



Pictured with the honoured Sir Knights back row — left to right — Sir Knights Sydney Wilson, Past Co. Master C. Gray, W.D.M., No. 6; J. Healey, D.M. No. 402; W. Ledlie, W.M. No. 405; C. Magill, District Registrar No. 6; and Norman Russell, D.D.M. No. 6. Photo: "The Outlook."

Jailed MP's Praised by Grand Lodge

In a special statement the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland saluted all those Unionist elected representatives who have chosen to suffer imprisonment rather than give credence to the subversive Anglo-Irish Agreement.

"This Agreement has no democratic base in Ulster, and was confirmed by a House of Commons which remained in ignorance of the situation.

"Conservative Governments led by Mrs. Thatcher have ridden roughshod over the majority community in Northern Ireland instead of tackling the Republican terrorists who are the real cause of the Northern Ireland problem.

The present Government is more interested in crawling on their hands and knees to Charles Haughey than listening to the elected Unionist representatives at Westminster." Today, (February 25) four MPs are excluded from the important Commons debate on the

Emergency Provisions Act because the Westminster Government continues to permit the Dublin Government to interfere with the laws of the United Kingdom.

"It is now clear that the Dublin partners in the joint authority are determined to manipulate a dangerous and tragic situation in Ulster to suit their own particular aims of a United Ireland."

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1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement

**Unjust Undemocratic:
Unconstitutional**

The Anglo-Irish Agreement is currently facing a challenge in the High Court in Dublin. This challenge has been mounted by Dr. Christopher McGimpsey and his brother Mr. Michael McGimpsey, B.A., having obtained expert legal advice.

It is their firm belief that the Agreement can be destroyed by proving its unconstitutionality in the Irish Republic's Courts. If this proves successful the Anglo-Irish Agreement will have been defeated in a legal, constitutional and dignified manner.

The Unionist leadership cannot negotiate while the Agreement is in existence and if this challenge is fruitful, it will lead to a positive way forward, out of the present political impasse.

However, this Court action cannot take place without the support of the Unionist population within Northern Ireland. Therefore, it is necessary to ask for a financial contribution to the Fund for Legal Justice. The total required will be approximately £80,000, and any contribution, no matter how small, would be gratefully received. All contributions will be acknowledged.

This is an excellent opportunity to end the Agreement, whilst simultaneously demonstrating that Dublin is prepared to break its own laws, if it means achieving a foothold in Ulster. Your contribution could break the chains of Republicanism presently being forced upon us.

(This statement was issued by the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland).

Eire Inquiry is Blatant Hypocrisy Says Grand Lodge

The Co. Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast in a statement said that the deplorable decision of the Dublin Government to institute an inquiry into the accidental shooting in Aughnacloy is a further episode in the interferences by Eire into the internal affairs of the United Kingdom.

"It is sad to see Charles Haughey now trying to justify the decision. The decision also highlights once again the difference in understanding by the two governments who are party to the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

"Whilst Westminster denies there is joint authority, this inquiry is further evidence to support the Dublin position of joint authority in the internal affairs of Northern Ireland, which they believe that the Anglo-Irish Agreement provides. Co-operation from any United Kingdom source in this blatant attempt to vilify a young British soldier, must be seen as supporting the Dublin stance on joint authority."

The County Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. John McCrea, J.P., remarked how notice-

able it was that no such inquiry was set up by the Eire government into the murder of Lord Justice Gibson at the Frontier near Newry last year.

Widows Fund Leader



Right Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., the former Grand Secretary, has been elected President of the City of Belfast Loyal Orange Widows' Fund for the next three years.

Succeeding the late Most Wor. Bro. John Bryans, J.P., Bro. Williams, the much esteemed secretary of the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orphan Society, has had a long association with the Belfast charity.

His involvement began in 1950 when he was secretary of the 36th Ulster Division L.O.L. 977, No. 3 District, Belfast. He was appointed a trustee in 1965 and has regularly attended the annual meetings of the fund.

We offer him our congratulations and good wishes in this added responsibility for a man who is determined to "wear out rather than rust out." We congratulate the Widows' Fund on obtaining the services of such a sensitive and knowledgeable leader.

The fund secretary, W. Bro. Alex Murphy, has paid this compliment to Bro. Williams: "We have great faith in your leadership... and we know that you will officiate with that dignity and decorum that you have shown at all times... the members will feel comfortable under the protection of your experience."

This well administered and much appreciated fund has well served the widows of Belfast Orangemen since its founding in 1907.

