



Orange 30p

STANDARD

LIFT UP A STANDARD FOR THE PEOPLE Isaiah 62:10

March 1991

The security policies that are failing

Security in Northern Ireland is in a mess at present and no amount of whitewashing on the part of the Northern Ireland Office or anyone else can disguise that fact.

In fact, the Provisional IRA since Christmas has been extending its influence in various ways and proving that its terror campaign can cause mayhem almost anywhere it chooses to pick. The massive IRA firebomb attack at Sprucefield on the outskirts of Lisburn has been followed by other outrages of which the most obvious was the so-called "human bomb" attack on the UDR base at Magherafelt.



Car bomb.

But just as insidious and alarming has been the ability of the IRA to prevent firms in various parts of the Province from supplying the security forces with materials and goods.

Firms in Fermanagh and in Ballymena have been forced to insert advertisements in the press to announce that they can no longer take the risk of providing goods to the police or army.

When the IRA can have such influence, especially in a loyalist town like Ballymena, there has to be a very severe question mark placed against security policies.

In the aftermath of the Sprucefield holocaust, and the huge disruption of traffic in Belfast during and after the Christmas period, Unionist

members of Belfast City Council, including former Lord Mayors, have called on the Government to reverse its failed policies of the past 20 years, and to go on the offensive against the IRA.

They made the proper assessment that far too often the security forces only react to terrorism and after big outrages have taken place. They should be putting the IRA on the run, and as the city councillors have said, that should mean the searching of nationalist areas for arms and explosives, before the gunmen and bombers set out on their missions.

Contrast the holding-the-line security policy in Northern Ireland with the resolution shown by the British, along with the Americans and other nations in the Gulf war.

No constraints are placed on the British Forces - Army, RAF and Royal Navy in the Gulf as they have gone on the offensive to defeat Saddam Hussein.



Booby trap.

Ulstermen and women are not fools. They can read the newspapers, especially the in-depth articles in the "quality" Press which often reveal that Britain is fighting the war



Rocket attack.

against the IRA with one hand firmly behind its back, because it doesn't want to offend Dublin, the Irish-Americans, Roman Catholic Church, and the EC countries.

As in the Falkland Islands war of 1982, when Britain acted decisively and resolutely, as it always has in conflict, apart from Ulster, the

population can see the stops being pulled out to achieve victory.

That resolution has never been used in Ulster since 1969, despite a long list of promises. There has been deceit and lies along with the promises, with denials that there has been any

Continued on page 3.



Cutting the cake at LOL 202, Ballygawley, Tercentenary dinner, in Portrush, are Mrs. George Doherty, wife of Bro. G. Doherty, W.M., and Mrs. Rhonda Patton (left), wife of Bro. George Patton, Executive Officer G.O.L.I. (Story and pictures on page 5).

Orange Lodge outrage at Union Flag removals from workplace

Bleary Crimson Star LOL No. 12, Lurgan District, has expressed outrage that the display of the Union Flag by supporters of our troops in the Gulf, certain workplaces throughout the Province, like Shorts (who have supplied the Allies with missiles), Ulsterbus and STC Larne, is being construed by others, including the respective managements, as being offensive, or sectarian.

A lodge statement said: "Not to be outdone, the apologist, Bob Cooper of the Fair Employment Commission, readily agreed with them so that those in the Province, who have no love for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, could be seen to be appeased.

"Nationally, left-wing councils are forcing loyal people to remove Union Flags from the public place in case such an outward support for our troops in the Gulf would offend the ethnic communities.

"As loyal citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the lodge urges all right thinking people to show support for our troops in the Gulf, and those serving so bravely in this Province, both of whom are in a struggle against terrorism, tyranny and arbitrary power.

"They say - be proud of the flag of our country, which has been flown for centuries as a standard of freedom, without fear of reproach from any quarter."

Alert to the dangers of easing Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom

The real motive behind the intense pressure from Dublin for talks on the political future of Northern Ireland has become clear and has been exposed by Unionist leaders Mr. James Molyneux and the Rev. Ian Paisley.

The prime intention is not to produce a formula for getting an administration within Northern Ireland which can work for the good of all the people of the Province, firmly within the United Kingdom, but to try and

produce circumstances which will guide the Province into the ambit of an all-Ireland unitary state.

It is a road down which Mr. Molyneux and Mr. Paisley will not go, as they have made



Wor. Bro. James Molyneux.

clear, and in their firm stand and resolve they have the wholehearted backing of the vast majority of Ulster people.

Unionists have tried to meet Secretary of State Peter Brooke more than halfway, and have been ready and willing over the past year to sit down with the SDLP on talks.

But they are not prepared to barter their British heritage and identity, to be swallowed up by a sanitised version of the traditional Gaelic-Roman Catholic dominant republic, which their forefathers resisted from the first Home Rule campaign.

Ulster Unionists are all in favour of better relationships between the two parts of the island of Ireland, and have been since partition in 1921.

It was the South which created the barrier between the two parts of the island in the first place by breaking away from the larger entity of the United Kingdom.

IDENTITY

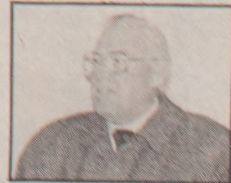
Ever since, as the Irish Free State and then the Irish Republic, it has constantly sought to entice Ulster away

from its British allegiance into a 32-county state.

That has not succeeded in the past, and it will not succeed in this latest venture, because Unionists cherish their British identity and the British Commonwealth.

Their whole ethos is one of loyalty to the Crown, and that has been proved in war after war, the latest being the Gulf. Nothing will persuade them to abandon this UK citizenship, won at great cost in the past by their ancestors.

Mr. Molyneux was right to spell this out, and in commenting on the talks speculation, he made the point that Fr. Denis Faul, hardly the most ardent pro-Union representative, had admitted that if a



Rev. Dr. Ian Paisley.

referendum were held at the moment, only about one-third of Roman Catholics, and probably a lot less, would be in favour of dropping UK citizenship in favour of an all-Ireland setup.

So the evidence is that about four-fifths of the Ulster people favour membership of the United Kingdom, and that is something which the advocates of talks must accept, before an agenda is agreed on.



Wor. Bro. James Knox, D.M. of Garvagh District LOL No. 4, presenting Mrs. A. Douglas, nursing officer of Elderly Care Unit, Coleraine Hospital, with a cheque for £800. (Story on page 9).

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Portrush Dinner

Johnston of Ballykilbeg

Comment and Standardbearer

Letters to Editor

5A Braeside Grove,
Belfast BT5 7JX.
February 11, 1991.

Dear Sir,
Constant interference by the Eire Government in the internal political affairs of Northern Ireland has been the main obstacle to constructive talks regarding the political future of Northern Ireland as a part of the United Kingdom.

Constant negative attitudes and statements from many local representatives, the Alliance Party representatives in particular have obstructed any form of constructive dialogue regarding the political future of this part of the United Kingdom.

Both leaders of the two main Unionist Parties, Rt. Hon. James Molyneux MP, JP, and the Rev. Ian Paisley MP, MEP, and both respective political Parties have both worked for Northern Ireland's political future.

Both of the above named represent all that is good for Northern Ireland, Orangeism and Bible Protestantism.

For God and Ulster,
Bro. Andrew C. Hynds,
Templemore True Blues,
LOL 1205.

31 Broadway Parade,
Belfast BT12 6JX.
January 28, 1991.

Dear Editor,

I enclose a letter which was sent to 70 newspapers throughout the British Isles and I am very pleased to report that the directory has been given a mention in a number of papers. During the past few weeks I have received on average five requests each day for the directory.

We do not have funds for a publicity campaign and we are depending on others to spread the word. From the letters received it is clear that the directory is needed and it is very important that we inform the Christian public of its existence. I am sure many churches would like to be included in the directory if they

only knew about it. If I may stress the point, many Christians will be preparing for their holidays and it would help those who love the A.V. to find a place of worship suitable to them.

We would ask that you would consider giving the A.V. Directory a mention, even a few lines would be a great help.

Yours in the work of the Lord,
Bro. William Dickson,
L.O.L. 1310.
(Tel: Belfast 323283).

31 Broadway Parade,
Belfast BT12 6JX.
January 4, 1991.

Dear Editor,

Lovers of the King James Authorised Version of the Bible (1611) have produced a directory of churches, which use the A.V. The First edition proved so successful that a second and larger edition is now available.

The directory known as the "A.V. Holiday & Business Directory" is to help those on holiday and business to worship where the A.V. is used. The churches listed cover the whole of the British Isles as well as having for the first time an "A.V. World Service."

Readers may be interested to know that the A.V. Directory can be had free of charge by sending a second class stamp to: A.V. Directory, 31 Broadway Parade, Belfast BT12 6JX.

Yours sincerely,
Bro. William Dickson,
L.O.L. 1310.

40 Magherana Park,
Waringstown,
Craigavon.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the above Lodge the proposed political union of Europe by 1993 was discussed. Brethren will recollect that this was floated by the West German and French leaders at the last EC summit



meeting in Dublin with Eire Premier Charles Haughey, an arch-enemy of the existence of Northern Ireland, playing a prominent role.

We believe that it is not without coincidence that the Pope has proposed a special conference of European archbishops to address the implications of a united Europe, including Eastern European countries which are seeking to relieve themselves of the tyranny and arbitrary power of atheistic Communism.

We espouse civil rights and religious liberty, momentarily gained for Europe by William III, Prince of Orange, at the Battle of the Boyne on July 1, 1690. In that context we must express our pleasure at the gains made for freedom, at such great cost in Romania, and other eastern bloc countries.

However, we must not lose sight of the subtlety of the Roman Catholic Church, whom we believe to be making preparations to dominate a united Europe under the Treaty of Rome, and thus undo the work of the Reformers down through the ages.

We can be assured that such a united Europe would have profound consequences for civil rights and religious liberty, enshrined in the Bill of Rights of 1688, and also for the sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

It is evident that Mr. Haughey would wish to make use of the political union of Europe, and any new EC arrangements in 1992, as a backdoor to the unification of Ireland under Roman Catholic domination.



Newly elected officers and guests at the installation of officers at Ross LOL No. 515. Back row, from left: Bro. F. Montgomery, Bro. J. Logan, Bro. J. Crawford, Bro. J. Robinson, Bro. W. R. Matthews, Bro. J. McCord. Front row, from left: Bro. A. Millar, WDM; Bro. K. Watson, County Grand Master; Bro. C. McCartney, WM; Bro. H. Harrison, DM; Bro. J. Thompson, Treasurer; and Bro. M. Gilmour, district Secretary. (Photo: Courtesy of Ballymena Times).

Brethren of our beloved Institution, we urge vigilance on this important European matter, which at first sight would seem to be of little significance for us, and therefore the Lodge proposes that:-

Our Order states publicly worldwide our total opposition to any political union of Europe, and at the same time make people aware of the covert dangers in it, by:-

1. making reference to this important issue in our Twelfth resolutions.
2. calling on the Imperial Grand Council of the World to publicly express its abhorrence at the implications of such a union.
3. informing our MEPs and MPs of our stance, and calling on them to voice their opposition to the proposals in Europe and Westminster.

Yours sincerely & fraternally,

Bro. J. M. Hamilton,
(Lodge Secretary),
Beary Crimson Star
LOL No. 12
(Lurgan District).

