

THE ORANGE

STANDARD

"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isaiah 62:10)

February, 1976

Price 10p

House of Orange Will Be Historic Venue

BIG PLANS FOR

WORLD COUNCIL VISIT TO BELFAST

Back Row — Ronald Armstrong, Colin Hall, Norman Wallace; Front — Stephen Cuddy and Welder Hall. See Report on page 6



Outline plans have been announced for the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World triennial meetings which are to be held in the House of Orange, Dublin Road, Belfast, during the "Twelfth" week in July. Brethren and their friends from every part of the English-speaking world will be present.

The assembly of delegates will commence at 9 a.m. on Thursday, July 15, and following the "signing in" the opening ceremonies will commence at 10.15 a.m.

RE-DEDICATION

It is intended to have a short service of thanksgiving and re-Dedication in the Conference Room of the

building at 9.30 a.m., prior to the opening of the Council, and this will be conducted by M.W. Bro. the Rev. William S. K. Crossley, B.A., Imperial Grand Chaplain, and M.W. Bro. the Rev. S. Ernest Long, L.Th., A.L.C.D., J.P., Associate Imperial Grand Chaplain.

The adjournment will be at 12.30 p.m. when coaches will leave the House of

Orange for Belfast City Hall where the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor will give a civic luncheon to the delegates and their wives.

Following the luncheon a wreath will be laid at the Cenotaph in the Garden of Remembrance at the City Hall.

Coaches will leave the City Hall at 2.45 p.m. for the Ulster Folk Park, at Cultra, 6 miles from Belfast, situated in 185 acres of beautiful Co. Down countryside, with a panoramic view of Belfast Lough.

The delegates will have a leisurely conducted tour of

the Park by the Assistant Keeper of the Folk Museum, W. Bro. Aiken McClelland, Historian and Grand Lodge of Ireland Librarian.

Following this visit the coaches will leave the Folk Park at approximately 5.30 p.m. for Warren House, Donaghadee, the Junior Orange Holiday Home (McCrea Memorial Trust),

where delegates and friends will be entertained to high tea, on the fraternal invitation of Co. Down Grand Orange Lodge.

Present to extend a welcome to the Home will be the Grand Master of Co. Down, Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel J. Cowan and the chairman of the Trust, W. Bro. William Boal.

TOUR OF HOLIDAY HOME

Following the tour of the Home and the new Recreation Hall attached thereto, delegates and friends will be free to spend the evening as they wish.

The Council re-convenes on Friday, July 16, at 10 a.m. for 10.30 a.m. Luncheon will be served at 1 p.m. in Sandy Row Orange Hall, a few minutes walk from the House of Orange.

The Council will then have concluded, except at the discretion of the President.

The afternoon will be free for shopping, etc. That evening at 7 o'clock, for 7.30, there will be a banquet in the Ulster Hall in Bedford Street, 500 yards from the House of Orange (dress

Continued on page 6

CALLING ALL COUNTY, DISTRICT AND PRIVATE LODGES PRICE RISE AS "STANDARD" FACES 1976

PRICE RISE

Already it is on sale in Orange Halls in Belfast, and in a few Orange Halls in Co. Armagh, Co. Antrim and Co. Down.

It will be our aim and ambition to see it available for purchase in every Orange Hall in city and country, and towards that end the publication date is to be brought forward as soon as possible to the middle of the month.

In addressing County and District officers of the Loyal Orange Institution we seek your support in assisting us to put the paper on a really firm foundation.

This can be done in a variety of ways, not least in ensuring that the paper is made known to your County, District and Private Lodges, that it is on sale in your Orange Halls and that, where possible, it is obtainable at your local newsagents.

Terms of sale may be obtained from the House of Orange, Dublin Road, Belfast.

Here is another vitally important piece of assistance which County and District officers can provide. Advertise in your own Orange paper. Encourage the traders and dealers to do so.

If you have any ideas on how to increase "Orange Standard" circulation in your area please do not hesitate to

write or phone to the House of Orange: Telephone Belfast 22801.

We are also anxious to get the "Orange Standard" distributed amongst our brethren and Loyalist friends in the Republic of Ireland. They are especially requested to make contact with the House of Orange. We realise especially that these brethren and Loyalist friends are in a special relationship to us here in Northern Ireland, being part of the Orange family.

PRICE RISE

Finally, wherever you are, do not hesitate to send us news of the Order and its functions. Please address contributions to the Editor, C/o House of Orange, Dublin Road, Belfast.

The editorial board are always pleased to use photographs in the paper, black and white please, not coloured, the latter being generally unsuitable for reproduction purposes.

So let 1976 be a year of significant advance for the "Orange Standard" which will be producing a special issue carrying full reports and pictures of the triennial meetings of the World Orange Council in Belfast in the Twelfth week.

