

THE ORANGE

STANDARD



"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isaiah 62:10)

SEPTEMBER, 1977

Price 10p

SHE CAME,

SHE SAW,

SHE CONQUERED

QUEEN'S MESSAGE OF HOPE

FOR A TROUBLED ULSTER



statistic of strength showed that the U.D.R.'s original 18% Roman Catholic membership had dropped to 3%. And that fact underlined the problem of Ulster community division as pointedly as did the republican black flag march of protest at the visit, the rioting in Belfast and Londonderry and the refusal of SDLP politicians to attend royal functions.

BY THE EDITOR

THERE WAS PARTICULAR PLEASURE and satisfaction to Ulster Loyalists to have the Queen put deeds to her words — she said recently that she never forgot that her Crowning had been as Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — when she visited the Province on 10 and 11 August with her Consort.

The visit from its beginning so auspiciously in very good weather, was thoroughly enjoyable to Sovereign and subjects, and successful in producing an event which considerably brightened life for people who have had a few big happy events since she was here last eleven years ago. The fact that it was necessarily a restricted visit was considerably offset by the good television and radio coverage it received. And the reception the Queen and Prince Philip received was not less than that which had been confidently anticipated.

HISTORIC ASPECTS

History was made when the Queen had her first helicopter trip; a first Investiture away from Buckingham Palace and the first one to be televised. Incidentally the Queen's first ever flight as a young princess was to Ulster.

Hillsborough Castle, the former residence of the Governors of Northern Ireland, and its 100 acres of beautifully kept grounds was the perfect setting for a royal occasion.

While Her Majesty was having her Investiture at Hillsborough the Prince visited the Belfast shipyard where he was most enthusiastically received. Before that he had presented Duke of Edinburgh awards to sixty young girls and boys on board "Brittania."

We never know how those invited to royal functions are selected, but it was good to know that the Orange family was well represented and officially by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

A few sidelights of the first day were memorable — among them the pleasing and proper media reference to the U.D.R. Guard of Honour at Hillsborough representative of the 11 battalions of the regiment. The

PEACE WOMEN ON BOARD

The media made a good deal of play of the fact that the Peace People founders, Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, were special guests of the Queen at the first day "Brittania" reception.

Both women thoroughly enjoyed their experience and paid compliment to Her Majesty's knowledge of the problems here. They said that she showed remarkable understanding and sympathy as a mother for the suffering people of the Province.

The second day of the royal visit was in the same excellent weather. It was to the New University at Coleraine, the youngest university in the British Isles, founded in 1968, on a 300 acre campus, now with 2000 students.

PLAQUES UNVEILED

The Queen had two plaques to unveil, the first in the uniquely designed library, at The Henry Davis Room, and the second at the newly opened Riverside Theatre. She and the Prince Philip had the opportunity to examine books in the Henry Davis Collection, pre-15th century printings with type and illustration of peculiar excellence. The donor, a London business-

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R.C. Mob Attack Apprentice Boys

Five rioters were arrested and four injured with British Army rubber bullets when a Roman Catholic mob laid siege to an army checkpoint after 10,000 men had taken part in the Apprentice Boys march through Derry city on August 13.

The siege began when 100 youths showered troops at Waterloo Street checkpoint with bottles, stones and missiles immediately after the march end at 3.30.

The troops fired rubber bullets on the rioters. They emerged in full riot gear with shields and batons and fired over the heads of the stone-throwing youths.

Two rioters, one a middle aged man fell to the ground

injured after a battery of rubber bullets was shot at the crowds.

An official security force said "at least five people have been arrested in incidents throughout the city because of the march."

Before the march began a group of 30 Apprentice Boys was attacked with stones and bottles when it left from the Fountain Street area, a Protestant island on the

Roman Catholic side of the River Foyle.

"HEAL THE SCARS"

In his sermon in St Columb's Cathedral, the Dean of Derry, Very Rev George F. Good urged the 10,000 Protestants to work for reconciliation and heal the scars of the last eight years.

He said "the world press came to Northern Ireland this week not to see scenes of goodwill or peace. What they seek is 'gut' reaction confrontation provocation... thank God they did not find what they hoped to find."



Apprentice Boys of Derry from Ballyholey and Raphoe in East Donegal are led through Londonderry on August 13 by Paphoe Pipe Band

SDLP Refusal To Meet Queen 'Scandalous'

Speaking at the annual Rally of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland at Glasgow the Sovereign Grand Master Sir Knt James Molyneux, M.P. said that during the short life-span of the so-called Power-sharing Executive the S.D.L.P. element made what many assumed was a mere mistake in paying frequent visits to Dublin to consult on TO Dublin to consult on Northern Ireland affairs with the Government of the Irish Republic.

"However," said the speaker, "the scandalous attitude of the S.D.L.P. to the Royal Visit this week proves that the tactic was not a mistake at all but a manifestation of that party's arrogant attitude to the wishes of the majority of Ulster's citizens."

"Mr. John Hume has not even bothered to conceal his contempt for Protestants and Roman Catholics who do not share his party's objective of removing Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom — an objective shared by the I.R.A. who differ only on methods."

Just as those 1974 Dublin visits exasperated and disillusioned English sympathisers, so the S.D.L.P. outburst of the past week has freed the British political parties of all moral obligation to impose the condition that the S.D.L.P. must have a place, as of right, in any future Stormont Government, Sir Kt. Molyneux stated.

Parliament will now feel free to encourage those Northern Ireland parties which support the Union to make a start on building a structure in which there will be fair opportunity for participation by Protestants and Roman Catholics who wish to remain within the United Kingdom, he concluded.

"No Place Here For Old Fears And Attitudes"

Continued from page 1

man who spread his business to the area, died in January this year.

The Royal couple had a view of the work of the university in the several fields in which it is breaking new ground, engineering, education and environmental studies particularly.

The pioneering work at N.U.U. means that the university is trying to live up to its motto "To Build Anew." And it does bear testimony to the fact that the spirit of the Ulsterman is indomitable, that while the terrorist destroys the Province builds; and the builder must be the master of the wrecker or there is no future for life here, or elsewhere where evil men are set to destroy what good men regard as essential to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In The Queen's speech at Coleraine, she said: "This is the last day of my Jubilee visits around the United Kingdom, and I am glad that it should be spent amongst the people of Northern Ireland, who have suffered, and courageously borne, so much."