Easter parades

The Junior Orange Order will parade in Carrickfergus on East Tuesday (April 1). Lodges from Belfast, East and South Antrim, and North Down will take part. On Easter Monday Apprentice Boys will be on the march at separate demonstrations in Larne and Killyleagh (Co. Down).

'THE BOYNE' 1690-1990



Official video
of the
Tercentenary

1990 has been an historic year for the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

The Tercentenary of the Battle of the Boyne has encouraged many people to look once again at our history. Throughout the year we have commemorated that special period with a series of well planned events, culminating in the Tercentenary parade on September 29.

Thousands of people watched a re-enactment of the Battle of the Boyne at Cookstown and there were also large crowds at pageants in Carrickfergus and Belfast. King William's victory at the Boyne and the implications of the Battle have been the subject of books, lectures, and exhibitions.

It is fitting therefore that the Grand Orange Lodge should have a special record of the events of 1990. We commissioned Austin Hunter, of G.C.A.S. Public Relations in Belfast, to write and narrate a video of the celebrations. Austin, a former B.B.C. Television journalist, who recently made special television documentaries on The Battle of the Somme and the Tercentenary of the Royal Irish Rangers, has been working with producer/director, Mike McGeagh, of the film company, Design and Production, to make what we know will be an outstanding Video of 1990.

This official video of the Tercentenary will be on sale from the "House of Orange", 65 Dublin Road, Belfast, from late November. You can book a copy now by completing the form below.

W. Martin Smyth

Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P.
GRAND MASTER

TO: "House of Orange", 65 Dublin Road, Belfast.

Please send me copies of "The Boyne 1690-1990", the Official Video of the Tercentenary Year. Each copy costs £10.00 (plus £1.95 for Postage & Packing).

I enclose a Cheque/Postal Order for made payable to G. L. Promotions.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Members of Richhill District Lodge No. 2, at a recent quarterly meeting heard a very encouraging report on the results of the interest generated by events during Tercentenary year.

On December 12, the first Junior Orange Lodge in the area was inaugurated and already there are 36 boys on the roll. Congratulations were passed on to the supervisors, Bro. M. Glass and Bro. R. Wilson, who reported that the Junior lodge was hosting the

Richhill Installation

annual county parade service on Sunday, April 28. They also revealed that interest has been expressed in forming a women's lodge.

During the evening the County Grand Master, Wor. Bro. Norman Hood, assisted by the County Deputy Grand Master, Wor. Bro. Norman Allen, installed the following brethren: Bro. Kenneth Kelly,

W.D.M.; Bro. Matthew Clarke, D.D.M.; Bro. Robert Black, District Treasurer, and Bro. Joseph Black, Foreman of Committee.

In his remarks Bro. Hood thanked Bro. J. Black, outgoing W.D.M., for his 10 years service and wished the new officers a pleasant term in office, and appealed to the brethren to support them. He

also thanked the district for their support in Tercentenary year and said he was looking forward to 1995 with eager anticipation given the increased interest in Orangeism. Bro. Allen and Bro. Joseph Campbell, County Grand Secretary, also spoke.

Bro. Kelly, W.D.M., invited Bro. Hood to present on the district lodges' behalf, a cut glass bowl and a bouquet of flowers to the outgoing W.D.M., Bro. J. Black and Mrs. Black.



Wor. Bro. Norman Hood, Armagh C.G.M., presents Bro. Joseph Black, outgoing Richhill W.D.M. with a cut glass bowl. (Photos: by Bro. Ronnie Black).



Front row (left to right): Bros. Robert Black (District Treasurer); Kenneth Kelly (W.D.M.); Matthew Clarke (D.D.M.); Joseph Black (1st Committee member). Back row (left to right): Bros. Jim Speers (District Secretary); Norman Hood (C.G.M.); Norman Allen (D.C.G.M.), and Joseph Campbell (County Grand Secretary).

Bro. William Dickey, Lay Chaplain of Galgorm Parks Temperance LOL 507, Ballymena, was presented with a 50-year Service Jewel and an honorary members' certificate when the lodge held its annual installation of officers in Galgorm Parks Orange Hall.

The presentation was made by Bro. Dickey's grandson, Mervyn, who is the lodge's Worshipful Master. Another grandson of Bro. Dickey - Brian - is the Deputy Master. The installation was conducted by Bro. Jim Gordon, LOL 805, assisted by Bro. Jim Ross, LOL 475.

50 years service commemorated at Galgorm

WM - Bro. Mervyn Dickey; DM - Bro. Brian Dickey; secretary - Bro. Ernie McNeill; treasurer - Bro. David Lamont; chaplain - Bro. William Dickey.

Committee: Bros. David Fullerton, John Simpson, and Hall Booth. Tyler: Bro. Robert Fullerton.

The lodge held its annual play in Ballee High School on Friday, February 15. Performed by Glarryford YFC Dramatic Society, the play was "The Last Twelfth," a three-act comedy.

The lodge is planning to unfurl a new banner on Friday, June 7.



Bro. William Dickey JP, receives his 50 year jewel and certificate from Bro. Mervyn Dickey, Worshipful Master of Galgorm Parks Temperance LOL No. 507. Included are: Bro. Harold Dickey (left) and Bro. Brian Dickey, DM.



Newly elected officers of Galgorm Parks Temperance LOL with members and visiting brethren.

(Photos: Courtesy of Ballymena Times).

Getting to know our Eire brethren

By Standard reporter.

How many Orange brethren in Belfast have any knowledge of the workings of the Orange Institution in Cavan? Do the Portadown Orangemen know what is involved in keeping the Orange flag flying in Monaghan? What do Orangemen in East Donegal have in common - apart from Orange membership - with those members of the Order in North Down?

These are only some of the questions which spring to mind as one reflects on the success of Tercentenary Year and the stated aim of the organisers behind the events that it should boost the expansion of the Order and its influence.

The question is also prompted by a report in this month's issue of the successful twinning which has taken place between Markethill district, in rural Co. Armagh, and Ballynafeigh district in South Belfast. That twinning is to be welcomed, and there should be a lot more of the same.

To return to the questions posed in the opening paragraph, I venture to suggest that many Northern Ireland Orangemen do not realise the effort that is required to maintain an Orange presence in Eire.

I had no personal knowledge of this until a few years ago when I accepted the invitation of a brother to travel with him to Co. Cavan to attend an Orange church service.

It was an enlightening and satisfying experience, bringing

home the enthusiasm and the vitality of Orangeism south of the border, despite great difficulties.

There were quite a number of Northern Ireland brethren present that night, and they received a tremendous welcome at the dinner following the service.

Those brethren from Belfast, Lurgan, Tandragee, Portadown, and other Northern districts were received with almost embarrassing hospitality. The message made clear to them was that their presence was a great psychological boost, and it brought home to the Orangemen and their families who were present at the dinner, that they were not forgotten.

PROMINENT

They might be living in Eire, subjects of a state whose ethos and culture is in many ways alien to their Orange tradition, but they were made to feel that they were not forgotten and are part of a huge Orange family in the island of Ireland.

It was fitting that the Orangemen from counties Cavan, Monaghan, Donegal, Leitrim, and Dublin and Wicklow played a prominent part in the Tercentenary celebrations. Unfortunately, because of the hostility of Charlie Haughey's Government, they were not able to play host to a huge demonstration on the banks of the Boyne to mark the 300th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

But they still took an important role in the Tercentenary - a role recognised by onlookers at the various events.

It is vitally important now that Tercentenary year is over that the gains and advances of the past year are now frittered away.

In particular, the contacts made between brethren from different parts of the island during those many events should be followed up. Southern Orangemen in par-

ticular should be made to feel they are still a very important part of the Orange setup on this island.

This can be achieved by twinning between districts, or special invitations to brethren from South of the border to attend demonstrations in Northern Ireland.

Brethren from Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan do attend the Twelfth demonstrations in counties Armagh, Fermanagh and Londonderry by tradition, but wouldn't it be nice if lodges were invited to places like Newtownards, Bangor and Ballymena, with return visits?

I venture to suggest that the Northern Ireland brethren would gain as much from such visits and exchanges as those from the south, and it would be beneficial in many ways. It's something brethren should ponder on as they seek to consolidate on the advances and successes of the past year.

The security policies that are failing



Vehicle checkpoint.

Continued from front page. terrorists will be caught and dealt with, and the IRA beaten.

When? That is a question the Ulster people are entitled to ask. They have watched their own local security force which kept the peace between 1921 and 1969 so effectively, the Ulster Special Constabulary, axed to appease the republican minority. Their Parliament at Stormont was next, along with lack of resolution to win the war. Time and again, especially in the aftermath of particularly vicious murders and explosions, the Government of the day has promised that the the stripping of powers from local councils and boards, to remove Unionist control.

What have these measures, along with many others achieved? Certainly not stability, and the signing of the Hillsborough Diktat in 1985 surpassed most other acts of betrayal, giving Dublin a real input into the affairs of Northern Ireland.



Rail explosion.

Newtownards Tercentenary celebrations

Newtownards Tercentenary Committee ended its year of celebrations on Tuesday, January 8, when it handed over a pair of goblets engraved with the Tercentenary logo to the Mayor of Ards.

The committee also handed over a number of cheques to various bodies, including: Carrickmannon Scanner Appeal, Choice Residential Trust, Junior Gateway Club, Tear Fund, and the RUC Benevolent Fund.

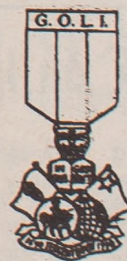
Money was also given

during the year to Friends of Boyd House. This money was the result of revenue raised at a number of events during the year.

Bro. Tom Johnston, the chairman of the committee, reflected on a year which had witnessed community celebrations throughout the Province and beyond and the Newtownards committee was pleased to play its part in these.

Approximately 30 events were organised between February and November, appealing to many different tastes.

The Orange Standard



The Orange Standard is a newspaper run by a Committee appointed by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

Its purpose is to produce a paper which deals fairly and honestly with current affairs affecting Northern Ireland. It is also an organ which promotes the Protestant faith and the principles of the Reformation. This paper is available to the public at large and its circulation is growing. If you cannot obtain a copy locally, please do not hesitate to use the order form at the back of this edition.

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Eire's neutrality contrary to the spirit of co-operation on these islands

When Northern Ireland, as part of the United Kingdom found itself at war with Iraq, it underlined as nothing else could on the same scale, the division which exists within the island of Ireland.

There are two states within the island, one whose destiny is linked with the sister countries of England, Scotland and Wales, and the other an independent republic which does not hesitate to assert its neutrality in wartime, as it has on a number of occasions since partition in 1921.

It is easy in peacetime for many people to forget, or simply ignore the divisions in Ireland and the fact that differences go so deep between the two parts of the island.

There is a romantic notion fanned by Irish-Americans and starry-eyed Gaels in other parts of the world that Ireland is to all intents and purposes one nation sharing not just an island, but a common political and cultural identity.

This has helped to spread the ignorance about Ulster's position within the United Kingdom, even in parts of the British mainland where visitors from the Province have often been frustrated and annoyed to find that some people have the notion "Sure you are all Irish."

It is a fallacy which the enemies of Ulster have not been slow to use to their advantage, to blur the realities of political life in Ireland.

Such people also used the growing support for the European concept to spread the message that the era of European political union is nigh, and that national boundaries will become secondary to international considerations.

