

ULSTER ROCK-FIRM ON THE UNION

Loyalists Sweep to Victory

Mr. James H. Molyneaux, Member of Parliament for South Antrim, led the Official Unionist Party to success in the Assembly election on Wednesday, October 20, and is now the leader of the largest grouping in the Chamber at Stormont.

The Official Unionists captured 26 of the 78 seats, followed by the Democratic Unionist Party headed by the Rev. Ian Paisley, M.P., with 21.

Since the Alliance Party are pledged to the maintenance of the union between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom the election result leaves the total of Unionists and Alliance members at 59, the SDLP and Sinn Fein pro-Irish unity factions accounting for the remaining 19 seats.

This final figure for Northern Ireland voters who took the trouble to go to the polling booths, despite the uncertainty and doubting of the worthwhileness of the election at all, indicates that Ulster is as sound on the Union as it has ever been and the message is clear to the Government and Parliament at Westminster, and in Dublin, that no meddling with Ulster

Unionism will be tolerated and that pandering to the whims and fancies of anti-British sentiments will produce no lasting settlement of the Northern Irish "problem."

The message must now be clear to James Prior that Ulster is British and will remain so, not just so long as the people of Northern Ireland wish it to remain so, to quote Westminster legislation, but that it remains indissolubly an integral part of British territory for all time.

Party Strength

Party	Seats
Official Unionist	26
DUP	21
SDLP	14
Alliance	10
UUUP	—
Sinn Fein	5
Workers' Party	—
Other Unionists	2
Others	—
Total	78

They Passed the Winning Post

The final line-up in the new 78-seat Assembly is:
 Belfast North (Five seats) — John Carson (Off U), George Seawright (DUP), Paul Maguire (A), Pascal O'Hare (SDLP), Frank Millar (U).

Belfast South (Five seats) — David Cook (A), Martin Smyth (Off U), Stuart McCrea (DUP), Edgar Graham (Off U), Thomas Kirkpatrick (Off U).

Belfast East (Six seats) — Peter Robinson (DUP), Oliver Napier (A), Jeremy Burchill (Off U), Denny Vitty (DUP), Dorothy Dunlop (Off U), Adam Morrow (A).

Belfast West (Four seats) — Gerry Adams (SF), Joseph Hendron (SDLP), Thomas Passmore (Off U), Will Glendinning (A).

North Antrim (Eight seats) — Ian Paisley (DUP), James Allister (DUP), Joseph Gaston (Off U), Sean Farren (SDLP), Sean Neeson (A), Roy Beggs (Off U), Jack McKee (DUP), Cecil Cousley (DUP).

South Antrim (Ten seats) — James Molyneaux (Off U), William Beattie (DUP), Frazer Agnew (Off U), Ivan Davis (DUP), Clifford Forsythe (Off U), Billy Bell (Off U), Roy Thompson (DUP), Jim McDonald (SDLP), Seamus Close (A), Gordon Mawhinney (A).

North Down (Eight seats) — James Kilfedder (UPUP), John Taylor (Off U), Simpson Gibson (DUP), John Cushnahan (A), Lord Dunleath (A), Wesley Pentland (DUP), Robert McCartney (Off U), Billy Bleakes (Off U).

South Down (Seven seats) — Frank Feely (SDLP), Edward McGrady (SDLP), William Brown (Off U), Paddy O'Donoghue (SDLP), Raymond McCullough (Off U), George Graham (DUP), James Wells (DUP).

Londonderry (Seven seats) — John Hume (SDLP), Martin McGuinness (SF), John Allen (Off U), William McClure (DUP), William Douglas (Off U), Gregory Campbell (DUP), Hugh Logue (SDLP).

Mid-Ulster (Six seats) — William McCrea (DUP), Denis Haughey (SDLP), Alan Kane (DUP), Mary McSorley (SDLP), Danny Morrison (SF), William Thompson (Off U).

Armagh (Seven seats) — Harold McCusker (Off U), Seamus Mallon (SDLP), James Nicholson (Off U), James McAllister (SF), Mary Simpson (Off U), Hugh News (SDLP), David Calvert (DUP).

Fermanagh-South Tyrone (Five seats) — Owen Carron (SF), Ken Maginnis (Off U), Raymond Ferguson (Off U), Austin Currie (SDLP), Ivan Foster (DUP).

This is how the Parties fared

Constituency	Off U	DUP	SDLP	A	SF	UP	Ind U
North Belfast	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
South Belfast	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
East Belfast	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
West Belfast	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
North Antrim	2	4	1	1	—	—	—
South Antrim	4	3	1	2	—	—	—
North Down	3	2	—	2	—	1	—
South Down	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Londonderry	2	2	2	—	1	—	—
Mid-Ulster	1	2	2	—	1	—	—
Armagh	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
Fermanagh/South Tyrone	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	26	21	14	10	5	1	1

New RBP Opens in Tandragee

The success of the recruiting drive in the Royal Black Institution earlier this year has been proven by the influx of new members.

Another example is the formation of a new preceptory in County Armagh, which had 30 members at its inaugural meeting.

The new preceptory, to be known as the R. D. Meredith Memorial R.B.P. No. 464, will be in Tandragee District Chapter No. 1, bringing the total number of preceptories in

that district to 11.

The Warrant for the new preceptory was handed over by Mr. Spanton Chatterton, Grand Registrar of the Black Institution, and also present were the County Grand Master of Armagh, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and the district master of Tandragee, Mr. Jim Copeland.

The officers of the new preceptory are: W.M. Leslie Meredith; D.M. Robert McAdam; chaplain, William Black; registrar, John Bell; treasurer, John Ingram.

'Too many licences to drink'

Members of the Royal Black Institution have backed a call for restrictions on the number of drink licenses being issued by the courts.

The Co. Down Grand Black Chapter has supported the Rev. Donald Patton, of First Dromore Presbyterian Church, who previously spoke out against what he called "the social evil" brought about by the increased availability of drink, especially to young people.

The Royal Black Chapter have said the abuse of drink has not only a demoralising effect on youth and society as a whole, but has resulted in deaths to members of the security forces when they have been caught off-guard.

The Chapter has also come out against moves towards the Sunday opening of pubs

In our September issue we wrote of the retirement of the Grand Master. What we said was true to the information we had received then and to the interpretation of attitudes at that time. It is now clear that the Grand Master is willing to continue in office if he is re-elected by Grand Lodge in December.

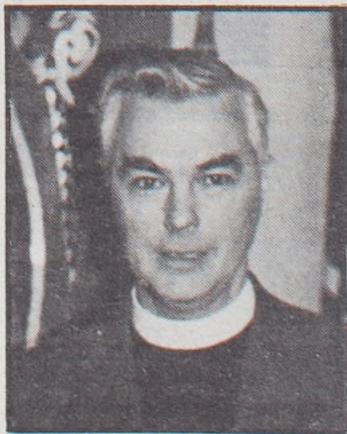
The decision will be received with pleasure by the membership at large. While we must not anticipate Grand Lodge decision it is most unlikely that anyone else will hold the reins of the most exacting honorary office in our loyalist institutions if Bro. Rev. Martin Smyth continues to be available to carry on.

We expressed the opinion a long time ago, and frequently in recent years, that there should be assistance for the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland from a brother or brothers with the necessary qualifications to share the duties and responsibilities of Orange Order leadership. We feel that an Assistant Grand Master deliberately chosen for the office and with recognisable status and deputed tasks would help the Grand Master to make his chores more manageable.

There would be the added advantage of a shared leadership which would take some of the solitariness out of the Grand Mastership. The office of Assistant Grand Master — there could be two posts — need not have, perhaps should not have, any right of succession in it. Indeed it could be that those eminently suitable for the secondary office would not be available for the top post.

The present Grand Master, always a busy man, is now so deeply involved in his political career that the kind of assistance

The Grand Master



we suggest must be advantageous to him. We implant the idea and hope that it germinates and we make no apology for proposing a change which would mark a departure from tradition.