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chancellor, I am grateful to you both for your friendly welcome, and for your hospitality, and for this opportunity to speak to all the people of the Province. I am pleased to be able to do this from the University of Coleraine, because it is here that young people come together to prepare themselves to play a full part in the future of this country."

"WRONG IMAGE"

"How different this is from the image so many people have of what life is like here. They think only of separate and beleaguered communities living in fear

and without hope. The atmosphere in this hall today shows just how wrong this image is.

"It is eleven years since we were last here. During much of that time we have watched events with deep concern, and sadness. No one could remain unmoved by the violence and the grief which follows it, but we also watched with admiration the fortitude and resilience with which the challenge has been met.

"The sufferings here have evoked sympathy and concern throughout the world, and nowhere more than in the rest of the United Kingdom. To see such conflicts taking place in our country emphasises the clear and continuing responsibility for us all to bring back peace and stability to this community."

"During these last two days I have met men and women from all walks of life, including many who have been directly affected by the violence. I have been encouraged by talking to widows who despite their personal loss look forward without bitterness to the time when peace will return.

"There are hopeful signs of reconciliation and understanding. Policemen and soldiers have told me of the real co-operation they are receiving. I have sensed a common bond, and a shared hope for the future. People everywhere recognise that violence is senseless and wrong, and that they do not want it. Their clear message is that it must stop. And that is my prayer, too. In this improving atmosphere those with different beliefs and aspirations understand that if this community is to survive and prosper they must live and work together in friendship and forgiveness."

"LOOK TO FUTURE"

"There is no place here for old fears and attitudes born of history, no place for blame for what is past, it is to the future we must look, for that is the most important concern for us and for our children. And I believe we can look to it with hope.

"Every visitor here is surprised that normal life goes on. As word of this spreads abroad investors, industrialists and tourists will realize that this beautiful country and its diligent people have much to offer. The aim of all, government and people, must be to turn into reality our hopes for a

peaceful and stable future and a better life for all. I believe the opportunity is there to be grasped.

"I look forward to the day when we may return to enjoy with the people of Northern Ireland some of the better and happier times so long awaited and so richly deserved."

Immediate reaction to the speech was that it was of the middle ground; that it promised no future for violence or extremism; but that it had an underscoring of the Union with its emphases on hope and recognisable hopeful signs in reconciliation and security. Those

who anticipated the promise of some new initiative were disappointed. What did come through was Her Majesty's deep concern for her Ulster subjects and her prayer that soon they would be living at peace in a stable and prosperous society.

The visit was a success and a source of happiness to people here. The Queen and Prince Philip, who had Prince Andrew with them for the final engagements at Coleraine, left the province with the plea ringing in their ears that they will return soon and that circumstances will allow them to travel about freely and without danger next time.

RPB Banner Unfurled At Partick Ceremony

The members of Bon-Accord R.B.P. 150 carried out a pleasant duty, prior to setting out to take part in the annual demonstration at Rouken Glen Park.

Their new banner was unfurled at the Orange Hall, Partick. Sir Knt. Albert Price R.W.M. welcomed a large attendance, among them being many visitors from Ulster and good friends of R.B.P. 150.

The opening Service, and remarks by Sir Knt. William Gray, Provincial Grand Chaplain, was followed by the singing of the hymn "There's a Royal Banner," and Scripture reading.

The unfurling ceremony was performed by Sir Knts David H. Boyd, P.P.G.M., the oldest member of the Preceptory, who said that he had completed 55 years membership in April this

year and was proud to see new Colours carried at the head of Preceptory.

Sir Knt. Boyd, then cut a ribbon, showing to view the Return of the Dove and on the reverse side, a picture of Sublime Degree.

Dedicatory prayers were offered by Sir Knts. Gray and George W. Lewis, R.B.P. 411, Kilwinning, a local lay preacher.

The closing hymn — "All people that on earth do dwell" was sung, accompanied by the Queen Elizabeth Accordion Band after Benediction.

On the return journey home from Rouken Glen Park, the Officers and Members of R.B.P. 150, accompanied by large deputation of R.B.P. 1109 Ballymena, Co. Antrim, also relatives and friends, sat down to a three course meal, in the

local St. Mary's Masonic Hall, Partick.

Sir Knt. Albert Price, R.W.M. presiding welcomed all to the annual function, especially the Ulster brethren, who had made their usual customary visit to Partick.

After Grace was said by Sir Knt. D. H. Boyd, the Chairman referred to their new banner, unfurled that morning, carried with dignity by stand bearers, and admired as the procession made its way through local Partick.

Sir Knt. David H. Boyd, P.P.G.M. expressed his personal thanks to the Ballymena Sir Knights for all their most wonderful support in many ways to R.B.P. 150

Sir Knt. Sam O'Neil R.B.P. 1109 replied in eloquent terms of his own, and Pre-

ceptory connections, and friendly visits to Scotland to see 150 and give them all possible support and assistance if necessary.

Sir Knt. Raymond Barr, R.W.M. 1109 spoke of the wonderful day his members had enjoyed so much, and the magnificent reception, and hospitality provided by the Sir Knts, and friends of 150.

Sir Knt. A. Price on behalf of his members presented Sister Mrs. Campbell and her daughter, Mrs. Brown, with suitable gifts in recognition of their most valuable services. Both suitably replied.

A varied programme of story telling and singing followed.

Sir Knts. Billy Buick and Joe Wilkinson, both officers in Christian Crusaders R.B.P. 823, Belfast, replied to a vote of thanks.



Portadown Man Is N.Z. W. Master

This picture shows the scene at the opening and dedication of a new Orange Hall for Walkers Purple Heroes No Surrender L.O.L. No. 24a, at Christchurch, New Zealand, when tributes were paid to former Portadown man, Bro. Robert Fenton who had spearheaded the project.

Bro. Fenton (on left), who is W.M. of the Lodge, has made a big impact in New Zealand Orangeism since emigrating in 1964, and both he and his wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Tedford, also of Portadown, are prominent in many aspects of the Order's work in New Zealand.

Before emigrating, Bro. Fenton was a member of Dr. Kane Memorial L.O.L. No. 417, Portadown district.

On right is M.W. Bro. Charles Ferrel, Grand Master, New Zealand.