Well, war in the Gulf has exploded those cosy notions of European unity, because spokesmen in the United States and Britain have not been slow to slam many countries in the EC who have been less than totally committed to the Allied cause in the war against Iraq.

CRITICISM

Countries like Germany and Belgium have been singled out for special mention. Surprisingly, Eire has not so far

come in for the same criticism. Perhaps this is because Eire is much poorer than most of the other European countries, or it could be due to the fact that its record of neutrality since 1921 has been so consistent that little else can be expected of it.

But Eire has become one of the most enthusiastic advocates of a united Europe, no doubt because it regards the Community as its best chance of growing more prosperous, and also one suspects because it sees the EC as likely to champion the ideal of a united Ireland of some sorts.

Well, supporters of a wider European union have been embarrassed by the lack of support by the EC for the Allied cause, and the war has underlined the fact that despite the great talk of one united Europe, most countries in wartime tend to look after their own interests.

Eire is one of the best examples of this theory, and that country has never been slow to put its interests ahead of those of the rest of Europe or the Free World.

It managed to stay out of the Second World War, a fact which did not go unnoticed in Britain, and was one of the main reasons why Northern Ireland enjoyed such firm support in the post-war era from both Labour and Conservative Governments.

Men like Attlee, Morrison, Shinwell, and Ernest Bevin did not forget the neutrality of the Irish Free State, so Labour had no hesitation in safeguarding Northern Ireland's position in 1949 when Eire became a republic outside the British Commonwealth.

It took a couple of decades for that disillusionment with Eire to diminish, but as memories of the Second World War faded, and as Britain's move from Empire and Commonwealth towards Europe accelerated, the mood began to change.

Eire gained in popularity, and Northern Ireland's key

wartime role as a vital ally in the war against the Axis Powers came to be overlooked.

The Falklands War provided a jolt, because anti-British attitudes in Eire came to the surface and there was no disguising the fact that many people were sympathetic to the Argentinians.

Ulster soldiers are out in the Gulf serving with HM Forces, and to be fair there are a number of Southern Irish soldiers in the ranks of the Royal Irish Hussars.

SELF-INTEREST

But the blunt fact is that Eire is once again displaying its self-interest above everything else, and not even the international recognition of the need to protect democracy and freedom in small nations like Kuwait or the Falkland Islands can influence it to drop its neutrality.

The changes in Eastern Europe, particularly the reunification of Germany, and the promise of Soviet withdrawals from countries like Hungary and Poland, influenced many people to declare last year that the Cold War was over. Such people argued that the need for maintaining a strong NATO, with large forces in Western Europe and military bases to protect the West had gone.

Northern Ireland, they also argued, was no longer of military importance in a changing scenario, and therefore a united Ireland, completely neutral, would not have the same effect on NATO and the defence of the West as it would previously have had.

The Gulf War, and the harsh Soviet reaction to events in the Baltic countries have proved how rashly premature such optimistic predictions were, and many people will have to

reassess their reading of the situation.

No-one wants a return to the Cold War, or a conflict on the scale of the Gulf War, but the harsh fact is that the world is still a very volatile and uncertain place and it could be some time yet before it is safe to scale down military forces and close bases.

Who can doubt that the events of recent months in the Baltic and the Gulf will have had NATO military strategists having another look at the situation, and the point will not have been lost on them that Northern Ireland is still geographically of strategic importance in the defence of Western Europe and North America, especially as regards naval defence against submarine threats?

Ulster is the only part of Ireland prepared to play its full part in the defence of the Free World, and military observers will not have lost sight of that fact, even if some other foolish people have

Drastic measures needed to eradicate terrorism

The Ulster Clubs has condemned the savage attack by the Provisional I.R.A. on the recent director of Fane Valley Dairies in Markethill, which had led to the decision by the company to cease trading with the security forces.

A Clubs' spokesman said that the decision highlighted the complete inadequacies of the Government's security policies to counteract this threat and, coupled with their recent firebomb attacks, showed the republican movement's utter disregard for employment in the Province.

"It is galling for the Ulster people to see a major company such as Fane Valley bow the knee to I.R.A. intimidation. While the Ulster Clubs would

have hoped for a stronger line from the company's management, it is difficult to blame them for taking this decision when their workforce are under threat and the security forces are powerless to protect them.

"Blame for the appalling state of affairs must rest with the Northern Ireland Office who have consistently failed to take on and take out the I.R.A."

The Ulster Clubs calls for the setting up of a special R.U.C. task force to tackle this problem, together with the proscription of Sinn Fein and the internment of known I.R.A. activists. "Only drastic measures will eradicate the cancer of intimidation from the community."

Installation time in the Braid



Office bearers and guests who attended the election of officers for the Braid District LOL No. 18.



Newly elected officer bearers of the Braid and District LOL No. 18. Back row, from left: Bro. W. Campbell; Bro. D. Gray, District Secretary; Bro. W. Dunlop, Lay Chaplain; Bro. W. Smyth, District Treasurer; Bro. T. McCurdy, Chaplain. Front row, from left: Bro. D. Davison, W.D.M.; Bro. Robert McLroy; Bro. J. Fleck, D.D.M., and Bro. F. Montgomery, District Lecturer.

Double-think on internment

Internment has been urged by Unionist councillors for years as a vital weapon against the IRA campaign of terrorism, but successive British Governments have turned it down.

Yet, the Government has acted swiftly in the Gulf War situation to intern Iraqi people

living in Britain and deport many of them.

This is a necessary measure in wartime, and few Governments hesitate to implement it. The Orange Standard does not criticise the Government for taking the steps necessary to protect the Realm in time of war.

But Ulster surely is a war, even if it is not called such by the Government, and the casualties—nearly 3,000 dead, and many more thousands maimed and wounded—makes a mockery of it being designated anything other than a war.

Why then the hesitation to intern known IRA terrorists and sympathisers?

The spread of terror to the mainland, especially the mortar bomb attack on 10 Downing Street, must surely influence a re-think at Westminster on such matters, and sensitivity towards Dublin and its feelings should not be a factor.

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WELCOME



Portrush dinner for Garvagh lodge



The brethren of Ballygawley LOL 202 and their friends and guests held a very enjoyable Tercentenary dinner shortly before Christmas in the West Bay View Hotel, Portrush.

At the outset of the evening, Bro. George Doherty, W.M., extended a very warm welcome to all present, especially Wor. Bro. George Patton, Executive Officer G.O.L.I., and his wife Rhonda, who had travelled over 80 miles to be present.

After a very enjoyable dinner, Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Doherty, wife of the W.M., were then invited to cut a tercentenary cake.

The usual toasts were proposed and responded to. Bro. Patton, replying to the G.O.L.I. toast, expressed greetings from G.O.L.I. and thanked LOL 202 for their invitation to himself and his wife to be present. Both Bro. Patton and his wife were presented with small gifts as mementums.

All present were then entertained with music, song and verse by Bro. James McKay and friends from Clough, Co. Antrim, bringing to an end a very enjoyable evening.



(Photos: Courtesy of Coleraine Chronicle).

Lodge members of LOL 202 with Bro. George Patton.

Below:
Lodge office bearers with Bro. J. Knox WDM, Bro. H. Lennox PWDM and Bro. Patton.



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terms etc. to Bro. Gary Spence
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Band for Shankill Road Lodge
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"McMullan Memorial LOL 1081"
for '12th of July' parade, 1991
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Dromara demonstration
July 12, 1991
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Queen Elizabeth Accordion Band,
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Mr. Robert McKelvie, 1433 Dumbarton Road,
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Telephone: 041-954-4264

Breathing life into Protestant areas of Belfast

Orange Standard readers who watched the recent Ulster Television film documentary on Donegall Pass cannot fail to have been impressed by the revival in the fortunes of that famous area of Belfast.

Ten years ago it was a district in what appeared to be irreversible decline, with most of its families scattered to the suburbs of the city and further afield, churches and schools threatened with closure, and

those families who did remain amid the rubble of demolished Victorian houses struggling to keep their morale up.

The Orange Standard campaigned in those days for Protestant areas like Donegall

Pass to get the same treatment from the Housing Executive and Government as nationalist areas had in the 1970s.

This paper argued that such a programme was necessary if a strong Protestant and Unionist presence was to be retained in Belfast, and we maintained that the majority community was entitled to nothing less.

Ten years and more later, the evidence is that in a number of areas, of which Donegall Pass is an excellent example, the Housing Executive has responded to the challenge.

We believe in giving credit where it is due, and the Executive is to be recommended for building hundreds of houses in Donegall Pass, and also on the quality of those houses.



New accommodation.

Today, as the film showed, Donegall Pass is a thriving, bustling community again. The Orange influence, as the film commented, has always been strong in Donegall Pass, and that has been a positive contribution.

INTEGRATED

Indeed, Donegall Pass, like so many parts of the city, was always integrated to a certain

extent, and although predominantly Protestant in character, there was a friendly and hospitable feeling in the area which enabled a minority population to live there feeling very much part of the district.

Other Protestant areas have benefitted from new housing in the past decade, and Sandy Row, Newtownards Road, Manor Street, Duncairn Gardens, and parts of the Shankill are typical examples.

But a lot still remains to be done if Protestant and Unionist Belfast is to experience the same fair play as the nationalist areas. There are large open and derelict areas in parts of the Shankill, Newtownards Road, Bloomfield, Duncairn Gardens and York Road, which need new housing urgently.

Unionist councillors have raised the case of York Road and Shore Road, and also the need to have housing upgraded in the Alliance and Glenbryn areas, and new housing provided in the Protestant section of Ardoyne.

Sandy Row has lovely new housing, but there is a large area between the Row and Lisburn Road which is presently used for car parking spaces which could be utilised for housing.

The upper Shankill needs more housing as a priority, and Unionist councillors have rightly urged that money diverted to pay for the results of IRA bombing in the city should not be taken from that set aside to revitalise the Shankill.

The trend in Protestant areas of the city in the past 10 years has been a big improvement on what happened in the previous decade, but there is still a lot of leeway to be made up before the job is completed.

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WILLIAM JOHNSTON of BALLYKILBEG was a relatively obscure, late 19th century Ulster politician, yet his life and career are not without significance. Cultured, proud of his lineage, and a land and property owner, at first sight he appears an unlikely candidate to have won the esteem of the tenant farmers and the rapidly increasing working class in Belfast and the smaller provincial towns.

Yet, for the greater part of his adult life he was regarded by many Ulster Protestants as their trusted leader and received from them the same adulation given by Irish Roman Catholics to Daniel O'Connell and Charles Stewart Parnell.

Even before his entry into Belfast politics in 1868, Johnston was well-known in Orange and Protestant circles. Unlike many of the minor gentry of the period Johnston was early attracted to Orangeism and was only 20 when he joined the Orange Order in 1848 and his devotion to Orangeism never wavered. Although at this date, and for many years later, the majority of rank-and-file and all the leadership were members of the Church of Ireland, Johnston had a wider vision and he regarded the Order as embracing all Protestant denominations to form a bulwark against the influence of the Church of Rome.

Johnston's political and religious views made him unpopular with many Church of Ireland clergy. His father-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Drew, was typical of one school of thought which opposed the admittance of Dissenters into the Orange Order, while the Rev. William Chichester and the Rev. Charles Seaver typified another faction which disapproved of Johnston's refusal to accept the clergy as 'natural leaders' in Orange and political matters.