The Grand Master in the past was often the leader of an Institution which made few demands on him in times when there was little media influence on the movement and what there was was sympathetic to it. Times are very different now. The position must be filled by someone who is sufficiently media competent to be able to use it intelligently and effectively. He has to be an articulate apologist for his organisation and a determined user of press, radio and television.

He is expected to appear at the several functions of the Institution, and often as the principal speaker; and to be a guest speaker at all kinds of engagements, not all of them with participants and audiences sympathetic to him and to Orangeism. The time could well be overdue for coming to grips with his changed scene. We do our cause no good by further procrastination in the matter of shared leadership for such a difficult time as this.

Need we add that the plea we make for an Assistant (s) Grand Master has in it the recognition of the incredible job done by the present Grand Master who at home and abroad has filled his office — and that of Imperial Grand Master — with enthusiasm and skill. This is an attempt to show a practical sympathy for the incumbent of the office and his successors. We live in days when the principle of delegation is widely and successfully practised.

Commons Prayers Waste of Time—MP

Daily prayers at the House of Commons are a waste of time, according to left-wing MP Frank Allaun.

The Labour member for Salford East complained to the Speaker, Mr. George Thomas, that there was not enough time to question Foreign Office ministers in the Commons.

Mr. Allaun said: "Forty minutes, less, in my view, four unnecessary minutes on prayers, are not enough for the world situation which could explode this House and the rest of the houses in the world as well."

The comment drew angry shouts of protest from Tory MPs but Mr. Thomas, a lay preacher and former Methodist Conference president, did not agree that daily prayers conducted by the MPs' own chaplain were a waste of time.

"We all have our own attitude about prayers," he said. "I happen to agree with them very much and the House does as well or we would not be having prayers."

National Anthem

The controversy over the suggestion of a committee of the Church of England to change words and sentiments in the National Anthem has been shown to be a misunderstanding of the intention of those who were condemned for their "audacity" by newspapers and later by organizations and individuals.

The C of E committee chairman in a BBC radio interview explained that what they proposed was the altering of some phrases in the hymn, "God save our gracious Queen," when it is used in a church service. They had no intention of interfering with the National Anthem as such even if they could have done so, for that is purely a parliamentary matter.

The chairman described himself as one who is well satisfied with the anthem as it is. The moral of the story is that it is foolish to take what the press says without question.

Threat to Derry's Protestants

Once again the pressure is being exerted by a hooligan element in the Bogside area of Londonderry, to try to force Protestant families out of the Fountain estate, and the Wapping Lane areas of Londonderry.

This enclave of loyalist families, close to the city centre, and the Craigavon

bridge, is the last remaining Protestant stronghold on the west bank of the Foyle in Londonderry.

The Fountain, a historic and proud district, has withstood many attacks on it over the past decade, but has stood firm. Indeed, in the past few years, there have been encouraging signs of young families being

prepared to go and live in the Fountain.

That state of affairs must not be reversed by the actions of young thugs, and it was encouraging to note that the R.U.C. was able to swoop recently and arrest a number of assailants who had been throwing missiles into the Protestant area.

Roman Catholic Church

spokesmen, and leaders of republican and nationalist political parties in Londonderry have been significantly quiet over the attacks on the Fountain area, and one wonders what would have been the outcry had a Roman Catholic district in any Protestant town been subjected to the same intimidation and attack.

Shot as he taught Scripture

Headmaster 61-year-old David Wright was reading from the New Testament to a class of 20 10-year-olds when two Irish National Liberation Army thugs forced their way into the classroom and blasted him twice in the chest with a sawn-off double-barrelled shotgun.

It is just possible that Mr Wright may survive.

So may the elderly caretaker the gunmen beat up on their way in.

What is less certain is the future of the innocent children in that classroom, who for the rest of their lives will never be able to erase from their minds the butchery they witnessed.

And the terrorists do this in the name of Ireland? And Roman Catholics throughout Ulster flock to the polling booths in their thousands to lend their support to the proponents of such mindless violence?

Of course one must keep on trying to make such people see sense.

But would it not be much easier to teach pigs to waltz?

— John Junor in the "Sunday Express," October 24.

Bandsmen in the Making!



Thirteen year old An Graham from Kilkeel who plays in Roden Accordion Band with her brothers Gareth (3) and Richard (2) at a recent "Black" parade in the town.

BEST WISHES

Clerical resignations — Two well known Church of Ireland rectors, members of the Institution, have announced the dates of their resignations from their incumbencies and the active ministry of the church, Wor. Bro. Canon Arthur Noble, Christ Church, Lisburn, and Wor. Bro. Chancellor Ernest Clayton, Dromore Cathedral.

They become effective end of September and October respectively. Both men have earned the appreciation of their Orange brethren and they have their good wishes for happy and useful retirements.

Britain's Bid to Bring NI to Heel

A Church of Ireland clergyman has accused the British Government of trying to bring loyalists "to heel" with the ultimate objective of a united Ireland.

The claim was made by Sir Knight Canon Thomas Frizelle, at a Royal Black demonstration in Dromore on the "Last Saturday" in August.

He said that the Government had never attempted to bring about a solution which would be democratically accepted by the people of the province.

"It would seem as if the Government is determined to bring the loyalist people in our province to heel and if necessary to force us to live eventually in an all-Ireland

republic," he told the Sir Knights.

"A definite onslaught against those who had resorted to death by bomb and bullet in a cruel, cowardly and bestial fashion has not been seen in any effective way," he claimed.

Canon Frizelle asked how long Ulster people will have to await the resolution of Government which will bring to justice the perpetrators of violence and give people the opportunity to live in peace.

"These are the questions we should address to the British Government which for long has enjoyed both in war and in peace the loyal devotion and support of the people of Ulster," said the speaker.

Can Britain Take a Hint From Israel?

The IRA renewal of violence during the past month, with shooting and bombing outrages prompts once again the question: When is the British Government going to show the resolution to deal once and for all with the terrorists who have blighted this Province for so long?

Experience in all parts of the world should have shown that when "containment" policies are adopted, it only allows terrorists time to consolidate and to plan their nefarious activities.

The poor unfortunate and innocent Lebanese people of West Beirut, Tyre and Sidon, who died as Israeli planes bombed their areas were as much the victims of weak policies which allowed the PLO terrorists to use their cities as bases, as they were of Israeli war planes.

The carnage and suffering inflicted by the Israelis was appalling, and it sickened many of their friends who had accepted the need to establish a safe cordon around the border between their state and Lebanon, in order to prevent the PLO from bombing their settlements.

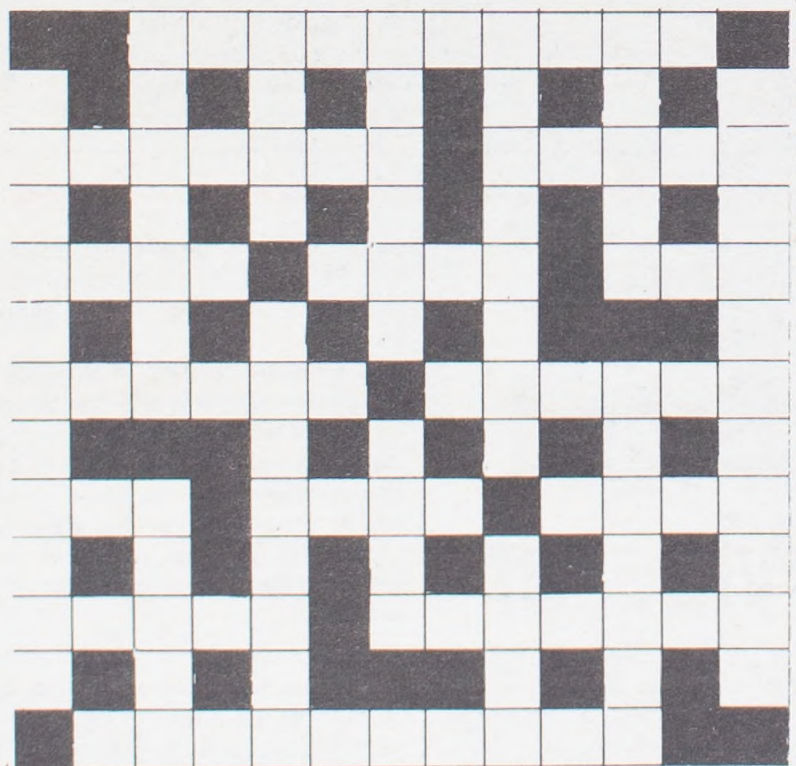
Israeli bombing of civilian areas of West Beirut and other urban areas was inexcusable, but the PLO and its friends who used such places as bases to launch attacks on Israel were equally to blame. They mingled with the local people, and used them as cover to carry on their activities.

