

THE ORANGE

STANDARD

"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isaiah 62:10)

JULY, 1976

Price 10p

No Fitt Rule For Ulster Says City GM

Addressing Glengormley Unionist Branch in the Baron Hall, Antrim Road, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore stated that his dictionary defined the word "propaganda" as "any association, activity or plan for the spread of opinions and principles to effect change or reform," but to Ulster people the word meant, "tell a big enough lie often enough and the world will believe it."

"It was laughable to hear Garret Fitzgerald and Ruari Brughna complaining about British propaganda. Ulster has bitter memories of the massive propaganda campaign that the Lynch Government financed on a world wide basis through its foreign embassies to destroy the Parliament of Northern Ireland and establish a United Ireland.

INVOLVEMENT

"I need not elaborate on the involvement of Eire politicians with the I.R.A., on the part played by members of the S.D.L.P. in the propaganda war which led to the destruction of Ulster's defences and the abolition of Ulster Parliament," he declared.

"How well we remember Jim Callaghan's expression of horror when he visited the Falls Road and saw the burnt out factories. He believed the wicked Protestants from the Shankill had come down onto the Falls and burned those factories.

"As far as propaganda is concerned we might say of Gerry and his boys 'Didn't they do well.'

Ulster lost the pro-

paganda war at that time because of the weakness and stupidity of those who were in our Stormont Government. Brian Faulkner deliberately threw that Parliament away, saying Ulster is not a 'Coconut Colony,' and he would never preside over a 'Bedlam Cabinet.' He left Ulster without a Government because it could not have control of law and order in the Province.

Seven years later Brian Faulkner wants a devolved

administration, a "Bedlam Cabinet." How times have changed, or is it, as I suspect, certain politicians have changed? Of one thing I am sure — the vast majority of Ulster people at that time were determined not to have Gerry Fitt in our

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STATEMENT

from the Worshipful Grand Master,
Rev. Martin Smyth



OPENING OF ARCH IN LURGAN

Monday, June 28, will be an important date for the Loyalists of Lurgan when the Arch at Queen Street will be officially opened by Bro. Harold McCusker, M.P. and dedicated by M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D.

Others taking part in the proceedings will be Rt. Wor. Bro. J. A. Anderson, J.P., M.B.E., Co. Grand Master of the Co. Armagh Grand Orange Lodge; Bro. Allister Black, M.A., who will make the appeal; W. Bro. Samuel Wilson, W.D.M., Lurgan; Bro. H. A. Cushnie, M.B.E., J.P., Imperial Grand Registrar; Bro. Saml. Gardiner, W.D.M. Lurgan Royal Black District Chapter, and W. Bro. Herbert Whitten, J.P., W.D.M. Portadown District L.O.L. No. 1.

There will be a parade including a number of bands from Robert Street at 7.30 p.m.

Members of Kilkeel Juvenile L.O.L. No. 54 pictured at the Junior Orange demonstration in Rathfriland.

Pictures and report "The Outlook."

As Grand Master, I write for two reasons. One, to warn against those who have divided our Ulster people time and time again over these tragic years and who would further try to divide our Orange family. That they may do it from apparently the best motives is no excuse for allowing it to happen. That some would try to do it, while calling loudly for unity, makes it the more reprehensible.

A study of history will show, interestingly enough, that those who divided the Institution on political grounds before, often found common ground with republican thinkers. That they on occasions covered their tracks by claiming to oppose Roman intrigue is also fascinating to observe.

The second reason I write is because some, possibly weak-minded, seem to have been disturbed by my talks with members of the SDLP. It has been tragic to see those who ought to know better condemn a person unheard. That, of course, is a denial of British justice and could come close to a breach of the Ninth Commandment.

If Orangemen are guilty of it against an Orange brother, it is blameworthy, being a breach of one's obligation.

When some urge that it is dividing the loyalist people, their claim would not bear close scrutiny, when their own attitudes help in creating divisions.

But what are the facts? The talks have not been secret, but confidential. To build up hopes only to dash them was not their purpose.

At the time of writing it is too early to say if something constructive will come from them. Any publicity which developed arose because of my own concern that those I represented in any capacity should not learn from ill-informed or malicious sources of my involvement. I wished them to know from myself. As a result some "friends" unleashed their fury.

During the closing days of the Convention I confronted the leader of the SDLP as to what his party was prepared to do to achieve devolved government. They had managed to go through the Convention with generalisations and attacks on opponents without presenting constructive proposals for the scrutiny of the Convention.

As a result of this talk with him and others of his party, I informed the leader and the two deputy leaders of the Coalition of what happened. I was encouraged to pursue the line. The Convention ended on Wednesday, 3rd March. The coalition spokesmen made it abundantly plain that we were still at the table for talks to obtain a devolved government within the terms of the Convention Report.

SDLP spokesmen intimated to me that they thought more progress could be obtained away from the glare of the Convention and would be prepared to meet me to explore possibilities.

At a meeting in Room 142, on Thursday, 4th March, I reported to the Coalition what had happened. All three parties were represented and I was encouraged to respond if the SDLP contacted me again.

On Wednesday, 10th March, as an officer of the Ulster Unionist Party I informed my fellow officers. After a frank discussion they not only supported me in such talks, but, aware of the sensitiveness of them, said I should not be left alone to bear the responsibility of them.

That evening at my Annual Congregational Meeting, as I thanked the members for their forbearance during the period of the Convention, I pointed out that we were still engaged in the pursuit of political stability and that I had been asked to undertake some sensitive discussions with political opponents, and asked for their prayers and sympathy. This I have received.

On Friday 12th March, I informed the members of the Central Committee of the Grand Lodge of Ireland of the possibility of such talks and sought their views. They expressed their trust in me and encouraged me to work for the implementation of the Convention Report. They hoped for a fruitful outcome if such talks developed.

The approach finally came and I arranged to meet two members of the SDLP during the week beginning 5th April, and invited Captain Ardill to sit with me.

On Monday, 3rd May I informed the leader of the UUUM that I was following through the mandate which I had got at the end of the Convention, and on Friday, 7th May, I mentioned the same fact to two senior members of the DUP.

Other groups were aware that discussions were going on. These included some of the Press, and Tullycarnett, Ballynateigh, Clifton and Duncairn branches of the Unionist Party.

Finally at the meeting of Grand Lodge on 2nd June, the members present were informed.

Not once in this whole time did any one say, "Don't do it," although the leader of the UUUM wrote dissociating his party from them 'because the time for talking was now over.' One person in the Ulster Unionist Convention Party warned me that I could be set up as a target by professing colleagues. I took the risk for Ulster's sake, and my fellow Unionist member would seem to have been right.

Time will reveal the success or failure of the discussions. Time has already revealed those on whom one can rely and utterly trust.

62505 are



District Officers and Visitors on Parade to the Annual Service of Bessbrook Orange District.



Brethren parading

ULSTER : NO FITT RULE

Continued from page 1

Government; they are still determined not to be governed by him to-day.

"Ulster is being bombarded by propaganda in an all-out effort to brainwash us into accepting a weak coalition devolved administration which will supposedly solve our economic and security problems. Nothing could be further from the truth. One has only to look at the Lebanon to see what disaster will follow if the rules of democracy are thrown out the window.

"We would be better without any devolved Government than be landed with one which cannot work, and we must keep pressing for full and equal British citizenship.

"British we are and British we stay, and those of us who took note of what Bishop Lucey said know that if we yield on that position Ulster will perish. Have done with all this talk about Independence and new flags and a new National Anthem.

"STILL QUEENSMEN"

"As the late Lord Brookeborough said "We are still Queensmen, our flag is still the Union Jack and our National Anthem is still 'God Save the Queen'."

"I command to our people the second verse of our National Anthem.

"Oh Lord our God arise scatter her enemies and make them fall; confound their politics frustrate their knavish tricks on These our hopes we fix, GOD SAVE US ALL!"



LETTER WAS THE MAGHERA CRITICISM FAIR?

Sir,—We had no pleasure as we heard of the refusal of some Maghera brethren to accept Grand Lodge decision taken at Newtownards on the Action Committee.

Bro. Esmond Thompson's charge that Grand Lodge was out of touch with "grass roots" thinking sounded strange to those of us who know well the personnel of Grand Lodge. Who could know better what goes on in the minds of brethren, and who could be better acquainted with the dangers of certain affiliations than the officers in the Belfast districts and county? These are the men who have been "on the ground" with their brethren since 1968. Their work is the clearly to be seen evidence of Orange Order involvement on the side of sanity in our situation.

And they have spoken out fearlessly against the policies of successive Northern Governments and Secretaries of State just as they have led their brethren in

ways which contributed to their security and the well being of their communities. Their work has been such that no honest man could do other than admire their selfless courage and devotion to the Ulster, and Orange, cause.

And they are not the only people who have first hand knowledge and experience of Ulster's troubles and of the people's reactions to them. Their loyalty, sincerity, and determination to work for the good of Ulster must not be questioned. Leaders have to lead and leaders can know things not known to the led. It has never been true anyway that the voice of the people, even when it is unanimous, is the voice of God.

In their wisdom and experience the majority of the members of Grand Lodge present and voting decided not to join the Action Committee. Their decision was taken for the Institution. It does not prevent brethren who think

otherwise to follow the dictates of their own consciences. It is fact of the matter that some Orangemen, as party people, were committed to the Committee since its inception.

The Orange system allows the voice of the membership to be heard clearly and Grand Lodge decisions when taken must be accepted as the will of the Order at that time. The Order may change its mind on any matter, but it will

George David Stewart: "Time spent on the knees in prayer will do more to remedy heart strain and nerve worry than anything else".

Victor Hugo: "Have courage for the great sorrows of life and patience for the small ones; when you have laboriously accomplished your daily tasks, go to sleep in peace. God is awake".

only make the decisions on them, too, in the same democratic way it made this one.

The Twelfth Resolution on the Order's attitude to the security of the country is clear and plain. The Order's denunciations of bad government, and of the present administration, have been frequent and unambiguous. To contend otherwise is to refuse to face the facts of the case.

Yours fraternally,
M. O. SHAW.

President Ford: "My motto toward the Congress is communication, compromise and co-operation".

Said of Dr. Henry Kissinger — "He is a man of considerable intellectual independence".

The Emperor Franz Joseph: "Easy to change, not so easy to improve".

"Those who have chosen violence for their method have chosen falsehood for their principle".

BESSBROOK REMEMBERS

Orange Members Tributes

The Orangemen of Bessbrook and District remembered their Brethren and fellow-citizens murdered in the Kingsmill massacre on January 5th this year.

At their annual church service, held in the local Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, the special preacher was the Rev. Kenneth Smyth, minister of Drumbo Presbyterian Church and Chaplain of Lisburn District L.O.L.

Some four hundred members of the Orange Order paraded through the village to the service, led by three bands, Bessbrook Crimson Arrow Pipe, Warrenpoint Silver and Tullyhappy Accordion Bands.

One of the massacre victims, Bro. Robert Freeburn, was W.M. and long-serving member of Tullyhappy Band. He was also

one of our Orangemen murdered in the ambush, the others being Bro. Lemmon, Bro. McWhirter, and Bro. Walker from Glenanne driver of the ill-fated mini-bus.

Bro. Lemmon, chaplain Bessbrook Purple L.O.L. 959 and W.M. Crimson Arrow R.B.P. 38, was caretaker Bessbrook Orange Hall.

Bro. McWhirter was also member of L.O.L. 959 R.B.P. No. 38 and Bro. Walker belonged to Kilmoney L.O.L. 132, Market Hill.

Their names and those of their dead colleagues were read out during the service while the congregation stood as a mark of respect. The tributes, conducted by Mr. Smyth, ended with the singing of the hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus."

The six other factory workers killed in the ambush were Mr. Walter Chapman, Mr. Reggie Chapman, Mr. Kenneth Worton, Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. John Bryans and Mr. John McConville. Of the eleven Protestants lined up beside their mini-bus and gunned down by terrorists only one survived.

Orangemen from different parts of County Armagh, County Down, Dublin and Lisburn, in addition to those from the Bessbrook L.O.L. District No. 11, attended Sunday's parade at Service. They included Harold McCusker, Westminster M.P. for Co. Armagh, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Grand Master of Armagh and Mr. Sam Cowan, Grand Master of Down.



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THE SHANKILL PEOPLE

Grand Lodge "No" To Action Body

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland met for its June 2 half-yearly meeting in Newtownards Orange Hall. The M.W. Grand Master presided with R.W. Bro. Samuel Cowan, County Grand Master Down in the Deputy Chair. The well attended meeting dealt with many matters of concern to the Institution, including a veto on proposed membership of the UUUC Action Committee.