The officers elected at the meeting on 17 March were President, Right Wor. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P.; Chairman, W. Bro. Robert Patton; Vice-Chairman, W. Bro. David Stewart; Hon. Sec., W. Bro. Alex Murphy, Treas., W. Bro. William Reaney.

"Fine Young Christians"

Speaking at the Unfurling of a Junior Orange Banner at Cairncastle, the Grand Master, the Rev. Martin Smyth, M.P., said they welcomed condemnation of I.R.A. terrorism and the call by Dr. Cahal Daly for Roman Catholics to withdraw support from the I.R.A.

"However Protestant people are at a loss to understand the ambiguity which arises in that Communion. Earlier we were told that membership of terrorist organisations meant automatic excommunication, yet subsequently we discover avowed terrorists engaged on active missions in Armagh, Loughgall, even Gibraltar, extolled as 'fine young Christians and innocents abroad,'" said the Grand Master.

"We have further seen the Roman Catholic Church backing off when confronted by the I.R.A. mob in Londonderry and granting the rites of the church during such I.R.A. funerals.

"Now Bishop Duffy has spoken on behalf of the Hierarchy, including Dr. Cahal Daly, that the rites of the church don't support terrorism but bring the mercy of God to the family and the prayers of the church for forgiveness to the perpetrators.

"This does not square with Scriptural truth for the Lord Jesus Himself taught that after death there is a great gulf between Heaven and Hell. No murderer will enter the Kingdom. How then can he minimise the finality of Calvary, even at this Easter period, by suggesting there is any other way of forgiveness, except through the once and for all final sacrifice of Christ?"

"After death there remains the judgement of God. Casuistry from churchmen, semantics from scholars, and tirades of propaganda from terrorists will not alter that judgement," M.W. Bro. Smyth added.

Sister Garven William Denver Memorial Flute Band

Seeks Engagement

For 12 July Demonstration 1988.

All enquiries to Carol Holland, 48 Stanley Road, Ardrossan, Ayrshire, KA22 7DJ.



New Officers Appointed

Members of Listullycurran Royal Arch Purple Chapter No. 616 at the installation of officers. Front (from left): Bros. William McPadden (Inner Guard), Christopher Keery (Registrar), Drew Nelson (Wor. Master), George Kirkwood (Deputy Master), Johnny Mercer (Treasurer) and Dennis McCracken (Chaplain). Back row: Bros. Joe Thompson, Will Cherry, Jim Logan (Deputy District Registrar) and Walter Erwin, William Martin (District Treasurer), Mercer Wardens John Shannon. Photo: "The Star."

Comment — Comment — Com

After Gibraltar

The Gibraltar affair looms large in the media as I write. It can always be anticipated nowadays that an extraordinary event of the kind will have such attention that every conceivable facet of it will be examined. And to be expected that many will express opinions without waiting to discover what actually happened.

It is a characteristic of these days that instant reaction to everything that happens is regarded as necessary and desirable. A feature of the many current affairs programmes on television is the invitation to participants to have their say even when it is patent that they have nothing to say which has any basis in knowledge and experience of the matter in question. So that what appears is a kind of fiction, enjoyable perhaps, but without reality. The truth of a matter must depend on knowing the facets and honestly interpreting them.

What happened on the Rock had all the attention from television and radio programme makers for days and many who had things to say about the manner of the killing of the three IRA terrorists refused to let their ignorance of what really happened to silence them.

Many pundits will have egg on their faces when the truth is unfolded by inquest and inquiry into whether or not the S.A.S. men acted within the law or outside it. Because many of those who have been protesting against the killings of the terrorists are anti-Government and anti-Security Forces it is a fair presumption that to embarrass them is a desirable thing in itself.

We shall not air an opinion out of our ignorance of the case. What we must say is that fairminded people will be patient to ensure that they have the relevant information on which to make a value judgement on any matter, and certainly any matter of life and death importance.

Speculation can be interesting, even exciting, among debaters who have contrary views and express them heatedly. If such debates are for entertainment no harm may be done. There could be serious consequences when careless statements are made on matters that are sub judice or in a state of uncertainty.

In all debates on terrorism the main concern of good citizens must be for their victims, and potential victims who are the rest of us.

PROVINCIAL PARADE

Barrow in Furness

★ ★

Saturday 14th May, at 1 p.m.
From Barrow Park.

For further details write
BRO. IRVINE BEATTIE, Dist. Secretary
93 Mount Pleasant,
Barrow in Furness,
Cumbria, England.