The comparison with Ulster and the border with Eire is obvious. The IRA and INLA use Roman Catholic areas of Northern Ireland, and also parts of the South as havens to launch their murderous attacks on the security forces.

There have been occasions when innocent people have suffered as security forces have searched these areas in a hunt for the terrorists — although such instances have been rare.

But the real lesson to be derived from this is that if the IRA and INLA were rejected by Roman Catholic districts, and by its friends in the South, then real peace could break out in Ireland again. The PLO has gone from Beirut, and it is a pity that such means had to be used to expel them, but the start fact is that the unhappy land is now enjoying its first real peace in the past eight years. Clearly, the terrorists of this world, whether PLO or IRA, can never bring happiness to a country or a city.

Orange Crossword



Solution in next issue

ACROSS

1. Where Orangemen meet (10)
8. A salt or acid (7)
9. Of kingly ancestry (5)
10. Political wing INLA (4)
11. 'Me Da' wore it (4)
12. Initially an orphans fund (3)
14. System of self defence (6)
15. Like a bird (6)
18. Lodge abbreviation (3)
20. Used by a joiner (4)

21. Sparkling wine (4)
23. More than needed (5)
24. Decorates street at 12th (7)
25. Foreordain (10)

DOWN

3. Swear mildly (2&4)
4. Most severe (8)
5. True (5)
7. Faint and intermittent lights (11)
13. Lifted up for the people (8)
16. Resisting control (7)
17. An arm or a leg (4)
19. In a while (5)
22. Against (4)

Lurgan Arch Donated to Maralin

Maralin village has had its first Orange Arch for many years and was officially opened on Saturday 3rd July in the presence of a large gathering of brethren and friends.

The opening ceremony was preceded by a short parade from the Temple, a short distance on the Moira side of the village. The parade was led by the Blues and Royals flute band from Lurgan, Maralin Young Defenders, The Star of the North Flute from Dollingstown and Clougher Protestant Boys' also flute.

The brethren headed by the District Officers and distinguished visitors marched to the Orange Hall where the platform proceedings were held.

Bro. Richard Fleming District Secretary (Lower Iveagh West Dist., No.8) acting in the capacity of chairman for the first time since being elected to office opened the proceedings with the hymns "O God of Bethel and this was followed by prayer and scripture reading by Rev. Ian Paisley M.P.

The arch was opened by Mrs. Joy Savage, wife of Councillor George Savage and the dedication was by the Rev. Wm. McCrea.

The special speakers were Mr. Ken Maginnis, Unionist councillor on Dungannon District Council whose theme was very much on security, and Mr. Paisley who spoke on the Anglo-Irish issue and the Assembly elections.

The arch (which at one time was erected in William St. Lurgan) was donated by the William Street Arch Committee who were warmly thanked by the chairman of the



Maralin Committee.

A comprehensive vote of thanks to all who had helped with the repair of the arch and

those who had contributed to the success of the proceedings was proposed by Bro. Alfred Nelson, seconded by Bro. Noel

Townsley.

The ceremony concluded with prayers and the National Anthem.

Thanks to David — now he's eighty

Royal Black District Chapter No. 4 held their quarterly meeting in the Orange Hall, Whiteinch, Glasgow, Sir Knt. R. McDonald, R.W.D.M. presiding, assisted by Sir Knt. Edward Coyle, D.D.M.

Sir Knt. M. Campbell (D. Chap.) led the devotional exercises and the R.W.D.M., who welcomed a good attendance, invited Provincial Officers, Sir Knts. J. Gibson and P. Fisher to seats on the platform. Reports of the August Demonstration were referred to as very highly satisfactory.

A donation was granted to a worthy cause.

An invitation from R.B.P. 795 Dunfermline, Fifeshire, to confer degree work at their November meeting, was

remitted to Lecture Class for arrangements.

Sir Knt. McDonald made reference to a birthday and asked Sir Knt. John Gibson, D.G.M. to make the presentation of a clock to Sir Knt. D.H. Boyd, past P.G.M., who was within two weeks of his eightieth birthday and pay tribute to his good work for over 50 years.

The best wishes of Provincial and District Chapters were expressed by Sir Knt. P. Fisher.

Sir Knt. Boyd, who was taken by surprise expressed sincere thanks for the kind thoughts and best wishes of No. 4 District, and to Sister Mrs. Hamilton and members of her family, for the excellent catering arrangements.

AGE AND HIGH OFFICE

Those who contend that the duties and responsibilities of high office shorten life get no backing from the British politicians who became Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

Out of the last twenty incumbents of the office Disraeli died at 77, Gladstone 89, Rosebery 82, Balfour 82, Asquith 76, Lloyd George 82, Baldwin 80, Churchill 91, Attlee 84, Eden 80. In their early seventies at their deaths were Salisbury 73, Campbell Bannerman 72, MacDonald 71, Chamberlain 71. Bonar Law died at 65. Still with us are Macmillan 88, Douglas Home 79, Callaghan 70, Wilson and Heath 66.

Nine of them came to the office at 60 or over — Disraeli 64, Campbell Bannerman 69, Bonar Law 64, Chamberlain 68, Churchill 65, Attlee 62, Macmillan 63, Douglas Home 60, Callaghan 64. Another nine were well in their fifties — Gladstone 59, Salisbury 55, Balfour 54, Asquith 56, Lloyd George 53, Baldwin 56, MacDonald 58, Eden 58, Heath 54.

Only two were in their forties — Lord Rosebery 47 and Harold Wilson 48.

THE BATTLE IS ON TO RETAIN PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN CITY

The coming months will see a renewed bid by the education boards, especially in Belfast, to close more State schools.

The grounds will be given as those of economy and in the interest of "rationalisation", but the implications for the Protestant community could be far-reaching.

Orange and Protestant leaders have successfully opposed the drastic proposals during the past year, but the battle to save the schools will have to be intensified.

The education authorities point to the movement of population, especially in north and west Belfast, and falling numbers.

But the majority of those Protestant families who moved from these areas, did so through re-development, and the promise was given that new housing would be built in the

empty wastelands of the Shankill, Oldpark, Donegall Pass, Crumlin Road, and others.

The promise to build new housing has not been kept by the Government, or the Housing Executive to the extent that Orange and Unionist leaders would like, but there have been signs recently, of some new housing in these formerly thriving communities.

To close State — or as some would claim "Protestant" — schools now would put the whole concept of the rejuvenation of Protestant communities devastated by re-development into the melting pot again.

Once closed, it would be very difficult to present a case for the re-opening, or building of new State schools, and this could provide an excuse for continuing inertia by the

authorities on the housing front.

What hope would there be of attracting young families with children of school going age into the re-development areas if there are not schools to provide for their needs?

The battle to save Belfast's Protestant areas must continue to be fought on two fronts by loyalist politicians and others. First, the need to speed up new housing and rehabilitation in the areas flattened by re-development, and second, the essential need to retain schools, and other vital amenities.