The Twelfth of July Resolutions were submitted, as from the Central Committee, and approved. Reports were presented by the Grand Lodge treasurer, R.W. Bro. Lt-Col George Liddle, O.B.E., J.P., and the Convenors of the Education Committee (W. Bro. the Rev. W. S. K. Crossley, J.P.) and the Press Committee (W. Bro. the Rev. S. E. Long, J.P.) who also made a strong plea for support for the Order's own newspaper.

The afternoon session had a lengthy debate on the UUUC Action Committee, with a summation by the Grand Master. The vote when it was taken was against the Institution becoming members of the Committee.

After the excellent meal in the Palmer Hall the Grand Master in an off-the-cuff speech in reply to the Toast of Grand Lodge spoke, among other things, of the place and purpose of the Institution in a society as turbulent as ours.

The proceedings of Grand Lodge were arranged by the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., and the catering was in the capable hands of W. Bro. William Boles, Deputy Grand Master Down.

He, and his ladies and gentlemen who served the meal earned the congratulations of Grand Lodge for the very good work. Nothing which would contribute to the comfort of the brethren was overlooked.

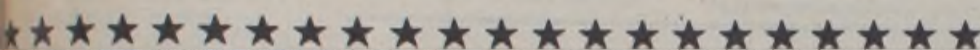
The next meeting of Grand Lodge will be held in Belfast on Wednesday, December 8, 1976.



Most Wor. Bro. the Rev. W. Martin Smyth, Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, was joined at the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge in Newtownards by W. Bro. James Molyneaux, M.P., Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Black Institution.

Pictured with Bros. Smyth and Molyneaux before the

meeting in Newtownards are, R.W. Bros. Walter Williams, Grand Secretary; Jack Ashenhurst; Thomas Passmore, Alfred E. Lee, Samuel Cowan, J. A. Anderson, County Grand Masters of Tyrone, Belfast, Londonderry, Down and Armagh. A Past Grand Master, M.W. Bro. John Bryans, is on extreme right. Photo: "Belfast News-Letter."



Our pictures above show sisters, brethren and juveniles who attended the annual district service of Down No. 3 District Women's L.O.L. which was held in Second Rathfriland Presbyterian Church



"Contend For The Faith" JULY RESOLUTIONS

In these days of open rejection of Christ, and Christian ethical values, Orangemen are urged to determine "to contend for the faith once for all delivered to the saints," in the words of one of the resolutions to be submitted at Twelfth of July platforms.

The resolutions, approved at the half yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland in Newtownards on June 2 are:

FIRST RESOLUTION

At this the 286th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, we the Orangemen assembled at pledge our allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in Her Person and Crown.

We pray for the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and all the Royal Family, and welcome Her gracious stand for high moral standards in an often decadent society. We congratulate Her Majesty on Her 50th Birthday, and look forward to the 25th Anniversary of Her Reign in 1977 and Her visit to Northern Ireland, when we assure Her Majesty of a royal and enthusiastic welcome.

"Long may She reign."

SECOND RESOLUTION

We extend our warmest fraternal greetings to all our Brethren who are gathering for the 32nd Triennial Meetings of the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World to be held in Belfast on the 15th and 16th July.

As they come from various parts to share with us the fellowship of our Orange Family, we record with pride that their presence is a testimony to their continuance in the Orange trad-

itions, and of their determination to maintain and spread the Protestant Faith.

We humbly pray that the God of our Fathers will continue to guide our beloved Sisters and Brethren that they may work for the strengthening of our great and glorious Institution overseas.

THIRD RESOLUTION

Believing that it must cost to be a Christian we call on our Brethren to accept the price of discipleship.

The demands of the Christ upon the Christian are specific.

He requires those who are His to express their loyalty to Him in their love for God and their fellowmen.

In these days of open rejection of Christ, and Christian ethical values, by a great number of our people, and the overwhelming emphasis on material things, we determine to "contend for the faith once for all delivered to the saints."

Because we believe that Christian morality has the answer to man's needs, we are determined to stand firm for Christian principles in every department of life, and to be a Christian voice exhorting to righteousness and condemning wrong thinking and wrong doing.

Our duty, and responsibility, is to act Christlike in every situation and circumstance, and this we resolve to do by the help of God.

FOURTH RESOLUTION

The Orange Order which has contributed so much to the Province — many of our members have died in its defence — while continually condemning political decisions which weaken its security, urges its members to assist, in every way

possible, the civil and military forces of the Crown.

The defeat of the I.R.A. must be the prime object of Government, Army, Police and People.

The Order condemns the terrorist, the sinister people behind him or her, the gangster and the extortioner, and appeals to our Ulster people to cast out the criminals who are profiting from Ulster's misery.

The Order is deeply concerned about the growing numbers of the unemployed. It deplores Government policies which have taken work from the Province, but it believes that as Ulstermen in the past have built up their own industries, so again they will produce home based businesses which will be safe from the uncertainties of multi-national organisations.

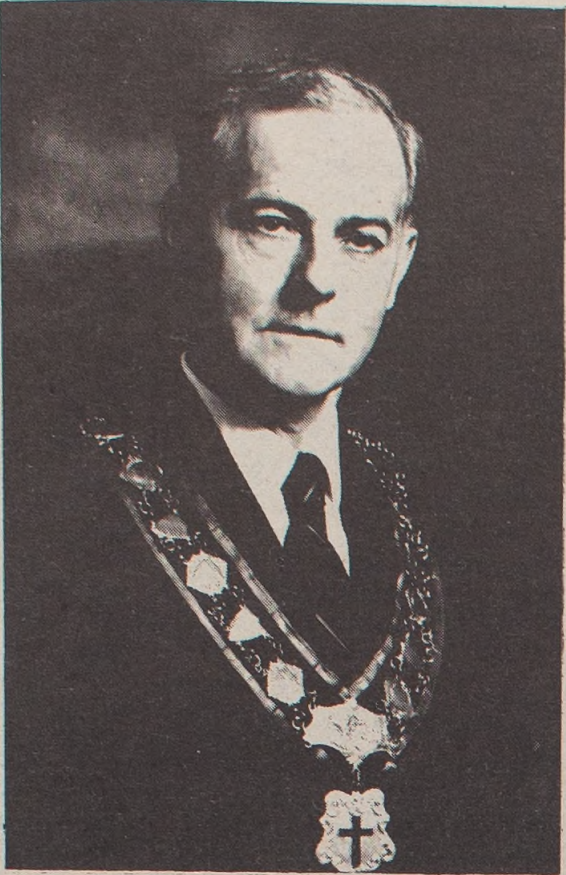
The order is determined as ever to maintain the British connection, holding that the link which has been of mutual advantage to Great Britain and Northern Ireland in peace and war must not be broken, but equally the Institution is convinced that the proper way to administer Northern Ireland is by devolved Government.

The attitude of the U.U.C. is a welcome departure in modern politics. Their decision to fulfil their election manifesto has done much to restore trust in politicians, and their refusal to consent to a built-in sectarianism is commended. The people must now redouble their efforts to restore proper democratic institutions, to hasten the day when Ulster men will have basic rights to citizenship restored with full representation in all the democratic forums.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

speaking on the

WESTMINSTER DEBATE ON ULSTER'S SECURITY



Mr. James Molyneux (Antrim, South): The Secretary of State, quite near the beginning of his speech, said something that has often been said from the Dispatch Box, regardless of who happens to be speaking, to the effect that no solution can be lasting and stable in Northern Ireland unless there is agreement. I hope that the right hon. Gentleman will forgive me if I say that that search for wider agreement has often deflected and distracted us from what should be the task of winning the war against the terrorists.

There are various political reasons for the existence of the United Ulster Unionists as a separate party in Parliament, but there are also reasons that fall within the scope of this debate on Northern Ireland security. Whatever the Government and whatever the personalities, we on the United Ulster Unionist Bench feel that on occasions we have seen and heard it all before. There is no doubt in my mind that this mood — almost of resignation — stems from what is generally known as the bipartisan policy. Whatever that may mean in Parliament, if it means anything, it is certainly something that the average citizen in Northern Ireland totally fails to understand.

In 1968 and 1969 the Labour Government certainly misread the situation. They failed to understand and identify the forces then at work. It is no good saying that the Provisional IRA came into existence at a later stage in reaction to certain other things. Whatever the position may have been at that time, the manipulators who are manipulating the situation to this day were in existence in 1968.

As a result of the Government's failure to understand, they took the incomprehensible step of breaking up and destroying the internal security forces of Northern Ireland. That was about as sensible as abolishing a fire brigade in the belief that its existence encouraged acts of arson.

To be fair, the Labour Government did not walk alone. The bipartisan policy ensured that measures, over which they might then have hesitated, were embarked upon with gay abandon. As the Secretary of

State remarked, he was wondered since whether the people who took the decisions at that time really understood that they were committing the Army to a task from which it might be difficult, if not impossible, to extricate it.

I recalled that my predecessor, in a speech in this House, asked the question: did Her Majesty's Government at that time understand the task, and how long a task it would be, to which they were committing the Army? We on this Bench derive some satisfaction from the fact that the pendulum has now swung the other way, but this House should never permit to forget that the concession in those early years to the No. 1 objective in the little red book of the international terrorist — to destroy the internal security forces of the State — encouraged the terrorists and made the task of the security forces so much more difficult.

The No. 2 terrorist objective of undermining and destroying the Government was carried out by a different firm of demolition experts — the Conservative Government of 1970/74 — for the destruction of Stormont was perhaps the greatest triumph that the terrorists could have hoped to achieve.

When the then Prime Minister asked what as the object of the exercise, he said "We have done this to end the violence and to bring the two communities together." "End the violence," indeed. One might ask how many innocent lives have been sacrificed in that process. It was that act of lunacy which not surprisingly, convinced the IRA that it had been given so much that it would soon be given all.

Again, I must be fair. My clear impression is that the Labour Opposition would not have engaged in such a foolish act as to destroy the established Parliament in Stormont with no clear idea of what as to be put in its place. The Labour Opposition did not join the few of us — my right hon. Friend the Member of Down, South (Mr. Powell) was one of the few, other than the Ulster Members — who tramped through the Lobbies on various occasions to point out some of the consequences of that act. The

blessed bipartisan policy again came to the rescue of the Government of the day.

At a later stage, as if the lesson had not already been learned, the then Secretary of State met the IRA in face-to-face talks. We made our opposition known at that time, so that at any rate we on this Bench are entitled to tell the present Secretary of State that even the talks that have taken place between his officials and that other nebulous body — the Provisional Sinn Fein, the Provisional IRA or a combination of both — are highly dangerous and should stop. They cannot in any circumstances be justified. We feel — the Secretary of State may agree with us — that whatever limited intelligence advantages may be gained are far outweighed by the enormous political disadvantages.

Towards the end of that same Parliament both parties connived at the

why the people were involved in the Ulster workers' strike. The verdict on Sunningdale was given in February 1974 by the electorate of Northern Ireland. Whatever minor local difficulties the House might have been engaged in about the future of the trade union movement, in Northern Ireland that election was fought on the Sunningdale Agreement. It so happened that 11 out of 12 of those who opposed Sunningdale were returned to the House. The message was clear, the writing was on the wall. Both Front Benches at that time should have recognised the message. They should have acted upon that assessment. Had they done so, the Ulster workers' strike, with all its consequences, would never have taken place.

Is it any wonder that terrorist morale remained at

not matter. They say "This is the Parliament of the United Kingdom and we do not take any notice of that."

Mr. Merlyn Rees: I take the hon. Gentleman's point. He is saying that feelings in Northern Ireland are different and that we should take account of those feelings. That is most important. If we had done so we on our side might not have made grave errors over the years, although I am not saying that there are not grave errors on the other side as well. But the hon. Gentleman cannot have it both ways. If Parliament votes in a way that is not liked by the members of his party, does that mean that there is loyalty only so long as the rest of the United Kingdom agrees with the view of the small number of Northern Ireland Members?

Mr. Molyneux: No. I think

Mr. McCusker: Does hon. Friend remember when Mr. Cooper, Minister of Commonwealth Relations in the previous Government, was addressing a meeting of SDLP party workers described the Sunningdale Agreement as a vehicle which Northern Ireland would be trundled into all-Ireland Republic?

Mr. Molyneux: I am glad to be able to confirm the statement. I hope that it will be noted by those who are tempted to try such an experiment in future.