MANCHESTER

ANNUAL PARADE

★ ★ ★

3.00 p.m. SATURDAY 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1988
2.30 p.m. muster at Mary St. (off Ducie St.) Bury New
Road, adjacent to Strangeways Prison Car Park.

Approximate Duration of Parade — Two Hours
SOCIAL EVENING TO FOLLOW

All Lodges and Bands are cordially invited to attend our
Annual Parade.

Bridgetown 'No Surrender' L.O.L. 379

The Officers and Members of L.O.L. 379
Extend a hearty invitation to all Brethren and
Friends to join with them on the occasion of the

Laying of a Foundation Stone
for their New Orange Hall in Castleberg

On Saturday, 30th April, 1988

Principal Guest and Speaker:

Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P.

Most Worshipful Grand Master

Prior to the Ceremony there will be a Parade of Castleberg and
Brethren and Bands are asked to Assemble in the Main Car Park,
Castleberg, at 7.30 p.m.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BBC "Imbalance"

The "News Letter" has carried several letters of protest at the imbalance of the Ulster Radio mid-day programme, "Talk Back," with Barry Cowan, Mondays to Fridays. The producer, Martin Dillon, answered the complaints so unsatisfactorily for some readers that an even stronger attack was mounted on him and the programme. He had committed the sin of media apologists who try to justify themselves by treating their critics with little respect. Those who charged the programme with a preference for nationalist-minded contributors are not answered by a statement like "We do not enquire as to the religion of those who work for us." Everyone knows the religious and political associations of the well known people this producer uses. It is bad argument to try to deny reality.

In view of the fact that the majority still numbers sixty to forty per cent of the population it is proper to expect that kind of representation in the BBC in these days when equal opportunity

is being demanded in employment.

There is also reason to complain that the Protestants who appear are untypical for the most part of Protestant people and their thinking. They are, too often, the kind who are as critical of Protestantism and Unionism as their Roman Catholic and Nationalist colleagues.

No people are more likely to indulge in self condemnation than those accommodating Protestants who strive so hard to earn a reputation for tolerance that they show no understanding of those they criticise and no evidence of real Protestant commitment in religion or politics.

As to the content of the programme the complaints are not new and they deserve to be treated seriously. And that goes for other talk shows as well. Time was when BBC balance was taken for granted. Pity so many think that things are different now.

Plumbing The Depths of Depravity

What was most horrifying about the horrific murders of the two soldiers by hate filled republicans was the reaction of the crowd of men and women who cheered them on.

We have known for twenty years that there are no depths of depravity out of the reach of the IRA and their fellow travellers, but we thought, or many of us did, that ordinary Roman Catholics would be as abhorred and angry as we are at such a happening. The reaction of the mourners at the IRA funeral tells us, in the language of murder, that many Roman Catholics are voluntary supporters of an indescribable inhumanity against their fellowmen.

While it would be utterly unfair to condemn all Roman Catholics for the action of that Saturday's mob, we know many of them who regard terrorism as we do for that evil it is — the case has been argued before our very eyes that without the support and sympathy of "the people" the IRA and their kind would not exist. So that the judgment falls on the murderers and those so-

called "Catholic" people who succour them and condone their murders.

The problem of terrorism will remain while such supporters are available to back the terrorist or until they get a change of heart or are forced to change their attitudes. It is no longer possible, in West Belfast anyway, to argue that the people there would be different if only the IRA would get off their backs, for many of them are under the compulsion only of their own republicanism and are with the IRA in what they do.

This frightening realisation of reality is what makes us see the way in which the Roman Catholic Church is torn. It should be a worry to the church's leaders that it has had so little influence on its people that they can commit, or condone, acts so totally un-Christian that they bring religion into disrepute.

The pull of "good Catholics" and the drag of "bad Catholics" has put the church in a situation where it appears to be helpless to do anything. And so it becomes ridiculous in the eyes of peace—and God-loving people. The problem is highlighted in the church's attitude to the deaths of IRA killers and would be killers. The fact that there are priests whose sympathies lie with the IRA and who use their requiem masses to whiten the characters of blackguards makes a nonsense of the church leaders' pleas for peace and reconciliation.

That a murderer can be described as "a devout catholic" is to turn Christianity on its head. While that kind of attitude persists there is no hope of peace and reconciliation in our society. When the Cardinal and the Bishops are also suspected of speaking with forked tongues the prospects are bleak.

There has to be more honest and more humane thinking among Roman Catholics, priests and people, before anything better than we have can happen here.