Many Church of Ireland clergy, especially during Johnston's early career in Orangeism, were opposed to the Order. For example, when the Rev. Theophilus Blakely, Dean of Down (1839-55), and his successor, the Rev. Thomas Woodward (1856-75), refused to hold November 5 services in Down Cathedral, Johnston held parades to the local Methodist and Presbyterian churches — the earliest known examples of Orange services held in Dissenting churches.

A few years later when the Rt. Rev. R. B. Knox, Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, inhibited the Rev. S. G. Potter, a prominent Orange cleric in Co. Wicklow, from preaching in Belfast, it was Johnston who persuaded the vicar of Belfast to allow Potter to preach and organised the appeal for funds to meet the expense of the law suit which inevitably followed.

The 'Second Reformation' which Archbishop William Magee of Dublin launched from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral on October 24, 1822 began an era of religious controversy which lasted almost 50 years, and which found a ready response in East Down.

The Earl of Roden, a prominent Orangeman who lived at Tollymore Park, Bryansford, was a leading evangelical and a warm supporter of the Second Reformation, as were the Fordes, of Seaford; the Maxwells of Finnebrogue; the McCreights of Murlough; the Keowns, of Ballydugan, and Johnston's father, despite the fact that in 1837 he granted free of charge the site for Ballykilbeg Roman Catholic Church.

Johnston of Ballykilbeg

— charismatic Orange leader

The Ulster Society, in conjunction with Belfast City Council, has published a book examining the life and times of perhaps the 19th century's most famous Orangeman — William Johnston of Ballykilbeg. In this special extract, Tandragee-born author Aiken McClelland, assesses the contribution of this charismatic Orange leader in securing the right of Orangemen to parade freely in their own land and to establish themselves as a potent political and cultural force in Ulster. Bro. McClelland, who died in 1980, was a prominent member of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and the Lodge of Research.

Johnston early adopted his parents' evangelical beliefs and attitudes, and was reinforced in his views by the controversy which raged in the diocese of Down in the mid 1840s. His student days at Trinity College, Dublin brought him into contact with Dublin evangelicism and he maintained these links for the rest of his life. He became friendly with the fanatical Edward Nangle, founder of the Achill Mission, the colourful Tresham Dames Gregg, founder of the Dublin Protestant Association, and Alexander Dallas, founder of the Irish Church Mission.

ARTICLES

At this period, through articles in evangelical journals and by correspondence, he also formed links with English evangelicals.

It was also during his student days that Johnston, distressed by the squalid living conditions in Dublin, and with an evangelical zeal to improve the lot of his fellow men, became a radical in politics.

Orangeism strengthened his radicalism, as it brought him into close contact with men whom the minor gentry normally never met on an equal footing. Fairly early in his Orange career he became a frequent visitor at Orange functions in Belfast where he soon became recognised as sympathetic to their fears and ambitions.

During the mid-19th century the Protestant population of Belfast, although rapidly increasing, was not increasing as quickly as that of the Roman Catholics. Many Belfast Protestants felt that they were about to be engulfed by the rising tide of Roman Catholicism and the unskilled workers were in bitter competition with Roman Catholics for jobs.

Johnston, well-educated and articulate, was able to express their fears and he was welcomed at Orange and Protestant meetings. During the early 1860s he became recognised as the spokesman for the Belfast Orangemen. He was an ideal choice — his social status, education, rank in the Grand Orange Lodge, his fervent evangelical Protestantism and, above all, of his sincerity there was no doubt.

Johnston, in turn, had undoubtedly a genuine sympathy for the underdog and his support for causes such as tenant rights, women's suffrage, extension of the franchise, higher education for women, and municipal housing gained him many supporters among the lower middle-class and

artisans who were trying to improve their status. Johnston also disliked the businessmen who controlled the town council, as he suspected that money, and not a love of Protestantism and the well-being of their fellow citizens, controlled their actions. This dislike was reciprocated and the businessmen despised Johnston as a fanatic who was unable to manage his personal finances.

Johnston's campaign in the mid-1860s to repeal the Party Processions Act led to his imprisonment — a punishment which he could have easily avoided. It not only made his name a household word, but immediately encouraged his supporters to form the Belfast Working Men's Protestant Association with the aim of returning Johnston to parliament at the next general election. Johnston's victory in November, 1868, when he defeated the two Tory candidates, was a shattering blow to the Belfast Conservative Association and his early career as MP for Belfast justified their fears.

He was an extremely active MP who attended parliament regularly, spoke frequently, and adopted an independent approach — voting for bills which he thought would benefit the masses and opposing measures which failed to meet this criteria.

POPULARITY

When Johnston announced that he intended to support a bill to introduce the secret ballot, his popularity with his constituents slumped. Secret voting was anathema to his supporters, who assumed that Irish Roman Catholics would vote, if the bill became law, according to the dictates of the parish priest. Ignoring the wrath of many of his constituents and the disapproval of the Grand Orange Lodge, Johnston voted for the measure. He was undoubtedly influenced by a sincere belief that the secret ballot would give voters more freedom, and also by the recollection of his defeat in Downpatrick in 1857, when the landlord influenced the voters in favour of his opponent.

As the general election of 1874 approached, Johnston, beset with financial troubles and realising that his popularity with his supporters had declined, was forced to form an alliance with the Belfast Conservative Association. He was to endorse and support a Conservative candidate for the other seat, and in return his election expenses would be paid. No pledge of support for Conservatism



Pictures of Johnston from the family album.

was exacted from him, but during the period 1874-78 Johnston voted fairly consistently with the Tories. It would be unfair to charge Johnston with a change of allegiance based on self-interest, as since the early 1850s he had been a warm supporter of Benjamin Disraeli, whom he praised regularly in his speeches, letters to the press, and in editorials in the Downshire Protestant.

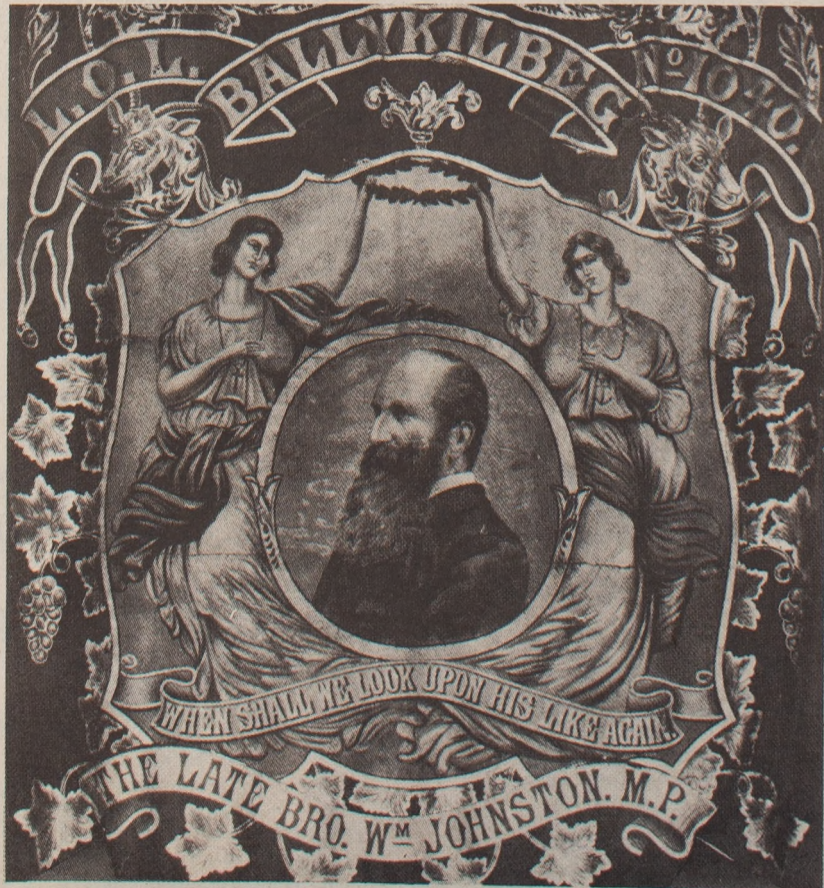
Johnston's change of allegiance seriously weakened the Belfast Working Men's Association and it was unable to contest the 1874 election. It did, however, contest Belfast in 1878 and 1880. In 1885, by which time its title had changed to the Orange and Protestant Working Men's Association, it contested East and South Belfast. Although its candidate was successful in East Belfast, it appears to have gone out of existence shortly afterwards. In the face of the growing threat posed by Gladstone's two Home Rule bills, Ulster Protestants could not afford the luxury of a split in their ranks and the vast majority supported the newly-formed Ulster Unionist Party, which broadened its ranks to provide a widespread spectrum of support for the struggle against Home Rule.

Faced with bankruptcy, Johnston was forced to resign his seat in 1878 and become a salaried civil servant. His post was something of a sinecure, but since he was based in Dublin and as his civil service career coincided with the Land League campaign, he was able to devote most of his time to the day-by-day running of the Orange Emergency Committee, which attempted to beat the boycott. But as the Home Rule party became more powerful Johnston became more and more obsessed with the idea that he should be in parliament and the imprudent speeches he made at Orange and Conservative meetings eventually led to dismissal. His friends grieved that he had thrown away a safe and steady income, but Johnston, an unworldly fanatic, was delighted and immediately announced his candidature for South Belfast.

It was known for several years that nationalist MPs wished for a Home Rule bill to be introduced in parliament and the Ulster Conservative MPs were looking for allies for the future struggle. The Orange Order, which was implacably opposed to Home Rule, and which had lodges scattered over the greater part of Ulster, was an obvious and natural ally. Johnston, as an MP and an Orange leader, was in a unique position to attempt to unite the Conservatives and the Orangemen into a single body opposed to Home Rule. It was through his influence that MPs like Major Edward Sanderson and Lord Arthur Hill joined the Orange ranks and he chaired the first meeting of the Ulster Unionist parliamentary party.

Ill-health, domestic troubles, and increasing financial worries made Johnston an increasingly pathetic figure during the last few years of his life. Although his popularity with the voters of South Belfast remained unshaken he was despised by the wealthy magnates and the aristocracy who controlled the Ulster Unionist Party, regarding him as an anachronism.

In 1868 in Belfast, Orangeism and Conservatism were opposed, but 30 years later they were close allies and Johnston, with his stories of illegal parades and victory of Orangeism over Conservatism, was an embarrassment. By the time of his death in 1902 he was an almost forgotten figure. Almost forgotten, but not quite — the Belfast Trades Council, to whom Johnston's later politics were anathema, remembered the radical champion of the Belfast working classes in the 1860s and early 1870s and passed a vote of sympathy with his family.