If the Government is determined to demoralise the IRA — and demoralisation is probably the most telling factor — there is a better way than to demonstrate that from this onward Northern Ireland will be treated in exactly the same way as any other part of the United Kingdom, what it belongs to and to whom it will continue to belong.

Turning to the physical and material conflict, it is undesirable to create forces or formations. In experience of war-time service, such activities lead to confusion. There are already four branches of the security forces of the Crown, very well equipped to perform the task of coping with terrorists. This debate we ought to address our minds to methods of making the existing forces more effective. To start, we the electors — representatives — and that I include those who are not at present with us — have a clear duty to encourage recruitment to the existing security forces of the Crown. In fairness, I think most of us have carried our that responsibility and we continue so. We want to assure the Secretary of State, if there is any doubt, that we will be our continuing.

There is, however, another side to the question. The Government also has their responsibility. They must do all they can

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"We must convince the terrorist that under no circumstances will they be permitted to win."

imposition upon Northern Ireland of a form of government that would never have been tolerated in any other part of the Kingdom. The crowning folly was Sunningdale, which the SDLP — represented here by the hon. Member for Belfast, West (Mr. Fitt) — was frank enough to admit established the machinery for transferring Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. We were grateful to him and his party for that warning.

The then Secretary of State, who is not present today, said about the Sunningdale Agreement that if people took the trouble to read it they would not become confused and would not misunderstand it. The people in Northern Ireland can read. It was precisely because they read it that they saw what was involved. They saw what was intended and what was planned to be their fate, for they rejected Sunningdale.

It is no good saying, as the Secretary of State seemed to imply today, that that was

such a high level for so many years? On the other side of the coin, is it surprising that the Northern Ireland citizen might have come to the point of wondering whether he was on the losing side when he saw his wishes ignored and the objectives of the terrorists granted on so many occasions?

I am astonished that so many right hon. and hon. Members failed to understand the mood which we on this Bench try to reflect. For example, they cannot understand why we have no vested interest in provoking a General Election in the United Kingdom. One answer to that is that we have had three times as many elections in Northern Ireland as have the electorate in Great Britain. People then ask "What notice have they ever taken of our elections?" When we have been returned to the House and have said what we stood for and described the mandate on which we stood in two General Elections, people say that that does

that the Secretary of State, with his customary fairness, will admit that I have always upheld the sovereignty of Parliament, even at the time when unfortunately, successful attempts were made to transfer is to Brussels. I hope that some day we shall get back that element of sovereignty — but I am straying outside the terms of the debate.

It is not a question of the people of Northern Ireland being fed up with tramping to the polling stations; it is a question of their having expressed their opinion in the clearest possible terms. There was a clear expression of opinion in the border poll, when the vast majority of the people said that they wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom. What did the Government of the day do? They proceeded to have a conference at Sunningdale and said "Yes, we know you want to remain part of the United Kingdom, but we intend to set up this machinery to transfer you out of the United Kingdom."

Derry's New Grand Master

At the quarterly meeting of the City of Derry Grand Orange Lodge held in the Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall, Londonderry, Wor. Bro. James Ross Guy was installed as Grand Master in succession to Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. Robert Dickinson, M.A., B.D.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Guy has been a member of the Institution since boyhood. On the formation of Junior L.O.L. No. 175 in 1948 he was elected and installed as Wor. Master.

He joined L.O.L. 1087 in 1951 and has held a number of offices in the lodge including Secretary and

W.M. He became Secretary of No. 1 District Lodge in 1957, and served in that office until 1963. Elected a member of the Grand Lodge Committee in 1961 after having acted as Hon. Auditor for three years he continued to give valuable assistance to the District Lodge as a member of the committee until 1966.

Elected Assistant Co. Grand Secretary in November 1962, he assumed the office of Co. Grand Secretary in March, 1963, after the resignation of the then Grand Secretary, the late Wor. Bro. John A. Harte. He was officially installed as

Grand Secretary in February, 1964, and held this office until his elevation to Deputy Grand Master in 1973.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Guy has also represented the Grand Lodge as a member of the Londonderry and Foyle Unionist Association. He is also a member of Royal Black Preceptory No. 331.

Wor. Bro. Guy is a very well known personality in other fields — as General Secretary of the Amalgamated Committee of the Apprentice Boys of Derry he has many friends throughout the United Kingdom and abroad.

At a tea given after the meeting presentation was made to Rt. Wor. Bro. Robert Dickinson, our Grand Master, by Rt. Wor. Bro. J. R. Grey, Master and Wor. Bro. Ferguson, Grand Secretary. In thanking the bl. Rt. Wor. Bro. Dickinson congratulated Wor. Bro. on his appointment related how he (Bro. Guy) had through a bl. association introduced to the Orange Institution firstly as a preacher annual July Service Grand Lodge and finally persuaded to become a member.

DISTRICT LECTURER FOR FIFTY YEARS

A special meeting of South Derry District Royal Black Chapter No. 4 was held in Maghera Orange Hall when Sir Knt. John Alexander R.W.M. presided, assisted by Sir Knt W. J. Hutchinson in the deputy chair.

At the outset Sir Knt. Alexander welcomed a good attendance of members, and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to recognise the outstanding services rendered to the Black Institution by Sir Knt. James Leacock — 50 years District Lecturer; Sir Knt. David K. Leacock — 28 years District Treasurer, and Sir Knt. James Scott — 27 years District Lecturer.

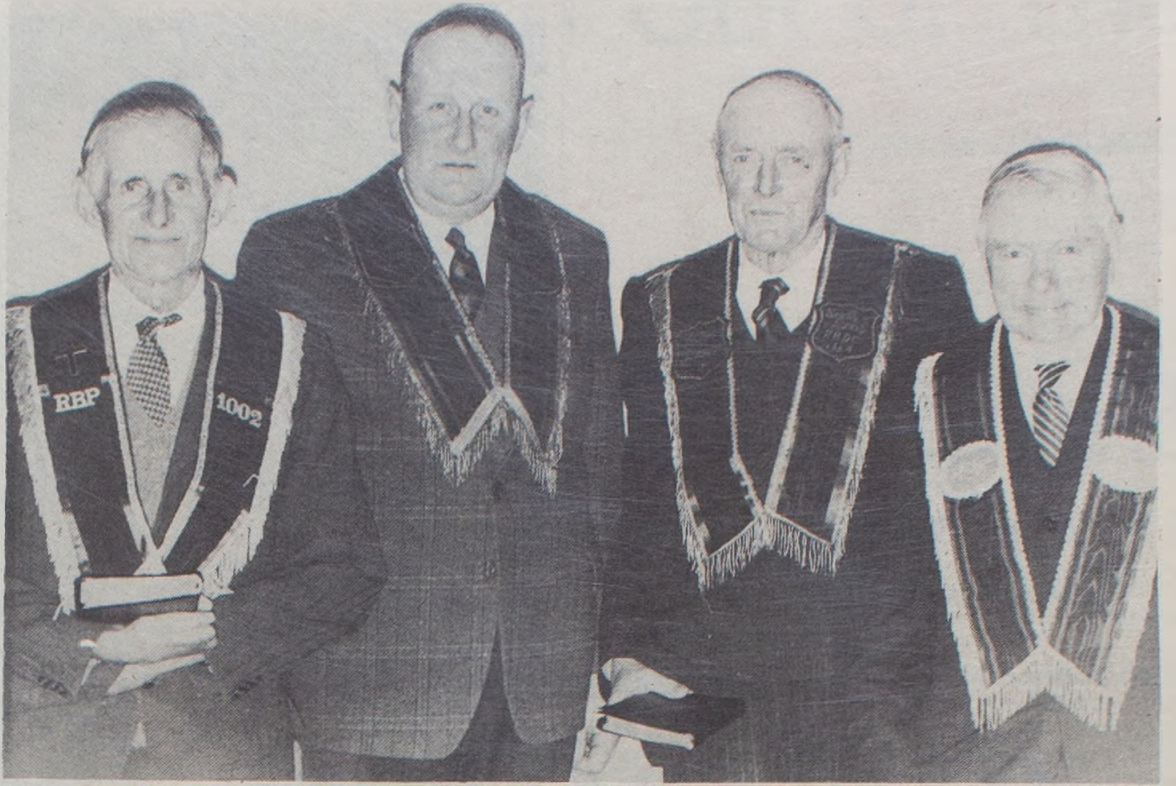
In the unavoidable absence of the Sovereign

Grand Master, Sir Knt. James Molyneux, M.P., owing to illness, presentations of suitably inscribed Bibles were made by Sir Knt. James Knox (County Grand Master) who paid tribute to the three recipients, whom suitably replied and wished the South Derry District Black Chapter continued success.

Sir Knt. William Ross, M.P., and Sir Knt. John Dunlop, M.P. also joined in the congratulations and good wishes.

Supper was served to all present and a social hour followed.

Sir Knt. Alexander thanked all those who helped to make the evening so successful and enjoyable.



New Image Status For Orangeism In Scotland

The Orange Lodge of Research — which is comprised of members from various Lodges throughout the Province interested in historical data associated with Orangeism — spent an enlightening weekend in Glasgow a fortnight ago when they held a joint meeting with officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Most Wor. Bro. Tom Orr, Grand Master, presided at the outset, later handing over to Wor. Bro. John Cowan, W.M. of the Lodge of Research.

Two excellent papers were presented by Grand Lodge officers, the first covering the history of Orangeism in Scotland from the time the first Lodge was formed at Maybole, in Ayrshire in 1807.

The second paper dealt with the scheme inaugurated in 1973 to improve the image and status of the Order in Scotland. Grand Lodge Committees have been elected, charged with making more effective the administration of the Order; much 'dead wood' has been removed; training officers have been appointed and seminars are being held at which District and private Lodge officers are being instructed in procedure and administration, and on changing attitudes and thinking.

In pursuing this more positive and effective role, the Grand Lodge have re-defined their objective in Scotland, which they are communicating to their own grass roots level. They are involving the Order with community work and relations, and have built up

a liaison with the mass media through which they are communicating with the public at large — in many cases the mass media seek their views on current issues. They have also a well produced monthly magazine "The Orange Torch".

After describing the Grand Lodge's protest at the attendance of an RC observer at last year's General Assembly, the paper concluded by reiterating Grand Lodge's policy that the Order should play an increasingly responsible role in the life of the country.

The first paper was read by Bro. J. Jeffrey, chairman of the Grand Lodge training committee, and the second by the Grand Secretary, Bro. D. Bryce. They were congratulated by Bro. R. Wright.

A film "Gideon the Liberator" was shown. This is one of three films sponsored by Grand Lodge which are available to private Lodges for a nominal sum.

On behalf of the Lodge of Research, W.Bro. Cowan presented an inscribed silver salver and set of Tyrone crystal glasses to the Grand Lodge in appreciation of their welcome and hospitality.

Returning thanks, the Grand Master spoke of the pleasure it gave them to welcome the Lodge of Research. He assured them of their Scottish Brethren's concern at the position in the province and hoped that peace would soon be restored.

A comprehensive talk on the history of Orangeism in Ireland was given by Bro. Aiken McClelland, secretary of the Lodge of Research, who was congratulated by the Grand Master.

Earlier in the day the Ulster brethren, who were accompanied by their wives and a number of Orange sisters visited Glasgow Cathedral and the birthplace of David Livingstone at Blantyre.

Later, they were entertained to a social evening. Dancing was enjoyed and joining with the host company in contributing to a programme of songs and recitations were Mrs. E. Marshall, Drumbeg; Brs. W. McMaster, Derriagh; W. Halliday, Anahilt and J. Cowan, Drumbeg.

An inscribed Bible, embossed with the insignia of the Grand Lodge, was presented by the Grand Master to W. Bro. Cowan, as a memento of the visit.

Bro. Lindsay Smyth, Lodge of Research treasurer, who made the arrangements for the tour, thanked the hosts for an enjoyable evening.

Sunday morning saw the party off to Edinburgh, where the Castle and Holyrood House were visited.

Then came the proudest moment of the tour, when the Lodge of Research and accompanying Sisters joined the local District Lodge, and led by three bands marched from

Waverley Station the full length of the world-famous Princes Street en route to Greyfriars Churchyard.

The flags of St. Andrew, St. Patrick and the Union were paraded at the head of the procession, and at the churchyard a wreath was laid at the memorial to the 18,000 Covenanters who were executed in Scotland between 1661 and 1688 for their adherence to the reformed faith.

A short service was conducted by officers of the Evangelical Christian Crusade Lodge, the address being given by Bro. David Casselle, a native of Co. Antrim.

