of Ulster is equalled only by those who answer questions about it on the media with such naivety that we are appalled and angered by what they say. It happens as often as we have questions about Northern Ireland. Because many public people in Britain — and there are Liberals and Tories among them — have not learned the truth in a decade we may be forgiven for assuming that they are ignorant of malice and ill intent.

Whilst the influences of the conferences vary with each party and the parliamentarians are more free or more tied according to their party's pressures, the hope we have is that the Conservatives, slow to move till now, have set in motion, by the appointment of a security high liaison officer with a fine record in espionage, a real effort to defeat the terrorists.

## Ulster

If a peaceful settlement for Ulster is not possible by military means it is equally true that until the terrorist is defeated, and made to realise that he is beaten, there will be no peace or security whatever political decisions are taken.

The meeting of the N.I. Secretary with Mr. O'Kennedy, the Republic's Foreign Minister, in early October, produced at least one new security measure which might be of benefit in the fight against the assassins. Helicopters can follow in pursuit of fleeing terrorists running to cover in the Republic and information on their movements may be telephoned to the Southern police and military. Land pursuit over the Border will not be allowed. If this concession means that there is to be a realistic attitude to terrorism at long last then progress is being made.

There are promises of political initiatives from the Government though no blue-print has been published as I write. The suggestions of greater powers for Local Government could put right what has been patently wrong since the prorogation of Stormont and the breakdown of the McCrory plan for better administration in the Province which was built on the continuance of Stormont as the first tier of devolved government. The removal of the power from the people's representatives and the empowering of civil servants to make decisions and take actions without regard to the disciplines of an electorate is a negation of democracy.

Initiatives for a first level of government in Ulster do not promise to be fruitful unless there is a dramatic change in political attitudes in Government and among the political parties here. The Official Unionist Party's demand for British standards of democracy with the principle of majority rule is in direct opposition to the Social Democratic and Labour Party's

policy of shared government by sectarian strengths.

The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention's Report which proposed devolved government with Committee structures in which there would be all-party participation in administration is the only realistic attempt to date to make government possible again at Stormont. The SDLP's pro-republican stance makes it impossible for Unionists to accommodate to them on any partnership basis. On this score the Democratic Unionist Party and the UUP are at one. The Unionist Party of Northern Ireland with its very poor record at the polls is the only unionist party which has power sharing in its programme.

And yet this stalemate is no excuse for inaction by the Government. It must do what has to be done to make government work again effectively and fairly in the Province.

The growing unemployment figures have meant hardship in many homes in Ulster. The unfair competition in foreign textiles, the state of the shipbuilding and engineering industries, the cut back on government spending have taken their toll. We commend the N.I. secretariat and the Euro M.P.s for their efforts to close the door against unfair foreign competition and to open new ones for industrial development in the country.

Unemployment is destructive of people who have pride in their ability and productive of people who become involved in terrorist activity. Its effects on homes and families are always hurtful and sometimes because the unemployed are quite unable to use leisure creatively.

As we shall never have full employment — not even the war provided that — we must look harder at preparing people for shorter working weeks, earlier retirements and greater opportunities for leisure activities. There has therefore, to be a two-pronged attack on the unemployment problem and much more ingenuity shown in tackling a human problem which has to be faced in many parts of the world. There are prototypes, for some western countries are away ahead of the United Kingdom in their realisation of changing patterns and their use of automation.

## The Divided Church Welcomes a Popular Pope

The visit of the Pope to the Republic of Ireland was an incredible religious event even to those who strenuously oppose what Roman Catholicism does to Christian truth and human rights. The enormous crowds, the excellence of the arrangements and the personality of the Pope produced an historical happening which will always live in the memory of all who participated in it and of many who viewed it on television.

The RTE presentation was very good and the volume of media coverage throughout the world demonstrated again how strong and powerful Romanism is in spite of the discontent which has alienated many clergy and people to send them sometimes to other churches and often into a religion-less way of life. The volume of publicity on the visit ensured that no-one was unaware of it and many who heard the Pope's addresses were able to read them in the Press or in one of the booklets which has been published since.