Hobson's Choice

What kind of media balance is this? Sunday 13 March. BBC 1 Sunday Worship — Father M. C. Johnston, S.J.; Songs of Praise — St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Radio Four and Radio Ulster — Sunday Service, 9.30 a.m. Maynooth College; UTV Morning Worship — Holy Cross Church, Glasgow (by STV). Not a Protestant service on television or radio that morning. It may be difficult to avoid having two services of similar kind from BBC and commercial TV. There is no such reason for the "Beeb" giving its viewers and listeners no choice. It was a matter of a Roman Catholic service or switch off.

Deceit of The Diktat Exposed

Bro. Dr. Clifford Smyth said that the find of arms by the Gardai at Haybarn, Portmarnock, near Dublin "stinks. It is only the latest in a series of finds which just happen to have taken place at moments of great political sensitivity in relations between London and Dublin. In January 1986 only three days after Polling Day in the Bye Elections when 71.9% of Northern Ireland Voters rejected the Anglo Irish Agreement massive publicity was given to a double arms find at Sligo and Roscommon.

"The publicity suggested that, on the one hand the Unionist interpretation of the Anglo-Irish Agreement was prejudiced and unbalanced, and on the other that the Dublin Government was committed to "a war against terrorism."

"Recently the highly publicised fine at Five Finger Bay in Donegal fell between the postponed Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Conference and the rescheduled meeting. Coming as it did, during the critical week of the Appeal of the 'Birmingham Six,' and the initial tremors of the Stalker affair, this arms cache was milked for all it was worth by the Irish Nationalists, who claimed that Dublin was working the Agreement while Britain was not!

"These three finds of arms are part of a large portion including some highly publicised extradition cases which can be linked to important Meetings between Representatives of the London & Dublin Governments.

"On the face of it, the arms find at Haybarn appears to be only the most recent example of a calculated attempt by the Irish Republic to manipulate public opinion and extort political advantage over the law-abiding in Ulster who remain adamant in their rejection of this cynical and deceitful Agreement.

City of Belfast Loyal Orange Widows' Fund

★ ★ ★

Annual Divine Church Services

Sunday 24th April 1988, at 3.30 p.m.
ASSEMBLY HALL, BELFAST

Special Preacher:

W. Bro. Rev. Canon K. W. Cochrane,
M.A., Th.M. (Deputy Grand Chaplain Antrim)

Conducted by: Rt. W. Bro. John McCrea, J.P.
(C.G.M. Belfast), (Grand Secretary of Ireland)

Praise will be led by: OLDPARK SILVER BAND
N.I.B.A. Conductor: Mr. Ronnie Kennedy

Districts Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 and 10 along with the
Association of Loyal Orangewomen Districts Nos. 1 3 4
5 and 6 will attend this Service.

Assembly Points as per Circular.

MOUNTPOTTINGER METHODIST CHURCH

District No. 6 (Ballymacarrett) along with the Association
of Loyal Orangewomen District No. 2, will attend this
Service.

Alex Murphy, Hon. Secretary.
Tel. Belfast 741701.

WILLIAM'S ARRIVAL IN DEVON

A deputation of seven which included the Bishop of London and Admiral Herbert invited the Prince of Orange at the Hague to accept the English Crown jointly with his wife. He readily accepted the invitation.

William of Orange landed with a fleet of ships at Brixham, Torbay, Devon, on 5 November, 1688, being 38 years old when he landed. Born on 4 November 1650 his arrival was on the date after his birthday.

He marched to Exeter where a week later he presided over a meeting of "Orangemen." Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who had been with William at the Hague and would later become Bishop of Salisbury, drew up rules and regulations for an Orange Association which was "an engagement of the Nobles, Knights and Gentlemen of Exeter to assist the Prince in the defence of the Protestant Religion."

HONOURABLE PURPOSES

William closed his address with the words, "since God is pleased that we shall make preservation and happiness, let us not neglect making use of this gracious opportunity; but with prudence and courage put in execution our honourable purposes. Therefore, Gentlemen, friends and fellow Protestants, we bid you, and all your Followers, most heartily welcome to our court and camp."

The response from those who heard him was "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, who have now joined the Prince of Orange for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and for maintaining the ancient Government, Laws and Liberties of England, Scotland and Ireland, do engage to Almighty God, to His Highness the Prince, and to one another, to stick firm to this Cause in defence of it, and never to defect from it, till the Religion, Laws and Liberties are so far secured for us in a Free Parliament that they shall no more be in danger of falling into Popery and Slavery."