The Roman Catholic Church and lay leaders have refused to allow re-development in their districts of Belfast, without firm commitment to new housing, and the Housing Executive has kept that promise.

The drift of the Protestant population, and its effects can be seen in many ways, and the Assembly election was an example.

In West Belfast, a 50-50 constituency only a few years ago, popular Orange leader Tom Passmore only received just over 5,000 first preference votes, while Provisional Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams took over 9,000 and the rest of the West Belfast seats went to anti-Unionist candidates.

In North Belfast, the Protestant decline has not been

so dramatic, but there were sharp signs of an upward surge in the anti-Unionist voting strength, and what was once a great Unionist stronghold, containing the old Duncairn seat of Lord Carson, is now a "marginal".

If Belfast is to be prevented from becoming another Beirut, with a clearly defined dividing line between east and west, then every possible attempt must be made to preserve the Protestant position in the north-west of the city.

Gun, Bomb Forays

The recent murderous attacks on Protestants in East Belfast, one involving the killing of a 68-year old pensioner in the Newtownards Road, and the other a particularly vicious shooting of a young woman outside a Congregational Church, underline the need for greater security for families living in the area.

For years now the loyalist people in streets adjoining the republican dominated Short Strand have had to endure gun and bomb attacks, and now it is time for the security forces to mount an intensive search operation to get the thugs and terrorists off the backs of decent, law-abiding people.

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VISITING IN CANADA AND AMERICA

BY S. E. LONG

While visiting in America and Canada has long been a holiday pursuit of Ulster people, for the reason that many of us have relations and friends across the Atlantic, it remains the case that for most people their knowledge of that other world is obtained from television and film and they produce a strangely contorted picture.

There is justification then for the writer/traveller to give his impressions of countries with similarities to our own — emigrants from here have made their impression — and yet with so many differences that the "new world" remains a strange world to us.

The thing which strikes the visitor at once is the size of the countries; mileage is another matter over there. Americans and Canadians make no complaint of the fact that they found it necessary to travel four or five hundred miles in a day.

It is as wise to think big in big countries as it is foolish to think big in small ones. The roads are made for large motor cars and fast flowing traffic, though strictly adhered to speed limits compel motorists to drive with care, and the well posted routes make it unnecessary to lose time or pace finding one's way.

I got a glimpse of the Canadian/American attitude when a host picked me up in Toronto and took me to Windsor, Ontario, a four-hour journey and the next day to his cottage on Lake Huron, another four, from there I was

transported by a son and his friend via London, Ontario, back to Toronto. I must have travelled about 900 miles in two days. The travelling was so smooth and the speed so reasonable that I was able to enjoy the scenery en route and to have a running commentary on places and matters of interest.

ARCHITECT OF CONFEDERATION

My Toronto engagements included a few hours bus tours to Kingston, Ontario, via a sight of the lakes and the pleasant town of Nappance. The highlights of the trip were a visit to the Kingston City Hall and to hear of the influence of the father of Canadian politics, the great John D. McDonald, the chief architect of Confederation, whose political career began in the local politics of Kingston; and another to Fort Henry, the restored fortress on the hill above Kingston, and the sight of a pageant there in which was enacted by well drilled, very colourfully uniformed "soldiers" (students) the days of attack in the American War of Independence.

The student guides are so well versed about the people and life and incidents of those stirring times that they translated one mentally to days and ways of life very different from our own.

There was also a visit to an Indian reservation at Deseronto where a Mohawk chief gave an historical com-

mentary on his tribe and told the story of how for their loyalty to the Sovereign Queen Ann presented their church with what is regarded as the oldest and most valuable set of silver communion plate in Canada.

This silver — two flagons, two chalices, two patens and an alms basin was made by Francis Garthorne, and bore the date letter for 1711, when plate was of higher purity than sterling. Each piece of silver was inscribed:—

"The Gift of Her Majesty Ann, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland and of her Plantations in North America, Queen to Her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks."

The silver was divided up after the American Revolution between the two Indian bands and the Deseronto Mohawks received a flagon, chalice and paten. The silver is used three times a year — Christmas, Easter and Mohawk Sunday, which is the Sunday nearest to 22 May, the anniversary of the arrival of the Mohawks at Deseronto in 1784 when they re-enact the landing of their ancestors. A birch-bark canoe is carried from the shore and the silver is carried on the up-turned canoe and placed beside a cairn which marks the spot of the first landing. Later the silver is used for a communion service in the historic Christ Church built in 1843 and in the Mohawk tongue.

The Mohawk children danced their peace and war



Hancock-Clarke House where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were awakened by Paul Revere

dances with a grace and rhythmic beat which was most appealing.

The sight of Toronto from the incredible C. N. Tower and its revolving restaurant was another unforgettable experience.

IN NEW YORK

The journey from Toronto to New York was circuitous for economic reasons. An American friend travelling to Rochester in New York state took us to Buffalo airport where we took a flight to Newark, New Jersey, a short bus ride from New York. The carrier was Peoplexpress an airline

without frills and pay on the plane which is making air travel in the USA a more economical proposition on the routes for which it has franchises.

The Newark to New York journey was a most expeditious one, though the subway trip to the North Bronx, our destination, was something else. The New York underground is notorious for its graffiti plastered trains, interior and exterior, untidy carriages and the blotted out station titles. Vandalism is rampant, and violence so endemic to New York society, that the subway, safe enough to daytime travellers, is a frightening experience for strangers.

We were not encouraged by a New York policeman at the Times Square station who hearing our destination warned us of the danger of mugging on the way. He was the son of a Mayo man and it was night time. Later when subway travelling in daylight much of the unease evaporated.

From a stay in New York which involved a quantity of foot slogging — you see the sights best while walking — the Greyhound bus journey to Wilmington in Delaware was a pleasant one.

Wilmington, the home of Du Pont is a neat little city with evidence everywhere of the generosity of the great family whose benefactions contributed largely to the cultural life of the area and including the

fabulous Longwood Gardens over the state line in Pennsylvania, which are famous throughout the world for their magnificence horticulturally and aesthetically to demonstrate what can be one by man's adaptation of nature to his own good ends.

Nearby is New Castle with its historic Court House restored to its original appearance and a part of the Green which encapsulates the whole history of the district and with its Packet Alley where a marker tells us, "Packet boats from Philadelphia met stage coaches here for Frenchtown, Maryland. Chief line of communication from North to Baltimore and South. Andrew Jackson, David Crockett, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Lord Ashburton, Sam Houston, Louis Napoleon, Stonewall Jackson, Indians (led by Osecola and Black Hawk) en route to visit 'Great Father' in Washington — all passed this way."

Many of the men are of Ulster extraction whose contribution to American history is incalculable.

CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Wilmington to Boston was via Greyhound bus to Newark, a hurried taxi run to the airport to make flight time — Peoplexpress again — and the most educational part of the American trip, for Boston and the cities around it are full of United States history. There is Faneuil Hall — "the cradle of liberty." It was given to Boston in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, a wealthy French Huguenot merchant, to become the place of the Boston Town Meeting — "the most direct and democratic of all civic institutions, and perhaps the most responsible for reaffirming in the people of principles of equality and self-determination."

It was in Faneuil Hall that James Otis, Samuel Adams, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence, and others organised resistance against British sovereignty. They produced the spirit of revolution in

the hearts and minds of people long before the War the Revolution began at Lexington and Concord on April 1775. A principle beloved by the people's forum was in axiom, "Any citizen has right to speak, and the right heard."

Later the hall was repaired and enlarged to become a favourite meeting place, popular forum for advocates of political and social reforms as William Lloyd Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who campaigned for the abolition of slavery, and others who pioneered in Women's suffrage and the Temperance Movement.

"And today, just as the markets still flourish in the below, the meeting hall continues to serve as a market for free and open exchange of ideas. Faneuil Hall stands today as a living memorial to the principles of resistance to oppression and freedom of speech."