The visit had its effect on Roman Catholicism in Ireland. It was meant to rally both those who are faithful and those whose faithfulness is suspect. And it emphasised the fact that while the Pope spoke in Christological terms which could not have been bettered by an evangelical preacher he also displayed a devotion to the Virgin Mary — that was the reason for Knock and his determination to make the pilgrimage there — and to

Roman attitudes which are utterly opposed to Biblical and Reformed principles and practices. On faith and human rights there is a wide gulf fixed between Romanism and Protestantism. No-one should know that better than the Protestants of the Republic of Ireland.

The papal visit to the United States of America will have greater repercussions on the Roman Catholic Church even though it appeared to be as well received and by the same kind of numbers as the Irish one. And for the reason that there were protests at the Pope's stances on the celibacy of the clergy, the ordination of women and the moral questions of birth control, abortion and divorce. The highlighting of these divisive issues, and the attendant discontent over them, could encourage the dissatisfied to follow the great number of American Roman Catholics who have abandoned their church in recent years.

The Pope whose personality has made him the best liked world leader may be compelled to preside over a church at odds with a growing number of liberal minded people who may not leave it but stay to fight for their views in it. The pontificate of Pope John Paul II, a year old, promises to be exciting and worrying at once to the Church of Rome and the churches and churchmen who seek a rapport with Roman Catholicism in their vision of a Coming Great Church.

## Puzzling!

FEW things are more amazing than the way in which the claims of the Roman Catholic Church are taken at their face value. Even more astonishing is the widespread acceptance of the Pope's lofty claim to be Christ's personal representative upon earth and the Divinely-appointed spiritual guide of Christendom as a whole!

To some extent the mass media can be excused — the death of a Pope and the election of his successor are undoubtedly news. They have to be reported as such. But for the non-Roman Catholic Churches and their members the position is vastly different . . . Why should they acclaim a man who (whatever may be said about his alleged humility, geniality or sense of humour) regards himself as occupying an exalted spiritual rank which sets him above all other men?

It is difficult indeed to understand the logic of professing Protestants who speak in glowing terms of the new Pope as being the (alleged) 261st in the line of succession from St. Peter. If these enthusiasts really believe the Pope to be what he claims to be, why do they not hasten to join his Church and pay him homage? One is tempted to echo the challenge of Elijah: "How long halt ye between two opinions . . . ?" In other words, if the Pope be truly God's messenger, follow him. But if the Holy Scriptures are our true guide, then read and obey these!

## MULTI-FAITH FOLLY

THE House of Bishops of the Church of England is to consider drawing up regulations to allow multi-faith services in Anglican churches and cathedrals.

This, presumably, is to counter the argument that such services are unlawful and illegal. However, changing the rules in such a way would do absolutely nothing to put the record straight, *spiritually* speaking.

Multi-faith services, no matter how good the intentions of those organising them, make a mockery of heroic missionary endeavours, past and present.

Even worse, they cast doubts on the uniqueness of Christ, relegating Him to the position of an inspired prophet and teacher, rather than presenting Him as the only Saviour of sinners and the sole means whereby sinful men and women may approach acceptably a holy and all-righteous God.