LOYAL ORANGE
INSTITUTION
OF IRELAND

1978
CALENDARS

watch the October Edition
for details

(All County and District Lodge
Secretaries will be
advised by Circular

Methodists Look to Future With Faith, Confidence

For the Methodist Church in Ireland the annual Conference gives the clergy and lay leaders the opportunity to travel to a variety of centres, unlike the Church of Ireland which holds its General Synod in Dublin and the Presbyterian Church whose General Assembly meets invariably in Belfast. Each has its own meeting place in the respective cities.

The Methodist Church, however, moves in turn to six centres—Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Bangor and in 1977 Portadown.

FRIENDSHIPS

It is a time for the renewal of friendships, meeting friends who are separated by as much as 300 miles and for whom Conference is the only chance of conversing throughout a whole twelve months.

This year's conference in Thomas Street Methodist Church demonstrated that though it is the smallest, numerically speaking, of the three major Protestant Churches in this country Methodism has much to offer, and much to challenge it.

Some publicity was given to the speech of one of the speakers in which he claimed that Methodist Church in Ireland was losing as many as 750 people each year, and the clear warning given was that it would only take a matter of a few years until the church was in dire peril through its continuing diminution.

However, it was pointed out by a number of other speakers that statistics can occasionally get somewhat out of perspective, and inconclusive returns of membership in some places could easily lead to incorrect assessments.

Portadown Conference showed that despite these gloomy forebodings the cause of Methodism has much to offer to the people of this island and perhaps more importantly to people in distant lands, as the report of the missionary work of the church indicated.

Methodism has a proud record of missionary enterprise and the Irish branch has made a not insignificant contribution.

GIFT FROM INDIA

This was, perhaps, very evident in the Induction into the office of President for

1777-78 of the Reverend Robert Livingstone, who spent part of his ministerial career in India.

How appropriate, it was, that at Conference, he should receive the gift of a pectoral cross, donated by some of the poorest people of India amongst whom he laboured during his period as a missionary. A truly delightful gesture it was, and one which, even in a very small way, told us that the token of appreciation conveyed just a tiny scintilla of the warmth of feeling these people had for an Irish Methodist.

During the week-long deliberations of Conference much emerged which bore a striking resemblance to the experiences one gets at a Presbyterian Assembly or Church of Ireland Synod. There is the inevitable question of financial resources for the clergy, for clergy widows, the need to abandon churches no longer required because of popul-

ation trends, the opportunities and problems of communicating with the young and the displaced who have taken up life in urban areas, perhaps for the first time; the harmful effects of intoxicants and drugs, tension caused by the terrible conditions prevailing in Northern Ireland, broken marriages, et al.

On one of the evenings we were taken to the Epworth Methodist Church in Portadown, where in a spacious hall, crammed to overflowing, we heard two clergymen as the appointed speakers, and some lay contributors expound their ideas on whether or not terrorists found guilty of murder ought to be hanged.

It was a debate which brought out from the two speakers, Reverend Derek Aldred, (For), and the Reverend Sidney Callaghan, (Against), two totally opposing ideas on this vexed subject. Personally my head

was with the former; my heart with the latter. I rather doubt if I can be converted from my innate dread of the ultimate penalty being used as a real deterrent or that it ought to be taken from the control of the One who enunciated the dictum "Vengeance is mine..."

Courage and Good Cheer

Well, it was an invigorating experience to sit in at Conference. There may well have been some things which tended to daunt one looking to the future, but surely these were easily outweighed by the courage and good cheerfulness which one associates with this Church as it moves into the last quarter of this century.

(Note A report on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland will appear in next month's issue Ed.)



Emerging from Ferryquay Gate is Tullintrain Pipe Band and its Drum Major.

"THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE ORDER"

How far can we be sure that the Orange leadership is in tune with the membership? The evidence is strong that there remains majority membership satisfaction with leadership thinking and attitudes. The Twelfth said one thing emphatically — the very great number of Orangemen are not in disagreement with their leaders. The voices of dissent were not many. They were not popular either.

But some may question this way of testing opinion on the ground that relatively few listen to Twelfth speeches; that most people are more concerned to enjoy the sociabilities of the day. But this pattern of behaviour could suggest that the member are so well satisfied with their leaders that they have no reason to feel restive.

MILITANCY PLEA

The reality of the matter is that whilst most members are loyal to, and confident in, their elected officers at every level there are brethren who are critical of how the Order is conducting itself in the face of political circumstances which for so many years now have played havoc with life, property and prosperity in the country.

The difficulty for anyone desirous of knowing their minds is that whilst they want a more militant movement they are most unclear on how the Order could more positively fulfil its function as the bulwark of Protestantism and Unionism in Ulster. Their plea for greater militancy and their references to the origins of the Order in violent reaction for survival from enemy attacks, is a refusal to recognise that for the last fifty years there has been no Orange desire to use force to compel political change.

The struggle for the Union demanded a militancy which has not been repeated since it was secured in the early 'Twenties. The Institution's utter commitment to the State of Northern Ireland has made it so law and order conscious that the thought of using force, or encouraging the use of force, unless by the law keepers of the Crown, is not to be countenanced. Orange admonitions to citizens to defend themselves against terrorist attack is no contradiction of that principle.

Not only has the Institution encouraged membership of the police and security forces, it supplied almost the total strength of the Ulster Special Constabulary. Comparisons are difficult, for circumstances are dissimilar, but it has to be admitted that the USC gave a peculiarly good account of itself as a law keeping force and sometimes in periods, too, of intensive IRA activity. It is unlikely that any good historian will deny the proud place of the Specials in the struggle for security and peace in Ulster.

STAND FOR THE UNION

The strength and influence of the Order must lie in its determination to maintain, by lip and life, its stand for the Union and the Protestant Faith. Non-violent witness to truth and decency is the Orange way. Its task is to encourage, and to persuade, the brethren, their families and friends, to be involved in their society in every legal way open to them.

This community awareness has been symptomatic of the Order from its earliest days. Its members have made, and are making, their considerable contributions to the life of the country as estimable citizens and representative people. This is where the emphasis must lie in the future. Here is the way of sanity and peace. It is the way of successive Orange leaderships, and the declared policy of the present one.

Instinctively most of us know that in the end this approach with its inherent humanity and sensitivity is the only one which can bring to Ulster the good government, security, peace and prosperity it so much needs.

(Al Beck)

COMMENT

NEW LINE FOR N.I. UNIONISTS

That Edward Heath has been constrained to get more involved in his Conservative party affairs — he has been out of things since Mrs Thatcher ousted him from the leadership two years ago — may have pleased English Conservatives, but it can only have worsened relations between the Conservative Party, and Ulster Unionists and Unionists generally.