The hall is most impressive as an auditorium and with great back stage picture meeting in the hall "Liberty and Union: Now or Never," by G. P. A. H. with Daniel Webster, speaker, and under the three busts of John Q. Adams, John Adams, Daniel Webster, Ulster and painted portraits of Adams, George Washington, Samuel Adams and G. Knox.

In Boston, too, is Old Church sometimes used as a forum in place of Faneuil and famous for itself and involvement in Paul Revere's Ride which inspired the Wadsworth Longfellow of that title. It has:

"He said to his friend, 'If the British march By land or sea from the tonight, Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch Of the North Church tower — a signal light, — One if by land, and two if by sea; And I on the opposite side will be."



The Battle Green and First Parish Church — Lexington, Massachusetts



Memorial to the Minute Men. On the back are the names of those who faced the British

D AMERICA

...ady to ride and spread the
alarm
through every Middlesex
village and farm.
...r the country folk to be up
and to arm.
...e stirring poem ends:
...o through the night rode Paul
Revere:
...d so through the night went
his cry of alarm
every Middlesex village and
farm.
...cry of defiance and not of
fear.
...oice in the darkness, a knock
at the door.
...d a word that shall echo
forevermore!
...r, borne on the night-wind
of the Past,
...ough all our history, to the
last,
...the hour of darkness and
peril and need,
...e people will waken and
listen to hear
... hurrying hoof-beats of that
steed.
...d the midnight message of
Paul Revere."

wrote "Paul Revere's Ride" in 1860.

The distance is in miles between Boston, Lexington and Concord but to follow Revere to those places historically and delightfully pleasing as they are today is an educational and entertaining experience. The battle stations of Lexington with its Green ringed by historical buildings and commemorative boulders and with its great flag-pole and the half circle metal surround which has the words "Birthplace of American Liberty" is something to be seen.

The first armed conflict of the American Revolution took place there and an unruly skirmish it was between the soldiers and the farmers. The line of the Minutemen — the name came from their need to be ready for action at very short notice — is marked by a huge stone with the quotation, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war let it begin here." Captain Parker.

MINUTEMEN MEMORIAL

And across the way there is a memorial to the Minutemen who died in the battle with the words, "These gave everything dear in life, yea and life itself in support of the common cause." On the well marked battle road to Concord is Orchard House the home of the Alcotts and of Louisa May whose "Little

Women" and "Jo's Boys" continue to please readers.

Near the old North Bridge where a battle raged is the Old Manse which had been the home of the novelists and men of letters Nathaniel Hawthorne and Ralph Waldo Emerson. By the bridge is the grave of British soldiers with the inscription, "They came three thousand miles and died to keep the past upon its throne: unheard beyond the ocean tide. Their English mothers made their moan." April 19, 1775.

Over the bridge is the statue of the Minuteman/farmer with his gun and plough.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,

Their flag to April's breeze unfurled

Here once the embattled Farmers stood

And fired the shot heard round the world."

Travelling must be entertaining as well as educational to be properly enjoyable and there were many opportunities to appreciate the frivolous but these are the little personal things which are of no interest to other people. Enough is enough.

My final word must be of thanks to the friends who were our guides as we viewed a part of two great countries, a small part even though thousands of miles, for Canada and America are part of a great land mass which can take a lot of exploring.

Standardbearer

SINN FEIN DID BETTER IN 1921 ELECTION

One finds it a little strange that so many people pondering over the Assembly election results thought it remarkable that Sinn Fein has captured no less than five seats.

The only thing remarkable about it, as I find it, was that they had not done better!

To substantiate this I go back to the year 1921. It was the time of the election for the first Parliament of Northern Ireland and the Unionist Party had Sir James Craig as its leader.

The election was held on May 24, Empire Day, significantly chosen by Craig as polling day. Every Unionist candidate who stood for election was declared elected, a truly amazing achievement.

Craig expected to gain 32 seats but he 'miscalculated', they gained 40 out of 52. The remaining 12 seats were divided equally between the Nationalists and the Sinn

Feiners. So you see Sinn Fein has fallen back in 1982, if only by one seat.

The election of the 40 Unionists constituted a record in political polls, for never before had a party secured the return of every candidate it had put up, as St. John Ervine records in his "Craigavon Ulsterman".

Sir James Craig, that redoubtable figure among the founding fathers, polled 30,000 first preferences, De Valera coming second with 16,000 and John Andrews, who succeeded Craigavon as Prime Minister received 12,000. All three were candidates in the Down constituency.

When I hear certain so-called Unionist elements who have positioned themselves outside the ranks of traditional Unionism by their obduracy and pig-headedness and political posturings, complain

about visits of Unionists to Dublin I look back to history and recall that in the year of that first Election for the Ulster Parliament Sir James Craig went to Dublin at considerable risk to himself and Lady Craig to consult with De Valera on the terrible bloodshed which then was staining the pages of Irish history.

So I am reminded of a statement by Official Unionist Harold McCusker after the first count had been declared for the Armagh constituency that it was the O. Unionist candidates who travelled the border areas of Co. Armagh whilst other Unionist candidates had not gone farther south in the county than Markethill.

"We felt we should be with the Unionists and Protestants who are thin on the ground", Mr. McCusker stated. And the people down there responded.

ULSTER — WHERE SODOMY IS LAWFUL

In an incongruous situation Northern Ireland finds itself in the position of having homosexual legislation operative in the rest of the United Kingdom thrust upon them, unwillingly.

By a vote of the Parliament at Westminster — 168 to 21 — the law approving of homosexual acts between two consenting adults over the age of 21 is now permissible.

And more than a million adults in Northern Ireland who disapprove of this vile act cannot give voice, effective voice to the decision, apart from the 21 members of the British House of Commons who had the courage to express their feelings on the matter.

The Commons, of course, had no other option but to give approval to the decision of the European Court whose pronouncements now take precedence over not only our duly

elected Parliament but over our House of Lords as well.

So bit by bit Britain's right to govern indisputably is undermined, not least the right of a people to govern themselves, as in the case of Northern Ireland.

Truly we are reaping a very bitter harvest of British ambivalence, and we wonder if she is ever capable of recovering her old role in the affairs not only of these islands but of the Commonwealth.

The decision of the Commons on the night of October 25 will bring joy to those elements, who if not actual participants in lustful and sinful homosexuality openly advocate the freedom which is now given here to such activities.

Unbelievably we in Northern Ireland in common with the rest of the United Kingdom

have seen our land become the 20th century Sodom and Gomorrah. Do we now simply hang our heads in sorrow and shame, in unbelief and inability to do anything about it?

Of course not! Let battle commence! Let the churches and the political parties and all bodies which can give expression to the loathing which is their's start pressurising our overlords at Stormont, even to the point of exclusion or partial exclusion from those circles where they are to be met on a social level.

Above all, do not give way to the feeling that all is lost and beyond retrieving. Right is on the side of morality, and morality is of God.

Let those who lay down the law realise that one day this dreadful decision will be overruled, and that on the Hill of Stormont.

Innocent die in gun forays

Once again republican gunmen operating from the Short Strand in East Belfast have claimed the lives of innocent people.

There has been widespread horror at the shooting which led to the death of a young Sunday School teacher, Karen McKeown, who was gunned down as she was leaving the Albertbridge Congregational Church Hall, and also of an inoffensive and quiet citizen, Mr. William Nixon, in the new housing estate off Newtownards Road.

All responsible loyalist and Protestant opinion will echo

the call of local clergy and ministers that there should be no retaliation, and that nothing should be done which will bring further tension and suffering to a community which has endured a lot during the past decade.