Since the "Orange Standard" was first issued three years ago the price per copy has remained unchanged — 5p.

Inflation has finally caught up with us, and with the inevitable and unavoidable increase in the cost of printing, carriage and postage the committee responsible for publication have had to decide very reluctantly to raise the price to 10p per copy.

For far longer than we had dared to hope it was just possible to maintain the price level to our readers at the 1973 figure, but that is not possible any more.

We believe that the "Orange Standard" has carved a place for itself in the life of our Orange Institution, not only here in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland, and in those countries where the Orange family is to be found.

We feel certain that the "Orange Standard" has found a ready acceptance in the homeland where obviously the bulk of its readership would exist.

But it must be stated clearly and unambiguously that circulation has not climbed to the figure anticipated three years ago. Indeed it has fallen far short of our hopes all along the line.

So, we have decided to devote our energies to building up the "Orange Standard," already acknowledged in reputation as the authentic voice of Irish Orangeism, into a really influential and widely read journal.



Photo: Portadown News

W. Bro. Herbert Whitten, W.D.M., declares the new room open, with District Officers and Club Officials and Members.

A Social Club Where There's No Drink

The growth of social clubs attached to Orange Lodges and halls, mainly in Scotland in recent years, with all their attendant controversial attributes is something which has been criticised on all sides recently, and indeed the subject has been ventilated in the columns of the "Standard" on a few occasions.

Orange leaders in Ireland have stood out firmly against the trend because of the association of social clubs with alcoholic drinking, and the effect it could have on impressionable young people.

In this the leaders have had the wholehearted backing of the rank-and-file, and there has been very little evidence of any tendency on the part of Lodges here to follow the example of some cross-Channel Lodges.

But Lodges and halls here need increased funds to keep pace with the constantly inflated cost-of-living Rates have to be paid, and improvements carried out to property.

For that reason many halls have been examining ways and means of raising money in these difficult times, and an example has been set by an Orange social club in County Armagh — a social club, one must hasten to add, which does not have a drink licence, and which has raised an impressive sum by various functions where alcohol was excluded.

NEW ENTERPRISE

The club is called The Carleton Social Club, and it operates in the main Orange Hall in the Portadown Orange District — Carleton Street Orange Hall.

Since its inception in October 1974, the Carleton Social Club has raised a handsome amount of money which has gone towards renovations in the building.

The latest successful enterprise was the erection of a magnificent new room, formerly part of the caretaker's premises, which will be used by Portadown District Master, W. Bro. Herbert Whitten, as an interview room, where he can meet brethren and other loyalists who have



W Bro Whitten turns the Key in the door.

matters requiring his attention, or where he can receive visitors. It can also, if necessary, serve as a lodge room.

All the money for this new room, to be known as the "Centenary Room," was raised through a variety of projects, including guest teas and fashion shows, and the lady members of the Social Club played a very big part.

The Carleton Social Club also organised the highly successful Orange week in Portadown last August to mark the centenary celebrations of the opening of Carleton Street Hall, and it was their idea that the new room should be called "Centenary Room" to perpetuate that event.

MEMBERSHIP IS LIMITED

So far membership has been limited to 50, as the organisers felt from the start that a compact committee could often achieve more than a large, unwieldy organisation. There is a waiting list, and officers are giving consideration to extending the membership.

The chairman of the Social Club is Bro. Robert Jones, the hard-working caretaker of Carleton Street Orange Hall, and the vice-chairman is Bro. Sam Ford. The secretary and treasurer are a husband and wife team, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wallace.

Portadown, one of the greatest and most famous Orange centres in Ireland,

renowned throughout the Orange world for its zeal and endeavours, would seem to have come up with a "winner" yet again. The Carleton Social Club could be the model for other similar organisations throughout Northern Ireland, and officers and members are willing to give details to any other hall or Lodge who might be interested in establishing a similar organisation.

It is encouraging to find that alcohol need not figure in a successful social club.

Meanwhile the Carleton are already planning new ventures, and their next objective is to modernise and renovate the stairways in the four storey Orange Hall.

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FRIENDS OVERSEAS
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH
CURRENT EVENTS IN THE
ORDER BY SENDING THEM
THE ORANGE STANDARD

RUC Represent Forces of Law

and Order

Once upon a time... and it is not a fairy story, I had occasion to travel to Belfast and to wind my steps along the Falls Road.

I had an appointment with a man whom I had never met, and our only interest was in Alsatian dogs! It was about the year 1940 or perhaps a little later.

NO IDENTITY CARD

We met and after doing our business we got talking. His Christian name and surname were those of a wellknown IRA man who was "on the run" at the time. One night my man was walking home and was stopped by the police who requested him to produce his identity card. He had forgotten it, and when asked his name he replied truthfully.