Heath has few friends in Ulster. Among other things he alienated politicians and people with his prorogation of Stormont, a political move devoid of honesty and morality, and of questionable legality. He is generally detested in the Province because he showed no sympathy for the honest

aspirations of people struggling to survive in a violent situation which owed so much to his wrong thinking on government and security. His Government and the Northern Ireland Secretariats of Whitelaw and Pim were incredibly inept in their handling of Ulster's affairs.

The Conservative Party, for so long able to take for granted the support of Ulster MPs, has now discovered that the present Ulster members make Ulster's need paramount that they are determined to "trade" with the party which most furthers that interest. Speaker's Conference which has now been set up to consider Ulster's under-representation at Westminster, is a Labour Party answer to Ulster Unionist

Party pleas and negotiations, and the evidence that the new Unionist philosophy has begun to pay. Unionists have been taught the lesson that sentiment, and political power-play are bad bedfellows. The Ulster politicians on the 28 strong conference committee are Jim Molyneux and Enoch Powell with SDLP's Gerry Fitt.

Because of discussions, submissions, House of Commons procedures, and the sittings of the Northern Ireland Boundary Commission, the change in NI representation at Westminster will not take place until the General Election after the next one.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL WON'T DO HERE!

Legislation is being promised by Northern Ireland Ministers to bring the law on divorce and homosexuality into line with that in Great Britain.

The Government is to act on the advice of the Commission on Human Rights which in its report claims that there is a widespread desire for change in these areas in the Province.

Submissions were made to the Commission by representative groups in the country, but no effort was made to ascertain the views of the people as a whole. And this has caused some politicians and people to question the need for changes which they argue could only be hurtful to family life in a society which is not identical to that over-by. The arguments against change have highlighted the inherent insufficiency of the present system of government in the Province, for problems of such importance merit more than Orders in Council to resolve them.

Many Ulstermen would favour divorce when a marriage has irrevocably broken down for whatever reason. But they would be concerned to ensure that the position of children of a marriage was regarded as of primary importance in any settlement. Because the family unit remains pivotal in the Province, this principle must be honoured in any legislation

which seeks to meet the needs of Ulster people.

Homosexuality is a subject which compels less sympathy. There is evidence that homosexuals have obtained the support of liberally minded churchmen and others, but none which suggests that people generally are changing their minds on the subject. Most of us see homosexuality as an aberration and remain unconvinced by arguments which claim that "gay" people are just people.

We can find no scriptural warrant for the practice. We are abhorred by it and alarmed at what could be the consequences of legalising something which has been harmful to young people who have been involved with proctising homosexuals. It is obvious that this subject requires a great deal more study, and much more public awareness, before new legislation on it is introduced.

There is every reason for the State to be concerned with its minorities but majorities have interests, too, which must not be denied. There is a tendency to day to be so concerned with the causes of small groups that the people are neglected. Whatever may have been the case in the past — and minorities were often ignored or ill-treated — the danger is that society will divide and destroy itself in pandering to the demands of small groups of people who refuse to adapt

to norms which are essential for the good government, and the good health, of the nation.

Grunwick had a side to it which is a case in point. When Maurice Jones, the Communist editor of "The Yorkshire Miner" and a Grunwick picket, sought asylum in East Germany—he has since returned to England and charged the London police with threatening the lives of his family—the cry went up for an enquiry into police brutality.

But the first enquiry should have been into the conduct of this Communist provocateur and his actions against the British people. To say this is not to take sides at Grunwick. But we know that causes have often been invaded by outsiders with deeper motives than sympathy, and support, for people in a troubled situation.

It is often the case that small groups are well led, while much larger ones with stronger moral claims are weakened by the divisions among their leaders. Is Ulster Unionism not in the latter category?

We need to beware of over-reaction to pleas for support from articulate advocates for groups whose philosophy of life repels us. Sympathy and adversity are Christian virtues which can be misplaced.

A QUIET WORD FOR THE EAR OF THE

HECKLER

We have heard of a few cases of Orangemen who refused to participate in the Twelfth celebrations because they disagreed with the leadership's attitude to the recent UAC strike.

Abstention is a way of showing one's disagreement. It is not a very effective way at the Twelfth when the count is in thousands and tens of thousands, and not in twos and threes. And it is to make the Orange walk and witness to specific beliefs the target of attack rather than the one intended.

The Order is so set up that there are ways of making one's views known more effectively, though Orangemen are never in doubt on the rule that majority decisions always pertain. On the matter of the strike, the members voted with their feet. They went to work.

It is a mark of competent leadership that it knows the mind of the membership. In spite of press prophecies, wholesale defections and the promised boycott of the Twelfth were non-events.

The Orange Institution is well used to criticism. It suffers it from every quarter. It never minds criticism, for not to be criticised, especially by one's enemies, could well be a damning judgement on one's lack of life and influence.

It is less easy to take the criticisms of one's fellow members, especially when they speak to be heard by as widespread a public as possible. It is not that the criticisms are not worth making. It is a question of membership morality and personal judgement whether they should be aired first in the media.

Should they be heard there when the criticisms have not been made first in private and superior lodge? We think not! Any member has the ability to voice his feelings in Lodge, and through to Grand Lodge, and he will be heard if he has something to say that his brethren believe to be worth hearing. In matters of urgency there is discretion with county officers, and the Grand Master and Grand Secretary are most approachable men.

Whilst we would strenuously oppose any attempt to muzzle the membership we contend that no member should run to the media with an opinion, much less a grievance about the Institution before he has aired it, and shared it, with his brethren. We go further when we state our conviction that a brother who has refused to recognise this

principle should be called to account for conduct unbecoming an Orangeman. A man should be manly enough to face those whom he accuses.

There is the other matter. When a brother finds himself totally out of sympathy with the Order he faces himself with the alternatives — to resign from it or to seek to change it. Either decision is commendable. What is not to be commended is the "on-the-fence" attitude of the man who stays in but only to criticise, destructively. A disgruntled member hurts himself and gives nothing to the Institution.

Inevitably this brings us to the heckling of Orange speakers on Orange platforms. Right away we condemn out of hand those heckling non-Orangemen who have the gall to tell Orangemen, most crudely and rudely, how they should think and act; those parasitical people who abuse the hospitality of the Orange Field to offend their hosts.