The party of over 90 (including a good sprinkling from North, Mid and South Down) then boarded the special coaches for the Stranraer — Larne return journey, after what was voted by all as an enjoyable and memorable outing, favoured with ideal weather.

OLIVER'S ADVICE



The night is gathering gloomily, the day is closing fast; The tempest flaps his raven wings in loud and angry blast; The thunder clouds are driving athwart the lurid sky; But put your trust in Providence and keep your powder dry.

There was a day when loyalty was hailed with honour due; Our banner, the protection, wav'd to all the good and true; And gallant hearts beneath its folds were link'd in honour's tie— We put our trust in God, my boys, and kept our powder dry.

When treason bared her bloody arm and maddened round the land, For King and laws and order fair, we drew the ready brand; Our gathering skill was William's name, our word was "Do or die." And still we put our trust in God, and kept our powder dry.

The power that led His chosen, by pillar'd cloud and flame, Through parted sea and desert waste that power is still the same; He falls not—He, the loyal hearts that firm on Him rely, So put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry.

The power that the stalwart arms of Gideon's chosen few— The power that led Great William, Boyne's reddening torrent through in His protecting aid confide, and every foe defy— Then put your trust in Him, my boys, and keep your powder dry.

For "happy homes," "for altars free," we grasp the ready sword, "For freedom, truth, and for our God's unmutated Word": These, these the wacry of our march—our hope, the Lord on high— Then put your trust in Him, my boys, and keep your powder dry.

An Orange Melody from: "Life and Times of William The Third and History of Orangeism," by Joseph Cannahan. Published: Auckland, New Zealand, 1890).

"ULSTER CITIZENS USED BY LONDON AS BEATING

BOY"



GRAND MASTER ON UK ECONOMIC ILLS

The Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., vice-President of the Ulster Unionist Council has expressed "great anger" over the way in which the Ulster citizen is being picked on and being used as a 'beating boy' and scapegoat for Britain's economic ills.

Soon the British Ulsterman may find himself as persecuted as the German Jew in the early days of Hitler, through the existence of offensive legislation such as the Exclusion Order and constant reference to the amount that Ulster's war damage costs the taxpayer, he said.

"If our British Government had made any real effort to defeat the I.R.A. British taxpayers, and that includes 1½ million Ulster people, would not have had to pay the price.

"The workers of Chrysler, British Leyland and other major ailing industries have been subsidised to a tune of

well over £3 per head of population, and still see fit to strike and cause massive economic damage, but they are not held up for public ridicule as the law abiding and battle weary Ulster people are.

"It is intolerable that we should be treated as an economic Albatross simply because the Government needs to draw attention away from its own gross ineptitude both in the field of industry and law and order.

"Perhaps the Government would be better employed in looking at the real cost of violence to this province, not only in financial terms but also in terms of the terrible suffering caused to Ulster's innocent victims of terrorism and their families. Compensation in these cases usually seems to fall very short of being adequate, while it often seems to discriminate in favour of the perpetrators."

COME ON BILL!

Vehicle dismantler Bill Evans got fed up with the Government's Rhodesia policy and spelled out his own protest in paint

In 5 ft. letters on a fence round his plant he proclaimed "Support Rhodesia. Three Cheers for Ian Smith."

Mr. Evans, 53, who has never been to Rhodesia, said: "I think the great majority of people in Britain are disgusted with the Government line over people are who our kith and kin. Rhodesia bashing has gone on for too long."

His sign, which took him about an hour to complete, is painted across 50ft. at his plant in Elizabeth Street, Manchester. (From the "Sunday Express").

What about some support for Ulster, Bill? After all, Ulster is a little nearer Elizabeth Street than Rhodesia!

Comment

**GRAND LODGE
DECISION**

Grand Lodge at its half-yearly meeting in Newtownards on 2 June was faced with several knotty problems. The one that took up most time was the invitation to join the UU Action Council. The lengthy debate allowed the members freely to express their views for and against, and full advantage was taken of the magnanimity of the chair.

In the event, as everyone knows, the vote went against joining. As a democratic organisation governed by the principle of majority vote the decision was a decision, not only of those who voted, but of Grand Lodge, and, therefore, binding on the membership as a whole.

It does not preclude Orangemen from following the dictates of their own consciences if they think otherwise. Indeed Orangemen as party men have been founding members of the Action Council. They did not join as Orangemen and they shall not speak for the Orange Institution.

It is to be regretted that some Orangemen, immediately on the publication of the voting result, publicly "disassociated" themselves from Grand Lodge decision. The charge made by a spokesman of some Maghera brethren that Grand Lodge was out of touch with the thinking of ordinary members sounded strange to the ears of GL personnel, and to others who are well acquainted with the membership of superior lodge.

For a number of GL members have been on the streets of Belfast and elsewhere with their brethren in every crisis situation since 1968. Their presence has been the evidence of Orange concern for people and property. And their sensitive, courageous, leadership has been a source of great strength to their brethren on the ground. They have never hidden their repugnance for bad Government decisions, and their condemnations of Mr. Rees' policies have been frequent and well reported. That they fully understand the feelings of rank and file brethren, and the dangers of certain alliances, cannot be denied. They speak with authority out of experience.

We can understand the frustration of brethren in areas of extreme danger who feel that much more could be done to defeat the IRA and to bring all miscreants to justice; that they believe forces should be joined to strengthen security against the terrorists.

But it is easy, too, to understand the position of those who argue that the Orange Institution — the largest organisation in Ireland — should control its own destiny. This was the feeling which persisted to win in the end.

The democracy of Orangeism allows for the free expression of opinions, for free voting, and demands the acceptance of majority decisions. Those of grand Lodge are sacrosanct!

**THE LANDING AT
TORBAY**

It was when England's glorious sun in sixteen eighty-eight,
Was overcast with treason's cloud and Popery stood elate,
That up arose her Protestants, the peasant and the peer
And vow'd the chains of perjurd James they would not
deign to wear:

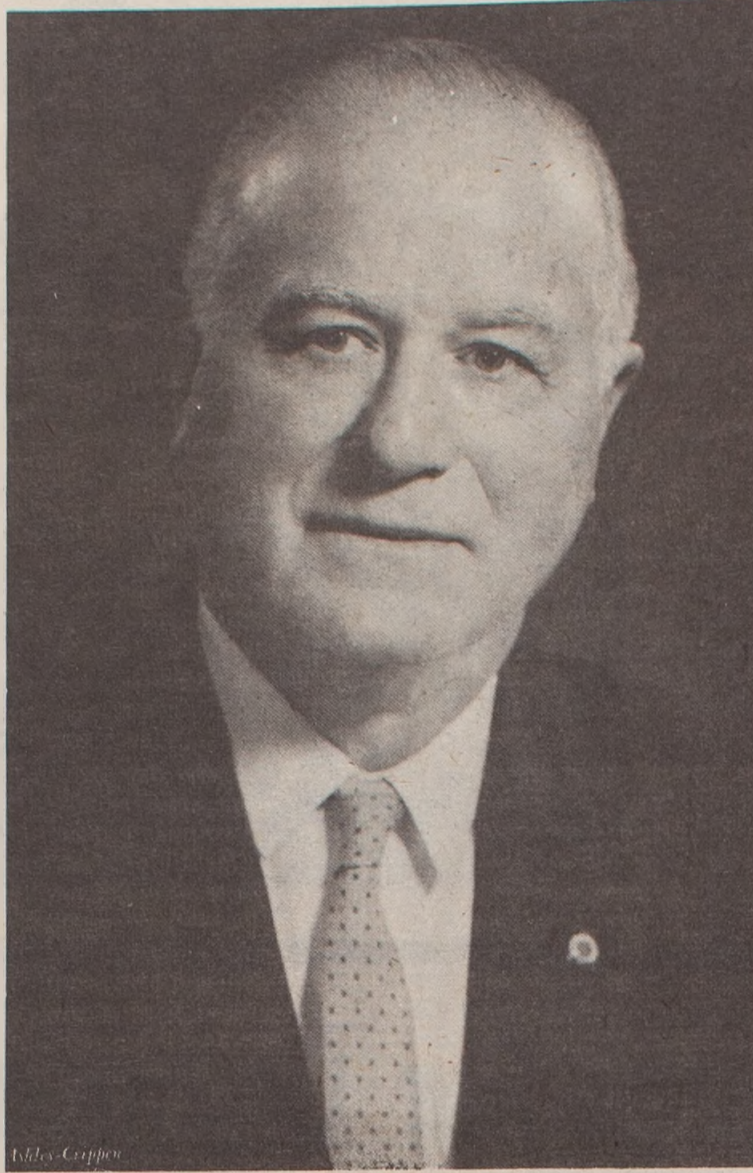
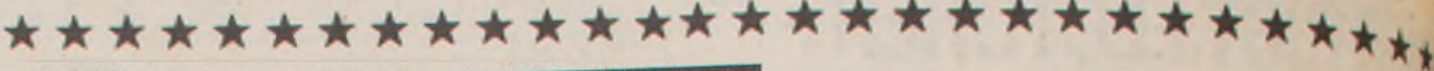
They sought them out a prudent chief to guide their ardent
zeal,

To lead them on that victory might bless their flashing steel:
And who so fit to guide the host in all its bright array,
As William, Prince of Orange, and he landed at Torbay?

Then up arose the mighty chief and left his native shore,
And rode upon the stormy waves our freedom to restore;
Upon his flag was blazon'd forth, high fluttering o'er the
main,

That our religion and our laws he ever would maintain.
'Twas then in gallant style he stood upon the vessel's prow,
With victory on his flashing sword, and wisdom on his brow;
And tens of thousands greeted him upon his natal day,
When he, our glorious Orange chief, first landed at Torbay.

(An Orange Melody from "Life and Times of William The
Third and History of orangeism" by Joseph Cannahan.
Published: Auckland, New Zealand, 1890).



M.W. BRO. LESLIE H. SAUNDERS

**Les Back As
Mayor of
East York**

We add our congratulations to M.W. Bro. Leslie Saunders on his re-election as Mayor of East York. Les has had a long and distinguished career in public service. He has held such responsible offices as Toronto Public School Trustee, Alderman, Controller and Mayor. As Mayor he will make his considerable contribution to the work of his own council, and to the government of Metropolitan Toronto in which he represents the borough of East York.

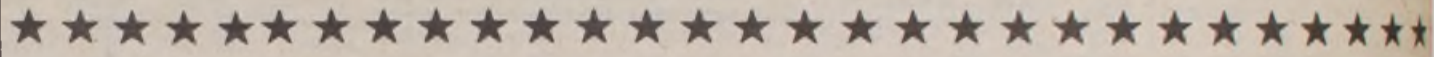
We know Leslie Saunders as a most distinguished Orangeman. He has attained the highest office in his country — Grand Master of Canada — and, in world Orangeism, President of the Grand Orange Council. A frequent attendee at Grand Orange Council meetings over many years he earned a high regard as a most able speaker and often of off-the-cuff speeches.

He has travelled in the Orange cause more than most Orange leaders, having been the guest of the brethren of Australia and New Zealand at their important sessions.

A lay preacher Bro. Saunders has well served the Church as a Christian communicator, particularly competent to make the message of the Gospel clear to people.

A writer of consequence he has contributed regularly to "The Sentinel," Canada. His writings on the history of Canada and Canadian Orangeism are particularly valuable.

We wish him well as he adds to his responsibilities.



Continued from page 4

Westminster And Ulster's Security

remove obstacles placed in the way of suitable persons making themselves available and applying for membership of these forces. It makes no sense to me — it is a position that I cannot defend — to be given firm evidence of a case in which someone who has served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the Crown, who has perhaps lived most of his life abroad and has no connection with political, let alone para-political or paramilitary forces in Northern Ireland is rejected by the Ulster Defence Regiment or by the RUC Reserve.

I know that the Secretary of State is determined, and I make this appeal to him. The best service that he can render to assist us in what we are trying to do to co-operate with him in increasing the effectiveness of these forces is to ensure that the people in control of the vetting procedures really get down to realities and exercise far more flexibility than they have in the past.

Her Majesty's Government have already given indications that they are sympathetic to the establishment of fulltime formations of the Ulster Defence Regiment. We urge most strongly that they press on with this with all possible speed. On that point, it might not be too much, before the debate ends, to ask whether the Government will be in a position to give us some reassurance about their intentions.

I have said before — this is no criticism whatsoever of the Army — that it is far more difficult for the Royal Ulster Constabulary — the RUC on the ground or the intelligence section of the RUC — to co-operate with the Army, which is being switched around at four-monthly intervals, than to co-operate with the Ulster Defence Regiment element,

which would be in a state of readiness and availability right round the clock seven days a week. It makes sense to aim at this.