Comment — Comment — Com

The Agreement's failure to bring peace to Northern Ireland

It was back to square one on the evening of the day of the IRA mortar bomb attack on Downing Street when Jim Molyneux and Ian Paisley faced an interviewer in the falling snow to say that Dublin had again blocked progress on making talks about talks into talks. Talks in which the Northern Ireland constitutional parties can discuss and, perhaps, negotiate a form of administration acceptable to them and the population here. Gerry Collins, the Eire Foreign Secretary, has been an immovable object with his immoderately expressed demands for his country's participation in another country's affairs. Whatever the claims on, and the aims of the Fianna Fail Government for Northern Ireland, the fact is that the United Kingdom is being treated with a contempt and impertinence which would not be tolerated the other way round. No observer of the Ulster scene should expect to be taken seriously if he contends that the Anglo-Irish Agreement has been a success. The evidence of its failure is no where more evident than in the granting of the right of Southern interference in Britain's affairs now so vigorously advocated by Collins. The position is so ridiculous that it remains a mystery how Mrs. Thatcher and her Cabinet could have been persuaded to enter into an Agreement which had written into it Eire's ability to respond as it does. There has seldom been a better example of a leader being wrongly advised than what happened to Mrs. Thatcher in the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It is especially hard to understand her acceptance of such an Agreement when shortly before the decision was taken she had cried No! No! No! to any suggestion of southern participation in Ulster's affairs. She had described the Ulster problem as an internal matter to be resolved by the United Kingdom alone. To go back on such a statement has proved to be a gross error of judgment for which we have suffered ever since. The Agreement which was to bring benefits to us in closer political and security co-operation has failed to deliver anything of value that could not have been obtained without it. And it has done nothing to stop the terrorism which has continued to kill, maim and destroy regardless of it. Those who argue that it has worsened the situation could be making an accurate assessment of it, for the IRA campaign goes on relentlessly. When the Unionist leaders declared that the talks process had ended they

repeated what they had said on several occasions, the onus is on Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland Secretary, and the Government to make decisions for Northern Ireland which is their duty and responsibility, by ignoring the South and its claims to be heard on Ulster. It has long been obvious that unless the UK pushes the Republic of Ireland out of the way nothing politically will happen here. Collins, when he speaks of perpetuating the Anglo-Irish Agreement discussions those who chose to stay out of them, he is deliberating misstating the case. As the people of Northern Ireland were not consulted on the Agreement their so-called refusal to involve themselves in it can not be the truth of what happened. The Northern Ireland Office statement after the television interview with the Unionist leaders that the talks had not broken down, for ministers could still talk to the SDLP and Alliance, was meaningless. Without the Unionists the others are immobile.

Publicity-seeking IRA attacks

The Gulf War, about which there was an endless flow of information by conversation, discussion, report, picture and diagram, was pushed into second place by the media when the IRA mortar bombs fell on Downing Street. The attempt to kill off the Prime Minister and his Cabinet may not have been as serious as that on the other Prime Minister and her Cabinet in another place taking into account the weapons used by the terrorists. Questions were asked in the House of Commons about security in a part of London very security conscious at such a time as this and how it happened that a van could sit for eight minutes without attracting attention. At first some wondered who should be made responsible for this breach of security but soon it was recognised that 100 per cent security is impossible. There was the realisation, too, that the terrorists always have the initiative and the ability to strike at the one target out of the many which is available to them. Any suggestion that this was a two-man job because two terrorists fled the scene is a failure to recognise that such an attack required careful planning over a period of time and expertise in preparing the weapons and setting the intricate timing equipment. This means that an IRA unit was involved. While the attack was by a method unknown in Britain but familiar in Northern Ireland was easily recognised as being of the IRA. A reason, readily accepted by commentators for the attack, was to wrench the front page and the first item from the media agenda. It was done for publicity. As it got plenty of

that the IRA was successful but what it hopes to gain from such attacks is the puzzling question. The killings, maiming and destructions invariably produce reactions of anger and a greater determination not to allow terrorism to compel Britain's withdrawal from Northern Ireland. Even those British politicians who favour a united Ireland declare that it must come only by consent; it will never come by terrorist pressures. The question why terrorism continues when it produces nothing that furthers the republicanism it espouses is hard to answer. When there is no rational reason for continuing such a campaign it has to be assumed that terrorism has become an end in itself satisfying a lust to kill, maim and destroy, an abandonment of the behaviour patterns of civilised people. Whatever the future holds for Ireland these are not the people who can ever be allowed to have any part in the plans for the way ahead. The one thing the mortar bombing has revealed and repeated is that the way to defeat the IRA is by accurate intelligence as to the movements of the terrorists. There has not been the quality of intelligence necessary to prevent them retaining initiatives. We have lived with that reality for more than 20 years.

An important Orange work

The Ulster Society has announced the publication of "Johnston of Ballykilbeg" a biography by Aiken McClelland of one of the best known and colourful characters in Orangeism anywhere. The work was a 20 years' labour of the late Wor. Bro. Aiken McClelland and the thesis earned him a Master of Philosophy degree of the New University of Ulster. Aiken McClelland, Primary School principal and later of the staff of the Ulster Folk Museum, was much respected as a local historian with a remarkable tenacity in researching and collating his materials. He specialised in studies on the Orange Institution and the 1798 Rebellion of the United Irishmen on which he wrote a few booklets. His monographs and articles for learned journals obtained for him recognition among accredited historians. He was often consulted by scholars and students in his specialisations. One of his contributions to Irish Orangeism was to spark off the idea of an Orange Lodge of Research in 1964, and he was secretary until his death of a lodge which has contributed considerably to the organisation here. This is not a review of the book but a brief appreciation of an Orangeman who is proving that the written word only is permanent, for "he being dead yet speaketh."

County Tyrone Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter held its installation of officers for 1991 in Newtownstewart Presbyterian Church Hall on Thursday evening, January 24.

The installing officer was Most Wor. Bro. Kenneth Watson, Grand Master of Grand R.A.P.C. of Ireland. Wor. Bro. Jack Gordon, Past District Master of Magheragall District R.A.P.C. No. 9, Co. Antrim, assisted in the vice chair and Rt. Wor. Bro. Harry Watson P.M., of Co. Antrim G.R.A.P.C. was the master of ceremonies.

Wor. Bro. Crawford McFarland, of Omagh District R.A.P.C. No. 11, and Bro. John J. Smyth, of Newtownstewart District R.A.P.C. No. 9, were the deacons.

The newly installed officers were Bro. David J. J. Dunbar (County Grand Registrar) and Bro. the Rev. David Ferry (Deputy County Grand Chaplain), while the remaining officers were invested.

At a social hour afterwards, Rt. Wor. Bro. Allain Rainey, the County Grand Master, paid tribute to the retiring County Grand Registrar, Bro. Jim Hamilton and invited the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Kenneth Watson to present him with an engraved Tercentenary cut glass comfort bowl on behalf of the County Chapter.

Mrs. Alberta Rainey, the County Grand Master's wife, presented Mrs. Jean Hamilton with a bouquet of flowers. Supper was provided by the ladies of Newtownstewart.

RAPC gathering in Newtownstewart



Bro. Jim Hamilton, fourth from left, who has retired as County Grand Registrar of Co. Tyrone Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter, receives a presentation from Wor. Bro. Kenneth Watson, the Grand Master of Ireland who made the presentation on behalf of the Co. Tyrone brethren. Also in the photograph from left: Mrs. Alberta Rainey; Wor. Bro. James Emery (Deputy County Grand Master); Mrs. Jean Hamilton and Wor. Bro. Allan Rainey (County Grand Master). (Photo: Courtesy of Norman Donnell, Castledearg).



Officers of County Tyrone Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter pictured at the installation of officers in Newtownstewart Presbyterian Church Hall. Back row (left to right): Bro. B. Mulligan (Deputy County Grand Registrar); Bro. R. Kyle (County Grand Treasurer); Bro. R. Mulligan (County Grand Lecturer); Bro. the Rev. D. Ferry (Deputy County Grand Chaplain). Front row (left to right): Bro. D. Dunbar (County Grand Registrar); Bro. James Emery (Deputy County Grand Master); Wor. Bro. Kenneth Watson (Grand Master of Ireland); Bro. Allan Rainey (County Grand Master).

Co. Antrim
Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter

Second Tri-Annual Service

will be held (D.V.)

on Sunday March 24, 1991

at 3.30 p.m.

in Aghalee Parish Church, Soldierstown

Preacher: Wor. Bro. Rev. W. M. Hoey
Grand Chaplain, G.R.A.P.C.I.

Offering in aid of G.R.A.P.C. Benevolent Fund.

Brethren, Sisters and Bands to assemble
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Arch Purple or Orange Regalia can be worn.
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Loyal Orange Lodge of Research
No. 1994

(Constituted March 20, 1964)



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"Towards 2000 & beyond"

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Saturday April 13, 1991

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Tercentenary bowls' tournament aids charity

The brethren of Garvagh District LOL No. 4 are grateful to all who supported their Tercentenary bowling tournament, held in Aghadowey Parish Church Hall and First Garvagh Presbyterian Church Hall.

It was in aid of the elderly care unit of Coleraine Hospital and consisted of eight nights plus a finals' night.

The "Tercentenary Glass" prizes were presented by Mr. S. J. McKee, managed of the Ulster Bank in Garvagh.

The overall winners were: M. Jamison and J. Paul (Loughanreagh); runners-up: W. Smyth and E. Tannahill (Killaig). Section winners: G. Frew and S. Wallace (Kilcrounaghan); I. and W. Watson (Leck); J. Blair and C. McIntyre (Ballyrashane); I. Dallas and B. Nelson (Maghera Pres.); A. Stevenson and R. Barr (Mosside); U. Millen and N. Dallas (Ballinrees).

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of an £800 cheque by W.D.M. W.

Bro. James Knox to Mrs. A. Douglas, nursing officer of the unit. After presenting gifts to the caretakers of the church halls, the chairman of the bowling committee thanked the 37 sponsors, all the entrants, the churches for the use of their halls, the two bowling clubs for the use of their equipment, the ladies who did the catering and members of the committee.

Mr. B. Patterson presented a gift to Bro. G. Irwin on behalf of the Tercentenary bowling committee. The W.D.M. Bro. J. Knox then invited Rt. Wor. A. E. Lee, C.G.M. to present gifts to Bro. W. Campbell, Bro. T. Fleming and Bro. G. Doherty. The brethren suitably replied. The three brethren were responsible for the success of many tercentenary events organised in the district.

Bro. B. Fullerton, district treasurer, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the Garvagh District LOL No. 4 and Bro. W. Farlow, district secretary, seconded.



Mr. S. J. McKee, Manager Ulster Bank, Garvagh, representing all the sponsors with the overall winners and runners-up.

Scottish RBP class

The Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland held its annual lecture conference in the Whiteinch Orange Hall on Saturday, January 19. The conference was under the warrant of Partick No. 4 District Chapter.

Sir Knt G. McNee opened the meeting then handed over to Sir Knt Tom Blair, the Provincial Grand Lecturer of Scotland.

The platform party consisted of members of the Board: Sir Knts. J. McCleary, H. McCall, C. Rankin, also Sir Knt John Gibson, Past Grand Master of Scotland.

The various degrees of the Royal Black Institution were exemplified.

The next Scottish lecture conference will be held in the Evangelical Church, Glasgow on the third Saturday in January in 1992 (Glasgow).

The Case for a Re-Trial of the U.D.R. 4

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has consistently campaigned for the release of the four young men known as the U.D.R. 4, who are currently serving a life sentence for murder.

In the December/January edition of the "Standard" we gave basic details showing why their convictions do not stand up to even a very rudimentary examination.

Since that time a 115 page dossier into the case of the four men, Neil Latimer, Noel Bell, Jim Hegan, and Winston Allen has been prepared after many months of research. The dossier clearly indicates that the prosecution case against the four was unsafe.