That Orangemen have been known to stand by and listen to protracted heckling is evidence of a forbearance not to be commended by those who believe that a speaker has a right to be heard by those on whose invitation he speaks, and not to be prevented from doing so by intolerant interlopers.

Heckling Orangemen are something else. They are guilty of gross discourtesy to their officers and speakers, and should be dealt with summarily by the field organisers and stewards. There are ways of registering disagreement with what a speaker says, or, what is more likely, what he has said elsewhere or what he represents. The attempts to prevent a speaker from doing that for which he has been engaged is contemptible. We are reminded of Voltaire's dictum; "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Having made the point we congratulate those officers and brethren who took action in field and lodge against hecklers. To prevent freedom of speech is the way to totalitarianism and the destruction of that civil and religious liberty which we hold dear. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

As to the speakers themselves, it need hardly be said that care should be taken to ensure that they are brethren who can adequately fulfil their speaking engagements. It is the case that not all estimable Orange leaders are able to platform people. But good speakers are in sufficient numbers to ensure that an acceptable level of speaking is obtained. It is often a matter of careful choice for a specific speaking purpose.

We should not need to spell out the principle, but speakers on the Resolutions, where there are such, should be capable of emphasising their main points productively. All this appears to be so elementary that we feel embarrassed at our presumption in mentioning these things, but we are assured that there is need for just such a simple reference to the subject.

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By **STANWARDBEARER**

YOU MUST DO BETTER THAN THIS, GERRY!

If ever there was an argument against Unionist sharing of power with the minority in a restored Ulster Parliament then surely it has been provided by Gerry Fitt and his reaction to the invitation he received to meet the Queen during her visit to our shores.

Gerry was reported, and he has not contradicted it, as saying that he had laid the invitation aside and had not given it much thought, not being a person who much frequented such gatherings, or in words to that effect.

Here we have a leader of a political party with a large numerical following, seeking to take its place in the life of the Province at top level, who displays so little regard

for an invitation to be present when his country greets the Royal personage that what he says is tantamount to constituting an insult to the Crown head and such as to place him outside the reckoning for consideration in any future discussions on Ulster's political future.

What do the British Labour Party, of which Gerry is a kind of offshoot, think of this despicable conduct? Does Jim Callaghan, who heads the Queen's Parliament approve of this performance? Hardly.

If as a former member of the Merchant Navy Mr. Fitt thought nothing of sailing under the old "Red Duster" he ought to have no qualms

about meeting the Queen whose flag this is, and was when he was at sea, if in fact he isn't still at sea.

Perhaps Gerry now realises that he has presented Harry West and other Ulster Unionists with an irrefutable argument that Mr. Fitt does not wish to serve an Ulster that remains loyal to the Throne.

Fortunately Mr. Fitt is a relic of an age that is slowly dying out. The young people of Northern Ireland who might in ordinary circumstances be regarded as of Mr. Fitt's camp are delivering their own emancipation from a thralldom which he and others of the Irish Irelander tradition seem enmeshed.

What hope is there for a

Northern Ireland in which the Social Democratic and Labour Party cling to such outmoded lines of thought, a harking back to the past and the reaching out for the unobtainable?

Ulster is British, and the sooner Gerry and his fellow leaders of their particular branch of Ulster society realise it the quicker we shall get back to normality.

For such views as Mr. Fitt portrays, vide his handling of the invitation, indicate that his ultimate dream of a "united" Ireland hardly differs from those which motivated the commission of some of the worst excesses that have brought such sadness to our country.

ITS THE POLICE AND US

Following the riots which took place in the Birmingham Ladywood by-election campaign, in which National Front and extreme Left wingers clashed, a police spokesman went on television on August 16 and had this to say:

"One hundred policemen have been injured in the last few days and this cannot go on."

One wonders what he would have had to say had he been asked to comment on the numerous deaths

which have taken place in the Royal Ulster Constabulary in the past eight or nine years.

The RUC Chief Constable, Mr. Kenneth Newman, put the thing in perspective on Northern Ireland BBC radio the following morning when he stated that if the successes of the RUC in putting down terrorism had been remarkable during the past year then it had been achieved against the knowledge that the number of

policemen casualties in that period had also been the worst since the trouble began.

Ladywood has been a picnic for the police compared to Ulster. That is not to say that Ladywood ought to get out of hand either. The worldwide tendency to make police scapegoats in these confrontations must be tackled with determined haste and more than ordinary seriousness, else we, with the police, will assuredly go under.

PEACE WOMEN FOUND THE QUEEN JUST WONDERFUL

Said Mrs. Williams: "She is a warm, wonderful human being who obviously knows a lot about our problems. She spoke to us about the courage of the Northern Ireland people."

What a pity that such an opportunity was lost by the SDLP men to meet the Queen of Northern Ireland as well as the Queen of the remainder of the United Kingdom. Thus they have revealed in all stark nakedness the mind of Irish republicanism, disguised under the thin veneer of a title such as 'the Social and Democratic Labour Party.'

Wednesday, August 10, 1977, will go down in history as unmasking the true nature of the Social and Democratic Labour Party, and revealing just how anti-social and undemocratic it really is.

Instead of snubbing the Queen they have truly snubbed themselves. And Ulster will remember.

Much the same kind of recitation came from that other leading SDLP notability, Mr. John Hume. He also turned down an invitation to attend. Strange that he, like Gerry Fitt, is prepared to serve in a restored power-sharing Northern Ireland legislative, but not to countenance the visit of the Queen under whose writ such an assembly would function!

How shabby all this official SDLP stance appears when we learned on August 10 that the two courageous leaders of the Peace Movement, having already accepted the invitations extended to them, had joined the Queen for a reception on board the "Britannia." Both women were rapturous in their description of Her Majesty and especially their appreciation for her foreknowledge of Northern Ireland and the efforts of the Peace leaders to bring back some kind of normality to this distressful country.

Holidays To Suit The Twelfth

Changing lifestyles, arising mainly from an increasingly affluent society, have inevitably brought a reduction in the number of Orangemen and fellow loyalists attending the annual Twelfth of July celebrations in Ulster.

It is becoming increasingly clear that since the Twelfth of July demonstrations mark the beginning of the Summer holiday for factory and office workers the call of the sea, not to speak of the Continental holidays, is proving a competitor to tradition.

More and more people are using the fortnight to get away to Europe or the mainland, not to speak of places farther afield, to have a welcome break.