The forces of James were weakened when his other son-in-law and husband of Princess Anne, George, Prince of Denmark, defected, and much more again when Sir John Churchill, second-in-command of the royal troops at the Battle of Sedgemoor, deserted him to support Monmouth and later the Glorious Revolution. Churchill came to be recognised as one of Britain's greatest soldiers, the famous Duke of Marlborough, conqueror of France. He was the illustrious ancestor of Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Winston Churchill.

Marlborough had risen to Royal favour while his sister was mistress of James II. He had ridden out of London at the head of King James' troops and returned the same week at the head of King William's. William came to distrust him and once sent him to the Tower of London to learn a lesson in loyalty.

JAMES FLEES

James fled from London on 18 December at 3 p.m. as William headed for the capital, complaining bitterly that his Protestant children had deserted him. And on that day a Convention of Lords and Commons voted that James

had abdicated and declared the Throne vacant. William and Mary were declared King and Queen by Proclamation in London on 13 February, 1689.

In his flight James dropped the Great Seal of England into the River Thames — it was soon retrieved — and the only Roman Catholic king since the Reformation was running away from his Throne and country. Captured and imprisoned in London, to the great embarrassment of William and Mary, he was helped to escape and left England on 24 December, 1688.

James became the guest of Louis XIV in France and was never to return to England. He might have stayed peaceably and happily in France but was persuaded to go to Ireland, where he had support, by the French. The intention was that he would divide William's forces and keep him out of Europe. James was still part of Louis' plan to rule the continent. If he could overthrow William with French help that plan would make progress.

The Revolution of William and Mary in England was bloodless. Opposition to William came from the Tories and High Anglicans who having sworn allegiance to James as the crowned and anointed king would only accept William as Regent. They were to remain for a century loyal to the exiled Stuarts.

Because James had abdicated and not been driven from the Throne William and Mary were declared to be King and Queen with Princess Anne of Denmark as the heir-presumptive. The relationship between William and Anne was never good. She charged him with ill-treating her and her response showed in hatred of him. Anne succeeded to the Throne on the death of William, Queen Mary had predeceased her husband, and they had no children.

The Act of Settlement of 1701 ensured that the succession would pass to the Protestant German House of Hanover, through the Electress Sophia and her heirs "so long as they should be Protestants." Sophia was a cousin of Charles II and James II, but she died shortly before Queen Anne in 1714 and her son, succeeded to the Throne of England as George I.

WILLIAM: the MAN

The son of William II of Orange and Mary Stuart had a very difficult infancy. Born at The Hague on 4 November 1650 he was baptized William Henry in the Groote Kirk there on 21 January, 1651.

In his early years he was small and fragile, though suffering from no serious illness. "The long unconscious struggle to stay alive, may have had an enduring effect on a psycho-physical organism at once vulnerable and resilient, hypersensitive and astonishingly tough." Nesca Webb, "William of Orange," vol 1.60).

There was a constant struggle in these early years over his inheritance. There should have been great wealth, but the widow — father had died in the year of William's birth — was more than generous to the many relations and friends who preyed on her. And she was a remarkable woman, impractical and yet

hard headed and ambitious for the welfare of her son.

While sometimes described by historians as a cold and unnatural mother the opposite is more likely to have been the case, for her intimate friends spoke of her as being over-indulgent of her boy. William spent his childhood between The Hague and his mother's homes at Honelaersdyk, Teylingen and Breda, quietly and uneventfully. His mother chose his tutors and set him an example in religious faith and practice.

A deeply devout member of the church she had been a pupil in childhood of Archbishop William Laud, and Bishop Jeremy Taylor dedicated one of his books, "The Worthy Communicant," to her. When she died William at ten felt her loss most grievously and suffered from asthmatic

for falcons, dogs and horses. Remarkably well balanced he had something of a passion for the arts and literature and became a collector of paintings. Though he disliked having to pose for his own portrait that had nothing to do with his

(By S. E. Long)

appearance, for he was described as handsome and vivacious. . . with a lively intelligence and he was a good conversationalist with a feeling for words.

He had the habits of dignity, discretion and self-control. He was always to be regarded as a moral man in an immoral age. When he was fourteen Louis XIV of France interfered in his birthright, and his minions grossly ill-treated the Dutch Protestants. That experience had an indelible effect on the young prince, and years later Louis had reason to regret his



King William III

attacks, headaches and faintings for a time. He always cherished her memory and spoke of her as "My Dear and ever-Honoured Mother." She was buried at Westminster Abbey.

The boy's nature was such that he made friends easily and kept many of them permanently. He could be patient, forbearing and affectionate, qualities which endeared him to those who were close to him. Though from childhood he also showed determination and iron will on occasion.