In addition to highlighting this aspect of the case, the dossier also provides new evidence that was not presented at the trial, including



N. BELL

a special report on the case which highlighted many of the doubts which exist concerning this case. Included was a scientific examination based on speech patterns by an eminent University Lecturer which cast serious doubts on

new witnesses, whose statements about the events in Armagh on that day in 1983 are contrary to the pattern of events suggested by the prosecution.

A recent B.B.C. 2 "Newsnight" programme, broadcast



J. HEGAN

the accuracy of the alleged confessions of the four, and indeed the scientist concerned has claimed that "not one of them is a genuine confession of the accused."

The Secretary of State must act now. The four men should be released immediately pending a re-trial which must surely clear their names.



N. LATIMER



W. ALLEN

Vatican sacks priest spies

Two priests and a Vatican employee have been sacked by the Roman Catholic Church for spying, according to the Catholic magazine "Thirty Days."

The magazine referred to the priests only as Don MG and Father PG.

The priests worked in the Vatican's Secretariat of State, where they had access to top-secret files on eastern Europe. Italy's secret service is also investigating the affair.

In another case, a Vatican employee, identified in the article only as EC, was dismissed after being caught listening in on telephone calls to the Pope's apartment above St. Peter's Square.

Vatican police have been ordered to forbid the man's entry into the Vatican, whose

spokesmen are most reticent on a question such as espionage, so the truth may never be learned.

Still, the fall of Communism is making it easier to gain access to files and to speak openly about spying. A new, unpublished, book by the American Jesuit Robert Graham, documents the history of espionage inside the Vatican.

Last summer Mr. Richard Sacher, Czech Interior Minister, reported that tiny microphones were installed by the KGB in the office of a high-ranking Vatican official - perhaps Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, ex-Secretary of State and No. 2 man in the Vatican.

It is believed the devices were in a statue of the Madonna, which was on his desk.



Bro. Norman McIlveen, W.M., of Tannagh Hill LOL No. 6, Killylea, Co. Armagh, presenting Bro. Robert Diffin, P.M., with his 60-year service medal. Bro. Diffin received the jewel from LOL No. 6 in appreciation of his many years of dedicated work for the lodge.

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The Education Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has just published a 44-page booklet.

Titled "The Glorious Revolution," the book is written by Cecil Kilpatrick

and deals with the lasting results and relevance today of the events of 1688-91.

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The passing scene

Spies tap Pope's telephone

An English newspaper reports that two Roman Catholic priests and a Vatican employee have been dismissed from their jobs for spying. Referred to as Father PG and Don MG they worked for the Vatican's Secretariat of State where they had access to secret files on Eastern Europe. So serious is this development regarded at the heart of Roman Catholicism that Italy's secret service were called in to investigate. Yet another employee at the Vatican was similarly dealt with after being accused of listening in to telephone calls made to the Pope's apartment above St. Peter's Square. This is a remarkable revelation, not least in that it is now openly admitted that the Roman Catholic Church is in possession of secret files on Eastern Europe. Why should any church be engaged in what

is patently a case of espionage at the highest level? One can accept that the leading nations of the world - Britain, America, Russia and, perhaps, China find it possible to employ spies in various theatres of power, but why the Roman Catholic Church? Does this not demonstrate the huge inroads that Romanism has made in national and international affairs? Have we now arrived at the stage where criticism of Rome can be effectively stifled and muffled in the sphere of public communication. And is it not a fact that the Roman Catholic Church operates a guild of media personalities, just as it does in the realm of nursing and medical ethics. We see how the Church of Rome dominates thinking in so many sectors of public life and forces her will on those who bow the knee to her dictates and whims.

Democracy in the churches

A few weeks ago the Presbyterian Church in Ireland announced the result of the vote by Presbyteries on the choice of its Moderator for the year ahead. This is one of the democratic methods by which the major churches of the Reformed Faith elect their leaders. The Methodist Church in Ireland, likewise, elect their Presidents by popular vote, and the Church of Ireland elects its Bishops by

means of Electoral Colleges representing, again, the broad span of their Irish membership. How strange when it comes to appointing a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, the Irish people of that communion, more especially the laity, have no say whatsoever. In May last the Roman Catholic Church lost its Primate, Dr. Thomas Fee, when he died suddenly while leading a pilgrimage to

By Standardbearer

Lourdes. All kinds of speculation as to who his successor would be was then engaged in, and several names of bishops were being mentioned. But it was not until five months later that it became known in a Vatican announcement that the new man in Armagh would be Dr. Cathal Daly. He had been Bishop of Down and Connor for some years and because of his age, was regarded as not being a likely candidate though he was held in high regard, not least by the leaders of the Protestant churches who had come to have fellowship with him. The arrival of Daly in Armagh was marked by saturation media coverage, and certainly by the fact that leaders of the Protestant churches were guests at the service in the cathedral. This was a complete change from the days of a former Cardinal in Armagh, Archbishop Joseph McRory, who once asserted in most un-Christian ways that Protestantism did not form part of the Christian Church.

Carnage in London

As I write (February 18) news comes through that the IRA gave a warning, far too late, that bombs were due to explode in railway stations in London. In the event, two did go off, one of which was at Paddington station which killed one person and injured forty other innocent commuters. Cabinet Minister Kenneth Baker arrived on the scene shortly afterwards and on B.B.C. television condemned the outrage and described it as "disgusting and appalling." So well he might, but what is even more dis-

gusting is that Britain continues to harbour these criminals. It is astounding that people who come to Britain, say from France, just a mere 20 miles from the southern shore of England, must produce a passport. Not so the IRA who enter Britain as citizens of the Irish Republic on Irish passports. For just over 20 years Northern Ireland has been subjected to thousands of attacks of this nature and with a death roll approaching 3,000 and many thousands maimed or injured, the policy of the British Government, if there be such, lies in tatters. Year after year the authorities have procrastinated and prevaricated to such an extent that just recently it was suggested that the IRA in South Armagh claim to be the victors, as well as in other parts of the frontier. The Victoria and Paddington station incidents with their loss of life and injury as in Ulster will become just a further set of statistics, and life will go on in the same old haphazard way. It is becoming clear that the British Government is quite unfit to handle this internal and external problem, and well the IRA are beginning to realise that they are in a position to continue their vile activities and enjoy life on the mainland at the expense of the British taxpayer. Their ability to penetrate the British War Cabinet in session and come close to wiping it out, proves their capacity to spring the unexpected.

If you were a member of a local authority in Northern Ireland and failed to attend a meeting of, say, a District or Borough Council once in a three month period you would be disqualified from membership. That is a fact accepted by every political party represented on these administrative bodies. How strange that this regulation, so strictly adhered

50 years service in Loughgall



Bro. Harold McCormick, (left), a member of Loughgall Temperance LOL No. 64, was presented with a Bible in recognition of his 50 years service by W.M. Bro. James Gilpin. Included in the photo are lodge officers.

to in these quarters, does not apply to membership of British Parliament. A case in point is that of the MP for West Belfast, Mr. Gerry Adams. He has never taken his seat in the House of Commons as the Member for West Belfast, obviously because, like a true republican, he would not take the Oath of Allegiance to a "foreign Queen." This stipulation that each new member of Parliament should subscribe to the Oath is willingly obeyed by

those who have been elected to represent SDLP interests in the House, such as the leader and deputy leader, Mr. John Hume and Mr. Seamus Mallon. They apparently did not have any qualms in subscribing their names on becoming MPs, and are they not as good nationalists as those who come from the Sinn Fein side, who also sit in Town Halls over which the Union flag flies. The British Government is therefore applying double standards here.

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War commander whose ancestors were at the Boyne

British commander in the Gulfwar, Lieutenant General Sir Peter de la Billiere has Huguenot ancestors who fought with King William at the Battle of the Boyne.

Indeed, those with Huguenot blood in their veins feel a particular pride and trust in Lieutenant-General Sir Peter de la Billiere as he stands poised with his army to help liberate Kuwait.

Britain's most decorated serving officer is descended from a line of Huguenot fighting men that also includes a barrister of the Middle Temple, a surgeon of the Royal Navy and a Dean of St. Paul's.

Sir Peter's direct ancestor and namesake Pierre de Labilliere (1669-1746) was one of four brothers who took up arms, became a captain in Mountjoy's Foot, settled in Dublin and founded the present line.

Of those four brothers, Pierre and Paul fought for William III, Francis and Charles for Louis XIV. In 1697, during a truce in the war in Flanders, all four held a reunion in Brussels.

Randolph Vigne, honorary editor of the Huguenot Society,

confirms the de la Billiere pedigree compiled by a member of another distinguished English family with Huguenot blood.

He was the late Henry Wagner, a rich bachelor and genealogist who set a young cousin on the path that led him eventually to become Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms.

HELD OVER

Because of undue pressure on space this month a number of reports and pictures have had to be held over.

50-year certificate



Two members of Tamloght L.O.L. No. 999 have received their 50-year certificates. They were Bros. Lyttle McCordick and William C. Hurst (seated, front centre). Included are (front, from left) Bros. William Irvine, D.M.; Lyttle McCordick, William C. Hurst and Melvin Whitley, W.M., (Back, from left) Bros. George Eames, treasurer; Samuel Carrothers, D.D.M. and Harry Miller, secretary.

Carson laid it along the line

Speaking on October 3, 1912, in Glasgow, Sir Edward Carson said: "It might be that, to people over here, this Home Rule Bill was a political question."

It was not a political question to the inhabitants of Ireland. It was a question, in their belief, of the very existence of the civil and religious liberty of the people who, for 102 years, had lived under a union, to which they were invited, and from which it was now suggested they should be kicked out.

He saw by the Press that the demonstrations and "bogus Covenant," as it was called, had left the government absolutely unmoved.

Mr. Gulland stated that all this made no difference, and Sir Rufus Isaacs (the Attorney General) said it would not turn the government aside a hair's breadth. He (Sir Edward) never expected that their demonstrations would make any difference with the government.

They knew that the government were not directed by reason or argument. They were bound hand and foot to John Redmond. (Great cheering and laughter).

As to a suggestion which had been made that the King would be opening an Irish Parliament in Dublin in 1914, he replied: "I don't think." (Laughter and cheering).

"The Attorney General," he went on, "has been reading me a lecture upon what is a serious matter, because I myself once or twice had the honour of being a law officer of the Crown. He says that my doctrines and the course I am taking lead to anarchy. Does he not think I know that? (Cheers).

"Does he not think that after coming to my time of life, and passing through the various offices and responsibility I have accepted, that I did this like a baby, without knowing the consequences?"

"They (the Ulster Protestants) have been the most peaceful law-abiding subjects in Ireland that His Majesty ever had, but I am bound to say that, if this Bill is attempted to be forced as a law upon Ulster, the government will be provoking forces which neither I nor anyone else could control if we would, and I would not control them if I could." (Cheers).



Members of Lodges in Co. Armagh, were joined by W. Bro. Norman Hood, Co. Grand Master, in centre, who enjoyed the hospitality of Co. Armagh Grand Orange Lodge in Brownlow House Orange Hall, Lurgan. (Photo: Lurgan Mail).



"I Remember — as I recall."

by S. E. Long

This is nothing more than a quick look back at the way I have travelled in Orangeism with very brief reflections on brethren selected for special mention.

I have confined myself to those no longer with us, each of whom made his considerable contribution to the well-being of the Orange Institution in his day and time.