If I were in the position of the Secretary of State, I would not become too depressed by the rumours about the Ulster Defence Regiment not being acceptable in certain areas, presumably on the ground that too many of them happen to be of one religious persuasion. I do not think I need point out to him that in those areas — and they are a very limited number — anyone representing authority would be rejected. If the Mothers Union were equipped with sand bags to extinguish fire bombs they would be rejected, as the Ulster Defence Regiment is being rejected. I hope, therefore, that the Government will not give too much priority to that objection.

I am sorry that the Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army is not present, because I should like to congratulate the Army on the tremendously difficult job that it has been doing. I wish to congratulate it particularly on the success it has had in apprehending terrorists immediately after acts of terrorism. Having

progressed so far, I do not think it is too much to project and consider means of preventing these acts — in other words, apprehending the terrorists before they can reach their objectives. I concede that this may be a very difficult job, but it comes back again to the question of intelligence. It means that it cannot be solely an Army job. There must be greatly increased intelligence.

The Secretary of State has already conceded this. There must be greater co-operation between the RUC and the Army. The right hon. Gentleman was quick to pay tribute to the co-operation and collaboration that exist at top level; at least, that was my understanding of what he said. I am not so certain that that co-operation exists at all levels. This is something that could be usefully examined, because it does not really make sense for two arms of her Majesty's security forces to be acting in one area in complete ignorance of what the other is attempting to do.

On the point that the Secretary of State made about law enforcement and bringing terrorists before the courts, I agreed that there is not much point in the Army or the RUC picking

up terrorists and criminals unless they can be convicted. This question comes back largely to intelligence. In this respect we welcome the integrated intelligence centres that have been set up, I understand, on the initiative of the new constabulary.

I began with a quotation from the Secretary of State and I shall end with a reference to another of his statements that he made in the House about 10 days ago. He repeated something that I said in his absence a few days before, so I do not think he was paying me a compliment of repeating what I had said. I delivered one sentence which, I think, repeated, would be more effective than all the hours that is expended by all the hoards of commentators pretend that they know the answers. He made a simple statement, with a very unusual vehemence from the Dispatch Box, said that we must convince the terrorists that under the circumstances will they be permitted to win.

This House can do a better service to the people of Northern Ireland and the people of the United Kingdom, than echo a statement today.

BBC 1 IS POPULAR IN CORK

The biggest single TV channel area in the Republic — Cork city — has voted 70.4 p.c. against RTE 2 and in favour of BBC 1 according to a recent survey.

In direct contrast with an earlier national survey by Irish Marketing Surveys, which favoured RTE 2, the latest findings showed only 27.2 p.c. wanted the home channel with 2.4 p.c. expressing no view one way or the other.

In the survey 314 voting

papers were sent to every 250th person on the voting register in the city. Mr. Ross Anderson, Chairman of Cork Multi-Channel TV Committee told a news conference in the Victoria Hotel that their 40 p.c. response was good by accepted postal voting survey standards.

The figure of 314 was three times the number which would have been interviewed in the Cork area

by the Irish Marketing Surveys team had national figures had been applied across total population.

"But while over 70% voted against RTE 2 before the strike we would estimate the vote between 85 and 90% because the strike shown up the total unavailability of viewers under the totally RTE system," Mr. Anderson pointed out.

The Orange Order — Born Out of The Heat of Battle



BY STANARDBEARER

Reds Ready For Control IN Italy!

which overthrew the rule of the Czar — Communism has made startling, indeed frightening, progress.

That onward march under the Red Flag, with its sickle and banner emblems, has been much less successful in lands where the Reformed Faith is uppermost.

Russia itself is very largely Orthodox, differing only in detail from Roman Catholicism and not truly Reformed, if repudiating the supremacy of Rome since the great Schism over 900 years ago.

The past two or three

This year, however, there is an increase of 800, indicating a possible upturn.

JOINING IN REFORMED COMMUNION

The article does point out that Roman Catholics are increasingly partaking of Holy Communion with Protestants, and in this connection it is interesting to note that recently in an interview with a Dublin Sunday newspaper reporter the Church of Ireland Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Alan Buchanan, told of a similar trend in his Province.

The spirit of questioning, even of unrest in the Roman Church in the U.S.A. is further highlighted by the demand for women priests, a demand incidentally which is, not unnaturally, being strenuously resisted by the R.C. Bishops.

But the women are adamant! Sister Elizabeth Carroll of the Sisters of Mercy, working in Washington's Centre of Concern had this to say: "The arguments for women in the priesthood are unassailable."

A comment from a laywoman is surely worthy of consideration by those of our Reformed Churches in these islands still undecided on this issue "If a woman wants to be a priest that's fine with me. The important thing is not who gives you Communion, but whether you believe that it is sacrosanct."

And with that thought — provoking comment I pass on.

Perhaps the most significant, most phenomenal event of his century has been man's "great strike forward" in jangling human feet on the noon.

VAST EXPANSION

Coming a chose second must be the achievement of the Communists in having their political and economic philosophies accepted, to a greater or lesser degree, in every country throughout the world.

In a period of just under 60 years — since the Russian Revolution of 1917

decads have witnessed the greatest struggle of all in the field of dialectical materialism. This is in Italy, a land which is the birthplace and the bastion of Roman Catholicism.

A LOSING BATTLE

One would have expected that with the Roman Church "on the spot" to counter Communism's every move the battle would have been "as good as won" all along the line.

Not so! The Communists have made such advances in Italy that the Pope has just found it necessary to take the unprecedented step of directly involving himself in the campaign.

His Holiness, momentarily disengaging himself from the worldwide problems which afflict the papacy, has warned Italian Roman Catholics that they "must not vote for a political system opposed to the Church."

He has, we are reminded by "Observer" reporter Ronald Singleton in Rome, repeatedly ruled that Christianity and Marxism are "irreconcilable."

And this opinion has just been reinforced by his Vicar-General, Cardinal Polletti, who has bluntly told the faithful that they must not vote Communist.

A THREAT

Going even further than this we find Cardinal Antonio Poma issuing a warning to a general assembly of bishops that practising Roman Catholic churchmen who stand as Communist candidates risk ex-communication.

Remarkably only 40 per cent of the bishops supported him! Most, says Singleton, objected violently and deplored "the timing" of his remarks.

This is indeed a church in ferment. Could it be that we are today witnessing the fulfilment of prophecy?

By the time you read this Italy may well be under Communist, not Papal, rule.

Diamond and in nearby Loughgall where James Sloan issued the first Warrants.

From that humble origin the organisation spread to every English-speaking country, and today we await on Irish soil the descendants of those who laid those overseas Orange foundations, and other, to take counsel in the name of world Orangeism in Belfast in mid-July.

The capital city of our sadly beleaguered Northern Ireland will play host on this occasion, and there is perhaps a repetition of history in that 181 years after Orangeism came into existence in Ireland the same motivation against the Protestants of Ulster is again manifest.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Unfortunately, in the eyes of a great section of our

Roman Catholic population the Protestant Faith and British "occupation of the Six Counties" are still synonymous terms. We have witnessed in the past seven or eight years — again history is repeating itself —

a massive assault on the Protestant position in Northern Ireland.

Hundreds have lost their lives, thousands are in mourning, upheaval has been rampant — and no-one would have the temerity to suggest that Roman Catholics have escaped the same kind of punishment.

They, too, have been caught up in the mesh of tragedy and sorrow. They have wept, they have sorrowed, they have experienced the evil of blind hatred.

Fifteen hundred people lie dead, hundreds have been maimed for life and the material destruction has been of massive dimensions.

There have been times when we felt the need to cry out with Milton: "Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints . . ."

THE ORANGE VOICE

All through this nightmare period our Orange Institution has held forth a shining light of integrity, honesty of purpose, of steadiness in the face of unparalleled provocation.

Its spokesmen have stated the Orange position clearly, unambiguously, cogently and with courage.

It is against this background that the World Orange Council will be meeting in Belfast.

From humble beginnings our Institution strides out confidently into the last quarter of this century, making its influence felt wherever the Protestant emphasis is to be found in the English-speaking countries of the world, and, indeed, in some cases, beyond.

Its service to the cause of Protestantism is as much needed today as ever it has been. May it grasp the opportunities for propagating the Word of God as readily and acceptably as it has defended it in the past.



In five years time how many of our present political personalities will still be presenting us with our daily dose of individual and collective philosophies on radio and TV?

This is not to suggest that we should bar politicians from appearing from time to time when they have anything relevant to say; because so much of what has come across in the past has been sterile and plebeian.

Nor are the media entirely blameless! There has been on occasions a tendency to highlight sincere but obviously inarticulate opinions from working class areas, thereby creating the impression nationwide unintentionally I readily admit, that this is typical of the educational and cultural standards obtaining everywhere in Ulster.

A LITTLE LESS WOULD DO!

All this prompts me to suggest (with acknowledged trepidation) that in the past seven or eight years our politicians have been too prone to accept every microphone thrust before them.

At the risk of being misunderstood — by politicians and the media — may I suggest that we in Northern Ireland could do with a little less media politics.

On virtually every occasion we have a party meeting our politicians readily come forward to air their views, ventilate their grievances or score points against the other fellow.

It may be good fireside entertainment at times, but many of us would be more convinced if instead of dashing to the TV studios they occasionally resisted the temptation — and the cash.

Some of the outstanding performers on U.T.V., once such familiar faces on the screen, for longer or shorter periods, have left the political arena and life still goes on!

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

You know the ones I mean — the men and women who appeared at meal time in the evenings during 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, etc., etc.

In the cool of a September evening in 1795 a handful of men, weary with the dust of battle in their eyes, gathered round a well in the orchard of Dan Winter's farmstead at the Diamond in the heart of Co. Armagh. They had successfully defended their homes and immediate neighbourhood from the terrorists of that period — a band of Roman Catholics who resented the Protestant yeoman farmers on Irish soil.

THEY VOWED A VOW

As they formed a circle with clasped hands these stalwarts — "Diamond Dan," his stout sons and their gallant neighbours — offered thanks to Almighty God for preserving their lives and vowed a vow.

They vowed that in coming days they would band together to defend themselves in common cause, and so evolved the Loyal Orange Institution.

Not a great deal of detail is known how they came to espouse the cause of Orangeism for their purpose but suffice to say that Orangeism as we know it had its catalyst at the

FEWER RADIO, TV POLITICIANS?

We live in a world of communication more geared to instant service than at any time in the history of the world.

INSTANT NEWS

The days when we relied solely on the arrival of the morning, evening or weekly newspaper to convey the world's news are over. We now have "instant news" faster than instant coffee, via radio and television.

From the farthest corner of the world news reaches our fireside by TV and transistor radio as it happens.

Our friends in the media will I trust forgive me, if I suggest that we as listeners, are now caught up in a worldwide network of communication from which at times there is, apparently, no escape.

A bombing, a shooting, a robbery in any part of Ulster is talked of in the cities, towns, villages and townlands often before the victims have reached hospital. And we impatiently await the next news bulletins in much the same way as we eagerly awaited the next instalment of a thriller from our children's comics in the long ago.

Communication is a kind of disease which feeds upon itself, not to speak of the loss of truth which frequently occurs in the process.

CHURCHES IN CONFERENCE

REFLECTIONS OF THE 1976 GENERAL SYNOD

The General Synod of the Church of Ireland, held in Dublin from 10-13 May, was reasonably well reported in the secular press and by radio and television. And it had a greater than ever coverage in "The Church of Ireland Gazette" which highlighted matters of anticipated controversy in editorials and contributed articles, some of them deliberately provocative, pre-synod, and in its post-synod issue it covered the main speeches with comment in a few cases.

PROBLEMS IN PROCEDURE

It is fair to contend that church members have little reason to complain that they were not made aware of the "goings on down there."

The General Synod which is a delegate body, with representatives from the several dioceses, is always well attended, and the Synod Hall for two and a half of the three days slightly overcrowded.

The parliamentary method of procedure tends to slow down business and

to make the first days of Bills, Propositions and Amendments, a wearying experience.

One Northern member felt that many things which could be dealt with expeditiously by Synod were unnecessarily the subjects of Bills. He appealed to the Synod Officers to examine the method of the Church in Wales where only theological matters are by Bill. He had the sympathy of some who whispered their agreement.

The appearance of the Synod is of middle aged men, a very few women, though they have equal rights with men, and a preponderance of Southern voices. This last because representation is not from the numerical strength of the dioceses. And it is likely that the younger laity find it less easy to get release from their employment, and the

younger clergy have to compete for membership with better known and more experienced colleagues.