But there is an onus on the Government, and the security forces, to conduct a rigorous search operation in the Short Strand, to seek out the guns and explosives which have been built up by the murderous INLA and Provisional IRA, and to identify and deal with the terrorists,

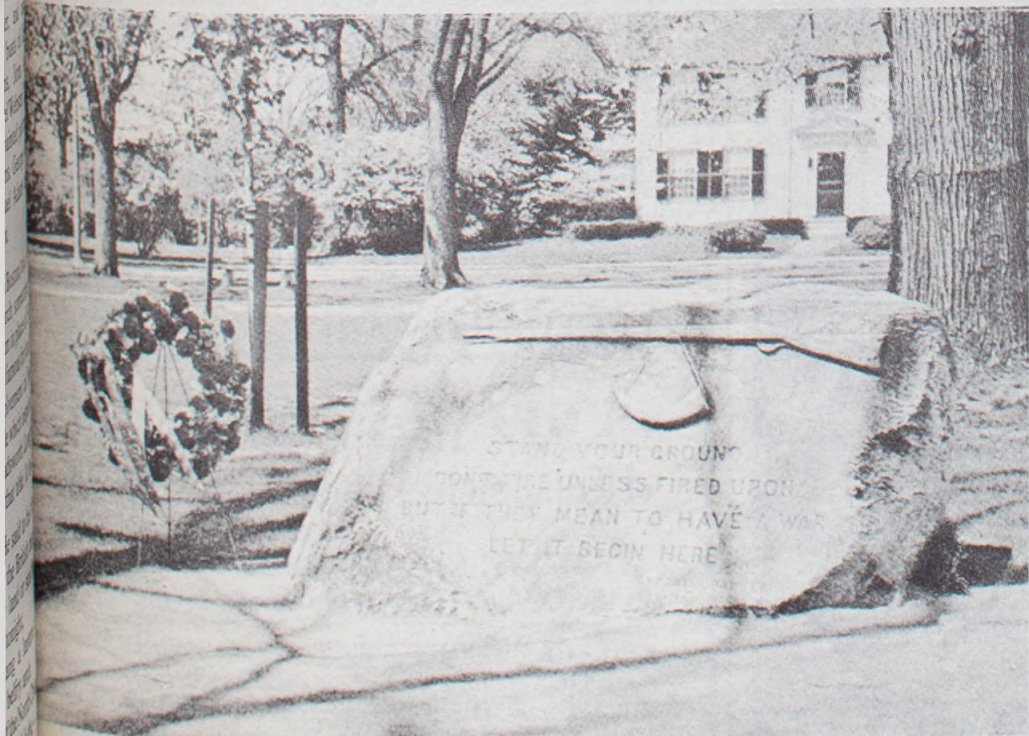
who have held to ransom one of the most densely populated parts of Belfast.

It is an absolutely intolerable situation that no firm and resolute action has been taken to break the hold of the terror gangs in this, and other republican strongholds in Belfast and the province.

Once again the patient and sorely tried loyalist people of Northern Ireland cannot help but compare the British Government's approach to the security situation in their province, and that in the Falkland Islands.



Buckman Tavern, built in 1709, where the Minute Men assembled



The Line of The Minute Men Boulder marks the position of the Minute Men Company

COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT

"PARTY CONFERENCES"

The September/October Conferences of the British political parties were similar in shape and form but very different in their "temperatures." The relative calm and patent friendliness of the Tories and Liberals were different from the Socialists' noisy combativeness and internal antagonisms.

The conferences enjoyed extensive media coverage and they came so close together that comparisons were easily made on them. As television entertainment the Labour party conference was easily the most exciting for it had the elements of surprise and argument which were largely absent from the others. It was marred though by the constant interruptions on points of order and references back, many of them confusing to the viewer and embarrassing to Dame Judith Hart, the long suffering chairperson.

We had sympathy for the Young Conservative who claimed that the Tory Conference was so "stage managed" that it was not true to party needs and attitudes. Delegates were required apparently to accept the arrangements without question. The Liberal Conference had more in common with the feeling of the Conservative Conference than with the Labour party one. So that in both Tory and Liberal the speeches of consequence came from the Ministers or the politicians shadowing them and not from the floor.

And attacks on politicians and policies were muted with an obvious concern in each case to show a party unity which is regarded as the primary mark of strength in party organisation. On that premise the Labour party is in deep trouble, for it lacks such unanimity that not even the near approach of the General Election has altered attitudes towards leadership or encouraged Socialists to resolve their differences.

Some viewers might well have felt that in spite of its divisions there is a Labour party honesty which was so apparent that, its troubles notwithstanding, it shows a social concern less apparent in the other main parties.

We get the feeling that these annual conferences, which allow the parties to declare themselves and to try to convince the citizens of their sincerity, honesty and ability to do what they promise, are much less important than appears, for the one complaint which is common to all of them is that leaderships often ignore conference decisions.

The chance conferences give the viewer to listen to those whose power governs our lives or those who would take over from them is worth something, but it does little to inspire confidence in us for these public people often fail to impress as being anything more than ordinary politicians trying or aspiring to do extraordinary jobs.

That we are not well off for leaders in any part of British life is no where more clearly illustrated than among politicians. We are left with the realization that however they regard themselves the real power will remain with the Whitehall civil servants who often lead their bosses by the nose.

British democracy often allows politicians and people to express themselves forcibly, but prevents them from doing what they would like because it is not expedient to the Civil Service which is required to interpret political decisions and often to regulate them. The principle is not to be questioned for the expertise of department people is integral to our form of government. We have constantly to be concerned about how they use their power.

THE ORDER and SOCIAL CONCERN

The sensitive person in our society can only feel depressed, annoyed and angry when he thinks of the great number of unfortunate people who are out of work. He is not likely to understand a monetary policy which finds it preferable to pay people huge sums in unemployment benefit than to use the money to subsidise firms for providing jobs for them.

He is unlikely to understand the causes of the depression, but he is aware of a circumstance which makes no sense to him and he easily illustrates it by citing a clamant need for housing and building workers on the dole. He wants to know why it should be regarded as good economics not to engage the services of unemployed people when there are many things they could do and which need to be done.

The most obvious effect of unemployment on society is the reduction in the ability of people to buy goods. Reduced power means fewer jobs in production and distribution. And the vicious circle is maintained in a suffering society.

Whatever the arguments for a Thatcherist economic strategy its effects on people is so adverse that something different, and more humane, is required to satisfy the needs of those who deserve something better than unemployment and the evils it visits on them. A society does not deserve to survive which does not find work for those who plead to be allowed to make their contribution to its success, and this is not to question the citizen's responsibility to find work for himself.

The situation of the unemployed is the more annoying to them when it is clear that only good luck and good connections separate the worker from the workless. It is a matter not of ability but of opportunity and that fact must never be overlooked by those who have jobs by a questioning of the willingness of the unemployed to become workers.

There is nothing more hurtful of people than a doubting of their honesty and sincerity and those who make such attacks are regardless of a situation which is governed by circumstances over which the unemployed have no control. He is a victim who has to be rescued from his predicament by a society which has long accepted its responsibility to so manage the economy of the country that there will be work opportunities for its citizens. How to do this is the problem with which the country must wrestle, and how it succeeds or fails must affect its future.

In spite of the disarray of party politics in Britain it is hard to see a people so grievously affected by unemployment, and the cut-back in social services, returning the Tories to government. The plea of world recession and Conservative reaction to it does not satisfy many whose distrust of Tory-type capitalism grows as the numbers of unemployed and dissatisfied people increases. How to resolve the problem of who governs is not made easier by the disagreements in the Labour party and the reducing enthusiasm for the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance.

We are in a mess politically and economically at a time when there appears to be a dearth of political leaders in whom people can have confidence.

The attitudes of the trade-unions at such a time as this are often incomprehensible. Their campaigns for more money for the employed seem to be conducted with scant regard for the unemployed. More wages for some can mean no work for others. Where is the philosophy of sharing among work people of whatever is available in money and work? There used to be a maxim among the joiners in the Belfast shipyard — no overtime for some members while other members are on the dole. Selfishness is not the monopoly of government or employers, it is often apparent in the work place.