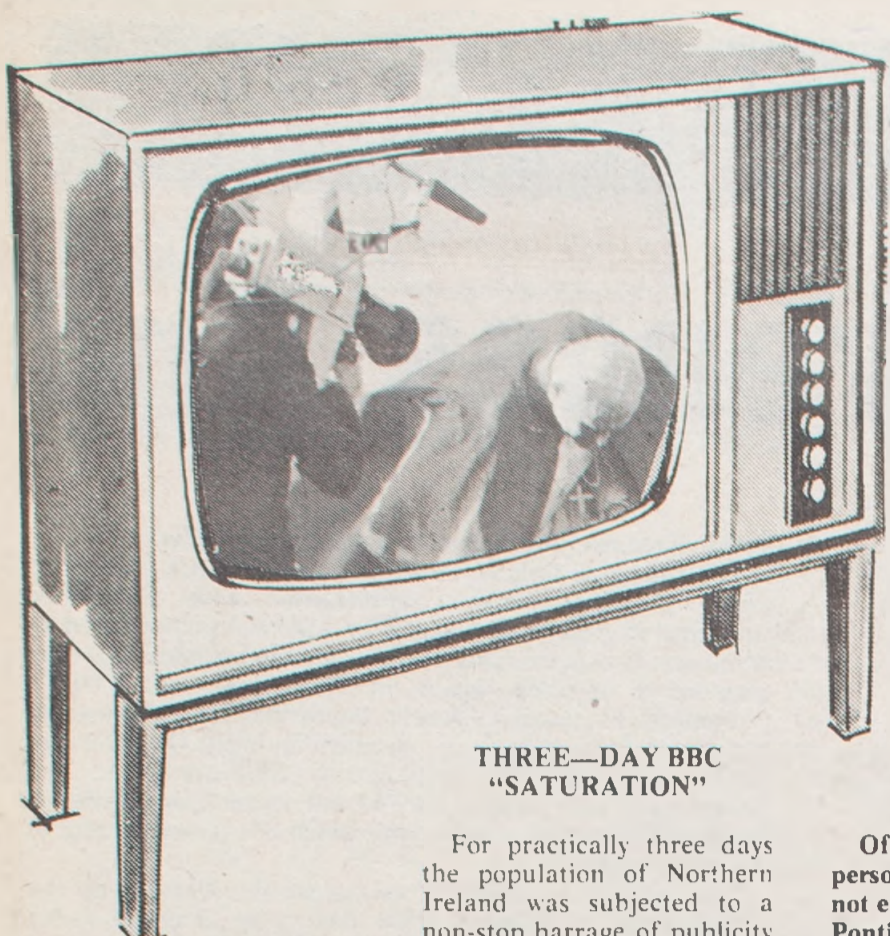
"No man cometh to the Father but by Me" (John 14, verse 6). These words should be prominently displayed on the desk of every churchman who believes himself to be doing God a service by promoting multi-faith gatherings.

## Garvetagh Officers

Garvetagh True Blue LOL No. 1486 has elected the following office bearers.

W.M., R. Montgomery, B.E.M.; D.M., E.C.H. Young, J.P.; Chaplain, J.A. Emery; Secretary, R.J. Montgomery; Treasurer, W.T. Montgomery.

Committee, R. Dunbar, W. Adams, E.A.T. Young, E. Montgomery, J. Young, B. Adams, J.D. Lowry, Standard bearer, D. Fyffe.



THREE—DAY BBC  
"SATURATION"

(Specially Contributed)

In all the welter of publicity and the media-inspired euphoria created by the visit of the Pope to Ireland, one fact was agreed by most onlookers — the British Broadcasting Corporation exceeded even the most hopeful expectations of the Roman Catholic community by its coverage of the event.

For practically three days the population of Northern Ireland was subjected to a non-stop barrage of publicity about the visit of the Bishop of Rome to the Irish Republic.

Not even the most insignificant event or mundane item was missed out by the eager BBC camera men and broadcasters as they appeared to compete with one another in their determination to saturate the British public with publicity surrounding the visit.

Of course any fair-minded person would admit that it is not every day that the Roman Pontiff visits the Emerald Isle, so it was only reasonable that fair coverage should be given to the event. But it has to be said that the BBC went far beyond the normal bounds of reasonable viewing space allotted for such an occasion, especially bearing in mind that the Pope's visit was to a foreign country, and that he did not set foot on any part of the United Kingdom territory.

In their rush to pay homage to the Pope, however, the BBC has created a very important precedent. Surely, in all fairness, equal treatment must be given to Protestant events in future, especially when these are on British territory, and when licence paying viewers have a right to expect such impartiality.

Over the past few years quite a number of people have noticed the decline in the amount of viewing time accorded to the Twelfth of

# BBC "Saturation" on Coverage For Papal Visit

July Orange procession in Belfast, and the sparse coverage to other demonstration venues.