The younger people, clergy and laity, who are members, often make contributions of peculiar value to the Synod. Indeed this year's most memorable speeches included one by the Rev. Dr. McMullan, Belfast, on the report of the Role of the Church Committee, when he spoke particularly to the Ulster situation and the fortitude of the good citizens of the Province.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Much Synod time had to be given to matters dealing with the Church's administration and finance, with special emphasis on Clergy Pensions and Retirement Housing, the method of appointment of Bishops and

the reorganisation of dioceses.

The big issues which were dealt with included the Ordination of Women, when the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Alan Buchanan, was the proposer in a speech which impressed the Synod with its charity and clarity. There was an unexpected overwhelming agreement that women should be ordained subject to the passing of the necessary Church law.

But the decision is not likely to mean much to the personnel of the ministry for some time. The Archbishop admitted that he knew no woman who was anxious to be ordained at this time. Other churches which have had the ordination of women for some time are not having many female applicants for ordination.

The debate on the Agreed Statement on the Eucharist was a lively one with Anglican and Roman

Catholic differences highlighted by many speakers. In the event it was decided to accept the document which it was argued would not commit the Church of Ireland in any way.

The remarriage of divorced persons, mixed marriages, and law reform on homosexuality were debated inconclusively. They are subjects to be heard again and again.

NEW THOUGHTS ON PRIORITIES

The speeches on the reports to the Synod of its committees regrettably come late in the days and are often heard by a "thin" house. My impression was that the Synod as a whole, and by its reports, especially in mission and social welfare, is happily becoming increasingly aware of the priorities in its work and witness.



This emphasis on renewed evangelism and social care could mean that money become less of a problem for the future. It is a fact experience that while Christians are enthusiastic for the work of the Church money can be found for anything.

A final Synod impression was of friendliness among the members and sympathy for Northern church people, and Ulster folk generally, in their trouble, a fellow feeling which must be a recognizable characteristic of brotherhood.

General Assembly Votes to Retain WCC Membership

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland meets annually in June in the Assembly Hall, Belfast, and the ministers and lay delegates, one from every congregation, make up its membership. There are many opportunities for the whole people of the Church to "listen-in" on the reports, debates and speeches.

Opening night — Moderator's Installation — is a gala evening, with the great Assembly Hall "packed to the doors." The speeches of the out-going and in-coming Moderators are highlights of the week and their thinking is generally to be regarded as expressions of Presbyterian opinion on theological, sociological and political matters as the Church views them.

CONFERENCE BASIS

Unlike the General Synod of the Church of Ireland which is a delegate body of representative clergy and laity by dioceses, and with a small public gallery similar to parliamentary situations everywhere, the Assembly's membership, and accommodation for church people, and the general public, is a different kind of "conference."

Impressions of General Assembly '76 is of an all age involvement in the work of the Church, of young people

and many ladies keenly interested in the Church's business, and there to see and hear what is being said and done by its administrators.

In spite of the concern of many Assembly members that the controversial debate on the Church's membership of the World Council of Churches should not be seen as the one matter of consequence to Presbyterians in Ireland today it was a feverish occasion for a full Assembly.

The debate underlined the deep concern of the Church on the subject, with the vote going to the pro-people by 100 votes out of some 900 cast. While the speeches were expectantly hard hitting, and most of them typified the strong feelings of the speakers, the heat was never oppressive, and there was a necessary ingredient of sweet reasonableness and good humour. The thorny problem was kept in the context of the huge problems confronting Christianity in a world which is often antagonistic to Church teaching and practice, and in a local environment full of doubt and danger.

ON VIGILANTES

Some very important things were said by speakers on the Ulster crisis. Former Moderator,

the Very Rev. Dr. Victor Lynas, speaking of the new vigilantes warned that they could take the law into their own hands because politicians had lost their credibility. He urged the politicians "who are talking again — to keep on talking until you find a way through."

He said it was a tragedy that Ulstermen would not give themselves to the prevention of violence and terrorism with the same devotion as surgeons and nurses give to the preservation of life.

Dr. Lynas had a word of thanks for the police whom he described as growing in stature and experience. He deplored the attitude of those "whether in authority or not, who regard the police as expendable in the war of attrition against the IRA."

And he was strong in his condemnation of the Northern Ireland Office when an arrangement had not been made for a deputation of the Church to meet with the Minister responsible to talk of the employment situation, worsening so rapidly in the wake of Government decisions to withdraw defence work from the province. He voiced the opinion of many, and not only Presbyterians, when he said, many feared "that Britain was planning an economic withdrawal from Northern Ireland."

The Assembly called on the Government to lengthen the life of the Convention — it ends technically in August — so that a political structure can be available to take advantage of what political progress may be made.

CONCERN FOR YOUTH

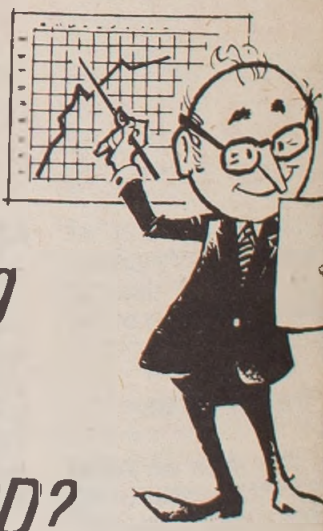
The Assembly heard many things of interest from speakers to reports on evangelism, inter-church relations, and missionary enterprise. The Church's concern for youth was expressed, not only on Youth Night, and for the aged who are often victimised in an inflationary society.

The write-up of the '76 Assembly will be worth reading. It should portray a Church determined to do its job whatever the cost, able and willing to face up to internal and external problems, and anxious to learn of better ways to work and witness for Christ. There is no reason for Christian placidity anywhere today, but the kind of Presbyterian realism which we felt at the Assembly is a very hopeful sign for the future of the Faith here and elsewhere.

Next month: The Conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland.

(In our next issue the conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland)

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From The Worshipful Grand Master

When W. P. Nicholson was asked, "Can Christian dance?" he replied "Some can, some can't". This may have been a facetious remark, but it contained more than a grain of truth.

I'm sometimes asked, "Can Christians be involved in politics?" and often reply, "Some can, some can't."

Every citizen in a democracy, including Christians, has the privilege and responsibility of using the ballot box. Failure to do so, as for example in trade Union activities, permits a small group undue influence and office. But involvement in politics means more than this. It refers to a special commitment.

It involves not simply being a member of a political party, but also taking your place in every conceivable aspect of human relationships. parent/teacher groups, trade unions and a host of others.

Naturally it is impossible for everyone to be active in each and every sphere. A process of choice dictates where your special interest lies. But, as salt of the earth, Christians must be active in society. Salt must be applied to the meat! We are to be in the world though not of it. There is a distinct tang which the Christian must give to the world, and that's why he must be involved in politics.

The Scriptures are full of examples where men of God have not only been active but leaders in the political sphere. This is not only so in theocracies where God ruled, as in Israel, through the prophet Samuel. It happened in other cases also.

Moses was certainly a leader of God's people Israel, but he was a prince in Egypt. God planned it so.

Joseph, Isaiah, Daniel and Nehemiah are other examples. Some of them were clearly involved in political leadership in anti-God situations — as Daniel — and in anti-Nationalistic situations — as Nehemiah before being posted to rebuild Jerusalem by his heathen king.

In the New Testament, there are two books

dedicated to Theophilus, suspected at any rate of being in a high position in the Roman Civil Service. One of the earliest African converts was Treasurer to Candace, Queen of Ethiopia. Strange providence of God that works in such ways if Christians are not to be in politics.

Stranger too, if prayers are encouraged for rulers, and those who pray for them discouraged from answering their own prayers. This would be completely contrary to the normal prayer practice. You may remember that the disciples, taught to pray for workers, were themselves sent as workers.

I am not thinking about calls to ministers but to ordinary Christians. Each Christian must know that he is in God's will. Each must be persuaded in his own mind that God wills him in that particular job.

This proved a sheet anchor in political life as in any other when trouble brews and the tempest breaks.

One final word. So often Christians are discouraged from politics because they are told, "No man can serve two masters." The implication is that politics are of the world. Or the Party Whip cracks and therefore the Christian cannot truly serve God. But this is false. The Christian must always serve God. He will obey Him first and practise His precepts.

It is tragically possible for Christians to opt out of their responsibilities and fail to serve God in society. He may actually cease to serve God by choosing an easier path. Many have done this and left politics to the devil's disciples at worse or to misguided and misinformed people at best.

Remember for evil to triumph, good men still have to do, nothing.



"Protestant Ascendancy" is the bogieman resurrected from the past to destroy Orangeism today. But the

charge just does not stick.

True there have been times in which this seemed to be the emphasis and, equally true, there have been persons to foster it. But the real ethos of Orangeism has been the maintenance of Civil and Religious liberty.

This gives liberty even for those with whom we disagree. And the basest detractors of Ulster in these terrible times not suggested for one minute that liberty to practise and change religious positions was not prevalent. The evidence to refute any such change was

so obvious that the charge could not be levelled.

However, Orangeism is opposed to Roman ascendancy, believing it to be the reverse of religious freedom and true political liberty. But strangely enough there seems to be little concern in the modern world about Roman ascendancy.

It is evident in the Southern State and Bishop Lucy of Cork gave characteristic expression to it with a lovely Jesuistic touch which implied they stood for majority rule elsewhere. Was not Cardinal Conway nearer the mark when he

pontificated that majority rule did not work in Northern Ireland?

Why not? Because the Roman Church was in a minority position and would not allow popular democracy to work.

This July as ever, the bulk of Protestant people will rejoice, not that they can walk cock-a-hoop over anyone, but that they have been delivered and preserved from bondage and have contributed much to the

preservation of the free world.

That liberty is in many ways best expressed by the picnic atmosphere, family fatherings and festive joy, which has for long been the outstanding feature of "Twelfth" anniversaries.

May it continue to be so. And may we be preserved from those who would have it banned because it speaks for the solidarity of a free people in contrast to a quasi-political system. May be equally be preserved from those who use it in such a way as to give the enemy cause to blaspheme, and by such acts as to deny the Protestant faith.

TASS MAN IN DUBLIN: ALARM IN EIRE, UK

Christopher Dobson of the "Sunday Telegraph" recently reported alarm amongst British and Irish security officials, at the presence in Dublin of Vladimir Kozlov, ostensibly the correspondent of the Tass News Agency.

Suggesting that all Tass men may well be in the K.G.B., Dobson explains that Kozlov is someone special. He is a member of the notorious Department V of the K.G.B. — known to be responsible for sabotage and assassination.

The secrets of Department V were revealed following the defection in 1971 of Oleg Lyalin. It has been responsible for murder

and kidnappings and, its agents are to be found in trouble spots throughout the world.

The Russians have provided arms to the IRA through Czechoslovakia; and the previous Tass man in Dublin had regular dealings with Michael O'Riordan, the Secretary General of the Irish Communist Party. Kozlov is now in contact with the Irish Liberation Army.

The international implications of the struggle here are all too apparent, states "Tara News Bulletin."

Note: The growing menace of Soviet influence in Ireland was highlighted in the "Orange Standard" on a number of occasions last year, particularly when the Soviet Embassy moved into palatial premises in Dublin. Ed).

OBITUARY

W. BRO. FRED MOORE, P.D.M., NO. 10 DISTRICT

The sudden death of W. Bro. Fred Moore occurred in Edinburgh on April 8th. He is survived by his wife Isa and two daughters.

Fred Moore was for many years an Orangeman of great prominence in the Ballynafeigh area of Belfast. Having joined the Order in 1929 he rose to the position of District Master — a post he held for nine years from 1966-1973. During his term as District Master, his leadership reflexed all the true virtues of a Christian Gentleman — honesty, clarity, tolerance, diligence and always the sympathetic ear — at work he rose from the lowly position of gardeners apprentice to Deputy Director of Parks and Playgrounds with Belfast Corporation. He was always a staunch Loyalist and Unionist in the most practical sense of the words.

We sympathise with his family who have lost a loving husband and father and say truly as a final tribute to him; that his memory to those who were privileged to know him "shall be for ever fragrant."

(R.A.)

DRUMADONALD BAND RECEIVES NEW UNIFORMS



Mrs. W. Davidson, Banbridge, receives a presentation from Miss Alison Cambley, after she had handed over new uniforms to Drumadonald Accordeon Band.



Drumadonald Accordeon Band pictured in their new uniforms.