EDUCATION

Well educated by the standards of the Royal houses of the time he was a most precocious child. At eight he was reading history and military science. A keen linguist from an early age he was able to speak well in his own language and in English and French. In manhood he was fluent in seven languages. William was most fortunate in having as his principal tutor and mentor, Constantine Huygens, a brilliant scholar of original mind and extraordinary skill as a teacher. He inspired his students with his infectious joy in learning about all sorts of things. Both Huygens and his son, Constantine, were successively secretaries of William III.

Huygens made such effect on the mental growth of his princely pupil that it was often said of William, "The boy will one day be great."

As a youth William was a keen huntsman with a fondness

involvement with William in those days.

Constantine Huygens said of William on his fifteenth birthday "My Master, thanks be to God, is no longer a child. I see with amazement how, in so few years, he has grown and profited both in body and mind. As he is now a most fair Prince, so assuredly he promises to be something very great and most worthy of his birth." (Robb, vol 1, 126).

There was always a religious content to his life. Huygens had instilled in him the belief that worship and charity are of the very essence of personal religion. A regular and frequent attendee at church he was to remain "an attentive hearer of sermons." "His early training made him conscientious in the performance of his religious duties, but also left him with a horror of anything that looked like a parade of religion, and an extreme shyness of pious chatter." (Robb, vol. 1, 132).

William had such horrifying experiences as Stadholder of Holland that they affected his thinking about politicians thereafter. He had some idea previously of what the world of international politics was like. Now he knew about these things, intrigues and animosities, at first hand. He learnt that he had to talk to them in the language they could understand and to be brutally frank. And he had discovered that a man's foes could be those of his own family. He was forced to act authoritatively and dispassionately.

MARY OF YORK

After he reached marriageable age there had been many suggestions on suitable brides. At twenty-seven, after resisting many overtures, Sir William Temple, the English ambassador, suggested that he consider marrying his cousin, Mary, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York. Knowing that his bride must be of Royal or at least princely rank, a Protestant acceptable to his subjects and capable of performing the duties special to the wife of a ruler, William was interested in Mary of England.

The princess was fifteen, being born on 30 April, 1662. She was described as pretty with a pleasing personality, and some artistic talent, a musician and known in later life as a skilful miniaturist and an exquisite needlewoman.

She and her sister, Anne, three years her junior, were well grounded in the Scriptures and Anglican doctrine. Instinctively devout, Mary was the perfect pupil, being both willing to learn and intelligent with it. She was never very strong and shortsighted.

When the two met he found that she fulfilled all his expectations in a bride. When they became engaged they had the blessing of King Charles II and the advice, "Remember, nephew, that love and war agree ill together." The two countries were delighted at the match. William and Mary were married on 4 November, the prince's birthday in St. James Palace, London, the Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, officiating, and the King giving the bride away. It was to be a happy marriage, though the pair were to be often separated, for William was constantly at war with Louis XIV. And there was the close relationship of William and Elizabeth Villiers, Mary's close friend.

"The position of a wronged wife is always painful; but any woman might prefer a husband who conducted one affair in a discreet and gentlemanly fashion to one who turned the whole house into a brothel and expected her to preside over it." (Nesca Robb, Vol. 2, 219). The morals of royalty then would have shocked most people in this permissive age.

THE MAN

William has been described as "of middle stature with a thin and weak body; had a light brown complexion, an aquiline nose, bright and piercing eyes, and a countenance composed of gravity and authority." (Harris, "Life of William III," Dublin 1709). A man of fair intelligence and even temper he was regarded as a more moderate ruler than most others of his time.

By birth and education a Presbyterian he became a Stadholder of the Presbyterian Republic of Holland. But he

"The Head, Hand and Heart of the Confederacy; The Asserter of Liberty and Deliverer of Nations, The supporter of the Empire, The Preserver of Britain, the Reducer of Ireland, and the terror of France."

His thoughts were wise and secret, his words few and faithful; His actions many and heroic; His government without tyranny; His justice without rigour, and his religion without superstition. He was great without pride, valiant without violence; Victorious without triumph; active without weariness;

*King, Queen, Potentate I never saw
So just and valiant, honest as Nassau,
He was — but words are wanting to say what
Say all that's great and good — and he was that."*

(To be continued).

was not deeply concerned about church order and government, and as King easily conformed to the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in England. His main interests and concerns were politics and war.