## MORE TIME FOR THE "TWELFTH"

Now, perhaps the "Beeb" will take note that the great Ulster festival of the Twelfth, in which at least half-a-million Ulster people are involved — the Orangemen and their families — is deserving of three or four hours "live" viewing, instead of the meagre fare provided in recent years.

It is some time yet before the next "Twelfth," but there should be no difficulty in remembering the vast amount of time allotted to the Pope's visit, and if the BBC does not show fairness, then there should be strong lobbying on the part of the Orange leaders and loyalist politicians to force that authority to give justice to Protestants, who contribute a great amount of money to the revenue of the Corporation.

While on a general subject of the BBC, it is also interesting to note the increasing amount of time given to Gaelic sporting events by that organisation.

Indeed, there is hardly a Sunday now during the Summer months when the

BBC does not include a Gaelic football or hurling game from Croke Park, "by courtesy of our friends in RTE."

Yet, how often do the BBC show even edited highlights of Irish League games featuring teams like Linfield, Glentoran, Portadown, Glenavon or Ballymena United?

Is it not time that Orangemen, most of them conscientious fee payers as far as their TV licences are concerned, demanded an answer from the BBC to some pertinent questions?

## PAPAL "LINE" DISSENT

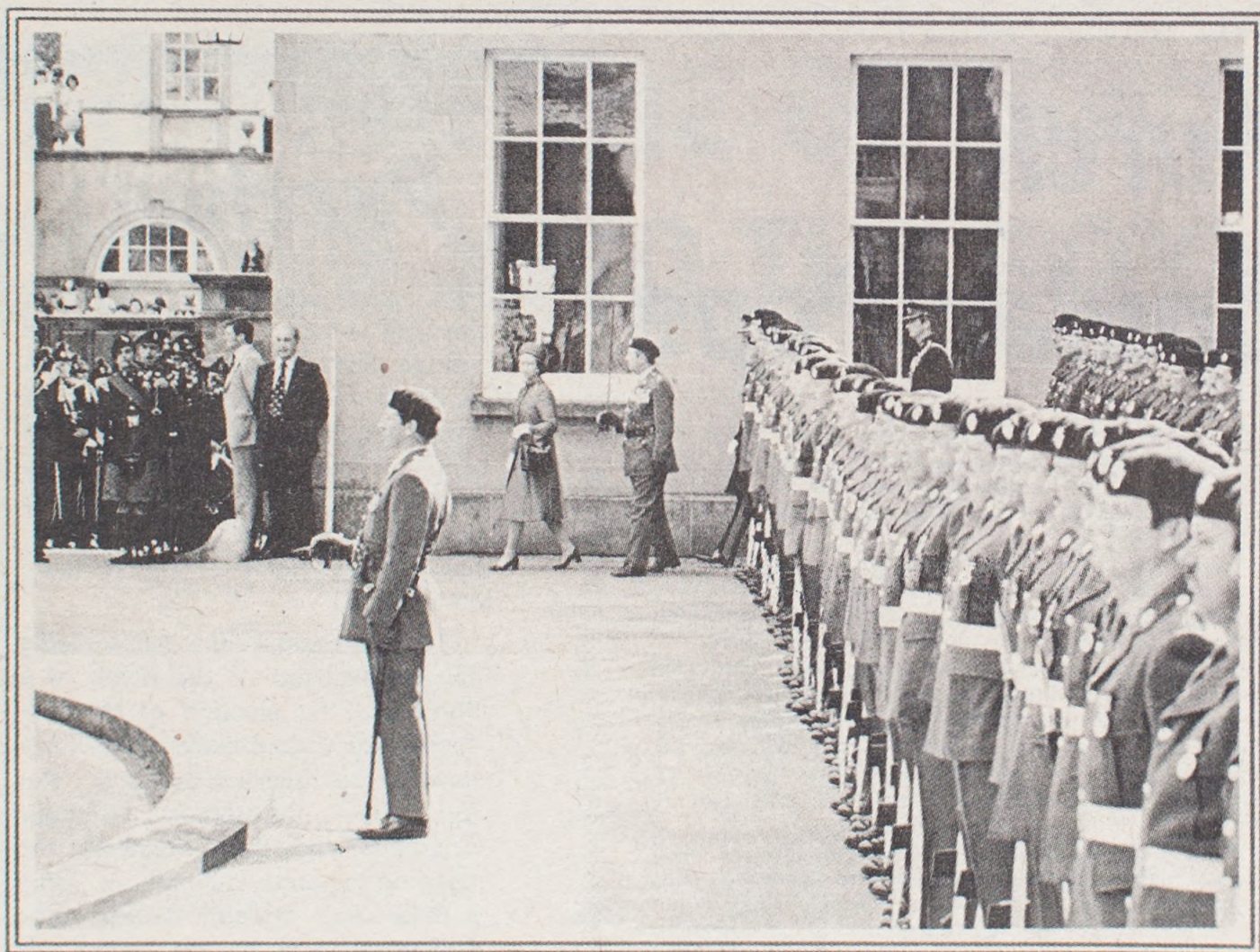
Pope John Paul II arrived home from his tour of Ireland and the United States to a groundswell of discontent among Church progressives over the firm orthodox line he took during his visit, especially while in the US.