When the constable heard the name of the wanted IRA man he asked the stranger to accompany him to the nearest police station to be identified. The man willingly consented and in the station tried his best to convince the RUC that he wasn't the man "on the run," but was making little headway.

Then he had a brainwave. He told the constable "I know your District



Inspector." At this offering of information the policeman knew that all he had to do was to telephone his superior officer and tell him that there was a man in the station who claimed to know him.

When telephoned with the description, the D.I. replied firmly "I don't know this man." On being informed by the constable: "The D.I. says he doesn't know you," the man replied: "Well if your D.I. doesn't know me what better recommendation could I have!"

A simple little story of Belfast streets thirty-five years ago or so, but with a moral for today. How many people could say now that the Superintendent (we have no District Inspectors of police anymore) doesn't know them?

Far too many people are known to the police nowadays. But, like the man with the awkward name, if your record is clear there is nothing to fear.

And there is nothing to fear in co-operating with the forces of law and order. Stay out of trouble and you won't get in the way of the authorities.

A Series of
Articles by
STANWARDBEARER



There is one other element about this. We must recognise that the RUC are the representatives of law and order in Northern Ireland, yet open to criticism, and even prosecution, if the occasion merits, as has happened. Why then do the Social and Democratic Labour Party politicians hesitate on the brink of full recognition of the police? Already some of them accept R.U.C. protection at their homes and as they go about their daily business.

Why do the SDLP make a political football of the RUC? It must be that they have some motive for their pitiful attitude. After all the RUC is now headed by a man who is not a Protestant, a man who has earned the respect of

the broad range of Unionist and Protestant opinion, and who had the unanimous support of the entire Unionist and allied outlook in Ulster some weeks ago when it appeared that Jamie Flanagan might be asked to leave R.U.C. Headquarters a little sooner than his normal retirement date.

Contrast the SDLP attitude with that of the Protestant citizens of the Republic of Ireland to the State and its Civic Guard, only the Roman Catholic Northern Ireland certainly the noisy sect who indulge in political activity — had given the same unqualified loyalty to their State and police different things would be Ulster today.

LET SDLP PUT POWER SHARING PROPOSALS TO THE TEST

During January Mr. Harry West, Leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, made a very useful contribution to setting right some of the distorted reporting which has been evidence vis-a-vis power sharing and its implications.

For far too long the idea has been bruited abroad that Ulster Unionists and others in the UUUC grouping oppose power sharing with the SDLP on the ground that they are Roman Catholics.

A FALSE IDEA

This is a completely false idea, and one that Mr. West went to some pains, both in

public speeches and on radio, in order to put into the correct context.

Just before Mr. West made his statement the BBC television service had made reference to the matter of SDLP — Roman Catholic elimination from Cabinet constitution. Unfortunately the BBC gave the impression in its reporting that the SDLP were not being considered by the Unionists for Cabinet posts just because they were Roman Catholics.

Throughout this long controversy I must state that the Unionist spokesmen have not been putting sufficiently coherently across the real truth as to why the SDLP have put themselves outside the



Bro. Rt. Hon. Harry West

realm of Cabinet participation. It has nothing to do with their being Roman Catholics. It has to do with complete and unqualified support for Northern Ireland's membership of the United Kingdom and its determination that there shall not be an Irish Dimension in any negotiations on Ulster's future.

It is the SDLP insistence on the "reunification" of Ireland that is for them the stumbling block. How could members of the SDLP participate in an Ulster Cabinet whilst holding Eire passports, and, one supposes, regarding themselves as citizens of the Republic of Ireland? Are they in fact Republic of Ireland citizens or citizens of the United Kingdom?

If they are citizens of the Republic then it is arguable that they do not qualify for United Kingdom retirement pensions. And, conversely, if they hold Republic of Ireland passports and are, therefore, Republic of Ireland citizens do they automatically qualify for R.I. retirement pensions, though they have not paid R.I. contributions? They ought not to have it both ways.



Should Marie Drumm Use BBC For Anti-British Bias

An accolade for the BBC. It is long overdue. They must be one of the few broadcasting outfits in the world which permits a man or woman to go on the air and demand the withdrawal of the Army of that country

from its borders, and says so with a grimace and mein which portrays a venom that is born of centuries of hatred and animosity.

I refer, of course, to that familiar figure at Ormeau Avenue, Mrs. Marie Drumm.

For the BBC to give Mrs. Drumm the freedom of the air to demonstrate her antipathy to all things British, except, perhaps, a BBC cheque for her appearances — does she accept British financial handouts? — is little short of

criminal, if not, indeed, subversive.