My early memories of private lodge, Star of Down LOL 428, No. 6 District, Belfast, is of large attendance at meetings where debate and discussion flourished with many members well able to argue their cases.

Canon W. H. N. Fisher, rector of St. Clement's, Templemore Avenue, was lodge chaplain, and my boss for a few years. More than 40 years later I remain convinced that few men have had greater skill with the spoken word: none of my acquaintances has had a larger and more impressive vocabulary.

It was said of him, in something more than jest, that Chambers Dictionary was his bedtime reading. Occasionally he confounded his friends with a monologue on some topic using uncommon words.

His laugh came when they responded enthusiastically to what they thought he said, when had they understood what he did say they would have disagreed emphatically. This little bit of nonsense was the other side of a pastor who communicated with people clearly, simple and sympathetically and who diligently served his parishioners in East Belfast for more than 40 years.

His influence on the lodge was tangible and his contributions to its affairs positive and beneficial. His commitment to Orangeism was localised, for apart from occasional attendances at district and county lodge meetings he confined himself to his private lodge. In earlier days he had been much in demand as a preacher at Orange services, but when I knew him, that time had passed.

The No. 6 District Master was James Watson, a solid man whose economical use of words made him a very good chairman. He listened and thought his way through a problem so that when he expressed an opinion or made a ruling it was the readily accepted conclusion of his members. I have sat under many chairmen but it was James Watson who exemplified what chairmanship is about, ordering and controlling meetings, never dominating them.

EFFICIENT

The No. 6 Secretary was John Dempster, a most efficient and well-versed pen man to whom the lodges often deferred on questions of Orange Order constitution and laws.

The Belfast County Lodge had memorable personalities; of the Masters Canon Louis Crooks and John Bryans stood out. They were churchmen with a shared commitment to the Institution as a predominantly religious organisation and their leadership was governed by that perception of it.

Louis Crooks was an amiable leader concerned to have the Order appreciated and respected. He was a positive thinker who always sought to discover the best motives and intentions in people. He was quick to praise and slow to condemn; a practice not always adopted by those in leadership positions.

John Bryans, whose longevity was itself a matter for comment, had one aim to persuade his brethren to do what was right before God. Long before he became prominent in Orangeism, John Bryans had been a much-used lay preacher and social worker in Methodism, and especially in the North Belfast Mission.

His appeals for support for its work at the Custom House Steps of other days, earned him a reputation as a campaigner for the social welfare of Belfast people at a time when unemployment, poverty and disease were rampant. One memory of John

Bryans stands out, the sight of him in his late nineties addressing Grand Lodge for 15 minutes without a note, as was his wont as a public speaker.

In a clear voice and impassioned tones he pleaded for a deeper commitment to the faith by all present.

Bob McMullan, Secretary of the County Lodge, received Orange and Royal recognition of his worth. His contagious enthusiasm for Orangeism and the Belfast County Lodge particularly, made pleasure out of the wearying work he was required to do in the organising of ordinary and extraordinary events.

His assistant for several years was Hugh Radcliffe and they made a good partnership, with Hugh involving himself in the production and distribution of the county's annual Twelfth magazine.

EXCELLENCE

Harry Burdge was the secretary par excellence of County and Grand lodges and of the Willowfield Unionist Association. So much on top of his jobs he anticipated the thinking of people so accurately that he answered their questions before they asked them. His knowledge of Orangeism was encyclopaedic.

The chaplains I recall were the Rev. W. E. Eames, father of the Most Rev. Dr. Robin Eames, Archbishop of Armagh, whom I knew as a Methodist minister and later as curate-assistant with Canon Crooks at Knockbreda Church.

The Rev. Scott Maguire was little involved in debate, but what he said on a subject was always wise and useful. Most noticeable and popular was the Right Rev. Dr. R. C. H. G. Elliott, successively Dean of Belfast and Bishop of Connor. His Orangeism was so much part of him that advocacy of it was spontaneous, courageous and rational.

But it was his predecessor as Dean of Belfast, the Right Rev. Dr. William Shaw Kerr, Bishop of Down and Dromore, 1945-1955, who was a permanent place as an Orangemen/churchman champion of Protestantism. A scholar and author, he wrote books which remain essential reading for anyone who would grapple with the intricacies of Irish church history.

They are "The Independence of the Celtic Church in Ireland," "A Handbook on the Papacy" and "Who Persecuted?" His biography of the Rev. George Walker is an appreciation of the man and his work with valuable insights into the Siege of Londonderry and the Battle of the Boyne. Canon Dr. Michael Dewar and I were made deacons by him at our ordination service in St. Clement's Church, Belfast, in June, 1949.

Others who impressed me in Belfast County Lodge were Bob Armstrong, whose brother was a distinguished editor of "The Sentinel," Canada, for many years; Sam Campbell, Harry Maguire and Bob Rankin, Treasurer for a lengthy period and a District Master of No. 5, Sandy Row. Bob Rankin was pedantic, precise and meticulous to a fault. There was Major F. R. A. Hynds, sometimes D.C.G.M., made an Orangeman while soldiering in Hong Kong, full of enthusiasm for the Order to the last in spite of disabling illness; and John Moreland, whose work for the Institution and his devotion to Clifton Street Hall was recognised when a room was dedicated to his memory.

Among the brethren who impressed me in Grand Lodge were Sandy Anderson, County Grand Master of Armagh, long-serving lay reader in the Church of Ireland, whose enthusiasm for Orangeism never waned and whose defence of it in the councils of his church, earned him respect and from those who

were opposed to it. They had to recognise the principles and qualities which always motivate good Orangemen. That was also the case with Captain Michael Armstrong, whose death, the result of a motor car accident, took from us one who was so much appreciated for his wisdom and advice that when he spoke everybody listened.

COURAGEOUS

Lieut-Colonel George Liddle, knowledgeable and courageous, was the best known Orangeman in Co. Fermanagh. He was County Grand Master and Grand Lodge Treasurer, and for three years Imperial Master of World Orangeism. His close association with Sir Basil Brooke, his predecessor as C.G.M., in the founding of the Ulster Special Constabulary, under the Westminster Government, produced a force whose contribution to the policing and safety of Ulster people has still to be properly and accurately acknowledged. Even in age and regardless of long distances to be travelled, George Liddle remained assiduous in the performance of his duties in Orangeism.

Dick Thornton, also of Fermanagh, served his county and Grand Lodge with a commitment that illustrated what is best in Orangemen. Of the same calibre was the Earl of Caledon who in old age and physical weakness attended Grand Lodge to take his place in the Deputy Master's chair; from Tyrone, too, was Captain Tom McClay, County Grand Master, who championed the cause of Orangeism and Unionism with such vigour that he was a constant good example to his brethren.

In Co. Down, Sam Kinghan, one-time Senator at Stormont, was a C.G.M. of distinction who served Grand Lodge as Treasurer for several years. Perhaps the most busy County Grand Master of Down was Billy Boal, holder of many offices in church and Institution. It was a case of "send for Billy Boal or 10 men." His devotion to Junior Orangeism made him its Grand Master and enthusiast for the work of the McCrea Memorial Home at Donaghadee. And from Co. Down was Robert McVeigh, who for many years proved himself a most sensitive secretary/treasurer of the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orphan Society.

The recently deceased brethren who must be named are Bill Moody, Co. Armagh, who served his County Lodge, Grand Lodge and R.A.P.C. with wholehearted loyalty and was the great and intimate friend of the brethren in the Republic; and Tommy Passmore, a County Grand Master of Belfast, whose small frame housed a large heart and clear mind where his faith and Ulster were concerned. Memories of them are still very fresh in the minds of their brethren.

My interest in the Lodge of Research requires me to pay compliment to Aiken McClelland, whose conception it was, and who was a most competent researcher in Orange history and folklore. His ability to provide information and insights on personalities and events always impressed and enlightened us.

Sam Magowan, sometimes MP For Iveagh at Stormont and Robert Wright, schoolmaster, foundation members, made large contributions to the development of the lodge in its formative years.

To meander back in time is to be reminded that "no man is an island," that we have a very large indebtedness to other people as we journey through life. While I mention these old friends by name I should add that there are many more who have given us reason to be glad that I met up with them in the Orange Institution which is, at its best, a very goodly fellowship.

Should you wonder why this article came to be written, it is because two of us reminisced about people in the Orangeism of other days. We thought about past events, too, but that is a subject for another occasion.

When the Eire tricolour is in breach of the peace

The influence of the Anglo-Eire Agreement is being felt in different ways, affecting the security of Ulster people, despite protestations by people like John Hume, who asked for examples of how anyone's position had been undermined by the Hillsborough Diktat.

Just take one example, that of flags and emblems. Up until Direct Rule superseded the Northern Ireland Government at Stormont, the flying and display of the Union Jack, the flag of the country, was protected by the Flags and Emblems Bill.

That Bill has gone, like so many other aspects of Ulster rule, as a sop to the republican minority, and today the Eire Tricolour enjoys equal status in many parts of the Province, and is protected when flown.

This can happen in provocative circumstances, such as at soccer matches. Followers purporting to support certain teams have recently displayed Irish Tricolours to provoke the supporters of teams which have a predominantly Unionist support.

In at least two recent situations where a breach of the peace was threatened, the police took no action to remove the offending emblems, despite requests from reasonable people to do so.

Some officers made it clear they were far from happy at not intervening, especially when a Union Jack was burned, but they were obviously under strict instructions not to do so.

In fairness to the soccer clubs concerned, they were outraged by the display of provocation and have since taken steps to have such emblems banned from being displayed in their grounds.

There was strong suspicion that the people involved in the display of the flags had no interest in the game of football and were not genuine followers

of any of the teams playing in the matches. Their purpose was to flaunt the Tricolour, well knowing that many Protestant and Unionist people would be at the matches, quite a few of supporting the teams that these republicans purported to identify themselves with.

Orange brethren have complained about similar incidents at other events in Northern Ireland in recent years, and in Belfast there has been outrage by many people at the flying of the Tricolour from high rise flats in the New Lodge area.

Clearly, the republicans are taking every advantage where they can, of a new approach to flags which is far removed from that adopted when Northern Ireland had its own Parliament at Stormont, and this new approach clearly springs from the small print of the document signed at Hillsborough in November, 1985.

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Wor. Bro. Alfred E. Lee helps his wife cut the Tercentenary cake.

Tercentenary dinner in Portrush

Upper Bann Ulster Unionist MP, Bro. David Trimble was the chief guest at the Tercentenary dinner of County Londonderry Grand Orange Lodge in the Golf Hotel, Portrush.

Several hundred brethren from the county's 11 districts were present, along with their wives and friends, and the guests were welcomed by the County Grand Master Wor. Bro. Alfred E. Lee.

A toast to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland was responded to by a Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Porter.

Wor. Bro. Gardiner Kane, WDM of Ballycastle District LOL, proposed a toast to County Londonderry Grand Orange Lodge. This was responded to by Wor. Bro. Walter Greer, County Londonderry Grand Secretary.

The toast to the visitors was proposed by County Londonderry Grand Treasurer, Wor. Bro. Robert Overend. Bro. Trimble, who was accompanied by his wife, replied and he gave the brethren and guests an authoritative report on the current political situation in the Province.



Below: Wor. Bro. Alfred E. Lee, County Grand Master of Londonderry, and Upper Bann MP, Bro. David Trimble with other leading Orange officers at the Tercentenary dinner in Portrush.