Visibly tired, the Pope spent six hours in Rome and then flew on to what Vatican officials said would be a two-day rest at the Papal summer residence at nearby Castlegandolfo.

When he returns to the Vatican, sources said, he is sure to face some unhappy reactions from the progressives to the way he spoke out repeatedly on his seven-day American tour against abortion, birth control, divorce and women priests.

The sources said that they expected the issues to be debated again in November when the Pope meets his 130 cardinals to assess the first year of his reign.

## Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland



H.M. THE QUEEN INSPECTING THE ULSTER DEFENCE REGIMENT AT HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE

1980		JANUARY					1980	
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.		
+	+	1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
27	28	29	30	31	+	+		



THE 1980 CALENDAR IS NOW ON SALE PRICED AT 50p.  
PLUS POSTAGE

FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES CONTACT  
ORANGE HOUSE, DUBLIN ROAD, BELFAST

## ERIC McKNIGHT FOR YOUR NEXT BANNER

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



## TUTILL'S BANNERS

Famous since 1837

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

Specification: Silver Leaf Ornamental Work, Name and Number of Lodge and a normal centre picture, all on both sides. Border sewn down both sides and along bottom; complete with Silk Fringe, Cord and Tassels; Steadying Tapes at each corner; Set of Poles with Brass Fittings; Pair of Leather Carrying Straps with Brass Cups; Two coils of Gulde Cord and Waterproof Cover. The centre and border can be supplied in the following colours:—Blue, Orange, Red, Black, Yellow and Green. Purple.  
Overall Sizes Approx.:— 5'x6' 6'x7' 7'x8'