Imagine the BBC in 1939-45 permitting William Joyce — "Lord Haw Haw" of "Germany Calling" ill fame — to broadcast to the people of Britain demanding that

their Army be withdrawn from the European theatre of war!

Perhaps our Unionist politicians and spokesmen would do well to tell the BBC that they will refuse any invitations to speak on BBC.

Television or radio. Marie Drumm ceases her tirades against our country and until she accepts it is against her principles to receive a pittance of reward appearing on the media.

"ATROCITIES AND ATTITUDES"

Comment

In the wake of the atrocities since 1976 began the Province has been in a mood of deep despair, bravely covered by that Ulster stoicism which is almost frightening in itself, for it is an admission of helplessness in the face of a violent situation which is regarded as being totally out of hand. It is the often silent judgement of ordinary people who believe that the whole approach to terrorism since 1969 has been misguided.

Few people have ever really believed that a political solution could be found which would disarm the gunmen voluntarily or compulsorily. Those people who have resorted to force to compel change in our society are not going to be affected whatever political or moral suasions are put on them. Their attitudes are so immoral and apolitical that only the force of strong law will dissuade them.

The fact, which has never been seriously questioned by the common people, have been ignored by those who have the responsibility of the government of the province. Their attitude, in either administration, has been to "contain" violence. What a horrifying concept for a society in pursuit of peace?

Their quest for a political settlement, because it included conversations, and negotiations, with terrorists, and its response policy to their level of violence, has produced the situation we have in Ulster today. There must be a reversal of government policy in the terrorist situation or the position will worsen even further. (Is the sending in of the S.A.S. the sign of a new policy beginning?)

Those who plan and perpetrate the evil deeds which grievously injure our people and our society must be sought out and punished. It is to the credit of the security forces that many arrests are being made. But obviously much more needs to be done.

The peaceful people in the Province anxiously await a proper political settlement. The noises which are being made since the Convention Report was refused are not

encouraging to those who had hoped for an early acceptable solution. The vacuum of the present time is a considerable contributory factor in the awful situation.

The January 12 statements at Westminster by the Prime Minister on security in Armagh, and by Mr. Merlyn Rees on the Convention Report, received the wide coverage in the media they deserved.

Mr. Wilson stated the Government determination to bring law and order to the county and the country. He spoke as United Kingdom first Minister to the Ulster people who have the same right to safety as their fellows in Scotland, England and Wales. There would be no army pull out; on the contrary, the presence would be more obvious, and effective.

Mr. Rees, whilst refusing the Report, had some friendly overtures for the U.U.U.C., and the others in turn, whom he invited to meet again in Convention for a month from February 3 to reconsider partnership.

The statement was received with little pleasure by the U.U.U.C. who again by Messrs Paisley, West and Baird declared its determination to have no "power-sharing" with republicans.

The reactions of the political leaders of all the parties were predictable as they made immediate media comment on the Westminster decision. And they divide up into the sharers and the refusers.

The attitudes of the para-military organisations is less predictable. Glen Barr, and the UDA spokesman, Sammy Smith, claim to be speaking for the same people, but they are saying different things. We shall soon know who speaks for what!

The judgement of the journalists appears to be that the Province is in for some more Direct Rule, for the possibility of agreement in partnership is remote. They are supported by the few Constitutional experts who have been called on to express an opinion.

The position is as clear as mud at the time of writing. Still we hope for a constitutional settlement and the peace and prosperity it could produce in time.

Ulster, hurt by the continuing violence, is being grievously affected by the rising incidence of unemployment. A recent casualty in the retrenchment of British big business is Rolls-Royce at Dundonald, Belfast, which promises to throw the most of a thousand workers on the dole. We have learned the hard lesson that our subsidiaries of the large companies are peculiarly at risk when a tightening-up of resources is necessary. Better labour relations and much better production figures here do not balance the determination of the firms to pull back to home bases. The promise of an early break-out of the inflation situation is a poor sop to people trained in one industry and facing retraining in another, if they are lucky, at some future date and other place.

"Live old horse and you'll get grass," is a philosophy of existence which has no appeal to people who have become accustomed to employment, and working conditions, which are the more to be appreciated at their going.

Stanley Orme, Minister of State responsible for employment — he had a January trip to the U.S.A. in search of work — stated the reality of the matter which he spoke of his, and our, preference for Ulster based businesses and industries which would stand or fall in the local situation. And local industries should be helped considerably more by government measures which would reduce the flow of foreign goods into the country. The huge imbalance in favour of some of our competitors makes nonsense of present attitudes. Of course there is need for management and labour to be together in their efforts to encourage employment to mutual advantage. It is to the credit of both that in most cases in Ulster, in spite of difficulties unknown elsewhere in the United Kingdom, they have a remarkably good record in comparison with other.