Nights With The Dublin Orange Folk

One of the extra-General Synod engagements of a few Northern Orange officers is the annual visit to a Dublin District lodge. This year four brethren enjoyed the hospitality of the Dublin brethren. They were R.W. Bro. J. A. Anderson, J.P., County Grand Master of Armagh, W. Bro. the S. E. Long, L.Th., J.P., Grand Chaplain, W. Bro. Wm. Moody, O.B.E., J.P., Deputy Grand Master, Armagh, and W. Bro. Alderman Samuel Semple, Antrim.

Bros. Semple and Long addressed the meeting on the Northern situation, whilst Bros Anderson and Moody, a great friend of the members of the Institution

in the Republic, brought fraternal greetings from Grand and County lodges.

Bros. Long and Moody were guests at a meeting of a Ladies Lodge the evening before. They brought greetings and an explanation of the position in the North. They were most graciously received.

The interest and enthusiasm of the Dublin Orange sisters and brethren is an inspiration to all who have first hand knowledge of their hospitality and generosity. What they lack in quantity they make up for in quality. They put many of our Northern Orange people to shame.

People of Ulster Not Divided

The need for resolution and resolve, now more than ever, to stand for the same unchanged cause and continue on the same unchanged course, was strongly underlined by several prominent guests who were in attendance when members of Carnew Accordeon Band were presented with a new and very attractive set of uniforms.

The Rt. Hon. Enoch Powell, M.P., rejoicing with the Band on the proud occasion, linked the theme of the band with the theme of resolution. Since the beginning of time, he said, when men have stood for a cause, it has been music which has expressed their determination and which has cheered and encouraged them. The music of the band, he felt, expressed the spirit of Unionism.

Mr. Powell was joined on the Carnew platform for the occasion by his fellow M.P. at Westminster, Rev. I. R. K. Paisley, Convention Members Mr. H. J. Heslip, West Down and Mr. Reg Empey, East Belfast, and a number of prominent Orangemen.

The handsome Air Force blue uniforms, supplied by Mr. Will Davidson, of Banbridge, who was also in attendance, were presented to the members of the Band by Mrs. H. J. Heslip. Looking extremely smart in their new outfits were — Doreen Porter, Ruth McGregor, Heather Martin, Yvonne Morrison, Deborah Somerville, Rita Porter, Angela Corbett, Marion Cromie, Evelyn Wilson, Diane Nelson, Cynthia Aiken, Gordon McGregor, Melvyn Adair, Beryl Mawhinney, John Aiken, Francis Martin, Jim Aiken, Samuel Martin and Colin Spiers.

There was nothing, said Mrs. Heslip, like a good band to stir the blood and give us the encouragement to fight on. Carnew was one of the good bands, and it was wonderful, with so many young members, that it could find all the time



needed to practice. She wished the Band every success in the future.

A gift was presented to her by Miss Ruth McGregor, the youngest Band member.

FORMED IN 1918

Chairman for the evening was Mr. Norman Hutton, who was introduced by Wor. Bro. James Mawhinney, W.M. of Carnew L.O.L. 982. Giving a brief history of Carnew Band, Mr. Hutton recalled that it had been formed in 1918, when it was then a flute band conducted by the late William Wallace of Tullyniskey. Its first outing was to the Twelfth of July demonstration in Dromara in 1919.

He introduced two foundation members, Wor. Bro. Mawhinney, W.M., and Wor. Bro. David Cochrane, P.M., who were among the platform party. The Band had changed to accordeon in 1956 and had remained as such ever since.

He hoped that the new uniforms which they had received that night would give its members the encouragement to play for many years to come and that the Band would go from strength to strength.

The appeal was made by Wor. Bro. Sam Cowan, Grand Master of County

—MR. ENOCH POWELL

Down Orange Lodge, who congratulated the Carnew Band on this momentous occasion and on the very smart appearance of the members.

NOT DIVIDED

Mr. Powell denied any suggestion that the people of Ulster were divided.

"The enemies of Unionism and the enemies of Ulster," he said, "have always attempted to suggest that those who stand for Ulster are divided. There is a persistent campaign to pretend that the forces of Unionism are not united."

"We who represent you in Parliament, the United Ulster Unionists," he told his listeners, "are wholly united and devoted to the promises we have made to the people of this Province. We act together and as one."

Our Province, he continued, has taken a great many hard knocks over the past seven years, and in the last few weeks cruel blows have fallen on those whose whole life is the protection of all the people of the Province. These blows had fallen on them because they stand for the safety and well-being of Ulster.

"In the midst of our sorrow and sympathy," he declared, "we should also feel another emotion which has always come strong and firm to the people of Ulster — resolution. We must say

matter how inhuman or cruel, will shake the resolve of the people of Ulster.

"We stand for the same unchanged cause and continue on the same unchanged course."

Mr. Powell then linked the theme of the band with the theme of resolution. He rejoiced with the Carnew Band on this important occasion and, wishing the members luck, hoped that in the future their music would not only lighten the hearts of their listeners but also enforce their resolution.

NOT A ONE-WAY STREET

This theme of resolution was also expounded by Mr. Paisley. Despite attempts by the British government, he said, to undermine the determination of the Ulster people, nothing would deter them from principles which were founded on bedrock.

The Ulster Loyalist, he continued, believed in the union and was prepared to fight for it. But loyalty was not a one-way street. If the Union was to be a meaningful and real one, there were certain principles which it was the business of the British government to maintain.

Mr. Paisley criticised the Secretary of State, Mr. Merlyn Rees, for instructing his officials to negotiate with the members of Provisional Sinn Fein — which he described as another name for the Provisional I.R.A. — men who murdered our



Ruth McGregor presents a gift to Mrs. Heslip after she had presented the members of the band with their new uniforms.

of the Ulster people. We are saying — so far and no further. There is a limit to the treachery we will

The Ulster people, he said, became disheartened from time to time, and this has always been one of the

New Uniforms For Carnew Accordeon Band

to our enemies that we stand where we have always stood and where we will continue to stand year after year. There can be no change in the principles we have avowed. No crime, no

policemen and carried out other diabolical deeds.

"It is his duty," he declared, "to cease forth with these negotiations. If he doesn't, he will have to take the action and reaction

tolerate."

He also underlined the need for equality of representation, if the union is to be a real one. "We demand," he said, "the application of the same law to every part of the U.K." He felt that the only way the Ulster people could maintain themselves in a meaningful union was through a devolved Parliament and a devolved government, something which was being considered for Scotland.

Regarding the security situation, Dr. Paisley pointed out that if the police were to fight the I.R.A., they must be given every piece of equipment necessary for its defeat. It was folly, he said, to talk of the primacy of the police if they weren't going to be given the equipment to get that primacy.

He warned Mr. Rees and the British Government not to think that they could expend the members of the R.U.C. and the community for their own political ends. "They can push Ulstermen so far," he added, "until they take such action as will impress on them that the Ulster people have had enough."

Mr. Reg Empey, representing Mr. Cecil Harvey, who was unable to attend through illness, brought greetings from East Belfast, and congratulated the Carnew Accordeon Band on its very smart Uniform.

weapons of the enemies of Ulster. It was sometimes far deadlier than the bomb and the bullet. They must fight together to conserve that community spirit which was once the mark of the Ulster people.

Great pleasure at the sight of the Carnew Band set forth on a new course was expressed by Herbert J. Heslip, who wished the Band a long and happy future.

Democracy, said Heslip, had been destroyed but they were determined to see it returned. Discrimination brought to an end, the same protection and order given to Ulster is enjoyed in other parts of the U.K. He hoped they would very soon see safety restored to the Province.

Greetings from Lough Iveagh District L.O.L. No. 1 were brought to Carnew L.O.L. and the Carnew Accordeon Band by Wor. Bro. J. Thompson, W.M. Congratulations to the Lodge and the Band were also expressed by the Chairman.

A vote of thanks to those who had assisted in any way with the evening proceedings was proposed by Bro. David Cochrane, seconded by the Band Master, Mr. Kelly. Ten bands from surrounding areas took part in a parade before and after proceedings.



Carnew Accordeon Band in their new uniforms. Pictures — Courtesy of "The Outlook."

FINE WEATHER FOR JUNIOR ORANGEMEN

Annual Demonstration In Rathfriland

Throughout the morning visitors from all arts and parts converged on Rathfriland for the event, being held in the town for only the second time since its inauguration. Large numbers of spectators were expected, and all expectations were fulfilled. The fine weather conditions which prevailed helped to make the occasion a very colourful and enjoyable one.

Over 20 Lodges, each one accompanied by a Band, travelled by bus or car from their home territories, and assembled at a field on the Loughbrickland Road. Headed by Officers of the Junior Grand Lodge of Ireland, including the Grand Master of Ireland, Bro. Wm. Boal, County Down Grand Officers, and Officers from the Rathfriland District, the parade followed a route along the Newry Road, Newry St., The Square, Main Street and Downpatrick Street to the Demonstration Field on the Castlewellan Road. All along the route groups of spectators enjoyed the spectacle, beneath gaily coloured bunting.

It took half an hour for the parade to wend its way to the field. Leading it was the Drumadonald Accordeon Band, the members looking resplendent in their new uniforms received just the previous evening. Drumadonald provided a very colourful start to the parade, and set the pattern for the other musicians who followed.

In the Demonstration Field a short service was held. Bro. D. J.

Kelly, W.D.M. of Rathfriland No. 3 District, acting as Chairman. Bro. Rev. James Adair, Chaplain of Mourne No. 6 District, led in prayer and read a portion of Scripture before delivering the address. The praise was led by Rathfriland Silver Band.

A comprehensive vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. R. J. Bell, P.D.M., and seconded by Bro. Jackie Dodds, District Secretary of No. 3 District. Bro. Dodds himself was very much involved in the arrangements for the Demonstration.

At the conclusion of the service the visiting officers and members of the platform party were entertained to luncheon in First Rathfriland Lecture Hall. During the luncheon the Grand Master of Ireland, Bro. Boal, and Mrs. Boal were honoured with the presentation of gifts by the County Down Junior Grand Orange Lodge. Bro. Boal is a Past Master of the Co. Down Lodge, and in fact was Master from the formation of the Lodge until relinquishing the post in November last. The gifts were in appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Bro. Boal and his wife to the Lodge over the years and their interest in the Lodge. Both returned heartfelt thanks for the presentations.

The brethren and bands subsequently formed up again and paraded back through the town once more to the Loughbrickland Road.



Bro. W. Boal and his wife (centre front row) pictured with County and District Officers.



Senior and Junior brethren of Moneygore L.O.L.



Finnard Accordeon Band, who headed Ballyronney Junior L.O.L.

Pictures and report "The Outlook"



Members of Drumlough Junior L.O.L.

Orange Viewpoint Expressed to Lord Feather

By ERNEST LONG

brethren who appear to be totally oblivious to the value of the written word in Orange, if not in human, communication.

VALUE OF WRITTEN MATERIAL

Our enemies, religious and political, are in no doubt of the value of written material. They constantly use every literary device to argue their case, spread their message, and encourage support for their cause. It would appear sometimes as though Protestants — and I use the word technically, and specifically, to describe those Christians of the reformed tradition — are peculiarly, and deliberately, indifferent to the use of the written word in whatever medium it may be used. The allergy runs to every kind of involvement — novel, play and film; and radio and television.

Last Sunday, May 30, was Communication Sunday, and the ATV programme "Saints Alive" on that evening showed something of the seriousness of English Roman Catholicism in radio and television. Father Agnellus Andrew spoke of the people they trained for key jobs in professional

radio and television at home and abroad. They often concentrated on religion, education, and agricultural and industrial training.

Others than Roman Catholics use their studios, and training, at Hatch End, London. The Protestant centre at Bushey concentrates more on presentation, i.e. work before the camera. It is also "a serious professional operation." It was founded by the Lord Rank Corporation, and is free like Hatch End from BBC and commercial radio and television interests.

Others than Roman Catholics use their studios, and training, at Hatch End, London. The Protestant centre at Bushey concentrates more on presentation, i.e. work before the camera. It is also "a serious professional operation." It was founded by the Lord Rank Corporation, and is free like Hatch End from BBC and commercial radio and television interests.

The aim is "To help people stop making religious noises and to say something." The attitudes of the two centres deserve to be carefully studied for their effectiveness in communication, effective and wide ranging.

I am generalising, but the

few evangelical Christians who are doing consequential work in these fields are few, and far between; that is they are scattered over the world, and often ploughing a lonely furrow.