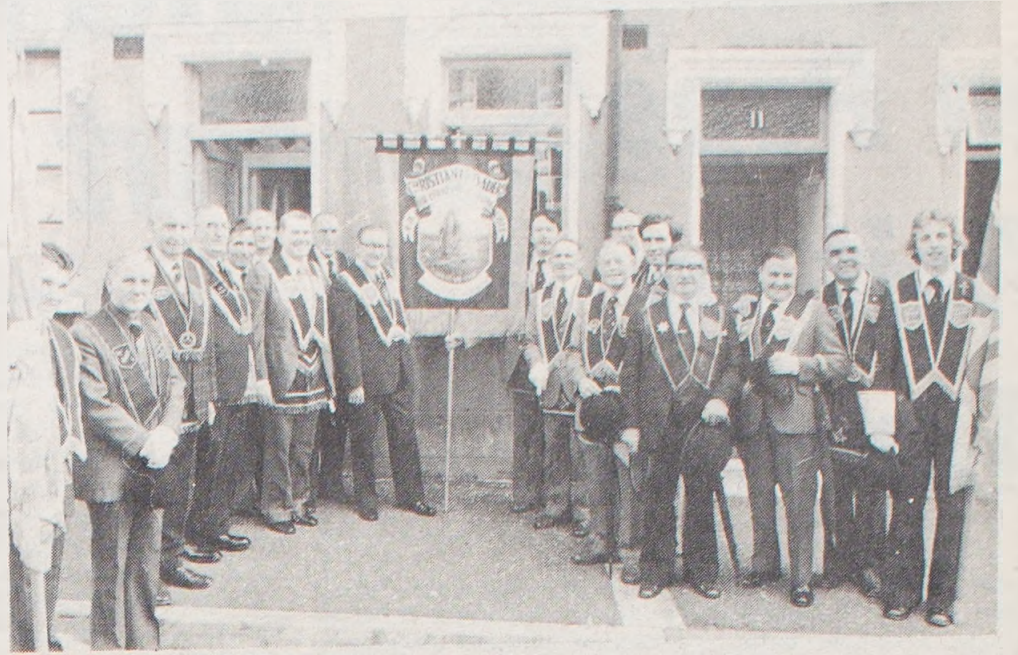
LARGEST MAKERS OF BANNERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In Stock: Flags, Union Jack, Ulster and Boyne Flags, mounted on double jointed poles with chrome sphere head; District Banners, Bunting, Embroidered Table Cloths with title and No. of Lodge or Precatory, Embroidered Badges of all kinds, Cuffs, L.O.L. and R.B.P. Regalia L.O.L. and R.B.P. Jewels, Silver Emblems etc.

ALL BANNERS DELIVERY 10 WEEKS

ERIC McKNIGHT  
46/48 Market Square, Lisburn  
Phone 2158, after hours Maze 380

# West Belfast's Fine Display on Parade



Christian Crusaders RBP No. 823 about to set off for the West-Belfast demonstration.



A banner is caught by the stiff breeze, watched by four young loyalists.



A ceremonial sword is carried by an officer of one of the Preceptories.



The Union Flag has an honoured place at the head of the District Chapter.



Sir Knights Tom and Stephen McAllister beside the new bannerette dedicated in memory of Stephen's grandfather, the late Sir Kt. Joseph Wilkinson.



West Belfast "Blackmen" lead the way on proceeding to the Royal Black Institutions "Last Saturday" demonstration.



A fine corps of drums lead one of the flute bands on parade.

A selection of pictures taken by A McCullough and kindly supplied by him to the "Orange Standard."

# Comments on Pope's Visit to America

Claire Randall, general secretary, National Council of Churches: "The impact of the visit is a forceful reminder to those who think that religion in this country is dead, passed . . . The Pope will gain a sense of Catholicism in this country, but he needs to see Catholicism in the context of a non-Catholic country. You have to understand Protestantism just to understand this country."

"Our historical background is entirely different from that of the Pope. There are hundreds of women clergy here. The Pope speaks as though a woman priesthood could never be achieved. He implies that where sacred things are concerned, women cannot have the same relationship to God man can have, or that God cannot use them in the way he can use men. This is something that I and many men and women, both Protestant and Catholic, cannot accept."

Garry Wills, columnist and author of "Inventing America": "John Paul has attracted a large crowd. He doesn't want to lose it, so there will be undoubtedly some pressure on him towards liberalisation. On the other hand, the same pressures were there for Pius IX, Pius XII and Paul VI."

"The history of the recent papacy is not very promising. Almost all Popes come in as reformers, and all of them get more rigid and not more loose as they stay in office. What signals he has given show that he is quite reactionary, surely as reactionary as Paul VI. The recent papacy has taken very progressive stands on nuclear disarmament and redistribution of wealth, but it hasn't had much impact because the

Pope is shooting down his own troops when he drives out priests and nuns and makes it so difficult for people who ought to be ministers, like women. His theological conservatism undercuts his political liberalism."