Their industry and enthusiasm deserve to be rewarded in the one way that matters to them, with an abundance of work and the opportunity it gives for a good standard of living.

Eire's Blunder In Leaving Commonwealth

The belief is growing in Dublin political circles that Ireland's 1948 pull-out from the Commonwealth was not only a blunder, as witness the continuing Ulster strife, but was, in fact, an accident, writes a "Daily Telegraph" reporter.

Newspaper speculation at the time that the government would do so, led a new Cabinet of "green" untried ministers into the belief that the others had so decided.

These disclosures are coming thick and fast in a series of letters to newspapers following the obituaries on Mr. John A. Costello, the former Taoiseach who headed inter-party governments of 1948-51 and 1954-57.

The first one broke the 16-year reign on Mr. De Valera's Fianna Fail party, which ten years before drafted the 1938 Constitution declaring Eire a Republic but retaining normal links with the Empire and a High Commissioner in London, via an External Relations Act.

De Valera's two-way formula of an independent Republic within the Commonwealth was copied in the post-war years by other new Commonwealth countries — notably India and Pakistan.

ative Fine Gael, lawyer, was the only safe man who could be agreed to head a government of his own and several parties, notably Clann na Poblachta, a new grouping of intellectual Republicans led by the present United Nation's

Commissioner in Namibia Sean McBride, whose up-from-nowhere party had taken 10 De Valera seats.

The new Taoiseach was in Canada visiting groups of lawyers when the Dublin newspaper the Sunday Independent ran a report that the final break with

Britain was on the way.

Costello, after a great deal of heart-searching, confirmed the report under pressure at a gallery Press conference in the Canadian Commons at Ottawa. His obituaries, glossing over the details, recalled he had been severely criticised for going to Canada to declare Ireland a Republic.

This was not so according to Mr. Hector Legge, a retired former editor of the Sunday Independent. In a letter to the Irish Times he stated that he had written an entirely speculative report, acting on a hunch.

Astonishingly, he quoted from a long apologia written later by Costello explaining his Canadian announcement, based on his belief that the Dublin newspaper story was based on a leak.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Roman Catholic Church in Northern Ireland is the largest single denomination in the Province with a total of 477,919 people, according to the 1971 census.

However, since the previous census in 1961 the percentage of Roman Catholics has dropped from 34.9 per cent to 31.4 per cent.

But this drop may be accounted for by the fact that it was not obligatory for people to state their religion and, because of the troubles, many may have decided to say nothing.

The number of people who did not state their religion totalled 142,511 or 9.4 per cent of the population, whereas in the 1961 census there were only 26,418 people in this category.

Presbyterians totalled 26.7 per cent of the population compared with

29 per cent in 1961.

The Church of Ireland was the next largest church in the Province with 334,318 members or 22 per cent, which is a drop of 2.2 per cent.

The next denomination in line was the Methodist church which numbered 71,235 or 4.7 per cent.

The number of people listed under "other denominations" has grown once again as it has done for the past 100 years, and now stands at 87,938.

Baptists and Plymouth Brethren are listed as each having around 16,500 members while the Congregational Church has just over 10,000 adherents.

The Rev. Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian Church membership stood at 7,337 while another 4,423 were vaguely listed as Protestant with another 3,691 as Christians.

POINTS TO PONDER

General Walker of N.A.T.O. Forces, N. Europe (Retd.) has described Ulster as the Front Line of the Communist attack on the U.K.

A visitor in Nairobi, 4 years ago, heard a speaker at a communist rally there say "But Northern Ireland is the hardest nut we have had to crack yet."

Do those R.C.s who support the I.R.A. realise that this is communism using the church until they achieve their objective, after which — out will go the church without mercy! Karl Marx foretold that it would be through Ireland that the communist revolution would

come to Britain, and it is clear that the revolutionary forces at work in Ulster are not limiting their ambition to a United Ireland. Their ultimate aim is far beyond this! Once they get Ulster — Eire will be easy meat.

And remember — Gerry Fitt and Co. of the S.D.L.P. were alongside that revolutionary, Bernadette Devlin, right from the initial stages of the present agony in Ulster. Why then does Westminster insist that Loyal Ulster MUST have such men in its government? (Men who use Eire passports but take British salaries.)

WAKE UP BRITAIN!

R.W. Bro. W. C. Moody, J.P., assistant to Grand Secretary, second from left in front row with Portdown D.L.O.L. No. 1 — Officers at their annual installation. L to R Bros. R. W. Whitten, J.P. treasurer; H. Whitten, W.D.M. and W. D. Thompson, secretary. Back row: Bros. Tom Woods, tiler; Albert Greenaway, lecturer; George Robinson, assistant secretary. Photos: Craigavon Times



SPECULATIVE REPORT

Mr. Costello, a conserv-

MBE FOR MAN WHO OVERCAME

HANDICAP

The New Year Honours List has revealed the astonishing story of a crippled man's courageous fight to succeed against overwhelming odds.