Perhaps it may not be too long delayed until the authorities arranging the annual festivities consider a possible change which would enable the Twelfth to be a separate holiday, distinct from the annual fortnight's closure.

In any case the Twelfth is not the date on which the Orange men ought to be celebrating, but July the First on which date, says the ballad, "in Oldbridge town, there was a grievous battle." It was a Pope who changed the calendar, so by going back to July 1 Orangemen would be defying a papal edict!

It was a Pope who discovered that over the centuries time had "lost" eleven days, so they were restored and the 1st became the 12th, etc.

Now in Co. Armagh and the eastern side of Co. Down such a change would also affect the annual Sham Fight and demonstration by the Royal Black Institution who assemble at Scarva each 13th of July. There again, as this is an industrial office holiday in the areas concerned it could be possible to fit in the suggested change quite easily. In order words, the simplest way would be to alter the fortnight's holiday to the week following the Twelfth and Thirteenth.

I know how firmly entrenched positions can be maintained and change is never easily accepted, but I am certain the suggestion made here will be received in the assurance that it is put forward solely to enable more people to participate in and to witness the finest and most orderly demonstrations to be seen anywhere in the United Kingdom.

Perhaps if you feel it is a good idea or one that ought to be thrown out of the window you would write to the Editor, c/o 65 Dublin Road, Belfast and state your opinion.

ON PARADE IN DERRY CITY





TEAR UP BILL

When Sir Edward Carson, M.P., visited Portadown for the historic rally of Ulster Unionists he had this to say on Friday, September 27, 1912.

"I am glad to be here today because I want to ask you at the start a very simple question. I want to know if the Home Rule Bill passes the Houses of Parliament will it pass Portadown?"

The monster demonstration replied with a resounding "No."

Sir Edward continued: "I will tell you what I solemnly and deliberately advise you to do. When you get it (A voice: "Aye, when we get it") — well you wont be happy if you do get it — but if ever you do get it tear it up, trample it under foot, and let us never hear of it again."

Lourdes Ban On Prelate

The traditionalist Roman Catholic leader Archbishop Lefebvre, spent "Assumption Day" just three miles away from Lourdes in a children's holiday camp at Segus.

Three hundred of his followers had joined the national pilgrimage at the shrine during the afternoon.

Forbidden to use the Basilica's chapels or altars, they nevertheless prayed aloud for "the reestablishment of God's rights," to the embarrassment of several church officials who got up and left.

The archbishop left the holiday camp the following day.

**No Bigotry
Against GAA
At Magherafelt**

Sir, — I applaud the stand which Magherafelt District Council has taken over the withholding of education grants for the playing and coaching of GAA games in the town.

On the face of it, one could very well be led to believe that Rev. W. McCrea and his supporters on this Council were blatantly discriminating against the Roman Catholic youth of the area. Thats of course what both G.A.A. officials and members of the S.D.L.P. would want us to think.

None, however, is in any doubt that the G.A.A. is politically motivated, since, I understand, they debar the security forces from membership and they also persist in flying the Tricolour at matches on the field of play and to quote Mr. McCrea in his B.B.C. interview in a predominately Protestant district as well.

However much their spokesmen may argue in the context of Ireland as a whole, this flag is regarded by the vast majority in Ulster as a foreign emblem and the flying of it by the G.A.A. or any other republic-orientated body is a source of aggravation to those who support the British connection.

The Magherafelt Chairman is quite right, in my opinion, when he calls upon

those people to seek such grants as their right in the place where their loyalty would seem to be, namely Dublin for they simply cannot have their cake and eat it.

No doubt both the G.A.A. and S.D.L.P. will go to any lengths to brand those loyalists on Magherafelt Council as bigoted and discriminatory. But surely they must remember the old saying that those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones, for their loyalty is still as always to the half-crown, not the Crown.

The decision of the Derry Council over the loyal address; also the S.D.L.P. decision to boycott the Queen's visit should be ample evidence of what I mean here.

The SDLP have been so accustomed to getting their own way in the political arena since the start of the present Troubles that they will leave no stone unturned in their determination to get the Council decision reversed. So far they have been unsuccessful and I, for one, would appeal to the Secretary for Education to uphold the decision of the officials in his department not to intervene in this particular controversy.

Yours sincerely,

W. BREEN,
125 Clanabogan Road,
Omagh.

**5,000 Sir Knights Mark "Relief"
At Glasgow Rally**

The Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland, held their annual demonstration to commemorate the 288th anniversary of the Relief of Derry in Rouken Glen Park, Glasgow, on Saturday, August 13.

District Chapters from Glasgow, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Motherwell, Paisley, Lothians and Ayrshire, assembled at Pollokshaws Orange Hall, Glasgow, after being marshalled by Sir Knts. William Murdock, Mounted Marshal and his assistants, Anderson Magee Jun. and William Murdock.

Weather was ideal for the occasion, with no heat wave and banners and flags fluttered in a breeze and the many accordion and flute bands provided an added attraction to the huge Demonstration, as they marched along. Bands and Preceptories from Ulster added their support, also England.

The march which took an hour, was accompanied by prominent Ulster Sir Knights, among them being the Sovereign Grand Master and County Grand Master Belfast.

On arrival at the Park, the large Demonstration marched past the saluting base where, Sir Knt. Allan Lindsay, Provincial Grand Master, his officers and Imperial Grand Officers took the salute.

During luncheon which followed, the Sovereign Grand Master, Sir Knt. James H. Molyneaux, M.P., presented Medallions to the winning Degree Team, No. 11 Glasgow District and congratulated them on their efficiency in ceremonial work.

A public meeting was afterwards held in Park, and an address of welcome to the Provincial Chapter was very ably proposed by Sir Knight Robert Paul, R.W.D.M. of No. 5 District under whose auspices the demonstration was held.

After singing "O God our help in ages past" and Prayer offered by Sir Knight William Gray, Prov. Grand Chaplain, resolutions were passed by a large assembly with the Prov. Grand Master as chairman.

The first was moved by Sir Knt. Molyneaux, Sov. Grand Master (who received a great ovation) in the following terms:

"The Sir Knights of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter in Public Meeting assembled on the 13 August 1977, respectfully submit to Her Majesty the assurances of our affectionate devotion.

"We pray that the Blessing of Almighty God may be upon our Queen, and all the Members of the Royal Family." This was very ably seconded by Sir Knt. Thomas Orr, G.M., G.O.L., Scotland.