Billy Graham, the evangelist, "No other man in the world today could attract so much attention on moral and spiritual subjects as John Paul. He is articulating what Catholic and Protestant churches have traditionally held, the moral values of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. The country is responding in a magnificent way. It shows there's a great spiritual hunger."

"The Pope has reached millions of Protestants. The organised ecumenical movement seems to be on the slow burner and ecumenicity is now taking place where Roman Catholics and Protestants share beliefs in matters like the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection of Christ."

(From "Time" magazine, October 15, "The Pope in America: Offering an American Perspective.")

## ERUDITE POLICEMEN

The Royal Ulster Constabulary has amongst its members 24 Bachelors of Arts, 12 Bachelors of Laws, six Bachelors of Social Science, 19 Bachelors of Science, one Master of Science, two Bachelors of Agriculture and one Bachelor of Education.



BACK ROW:—BROS. D. HUME (Dist. Comm.), J. WATT (Ass. Dist. Treas.), F. C. A. JOHNSTON (Dist. Comm.), G. H. WOODS (Ass. Dist. Secty.), J. McALEESE (Dist. Comm.), R. SHEARER (Inside Tyler).

FRONT ROW:—BROS. J. EMERSON (Vice-Chairman Hall Management Comm.), J. J. DEMPSTER (Dist. Secty.), REV. CANON W. H. N. FISHER, M.A. (Dist. Chaplain), J. WATSON, J.P. (V.W. Dist. Master, Chairman H.M. Committee), J. SPENCE (D.D.M.), REV. S. E. LONG, A.L.C.D. (Dist. Chaplain), N. R. HAM, A.C.I.S. (Dist. Treas.).

# BRITS OUT— But who ordered the Brits in?

Specially contributed

With an ever increasing crescendo there is a strong campaign for the troops to leave Northern Ireland. Not only is it coming from the predictable sources such as the Republican and Nationalist enclaves but from Liberal, Labour and some sections of the Tory Parties.

We are hearing it from some pulpits notably in recent days from a Canon John Austin Baker who was preaching in Westminster Abbey. He suggested that Britain ought to "admit her sins" towards Ireland, whatever that means and implies.

One fears that Canon Baker and those who think along these lines are not so conversant with Irish, and English, history as they might be.

In order to get to the root cause of division in Ireland and the basis of the "Troops Out" movement we have to go far back to the time of the Norman Conquest to discover just how England first became embroiled in Irish affairs.

We must deal first with Pope Adrian IV's Grant of Ireland to Henry II—The Bull "Laudabiliter." He addressed the English King as "our well-beloved son in Christ, the illustrious King of the English, greeting and apostolic blessing."

The Bull goes on: "Laudably and profitably does your majesty contemplate spreading the glory of your name on earth and laying up for yourself the reward of eternal happiness in heaven, in that, as becomes a catholic prince, you purpose to enlarge the boundaries of the Church, to proclaim the truths of the Christian religion to a rude and ignorant people, and to root out the growths of vice from the field of the Lord and the better to accomplish this purpose you seek the counsel and goodwill of the apostolic see . . ."

"Whereas, then, well-beloved son in Christ, you have expressed to us your desire to enter the island of Ireland in order to subject its people to law and root out from them the weeds of vice, and your willingness to pay an annual tribute to the blessed Peter of one penny from every house, and to maintain the rights of the churches of that land whole and inviolate: We therefore, meeting your pious and laudable desire with due favour and according a gracious assent to your petition, do hereby declare our will and pleasure that, with a view to enlarging the boundaries of the Church restraining the downward course of vice, correcting evil customs and planting virtue, and for the increase of the Christian religion, you shall enter that island and execute whatsoever may tend to the honour of God and the welfare of the land; and also that the people of that land shall receive you with honour and revere you as their lord; provided always that the rights of the churches remain whole and inviolate, and saving to the blessed Peter and the Holy Roman Church the annual tribute of one penny from every house. . ."

The original text, in Latin, of this famous document may be found in Giraldus Cambrensis "Expurgatio Hibernica," Bk II, Chap. vi. It was granted during the pontificate of Adrian, the only Englishman ever to become Pope, 1154-1159.