For William Keown's mention in the list is the climax to a 12-year-battle to overcome almost total disablement and go on to build a thriving business.

Now his personal triumph which must bring a ray of hope to thousands of disabled people, has been rewarded with the award of the MBE. He was named for his services to the cottage industry in Down.

Spastic William (39), a member of the Orange Institution, has spun together a knitting business and his pure wool garments are exported world wide. His firm which employs 50 part-time knitters and three full-time staff, has a

turnover running into thousands of pounds.

BUSINESS EXPANDS

Last year his business in Church View, Dundrum, increased turnover by 50 pc.

But life has not always been so rosy for William. He was born a spastic and was unable to walk until he was five and a half. He did not start school until the age of eight.

William went to technical college when he left school and later got a clerical job with a general merchant firm. "It was there I gained considerable business experience," he explained.

But the future looked very

black as William was admitted to Musgrave Park Hospital several times over a period of about eight years for a series of operations.

In hospital, despite being 75 pc disabled, William was taught to operate a knitting machine and when finally he was able to leave he bought his own and went into business.

"I attribute my achievements, not to myself, but to the staff of the Musgrave Hospital who encouraged me," William stressed.

"My main interest now is to encourage other disabled people who are going to have to travel the same road. They should have the same opportunities.

A DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE

"I feel disabled people in general are liable to be thrown on the scrap heap of the welfare state unless they are willing to show a degree of independence.

And William is actively engaged in doing just that. He is a member of the Northern Ireland Council for Orthopaedic Development, and the Disablement Advisory Committee.

He is also deeply involved in serving the community in other groups. He sits as a lay magistrate on Juvenile Panels in Newcastle and Castlewellan, as a member of the local Supplementary Benefits Appeals Tribunal, and as a member of the Kirk Session of the Clough Presbyterian Church.

Dromara LOL Make Two Presentations

The annual installation social of Dromara True Blues L.O.L. No. 12, was held in the Orange Hall.

The Worshipful Master, W.Bro. Sidney McKnight, welcomed members, their ladies, and a few guests, at the reception after the installation meeting. It turned out to be an excellent evening, notable for the quality of the meal and the programme.

The guest speakers were Rev. M.W.Bro. S. E. Long, L.Th., RD, JP, Grand Chaplain of Ireland and Associate Imperial Grand Chaplain and W.Bro. Joseph Thompson, Worshipful Master of Lower Iveagh No. 1.

Misses Karen and Christine Brown, singers and instrumentalists; Mr. John Mawhinney, humorist; Mr. Gwendoline Doran, who accompanied Mr. Harold Hook, piper, on the electric organ.

PRESENTATIONS

At the close of the evening the W.M. spoke of the great indebtedness of the Lodge to Br. Jack Rodgers for his extensive work over many years, particularly in painting and decorating the hall. He described how anxious the Lodge was to honour Bro. Rodgers, and the members had hoped to present him with a gift to express their gratitude to him, but regrettably he had been unable to be present that evening because of illness. However, officers of the Lodge would attend on Bro. Rodgers and make the presentation to him.

W.Bro. Fred Coburn, P.M. on behalf of the Lodge, made a presentation of Bro. Rev. S. E. Long, as a mark of appreciation for his help to No. 12 in many ways over the years.

Bro. Long, obviously very surprised at being so honoured thanked the members for their kindness saying he was always anxious to help the Lodge and the Order in every way open to him.

RULE OF HOUSE OF ORANGE

Bro. Long spoke of the work of Grand Lodge, with particular reference to Orange Order attitudes in religion and politics. He had things to say about the new Orange Headquarters, the House of Orange, in Belfast, as a testimony to the continuance of the Order and of its faith in the future of the Province.

Bro. Thompson pleaded for greater understanding among those of different denominational loyalties in the interests of the spiritual and material well-being of the people of the country.

The artistes were the

World Council Visit To

Continued from page 1

informal). There the welcome will be extended by M.W. Sister E. P. McCrum, J.P., Grand Mistress, Association of Loyal Orangewomen of Ireland, Grand Lodge.

Members of the Women's Grand Lodge will be providing tea and coffee each morning prior to the meetings.

The arrival of the delegates will be marked by a reception on Saturday, July 10, at 7.30 p.m. for 8 p.m. It will be held in the Park Avenue Hotel on the Hollywood Road, Belfast, and the hosts on this occasion will be the Belfast County Grand Orange Lodge.

On this occasion the fraternal welcome will be given by Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, J.P., Co. Grand Master, Belfast. Supper will be served, and there will be a musical programme.