His aim as king was to encourage Protestants, whatever their denomination, to live together peaceably and happily in community and to share with Roman Catholics when they were also good citizens. Strongly Protestant, and a man of his time, he was not in favour of admitting Roman Catholics to parliament or to high offices of trust and power in the state.

A reason for his acceptance of the invitation to come to England was the opportunity it gave him to preserve the Protestant Religion, but he was just as anxious to protect people of all shades of opinion from religious persecution. He wanted the whole nation to fully enjoy its rights, liberties and laws. He believed that with King James these would be restricted, and lost eventually.

William had three measures he wanted to effect. One was to widen the basis of the church so that all moderate Presbyterians could join it with a good conscience; the second was to admit all Protestants to offices of trust under the Crown; the third, to allow all subjects, Protestant and Roman Catholic, proper legal protection in the practice of their religion.

These good intentions were thwarted by those who had no taste for change where their own selfish interests were concerned. When it was realised that William had made England safe for Protestantism there was reaction against him. While paying him respect and honour in public those in authority opposed what they knew to be his personal wishes by using every constitutional means available to them. He knew well "the bitterness of power" and once even considered resigning the Crown of England and going back to Holland.

William was above all else a soldier, skilled in the art of war, where his method was to act with vigour when it came to blows. After peace was established he was conciliatory, kind and generous. He always wanted Protestants to act with sensitivity and moderation, and he wished to protect Roman Catholics, whom he hoped would respond positively to what he did for them.

He hated religious intolerance and persecution, but his liberal attitudes were not agreeable to many important people in a most intolerant, persecuting age. While his ministers would not have dared question his skill as a soldier in war they questioned his attitudes as a statesman in peace.

This tribute to William appeared in an Orange Broad-sheet. It is worth quoting.

No 'Justice' Call After UDR Killing

Two more fine young Ulstermen lost their lives in defence of the Crown and their Province in the horrific IRA car bomb attack in Belfast City Centre, on February 24, and unlike members of the IRA, the killings of Privates James Cummings and Fred Starrett did not produce any widely publicised campaign for "justice."

Both men were typical of the brave men and women who form the vast majority of the Ulster Defence Regiment. Fred Starrett was a prominent lay evangelist with the Free Presbyterian Church, and James Cummings was a member of the Orange Order.

The number of members of the Orange Order who have been murdered since the "Troubles" began runs into hundreds, many of them

serving with the UDR and RUC Reserve.

Many Orangemen have answered the call to join the UDR and RUC and its Reserve, and are playing their part in the defence of the Province.

The Order should be proud of its own members, and those other fine young men and women who are not in the Order, but who stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle to maintain the liberties and freedoms enjoyed as part of the United Kingdom.

Their stand and their bravery deserves to be recognised throughout the free world, because they are engaged in what is part of a worldwide struggle against terrorism, and anarchy, which stretches from South Africa to South America, and from Israel to Spain.

Death of Co. Cavan Leader

The Royal Black Institution has lost through death one of its leading officers, Rt. Wor. Sir Knight Samuel Farrelly, I.D.G.M., Co. Grand Master, Cavan.

He passed away in early January after a protracted and trying illness.

In 1958 he was elected to the important office of County Grand Master of the Co. Cavan Grand Black Chapter, a position which he held up to the time of his demise. He was W.D.M. of Belturbet R.B.D.C. for the past 17 years, and in addition was closely involved in the Orange Institution, being W.M. of Kinnaghahone L.O.L. No. 212 for many years.

He was also a very regular attendee at the meetings of the Co. Cavan Grand Orange Lodge while health permitted.

Sir Knight Farrelly was held in such high esteem that he was appointed an Imperial Deputy Grand Master of the Imperial Grand Black Chapter, an office which he filled with dignity and decorum.

Locally, he was a principal organiser of the appeal for the building of Cloverhill Orange Hall, a permanent memorial to his loyalty, fortitude and strength.

He was a lifelong and faithful member of St. John's Parish Church, Cloverhill, always offering his occupational expertise as a gardener to keep the Church grounds in a fitting state.

A memorial service will be held in the church on Sunday, April 17 at 3.30 p.m. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

PEN PALS WANTED

Two young students at Ghana National Secondary School have written to the "Orange Standard" seeking pen pals in order to learn more about the history, culture and religion of different countries.

They are Isaac Mensah, P.O. Box 611, Cape Coast, Ghana, West Africa. Age 24, hobbies: music, sports, gifts, and Abubakr Sadeckn, P.O. Box 611, Cape Coast, Central Region, Ghana, West Africa, age 25, hobbies: swimming, postcards, banknotes, exchanging gifts.