The second Resolution was moved by Sir Knight A. A. Forrester P.G.C. to the effect that "we declare our unwavering acceptance of the principles of the Reformation, and our determination at all costs to maintain the integrity of the British Commonwealth. In view of the persistent efforts to bring Ulster under the rule of the Roman Catholic South of Ireland, and to separate her from the Commonwealth, we stand pledged to resist any such attempts to the uttermost."

This was most enthusiastically seconded by Sir Knt. George Wells P.D.M. No. 5 District, Glasgow.

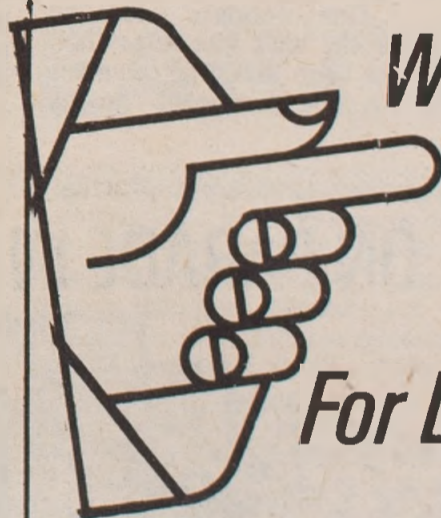
Moving the Third Resolution Sir Knt. Rev. Victor Ryan, G.M. Belfast, received a wonderful reception from his large audience. He formally moved that "we rejoice at the continued prosperity of Imperial Grand Black Chapter throughout the World, and we pledge ourselves to do all that we can for the furtherance of its Christian principles. "This was seconded by Sir Knt. Robert Cameron, R.B.D.C. No. 7, Govan.

The P.G.M. referred to the forthcoming visit of the Sovereign Grand Master to Australia during September and expressed sincere good wishes for a very pleasant and enjoyable time.

He also conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Scottish Sir Knights for a safe return home to dear old Ulster.

Sir Knt. Peter Downie Provincial D.G.M. moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and all who had contributed to a very pleasant and successful demonstration.

There was an estimated attendance of 5,000 and no incidents of any kind.



**Why No T.V.
Coverage**

For Derry Day?

Sir, — Can anyone in the Television (B.B.C. and U.T.V.) media explain why so little coverage is given each year to the annual Apprentice Boys' celebrations in Londonderry.

One has got to admit that this is by far, excluding 12th July demonstrations, the greatest spectacle seen in Northern Ireland throughout the entire year, embracing upwards of 12,000 marchers and well over 100 bands, not to mention the thousands of spectators lining the route and drawn from every part of the ancient province of Ulster.

It is a disgraceful state of affairs that our local T.V. channels cannot afford as little as one half hour of broadcasting time to bring into Ulster homes something of the colour and pageantry which go to make up this annual event. It would seem to be the present policy of the powers that be to guarantee a showing only if there is the

likelihood of a riot situation developing as was the case in 1969.

Yet TV cameras are always very thick on the ground in Derry, and other places as well, to highlight every conceivable fleagh ceoil or community festival across the entire province. Gaelic football is also very well catered for on Television (usually on a Sunday). A number of pope band contests have been held in the province over the past year. Yet seldom did we ever have more than a fleeting glimpse of these events.

If outside broadcast cameras can be mounted so often for sporting and other get-togethers which mainly interest the minority community, I can see no good reason why there has got to be so much discrimination against Loyalist gatherings.

Yours sincerely
WILFRED BREEN,
No Surrender Club
(Omagh Branch)

125 Clanabogan Road,
Omagh.

ROME LOSING HER HOLD ON IRELAND

Half of Ireland Catholics may not be practising their religion by the year 2000 if present trends away from Christianity continue, writes Fr. Austin Flannery, OP, the editor of "Doctrine and Life" in a new pamphlet "Faith Today."

Commenting on the findings of the recent "Survey of Religious Practice," Fr. Flannery says that, unlike in the past, young non-practising Roman Catholics (one in four of single men between the ages of 18 and 30) will not be drawn back into the Church on marriage and he states that the prevailing atmosphere in this country will not much longer continue to support Christian practice as it has done up to now.

TREND AMONG YOUNG

Dr. Flannery, who is attached to the Dominican Church, St. Saviour's, Dominic Street, Dublin, quotes from the survey which found that one Irish Roman Catholic in 11 did not practice his faith. Today, he believed that more people were saying "I will not serve" than was the case 15 years ago and that, at the very least, the zest had gone out of many people's service. Their practice of their religion and their belief lacked clarity and conviction. This was especially true of the young.

There were at the moment he stated, a considerable number of Irish men and women who were practising Christians but there were also some, many of whom were prominent in politics, business, the media and in literary and artistic circles who were totally secular in their outlook but who did

not necessarily see themselves as rejecting belief in Christianity.

"Why should a person feel the need to reject something which impinges little on his awareness, if indeed he is at all aware of possessing it? They appear to be unworried by their situation. They did not see themselves, nor should they be seen, as evil or sinister a plot to overthrow Christian people, nor as people involved in values," writes Fr. Flannery.

"Some of them would appear to want to strip the official Church of any power to influence decision-making in certain matters of public concern — legislation on contraception and divorce, education. Apart from that, most of them would presumably regard the preservation of Christian values as eminently desirable."

The survey, which was commissioned by the Roman Catholic Bishops, found that 91% of Irish Roman Catholics practise their religion. But Fr. Flannery states in the pamphlet that it is easier to grasp the significance of the 9% when one realised that it meant that one in every 11 Irish Roman Catholics did not practise and that there was a much higher incidence of non-practice among the younger age groups.

CHALLENGE AND A DANGER

For the younger age group the likelihood of their numbering non-practising Roman Catholics among their friends or of moving in circles where non-practice was the norm presented both a challenge and a danger.

"There was a time when

we used to comfort ourselves with the reflection that many young men and women went 'through a phase' of this kind. Twenty or 30 years ago such an assessment was, in most cases, subsequently proved to be correct. Marriage and the prevailing ethos tended to draw them back into conformity later. But the prevailing ethos is no longer what it was."

We were still a Christian country, Fr. Flannery writes, but other values were being increasingly assimilated by men and women who were also almost imperceptibly absorbing the value systems of the larger pluralist societies with which we were linked politically and economically.

"The likelihood is that the prevailing ethos will not draw the present generation of younger non-practising Catholics back into conformity later. Not can marriage any longer do it as effectively as before, with one woman in eight between 21 and 25 not practising.