CHURCH SERVICES

On Sunday, July 11, the eve of the 286th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the official services in connection with the World Council will be held in Belfast.

The venues will be the Assembly Hall, (Presbyterian Church in Ireland), the Grosvenor Hall, (Methodist Church in Ireland) and the Cathedral of Saint Anne (Church of Ireland). All these are within the city centre.

The ten Belfast County Districts, comprising 300 Lodges, together with the six Districts of the Association of Loyal Orangewomen of Ireland, will attend these services.

Districts will assemble adjacent to Belfast Orange Hall, Clifton Street, Carlisle Circus; West Belfast Orange Hall, Shankill Road; Sandy Row Orange Hall, Sandy Row, Ballynafeigh Orange Hall, Ormeau Road; Ballymacarrett Orange Hall, Albertbridge Road, at 2.15 for 2.30 p.m.

Belfast

The Association of Loyal Orangewomen of Ireland do not parade. Members will, therefore, assemble at the church designated for their District. Visiting sisters are requested to assemble at the church of their choice.

TWELFTH VENUES

For July the Twelfth an invitation is extended by the Co. Grand Lodges to delegates to attend the demonstration of their choice.

These demonstrations will be held in the following centres:

ANTRIM — Aghalee, Portglenone, Ballymena, Larne, Ballycastle (or Dervock) and Braid.

ARMAGH — Lurgan (County Demonstration).

BELFAST — Edenderry (County Demonstration).

DOWN — Warrenpoint, Ballynahinch, Millisle and Kilkeel.

FERMANAGH — Brookeborough.

CITY OF DERRY — City of Derry.

CO. LONDONDERRY — Magherafelt and Derry City.

CO. TYRONE — Stewartstown, Castlederg and Aghnacloy.

On Tuesday, July 13, delegates and their friends are invited to the annual Sham Fight at Scarva. Coaches will leave the House of Orange at 9.30 a.m. for Scarva.

Following this ceremony delegates and friends will be entertained by the Co. Armagh Grand Black Chapter and the Co. Armagh Grand Orange Lodge in Armagh Orange Hall, eight miles from Scarva. Here the Grand Master of both the Co. Grand Lodge and Co. Grand Black Chapter, Sir Knight and Bro. J. A.

Anderson, will be welcoming the visitors to the "County of the Diamond" where Orangeism had its origin in Ireland.

ANTRIM COAST ROAD TRIP

Wednesday July 14 will be devoted to a tour of the Antrim Coast. The coaches will depart from the House of Orange at 9.30 a.m. and the first stop will be at the Victoria Memorial Orange Hall in Larne for refreshments, on the fraternal invitation of Larne District L.O.L. No. 1, of which W.Bro. W. H. Nelson Craig is the W.D.M.

Tributes to Murdered Sir Knight

The W.M.'s chair was vacant at the monthly meeting of Bessbrook Crimson Arrow R.B.P. No. 38 in Bessbrook Orange Hall on Tuesday January 20.

It was vacant because the Preceptory's highly esteemed W.M., Sir Knt. Joseph Lemmon, had been so tragically murdered with nine of his Protestant workmates at Kingsmill on January 5.

Members of the Preceptory — the largest in Newry District Chapter No. 4 — turned up to pay respects to their Sir Knt. Lemmon and another member, Sir Knt. James McWhirter, who was also gunned to death in the minibus tragedy.

Glowing tributes to the two Sir Knts. were expressed by the Deputy Master, Sir Knt. Samuel Moffett, and other members, and after silence was observed the



Bro. Joseph Lemmon

Preceptory was adjourned as a mark of respect.

Sir Knt. Lemmon, who joined R.B.P. No. 38 in January, 1968 on transfer, was formerly W.M. of Glenanne R.B.P. No. 225. Sir Knt. McWhirter had been a member of R.B.P. 38 since 1945.

Another R.B.P. 38 member, Sir Knt. Thomas McConville, was bereaved in the Kingsmill tragedy by the death of his son, John.

CALL TO "RECOGNISE" ULSTER

Mr. Harry West, the Official Unionist leader, has welcomed the call by Mr. Paddy Harte of Fine Gael that the South should give a de jure and defacto recognition to the North.

Mr. West said "any moves for better relations between people North and South are always to be welcomed. This is only one of so many that will have to be made to help restore peace in this country.

"The government in the South has yet to act in a realistic way in removing this long-standing thorn in Ulster's side.

"Paddy Harte is, of course, chairman of the All-Party Committee down there on North-South relations, and

is a very responsible person. I am sure his words won't be lost on the Government.

Mr. West added: "But Mr. Paddy Devlin, SDLP, said he regarded Mr. Harte's move as 'irrelevant,' adding, 'it would be okay if in the first place we had an opportunity here in the North of getting together in an agreed form of Government.