As people of "The Book" we show little sensitivity for books, and little regard for what writers have to say out of study and experience on important subjects. We should be learners all.

We believe that the Institution in Ireland needs a paper to be its voice to the membership, and the world.

AN APPEAL TO ORANGEMEN

A paper needs the interest and support of people as contributors and subscribers. Again we appeal to the membership to give us their help in making people, ourselves and others, aware of Orange thinking, and doing, in matters which concern those who want to have a constructive view of life, and who want to make Orange and Protestant influence more efficient in the Province.

"The Orange Standard" tries to use sensibly, and effectively, the material at its disposal. We can use

contributions which argue opinion, by article or letter, that deserve to be read because they are the considered thoughts of people who feel so strongly about something that they have to express their agreement or disagreement forcefully. We would inhibit nobody who has something worthwhile to say on matters of consequence.

Many of our people are able communicators by the spoken word. We urge them to let their thoughts loose on paper for publication.

News and pictures are always welcome for consideration.

It will be a better day for us when Lodges at every level appoint press officers to send on items of interest to their own paper, and when they appoint sales agents, too.

We always need advertising. We ask lodges and brethren to keep us in mind when they are considering advertisements in the press for whatever reason or occasion.

We thank those who make the production of the paper possible. It is very much a labour of love. We have been compelled to accept the financial fact that we must ask Grand Lodge to get us

money if they want us to continue.

There is to be a seminar for European journalists in the week June 21 at Queen's Elms, Belfast, sponsored by The Conference of European Church and the Irish Council of Churches on the Ulster situation, and how it is being reported abroad. I have been asked to represent the Institution at it by giving a short address and taking part in a question time afterwards.

BOOK OF BELIEFS

The Press Committee has had no business to consider since its last meeting. There is a feasibility study in progress on the production of a "book of beliefs" for the Institution which would provide textual material for Orangemen and Protestants, and be a restatement of the Reformed positions in theology and morality anent Protestant Liberalism and Roman Catholicism.

The Board of "The Standard" met at the Seagoe Hotel, Portadown, on January 23, when matters affecting the paper were discussed and some important decisions were taken.

(This report was presented to Grand Lodge at Newtownards on June 2).

BOOK REVIEW

A Russian In Christ

"Aida of Leningrad."
Michael Bourdeaux.
Mowbrays. 75p.

What is going on religiously behind the Iron Curtain is always a matter of concern to the many Christians who have been worried about the attacks on their fellows by agents of a state which is avowedly and militantly atheistic.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN

Bourdeaux is particularly knowledgeable on Russia. This book about a remarkable woman, Aika Skipnikova, is a revelation in Christian faith and fortitude, and an illustration of spiritual adulthood in one who has an understanding of Christian doctrine and ethics, unusual in a new believer, which would put many "educated" Western Christians, and some of long standing, to shame.

The book has a revealing "Background" on the state of religion in Russia; the troubles of Russian Christ-

ians; and some statistical information on the effects of persecution on believers, and their numerical strength.

First published in 1972 the book, which made an impression in America and Britain then, must continue to speak to people who could be challenged to a deeper commitment to Christ. It might even persuade some to show practical concern for their fellow members of the Body of Christ who are separated widely by geography and political philosophy.

This is the story of a Christian witnessing to Christ in alien surroundings, suffering for her faith, and of the efforts of some Russians in the wake of the 1968 civil rights movement, to obtain individual rights, among them the right to worship God.

The sporadic anti-Christian campaigns continue. The fact is underlined in the story of Aida, who with her fellow believers, was constantly at risk of imprisonment for declaring her faith adventurously. It costs to be a Christian in a state where

the official philosophy of the country is scientific atheism. But those who have visited Russia are always captivated by the joy of the Christians there. It gives them away.

CONFRONTATION

The book has a one chapter life of Aida by Xenia Howard-Johnston; a "dialogue" in 1962 between V. I. Kuzin, an atheist journalist, and Aida which is valuable as an attack on Christianity and a defence of the faith; and the "transcript" of her trial for distributing Christian literature in July, 1968, a most interesting document.

The "Epilogue: Martyrs of Religious Protest" is a thrilling "Acts" — like account of Russians who went all the way for Christ.

A book like this is a reminder of how fortunate we are to live in a country with different political motivation, and a persuader that we should do something to help people who find the confession of faith a way of live dangerously on the front line with Russian Communism.

(Ernest Long)

GRAND MASTER VISITS MOURNE DISTRICT

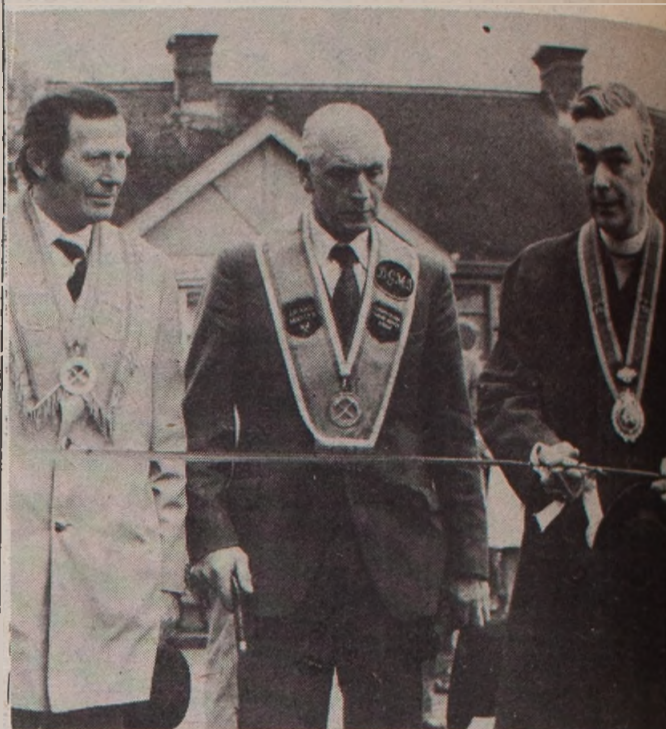
New Demonstration Field Opened In Kilkeel

A new demonstration field, which cost the Mourne District L.O.L. No. 6 a cool £6000 was officially opened by the Rev. Martin Smith, Grand Master of the Orange Order in Ireland, on Saturday last. It was a grand occasion, with even the weather proving favourable, and many people flocked to watch as the conventional tape-cutting ceremony was performed.

The opening of the new field which is sited on the Manse Rd., Kilkeel, was preceded by a large band parade which set off from Knockree Avenue at 6 p.m. on Saturday evening. A total of eleven bands, all from the Mourne area, took part, and included Warrenpoint Silver Band, which accompanied communal hymn singing at the start of the evening, and the Crimson Arrow from Newcastle.

The field, which is Kilkeel's first Demonstration Field, was purchased in February of this year from Mr. George Henderson and in the future, will be used for this particular purpose and any other such activities. The procedure adopted previously by the Mourne District for demonstrations and parades was to alternate between Annalong, where they have another demonstration field, and Kilkeel — borrowing different fields for various concerns. This procedure is no longer necessary.

Following the parade, the members of the platform party, ably chaired by Mr. William Russell, addressed the gathering. Mr.



Worshipful Bro. Rev. M. Smyth, Grand Master of Ireland, cuts the tape to declare the new field in Kilkeel open. Also in the picture from left, Bro. W. Russell, Worshipful District Master of Mourne District and Bro. S. Cowan, J.P., County Grand Master.

J. Bryans, J.P., a Past Grand Master, was the first to speak, followed by Mr. E. Irvine, who made the appeal to the crowd. The present Co. Down Grand Master, Mr. Samuel Cowan, and the Rev. Martin Smyth, also

spoke. A vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. Eddie Keown, was proposed by Mr. Frank Charleton. The National Anthem, accompanied by Kilkeel Silver Band, brought proceedings to a close.

The Ulster Influence on America

"Ulster Settlers in America." The Rev. Howard Cromie, Railway Street Presbyterian Church, Lisburn. 50p.

In this bi-centenary year of the United States of America a great deal has been written on the contribution to America of the Ulster-Scot, or as the Americans prefer to describe them, the Scotch-Irish. And there have been radio and television features on the subject with more in prospect.

Expectantly the material has been variable in quality and unequal in value as contributions to a better British and Irish understanding of how much an emerging America owed to Ulstermen, who for whatever reason made the then most hazardous Atlantic crossing.

WORTHY TO BE REMEMBERED

Howard Cromie has done a good job for his own Ulster Presbyterian people and the rest of us — the great number of the Ulster settlers were Presbyterians — by telling it, as it was in this easy to read and well researched paperback.

In his preface he explains his aim "not the stirring of a narrow racial veneration but to so draw attention to events and episodes which are worthy of being remembered that we may draw inspiration from them as we face the challenges of the present and the future. The study of history is wholesome when it acts as a spur to nobler action."

In days when it is fashionable to regard Ulster people as especially stubborn, unloving, and unlovable, shot through with prejudice and bigotry, and short on initiative and ability there is need for this Ulster "advertisement." And because the other Ulster racial and religious strands — there is some cross pollination here — made their impressions on America, too, all Ulstermen can be proud of the Ulster/American connection.

The contribution of the Ulster Scots in religion, education, industry, politics and the army were of the kind which were bound to affect the country ever after. And many Americans continue to recognise the values, and standards, of people who based their lives on the worship of God, and who worked hard to make a society which would be true to God and which would care passionately for the needs of men. The Ulster-



men's involvement in the "Declaration of Independence" is evidence of that Christian awareness of the essential relationships of

Christian, Church, and World. (cp Cromie p44).

Cromie's story of Ministers and people who founded congregations and communities in the new world and performed exploits of which legends were made, is a "Truth is stranger than fiction" thriller. It requires a minimal amount of imagination to appreciate the lives of people who struggled against heavy odds to pioneer in virgin lands.



LOSS TO ULSTER

The loss to Ulster by the emigration of such estimable men and women had a shattering effect on the province. And "the spirit of emigrating was confined to the Presbyterian religion." (according to Arthur Young in 1766). Young added: "The Catholics never went: they seem not only tied to the county but almost to the parish in which their ancestors lived." (18)

The Roman Catholics went in a mass emigration because of the potato famine in the next century. Cromie explains: "They made their own contribution to American life in the later years, but they were not there when the foundations of the nation were being laid." (18)



The Ulster Scots' support of the American Revolution came out of their experience, in the homeland, of English misgovernment. They were first advocates of American freedom. (40) They had their own community declarations of independence before the official D of I of July 4, 1776. (42)

In his last chapter the author deals very well with the Ulster Scots influence on the US Presidency, something well known, and of the work of Ulstermen in top leadership in several fields.

This short book is a reminder that Ulstermen



have the qualities of industry, self reliance and initiative. They showed these characteristics, abroad in America and many other places, and at home. For in spite of handicaps unknown elsewhere Ulster folk have made their businesses and proved their worth.

There is another story of Ulster's self-help in industry; of mistaken relationships with international combines; of the determin-

ation of skilled people who have always proved themselves to be workers sh on the animus which bedevils much British industry; of people who anxious to earn a good for themselves and the dependents.

PEOPLE OF QUALITY

We have people of quality and we can hope that shall extricate ourselves from the political and economic impasse which affecting us so adversely now. The book is tastefully printed and illustrated. (Ernest Long)

THE POPE, THE IRA AND THE COMMUNISTS

Rt. Wor. Thomas Passmore, J.P., Co. Grand Master of Belfast and Chairman of Woodvale Unionist Association, says that the general election in Italy could well be the most important election in the world.

He continues: "While Europe and America are alarmed at the thought of a communist dominated Italy the Pope is even more alarmed, and his dramatic intervention in party politics demonstrate that anxiety.

GRAVE SITUATION

"So grave is the situation that Pope Paul has said it is

a mortal sin to aid, support, or vote for a communist and any Roman Catholic who disregards this warning shall be excommunicated.

"The question immediately arises in our minds as to why the attitude of the R.C. is so different to communists in Ireland. Can it be that a mortal sin in Italy is not a mortal sin here?"

"The Official wing of the I.R.A. has never made any secret of the fact that it is a communist minded organisation, and the Provisional wing by its wording of recent death notices, its emphasis on a United Socialist

Republic of Ireland and establishment of its People's Co-operative proves it is also communist.

Having repeatedly asked the Irish Hierarchy to excommunicate all Roman Catholics who are members of the I.R.A. and religious consolation of the Church in the I.R.A. terrorists in such things as military funerals, I now call on Cardinal Conway to follow the Pope's lead on the occasion and use the authority of the Catholic church against the I.R.A."