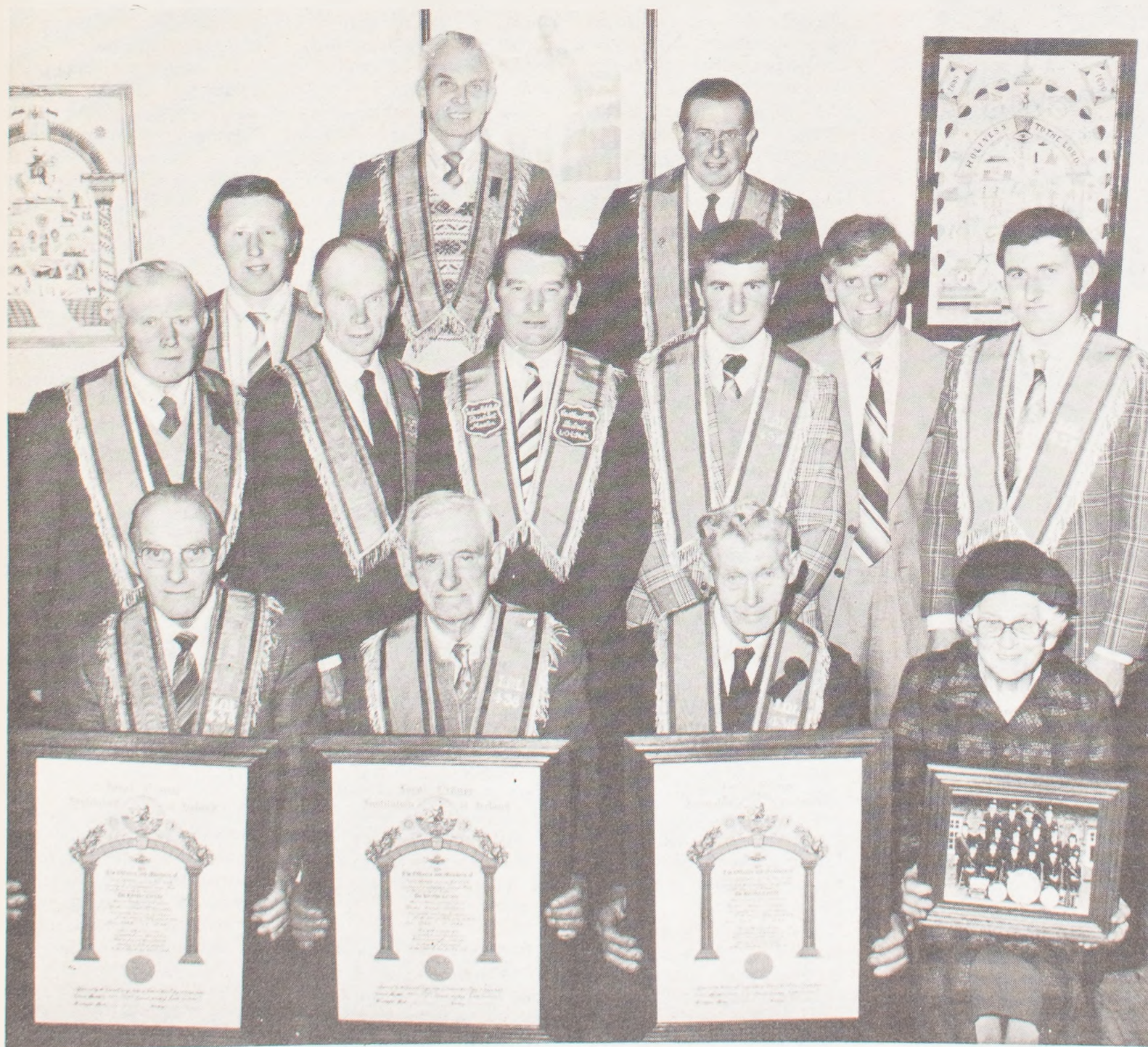
Employers are sometimes callous in their treatment of workers who have been loyal to them and dependent on them when they have wound up their businesses for reasons which lacked morality and decency. And investors, whose wealth has come out of the country, have too often been persuaded by the promise of an easy pound to put their money to use away from home. Foreign investment has often militated against our own industries.

The purchasing patterns of our people are not always sensitive to the needs of our own economy. The refusal to buy Northern Ireland merchandise for even good reasons is often thoughtless and regardless of the effects of foreign goods on our employment position. This is not a plea for an isolationism which is impossible anyway but for a realistic regard for our own needs and abilities.

Every provision of employment is an opportunity for someone to fulfil himself more satisfactorily. To an extent, then, responsibility lies with the citizen who has the power to improve things for other citizens, and for himself, for a society limping along as ours is doing is not as desirable as it should be in which to live.

The effect of unemployment on the young has been examined by some who attribute much of their violence and refusal of authority on their anger at being ignored by the work providers. Others without going that far are in no doubt that worklessness is an element with undeniably adverse mental and physical effect on individuals, families and society as a whole. Whatever the truth of the case there must be practical sympathy for all people out of work and for the young workless particularly.

We make no apology for drawing attention to a subject not often dealt with in papers like ours. We are an organisation whose concern for people in social need must never be questioned, for in our membership we have all sorts and conditions of men, and too many of them are signing on the dole just now.



At a presentation evening in Bryansford Orange Hall three members of Winchelsea L.O.L. 438 were presented with 50-year Certificates by Bro. Robin Imrie, District Master of Castlewellan District. Photo shows the members (seated from

left) Bros. William McSpadden, Samuel Hamilton and Thomas Turner with Mrs. M. Montgomery, who were presented with a photograph of Bryansford Band in recognition of her work. Included are Lodge members.

CITY OF LONDON DISTRICT 63

Annual Church Parade and Service

ON SUNDAY 12th DECEMBER, 1982
ZOAR FREE GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH,
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Preacher: REV. BRIAN GREEN

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Road — Cromwell Road — Staines Road to church.

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LECTURE ON ARDS ORANGEISM

A SPECIAL MEETING

of Rising Sons of William L.O.L. No. 240

will be held on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, at 7.30 p.m.
in the Orange Hall, Mary Street, Newtownards

Bro. D. Cargo will give an illustrated talkon "The History of
Early Orangeism in North Down 1796-1886." The lecture
will, not only, give a general history of Orangeism in the
North Down area, but will also deal with the formation of

No. 4, 11 and 15 district lodges.

Tea will be provided at the close of the meeting. A collection
in aid of the William Boal Memorial Fund will be taken up.

Visitors welcome. Regalia to be worn.

'Fret Not . . . Rest in the Lord'

By S. E. LONG



**"Don't be worried on account of the wicked . . . Trust in the Lord and do good."
(Psalm 37:1,3 TEV)**

It has been said that the advertisements in the newspapers, popular magazines, and on radio and television, reflect the real attitudes of people to life. It is contended that the advertisers only encourage people to buy the things they really want anyway.

That point may be argued, but if advertisements bespeak the true wants of people then it must be admitted that food, drink, clothes and entertainment are the important things in their lives to very many people. And that means that most people are "off the beam" so far as Christian teaching is concerned. It says that most people are living in direct contradiction of the injunction of Jesus, "Do not fret and say, What are we going to eat or drink? or What will there be for us to wear?" It gives consent to the proposition that most people are materialistic minded, concerning themselves about the satisfaction of their physical needs.

As we say this we must take sufficient issue with the contention that "advertisements

declare the real desires of people" to point out that there are always people who are concerned with things of the mind and the spirit and much less interested in what make the advertisers rich. But too many are too much concerned with the physical and too little interested in the mental and spiritual. That imbalance in living makes for instability in life.

The Christian Faith contends that the cause of material man's distress is his lack of spiritual consciousness. Because he lives in God's world and tries to live in it without any regard for God he must suffer for his godlessness. Real happiness, peace, contentment of soul is only found "in the presence of God." St. Augustine put words to that thought when he said, "O God, you have made us for yourself and we cannot rest until we rest in you."