The "Standard" expresses the hope that this request will receive a prompt response.



Sir Kt. James Young (third from right, front row) was honoured by the members of Royal Dysart R.B.P. 215 on completing 50 years' membership at a meeting in Dysart Orange Hall, Newry. Members of the Preceptory are pictured

with office-bearers in front row (from left): Sir Kts. James McMinn (Chap.), Brian Shilliday (W.D.M.), Alan McMinn (W.M.), presenting Jewel to Sir Kt. Young, Norman Hutton (D.D.M.), and Albert McMinn (Reg.). Photo: "The Outlook"

IRA Pressure on Protestants to Move

Concern is growing in Protestant areas of North Belfast that a well orchestrated campaign has been launched by the IRA and other republican terrorist groups to expand the republican influence in this vital area of the city.

The Presbyterian Church has also spoken out, following more attacks on church properties in the area.

No other sector of the Province, apart from the west bank of the Foyle in Londonderry, saw a bigger exodus of Protestants, and change in the demographic make-up of large parts of its territory than North Belfast, since the start of the civil strife.

In the past 20 years, Protestants have been forced to leave the Oldpark Road, Cliftonville, Oldpark Avenue, much of Manor Street, parts of Antrim Road, and the streets running between Duncairn Gardens and New Lodge Road, as well as the widely publicised burning of the Protestant part of the Ardoyne estate in 1971.

Not content with taking control of such a large slice of North Belfast, in the past year, attacks have been stepped up on Protestant people and property, in a sinister bid to force them to pull out.

In the past year the attacks have intensified in places such as Duncairn Gardens, Manor Street, Alliance Avenue, Glenbryn, and Squires Hill, in the Ligonell area. Residents of Squires Hill Crescent estate recently complained about lack of police action in dealing with stone-throwing attacks on their properties from an adjoining Roman Catholic estate further up the hill. The Protestants say they are being targeted by republicans in an attempt to force them out, but are adamant they will not be moved.

In recent weeks, Duncairn Presbyterian Church has come under attack from republican vandals, who have painted large anti-Protestant slogans on the walls.

ORCHESTRATED

At the Belfast Synod this month, the Rev. Robert Cobain, the Presbyterian Church information officer, spoke of an orchestrated sectarian campaign to drive Protestants out of parts of North Belfast. Mr. Cobain highlighted recent attacks on Duncairn Church on the Antrim Road, which had been attacked on two successive weeks, with IRA slogans being daubed on garage doors. The church's minister had his car vandalised.

Mr. Cobain commented "The churches are an outward symbol and sign of Protestantism. Therefore, if there is any sectarian feeling regarding the political situation, the churches have become the symbols which have been attacked."

He said there had been an increasing number of attacks on Protestant churches in the north Belfast area. As well as Duncairn, there had also been attacks on Presbyterian churches at St. Enoch's, Clifton Street United, May Street and McCrory Memorial.

"It is difficult to know what lies behind these attacks or exactly who is organising them, but an orchestrated campaign to drive out Protestants cannot be ruled out," he said.

Mr. Cobain said a comparison could be drawn between the attacks on Protestants on the west bank of Londonderry and so-called moves to drive Protestants across the north Belfast peaceline.

Some of these Belfast congregations, he said, were just about holding on. They had undergone radical changes in recent years. People were now coming in from the surrounding satellite areas to maintain numbers at the churches.

SURVIVAL ISSUE

If the attacks were kept up on a constant basis, some of these congregations could find it difficult to survive, especially if Protestants started moving out.

The North Belfast issue is one which has been spotlighted on several occasions in the past. In the mid-1970s there was talk of such a movement of population caused by the IRA violence that Belfast could become another Beirut, divided by the Lagan, with East Belfast mostly Protestant, and the rest of Belfast controlled by Roman Catholics.

Pressure mounted by Unionist politicians, the Unionist Party, and community groups has reversed that trend to some extent, with the Housing Executive forced to start rebuilding on some of the large empty areas in Protestant areas. For the

first time in over a decade, there are signs of a renewal of a number of the northern inner city Protestant areas, with new houses and young families with children moving in.

This could be what is behind the current IRA campaign, as republicans do not want to see Protestant and Unionist strength restored to the northern and western part of the city on anything like what it was before 1969.

The pressure must be maintained by the loyalist politicians and organisations on the Government and Housing Executive to continue the trend towards rehabilitating the Unionist redevelopment areas, and the IRA must deal firmly with mobsters and terrorists who try to force innocent people from their homes.

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