Aughrim and Somme badge

A badge has been commissioned by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to celebrate the joint anniversaries of Aughrim and the Somme this year.

The badge retails at £1.50, but is available to District Lodge at £1.25 enabling Districts to raise money through their sale.

It is anticipated that there will be a considerable demand for these, and orders should be placed at the earliest convenience.

Grand Lodge commissioned Tercentenary prints to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. These are available from Grand Lodge headquarters and it is hoped that least one would be purchased to hang in each Orange Hall.

Many of the Tercentenary souvenirs are sold out, but it is still possible to obtain some items, and any members or lodges who would require any item to contact Grand Lodge headquarters, or your District sales representative as quickly as possible. It is obvious that when stocks of Tercentenary items are exhausted they will not be replenished, therefore now is the time to buy before disappointment.

REMINDER:

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Tercentenary Wordsearch Competition

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Ulster Society launch book

A book on one of the "central figures" of Irish history has been published.

The publication of William Johnston of Ballykilbeg heralds the second study of that fiery politician by the Lurgan-based Ulster Society.

This account is the work of the late Aiken McClelland who prepared it in 1979 as his thesis for a Master of Philosophy degree at the University of Ulster. He died in 1981.

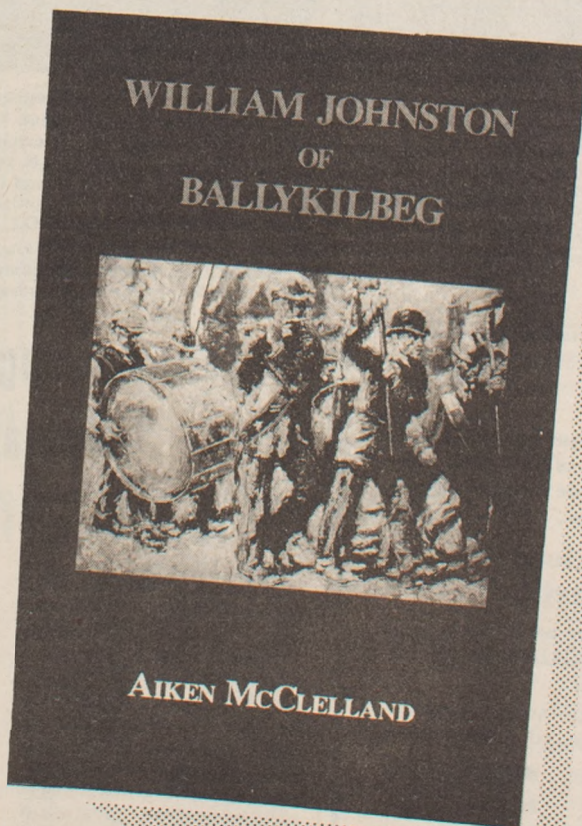
Johnston is credited, in the 1860s, with earning Orange men the right to publicly parade by spearheading the campaign against the controversial Party Procession Act.

That legislation, passed after an affray at Dolly's Brae on July 12, 1856, banned Orange parades.

In 1867, Johnston organised an illegal procession from Newtownards to Bangor. He was subsequently prosecuted and sentenced to two months in Downpatrick jail.

"The authorities were very eager to realise him because they didn't want him becoming a martyr," said Gordon Lucy, the society's chairman.

"His health was poor and being in jail would have been quite a strain. He was never a strong man physically. He was mentally tough, determined and resolute but not physically so."



Johnston's term behind bars added to his already huge popularity and, when he stood

for election in Belfast the following year as an Independent Conservative, he

swept to victory.

He introduced an unsuccessful Bill to repeal the Party Procession Act in 1869. Three years later, it was quietly dropped by Gladstone's government.

Mr. Lucy said Johnston is a representative figure of Ulster-British heritage and culture and, as such, the book contributed to the society's theme of mutual understanding and tolerance.

"We've published this book for two reasons. Firstly, to make those members, who belong to the Ulster-British community aware of their history, to build up confidence and to persuade them that the people who have a proud past have also the prospects of a proud future.

"But we would also like to think we are reaching out to those members of the Gaelic, nationalist or Roman Catholic community and let them know what our culture and heritage are about so they can understand it."

Belfast Lord Mayor Councillor Fred Cobain, deputy Lord Mayor Councillor Eric Smyth and Orange Order Executive Officer Bro. George Patton also attended the presentation in Belfast City Hall.

The publication was granted by Belfast City Council and the Cultural Traditions Group.

IRA bomb left outside Orange Hall

IRA terrorists who planted a semtex bomb outside Ballinderry Orange Hall, outside Coagh in Co. Tyrone last month, which led to a 10-day security operation used an evil new plot in their bid to cause maximum carnage. The device — four pounds of the powerful explosive packed into a lunchbox — was linked to an opened pornographic magazine.

Police believe the intention was to lure someone to the scene, and once they touched the magazine, the device would trigger.

There was widespread condemnation locally that the IRA would leave such a trap that any curious child might have fallen into.

Residents living in the Ballinderry area of Coagh had put their lives in their hands by driving past the semtex bomb, planted beside Ballinderry Orange Hall.

The road had been closed following reports that a bomb had been left in the area.

CLOSED

But many residents were able to drive past the site of the bomb — despite the fact that the RUC had erected "Road Closed" signs.

The area was sealed off for 10 days, but many living in the

vicinity thought the bomb scare was a hoax and began to go about their business as usual.

It was only after an elderly lady living close to where the bomb was planted received a warning phone call from terrorists that locals were put on the alert again.

The road had been closed between the junctions of the Mossbank Road and Coagh village after a car hijacked in the Ballinderry area by masked gunmen on the evening of January 19 had been abandoned there.

An army technical officer who examined the car on the following Monday discovered three empty beer kegs in the boot, but no explosives.

Army Technical Officers finally detected the bomb and the road was re-opened to traffic after a clearance operation.

Orange halls damaged

Two Orange halls in the Aughnacloy area were the target for vandals last month.

Seventy-four panes of glass were broken in the Bawn Orange Hall and 34 were broken in Edentillone Hall.

In both cases the damage was discovered by police.

New collarettes dedicated for use in

Arch Purple Chapter

Tuesday evening, February 12, was special for the Arch Purplemen of Bleary Crimson Star RAPC No. 12, Lurgan District.

Not only did they have the M. Wor. Bro. Kenneth Watson, Grand Master of the Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter of Ireland as a special guest, they also had various guests from neighbouring Chapters, and from the Magheragall District Chapter in a packed Chapter Room.

Also present were M. Wor. Bro. the Rev. Tom Taylor, Deputy Grand Chaplain, and W. Bro. Norman Hood, County Grand Master of the County Grand Orange Lodge of Armagh, and a Diocesan lay-reader in Shankill Parish Church, Lurgan. Lurgan District RAPC No. 6 was represented by district lecturers, W. Bros. Tom Adamson and Malcolm Fulton.

The Degree of Royal Arch Purple was conferred in exemplary fashion, and to the great satisfaction of all, on Bro. Patrick McWilliams, by the district lecturers, ably assisted by the outgoing Master and Chapter Lecturer, W. Bro. David Coffey. The Grand Master took the chair for the occasion.

A new Worshipful Master's collarette and new sitting-in collarettes were dedicated by M. Wor. Bro. the Rev. Tom Taylor, who acted as chaplain for the evening, assisted by W. Bro. Norman Hood. The Grand Master invested W.

Bro. Coffey with the Master's collarette.

The installation of officers was conducted by the Grand Master, assisted by W. Bro. Jack Gordon, Past District Master of Magheragall District Chapter in the deputy chair. W. Bro. Sydney McIlldoon, County Grand Lecturer of County Armagh Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter and W. Bro. Irwin Taggart acted as deacons. While M. Wor. Bro. Harry Watson, DGMI, PCGM of County Antrim Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter introduced the officers-elect.

W. Bro. Ralph McNicholl was installed as Worshipful Master, Bro. Derek Turner as Deputy Master, and W. Bro. David Coffey as Chairman of committee, with the re-elected officers being installed on their former obligation.

Following the meeting the Arch Purplemen and their guests retired to Bleary church hall where they enjoyed an excellent meal prepared by the wives of the members.

The toast to the Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter of Ireland was proposed by the chairman of the proceedings, W. Bro. Melvyn Hamilton, Chapter Registrar.

In response the Grand

the lecturing fraternity within the organisation.

When replying to the toast to the visitors W. Bro. Hood rendered a beautiful solo "Crucified."

A hearty vote of thanks to the ladies was proposed by W. Bro. John Crozier, and conveyed to them by the Worshipful Master, W. Bro. Ralph McNicholl.

The evening was brought to a successful conclusion by M. Wor. Bro. the Rev. Tom Taylor offering prayers, while remembering the bereaved families, for the safety of our troops in the Gulf, and our security forces in our Province; followed by the singing of the National Anthem by all.

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The officers and visitors at the the Co. Tyrone Grand Orange installation ceremony held in Garvetagh Orange Hall. Back row (left to right): Bro. the Rev. Desmond Hanna (Deputy County Grand Chaplain); Bro. T. Lockhart (assistant Deputy County Grand Secretary); Bro. Robert Deans (County Grand Lecturer); Bro. R. Mulligan (County Grand Tyler); Bro. B. Mulligan (Deputy County Grand Secretary); Bro. William Brodison (assistant Deputy County Grand Secretary); Bro. W. J. Thompson (assistant Deputy County Grand Treasurer). Front row (left to right): Bro. Jack Ashenhurst (P.M., Co. Tyrone); Bro. Melvin Hamilton (assistant Grand Secretary G.O.L.I.); Bro. Tom R. Reid (County Grand Master); Bro. James A. Emery (Deputy County Grand Master); Bro. Franklin Kelly (County Grand Treasurer); Bro. Robert T. A. Abernethy (County Grand Secretary). (Photo: Courtesy of Gerald Montgomery, Castleberg, Co. Tyrone).

Tyrone Grand Lodge Installation



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Tyrone Orange officers installed

County Tyrone Grand Orange Lodge held its installation of officers in Garvetagh Orange Hall at which the installing officer was Wor. Bro. Melvin Hamilton, assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Wor. Bro. Jack Ashenhurst, past master of Tyrone Grand Lodge and a deputy master of Ireland assisted. The county grand lecturers Bro. Robert Deans and Bro. Allan Rainey acted as deacons.

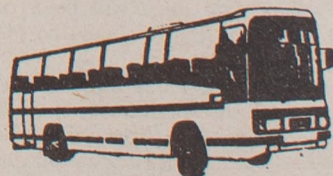
At a reception afterwards hosted by Killen District LOL No. 12 in 1st Castleberg Presbyterian Church Hall, Bro. Hamilton brought greetings and good wishes from

Grand Lodge and from his native Co. Armagh Grand Lodge. The County Grand Master of Tyrone Wor. Bro. Tom Reid, responded on behalf of Tyrone. Bro. Jim Emery, Deputy County Grand Master; Bro. the Rev. Desmond Hanna, Deputy County Grand Chaplain, and Bro. Trevor Lockhart, assistant Deputy County Grand Secretary, spoke on behalf of the newly installed officers.

An appeal was made on behalf of "The Gulf Fund" by Bro. Franklin Kelly, the County Grand Treasurer and Bro. Robert Abernethy spoke on behalf of the Tercentenary committee.

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