And the Christian Faith which has so much to say about the love of God has much to say about the love of man for man. The balanced life has to be tied up with people and personal relationships. Satisfaction in life is not to be found in the pursuit of happiness through possessions. Only people matter! Selfishness is the final sin!

The psalmist had it right when he said "Fret not . . . rest in the Lord." He is saying that life must have a base on which to rest, the knowledge of God; the certainty of God's love; and the determination to so live as to earn the approval of God.

He puts life into the Divine dimension; life lived by the help of God. This kind of life makes for the unworried spirit, the life at ease with life, happy in the knowledge that God is in control of things, and that things do work together for good to those who love, and serve, Him. That philosophy for living will make us determined to do our best and to leave the rest to God.

There are many things which disturb us and over which we have no control. It is destructive of mind and body to wrestle with things of the kind when no good can come of it. We must have a trustful confidence in God with minds ready to release their cares that He can carry them for us. God often says wait but he never says worry. Tennyson advised, "Cast your care on God, that anchor holds." Spurgeon added, "He who climbs above the cares of the world and turns his face to his God has found the sunny side of life." And

Alexander McLaren said, "God gives us power to bear the sorrows of His making but He does not give us the power to bear the sorrows of our own making." We are continually making trouble for ourselves.

At one time the apostle Paul was overcome by worry. Things had happened which made him feel defeated, dejected, shamed and important. So that he complained of his unfulfilled intentions and his physical incapacities. But one day he thought his position through and after wrestling with himself he let go of his worries and let God take over him and them.

Listen to him as he explains, "I stood still and let the winds of God blow through my life. I stopped complaining, stopped even promising and let Him fill the silence of my mind with His comfort — for I remembered that He had said — 'My grace is sufficient for you, for my strength is made perfect in weakness.'"

Paul is right. We can not have peace so long as we try to fight life's difficulties. We shall have peace when we have sense enough and faith enough to give God our trust. Jesus said it, "Seek first the kingdom of God and all other things will be added unto you."

"Fret not . . . rest in the Lord." Of course the worry trouble may not be in ourselves. We may be worried about the unsolved mysteries of life. Our vision is so blurred that faith and hope are dimmed and courage seeps away. We are confused by the mysteries of death, sickness and misfortune. But the doom of destruction need not fall heavily upon our spirits. We should rest ourselves on the positive promises of God, and we shall not lie at the mercy of the thick darkness. The comfortable words of Scripture have been tested and proved many times, "The Lord is my shepherd, . . . I will never leave you or forsake you," "Underneath are the everlasting arms."

We must resign what we do not understand to the understanding of God; what is beyond our strength to the strength of God. Then the battle is not our weakness against heavy odds, but his strength against all odds.

Our troubles may come because we resist God; refuse his claims on us. The secret of rest is in obedience to God. To be a Christian is to obey Christ no matter what. It is to say and mean it, "Not my will but your will be done, O God."

Obligation to God is our

privilege. It is not a burden. Duty to God is a liberation. Repentance is release; sacrifice is gain and humility is dignity. The disordered life is healed by faith in God.

We must not run before the Lord. What we want ourselves is not always best for us: not right for us in God's plan.

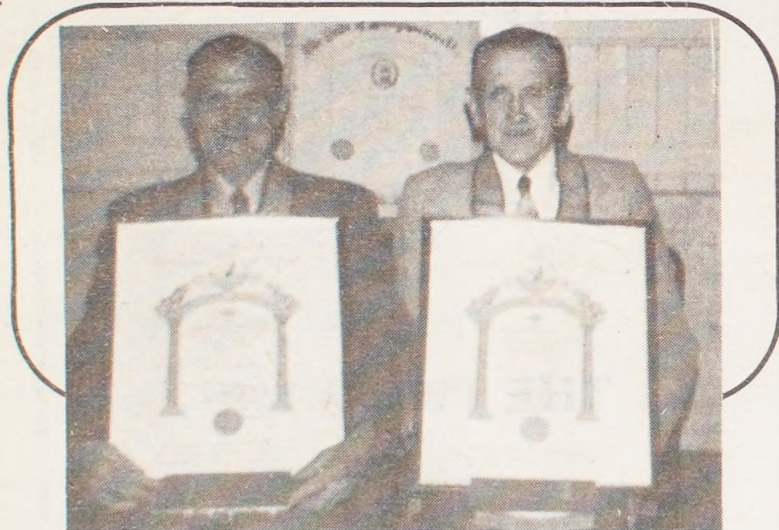
We shall find that God guides us as much by closing doors as by opening them. We come to realize that things which we craved could have only been hurtful of us.

We must be listening constantly for the voice of God. He speaks to us, to hear and heed it.

"Fret not . . . rest in the Lord," is good and timely advice that we take if we would live peaceably with ourselves with other people and with God. Here in a few words, "The Secret for Successful Living."

"Don't be worried . . . trust in the Lord."

"It is not far to go, For Thou art near, It is not far to go, For Thou art here, And not by travelling, Love Men come to Thee, But by the way of love, And we love Thee."



50 Years Service

It was a double celebration at the August meeting of the Pride of Ballymacarrett Temperance L.O.L. 1075 Belfast District No. 6, when Bros. James Patton and Andrew Todd received their 50 year certificates.

The presentation was made by the No. 6 District Deputy Master Bro. William Duncan and L.O.L. 1075 Worshipful Master Bro. John Long.

Commenting on the Brethren, Bro. Duncan said that they

were a fine example to the younger members of the lodge, a sentiment echoed by the body of the hall.

Bros. Patton and Todd were also presented with inscribed Holy Bibles from the brethren of the lodge.

After the presentation the brethren had some light refreshments and the evening was rounded off when Bro. Patton sang that famous Orange Ballad "Londonderry."

Attendance at Lodges Poses Orange Problems

Some Lodges could face a real crisis unless rank-and-file members take a greater interest in the running of them, and especially in regard to their attendance at meetings.

This is the finding of a survey which a "Standard" correspondent carried out at random in a number of districts in various parts of Northern Ireland.

Generally, the story is the same, with monthly attendances well down on average, compared to the situation a few years ago, and with more and more lodges left to a handful of dedicated officers to maintain the witness.

Attendances at church parades, or on the "Twelfth" and other big processions present a much happier picture,

and most brethren do make an attempt to turn out on the big days.

But there is far more to running an Orange Lodge or Royal Black Preceptory than parading on public occasions, and it is time that the brethren rallied round and supported their officers and lodges more by their attendance at meetings.

There is nothing more discouraging for officers than to find only a handful of members attending to transact the business.

The Order is extremely fortunate that there are enough dedicated members to keep the lodges in good standing, but there is certainly no room for complacency, and now is the time when action should be taken to reverse the situation of recent years.

Generally, the picture would appear to be brighter in country districts than in urban areas, and the Orange Hall is still the centre of a lot of community activity in the smaller towns and villages.

Lodges who own their own hall would also appear to be at an advantage, but an interesting aspect of the survey is that many lodges with really big memberships on their books do not get as many along to meetings as much smaller lodges, who, proportionately, fare much better.

Lodges which make it their business to brighten up their night's business, with talks by visiting brethren or speakers, quizzes, film shows, and a cup of tea, also appear to be more

successful, so the message would appear to be that lodges must do their utmost to make monthly meetings as varied and interesting as possible.

There is an excuse for lodges and for members who live in lonely border areas, or in vulnerable areas of Belfast and Derry. But not for those who live in the "safe" parts of the province.

All too often the lure of television, the golf club, leisure centre, or social club would appear too strong, and it is time that brethren gave some serious

thought to sacrificing just a few hours each month to support their lodge or preceptory.

Brethren, generally, can take a leaf out of the book of Orange and Black lecturers who are engaged in vital important work nearly every night of the week.

In this connection, too, there is a real need for more brethren to be aware of their responsibilities, and when lecture classes are being held, lodges should encourage more members to enrol, and help to develop the vital function of Orange

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