So just over eight centuries ago the Brits came to Ireland, at the behest and with the blessing of the Pope.

Any campaign for the British to leave Northern Ireland, whether by way of "Troops Out" or the removal of the border must be assessed in the light of the original entry of the British to Ireland.

At the time of Pope Adrian the old Celtic Church of Ireland was not in communion with the See of Rome, so it is abundantly clear that the first tithes payable in Ireland under duress did not come about within the past three centuries, a cause for the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, but at the insistence of Pope Adrian who asked the people of Ireland, Roman and non-Roman to pay a penny per house to Rome in the form of "Peter's Pence."

This is a levy, which, to the best of my knowledge, is still payable by the Roman Catholic people of Ireland to this day.

Space does not allow for other than a cursory glance at the relevant documentation of the Tudor period, but for the scholar there is much available material to study and make assessment.

Suffice it to say that when we make careful note of the involvement of the Roman Catholic Church and the English Kings in the Conquest of Ireland it is patently clear that the British occupation of Ireland was of Roman Catholic motivation and not Protestant.

In other words, the English Tudors forced their will on the old Celtic Church which had fought off Rome by its stout adherence to Irish custom and not that of Rome. For four centuries—the 11th till the 15th—Ireland was held in subjection to the See of Rome, and it was only at the time of the glorious Reformation that the old church regained its independence.

Then came the arrival of Scottish Presbyterianism which injected a new and powerful force into the religious life of this country and, with episcopalianism, forged a mighty concentration of Reformed thought and action.

Those who wish to give further study to the documents of the time of "Brits Into Ireland" could not do better than to consult that valuable book Irish Historical Documents 1172-1922 edited by Dr. Edmund Curtis and Dr. R. B. McDowell.

From its pages it is made clear beyond any possible shadow of doubt that the first occupation of Ireland was made under Roman Catholic tutelage, that the first tribute payable by the Irish to a foreign overlord was by direction of the Papal See, and that the subjugation of the old Irish Church was effected by an English Roman Catholic sovereign with the active support of the Roman Catholic Church.

Any ideas which are promulgated on the question of "Brits Out" must, therefore, be weighed in the knowledge and appreciation of the influences which were at work when the "Brits In" edict first operated.

## TESTING DAYS

Did they lag in the testing day,  
Or chatter loud for a bribe,  
Kin to the breed who mocked our need  
With a foul mouthed rebel jibe,  
With a jibe and a coloured rag  
And gold from the kindly Hun,  
And a windy scorn of the Ulster-born  
Whom God of old made one.

They were twain when they crossed the sea,  
And often their folks had warred,  
But side by side on the ramparts wide  
They cheered as the gates were barred,  
They cheered as they passed their King  
To a ford that daunted none,  
But field or wall it was each for all  
Whom God of old made one.

Thistle and rose he turned them close  
When their fathers crossed the sea,  
And he dyed them red with Ulster's dead  
Where the blue starred lint grows free  
Where the blue starred lint grows free  
Here in the northern sun,  
Till the way was plain He led the twain  
And He forged them into one.

For the God who made them great  
And the mother who made them men  
They are side by side on the ramparts wide  
And the gates are barred again,  
But the gates are the gates of France  
Barred in an Autumn sun,  
But the speech is the speech of Derry men  
Whom God of old made one.

In the midst came a mighty blow  
They are bent but the way is barred,  
No carpet foes are the sons of those  
Who sleep in Columb's yard  
In blood and tears they bridge the years  
From sire to knightly son  
And the grim grey tide breaks far and wide  
On the twain whom God made one.

Should we lag in the testing day  
Or chatter loud for a bribe,  
Kin to the breed who mocked our need  
With a foul-mouthed rebel jibe,  
With a jibe and coloured rag  
And gold from the kindly Hun  
And a windy scorn of the Ulster-born  
Whom God of old made one.

(This poem was submitted by a Kilkeel reader who tell us that it was published in a newspaper after the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. A Scotch regiment was there with the Ulstermen.)