"The answer to the question: 'Will the Irish remain Christian?' is that a sizeable proportion of them will not. And unless present trends change, the odds are that the proportion will increase."

"If the proportion of non-practising Catholics among the 40-plus age groups, under-30, and only one-in-11 in the entire population, are considered, he says, it follows that there must be fewer non-practising Catholics among the 40-plus age groups.

"It follows that the majority of non-practising Catholics are to be found among the under-30s.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

"These facts have important implications for the Ireland of the year 2000. The men who were aged between 18 and 30 when the survey was made will be in early middle age by the year 2000. If a quarter of them are non-practising then this will have a profound effect on the religious climate of the country, since the people in dominant positions in a country tend to be drawn from that age group.

"It will also have a profound effect on the children they will be rearing or will have been reared, the young adults of the first years of the 21st century."

What, Fr. Flannery wonders, would be the results when the men aged 21 and 25 now were considered and what of those now under 18. "What of their impact on the religious climate of their day, if half of them will not be practising? Which is not impossible if present trends continue."

Fr. Flannery ends his pamphlet by giving advice to practising Roman Catholics on how to strengthen their own faith, help lapsed Roman Catholics, and ensure their children are properly educated. "Look to other practising Catholics as to a support group: preferably to a 'living' parish, or to groups like the Charismatic Renewal, the Christian Family Movement, etc. The prevailing atmosphere in this country will not much longer continue to support Christian practice as it has done up to now."



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Bro. Samuel Craig, Governor of the Apprentice Boys of Derry, heads the parade through the city on Saturday, August 13. Also with him at the front are Bros. William Ross, M.P.; Fred Abernethy, Deputy Governor; Thomas Craig, deputy Mayor of Londonderry and Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.



TOGO LADIES FORM LODGE AT LOME

The inauguration of a new Ladies Lodge named La Cite de Dieu (The City of God) L.O.L. took place in Lome on Saturday 2nd July 1977 in the Presbyterian School Hall, 33 Rue Aniko Palako, Togo.

In the picture are some of the Officers for the first administration of the New Lodge.

Seated in the middle is Sister Mrs. Vincencia Anthony W. Mistress, flanked by Sister Mrs. Augusta Caba W. D. Mistress and W. Sister Aimee Johnson Chaplain holding

the New Warrant.

Standing from left to right are:— Sister Miss Ruby Evenamede, D. of Ceremonies, Sister Mrs. Valera Labu Inner Guard, Sister Mrs. Josephine Wallace, Outer guard, Sister Mrs. Caroline Ametana, Secretary, and Sister Miss Lilly Gaba, Financial Secretary.

Also in the picture are M.W. Bro. E. A. Essien, G.M., and Bro. Joseph Wallace Representative of the District.

We wish the Lodge and its Officers God's blessing.

Keep Union Flag

Sir, — As Orangemen and Orangewomen we should fight to keep Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom and keep the Union Flag flying over our Province.

Yet recently the Ulster Loyalist Central Co-ordinating Committee has called for an independent Northern Ireland outside the United Kingdom. I suppose they would also want the Northern Ireland flag taken down and either the Euro-

pean Flag or the United Nations Flag raised in its place.

Northern Ireland is not the only part of the British Commonwealth with outside interests interfering with its internal affairs.

The United Kingdom unfortunately has lost control and influence in every continent except Australasia which has been British since Arthur Philip was Governor of New South Wales from

1788 to 1795. But the link between Britain and Australasia has started to break since the Hutt River Province declared itself an independent Principality in 1970 after a row between Prince Leonard and the Australia Government in Canberra. The Hutt River Province, 20 miles north — east of the city of Perth, Western Australia, covers an area of 20 square miles and has a population of about 20 people.

PILGRIM FOR UNITY

This is the title of a photographic report, a neat little booklet, jointly published by A.P.C.K. and the Catholic Truth Society at 35p, on the visits of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, to the Pope, to the Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrios 1, the Armenian Patriarch, Schnork Kaloustian, and other Roman and Orthodox leaders, April 1977. The great value of the booklet is in the texts of the speeches of Pope, Primate, and Patriarch Demetrios.

Whatever one may have read by way of explanation, and description, of the visits, and, of course, that to the Pope was the most important, these speeches and the "Common Declaration" are incontrovertible evidence of what was said, and agreed,

and between the Pope and the Archbishop.

One fact emerges clearly: the Archbishop wants the closest relations between his church and the Church of Rome. Whilst he, and they, spell out agreements and differences, the agreements appear to be many more in number and more consequential. The first impression one gets in reading the material, and looking at the fine pictures, is that there is charity, humility and honesty here; no evading the issues which divide the churches, even "Mixed Marriages" is studied and commented on.

But on reflection the omissions are remarkable. There is nothing on the Roman Catholic dogmas of division, those unscriptural additions to the faith of that church, and nothing about the cult

of the Blessed Virgin Mary which remains so important in Romanism. There is no emphasis on the Biblical stand of Reformed Christianity or on the Protestant principle that unity must never be for accommodation but in truth.

The intention on both sides is to further "the task of restoring unity" in the whole church.

To Protestants who believe that Roman Catholicism must undergo reformation before any serious thought of unity is possible with the Reformed Churches this booklet could well convince them of the dangers of meetings between popes and primates.

But do read it for yourself and form your own conclusions. It is obtainable at A.P.C.K. bookshops.

of the Order we should treat each other as equals within the Order and uphold the laws of the land, and, most of all, keep the Union with Britain. The Orange Institution has survived time and it will continue to survive.

Yours faithfully,
PRO-BRITISH.

Comber.

RAPC To Parade in 'Pass

A very large attendance is anticipated at the annual R.A.P.C. services to be held in Poyntzpass on Sunday, September 4.

The services will be held under the auspices of Tandragee District Royal Arch Chapter No. 4, and brethren are asked to assemble at Poyntzpass Orange Hall at 3.30, the services being timed to commence at 4 p.m.

Bro. the Revd. J. C. M. Anderson, Armagh, will be the preacher in the Presbyterian Church, and in the Parish Church the preacher will be Bro. Alex Reid, diocesan lay reader.

The local contingent in the parade will be led by Poyntzpass Silver Band, and there will be a number of bands joining the visiting contingents from Belfast and other districts.

It is expected that brethren will be attending from Dublin and Wicklow District.

The collection will be in aid of the Boley Home.