"But with certain loyalists saying they are preparing for 'final conflict' and talking about wiping people out, what Mr. Harte is advocating is not only irrelevant in the present context but could also be counter-productive, however well intentioned he is," added Mr. Devlin.

BIBLE CHAMPIONS

Aughintober Junior L.O.L. 325 have won the Co. Tyrone Scripture Quiz Contest went on to represent Tyrone in the first All Ireland final held in Donaghadee. There they successfully competed against teams representing many counties.

The Tyrone team who scored 100 per cent were awarded the Wilson Cup which has been presented by Bro. the Rev. J. Wilson, Rector of Belturbet, Co. Cavan. Runners up were team representing Co. Down. The winners were treated to an enjoyable weekend as guests of the Grand Master, Junior Orange Lodge of Ireland, Bro. Wm. Boal, and other officers.

This is a splendid achievement for these boys and the Superintendent Bro. John Watt who put so much hard work and time into training them. (Photo: "Tyrone Courier.")



W. Bro. R. Douglas Meredith (centre), is presented with a new collarette and 50-year service jewel by Rt. Wor. Bro. J. A. Anderson, the Armagh County Grand Master. His deputy for 14 years, Bro. Norman Beattie, is presented with a collarette and long service jewel by Bro. Adrian Leeman, R.W. Bro. William McClelland, the newly installed Tandragee district master, is on the left.

WDM For 31 Years, Tandragee DLOL Pays Compliment

One of Co. Armagh's best-known Orangemen, W. Bro. R. Douglas Meredith, has completed 31 years as District Master of Tandragee District L.O.L. No. 4.

To honour the achievements, his brethren in the 22 lodges in the Tandragee district have made presentations to him at an installation dinner in the town.

Bro. Meredith, a Tandragee grocer, was presented with a new collarette, a

50-year service jewel and an umbrella by Rt. Wor. J. A. Anderson, the County Grand Master in Armagh.

Initiated into the Order in 1914, Bro. Meredith has held continuous membership of Tullymacan Rising Sons of William L.O.L. No. 110 and was elected District Master in 1945.

Also honoured by the Tandragee brethren was Bro. Norman Beattie, the outgoing deputy district master. Bro. Beattie, a member of L.O.L. No. 312,

held the post for 14 years and was presented with a collarette and long-service jewel by Bro. Adrian Leeman, the County Grand Secretary in Armagh.

A veteran of World War I Bro. Meredith is succeeded as district master by Bro. William McClelland and Bro. Beattie as deputy district master by Bro. Herbert Plunkett. The installation was performed by Bro. Anderson.

Present as a guest at the dinner, in addition to Bro. Anderson and Bro. Leeman, was Wor. Bro. Herbert Whitten, the official Unionist Party Convention member and District Master of Portadown District L.O.L. No. 1.

N. Ireland 1968 — THE ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION

By SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Written 45 years ago, the great statesman's analysis—and warning—is more than ever valid

COMMUNISM is not only a creed. It is a plan of campaign. A communist is not only the holder of certain opinions; he is the pledged adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them.

The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared for subverting all existing institutions. The method of enforcement is as much a part of the communist faith as the doctrine itself.

At first the time-honoured principles of liberalism and democracy are invoked to shelter the infant organism. Free speech, the right of public meeting, every form of lawful political agitation and constitutional right are paraded and asserted. Alliance is sought with every popular movement towards the left.

The creation of a mild liberal or of lethal violence from mob revolt to private assassination must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of liberty and democracy; and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death.

Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterwards broken; liberty

socialist regime in some period of convulsion is the first milestone. But no sooner has this been created than it is to be overthrown. Woes and scarcity resulting from confusion must be exploited. Collisions, if possible attended with bloodshed, are to be arranged between the agents of the new government and the working people. Martyrs are to be manufactured. An apologetic attitude in the rulers should be turned to profit. Pacific propaganda may be made the mask of hatreds never before manifested among men.

No faith need be, indeed may be, kept with non-communists. Every act of goodwill, of tolerance, of conciliation on the part of governments or statesmen is to be utilized for their ruin.

Then when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form

but a sentimental folly unworthy of the logician. The absolute rule of a self-chosen priesthood according to the dogmas it has learnt by rote is to be imposed upon mankind, without mitigations, for ever.

All this, set out in prosy textbooks, written also in blood in the history of several powerful nations, is the communist's faith and purpose. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed!

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BOOKLET REVIEW

"A Guide to the Convention Report," published by U.U.U.C. 10p.

This eight-pager is a most useful contribution to the better and easier, understanding of the Convention Report. It gives at-a-glance information about the bi-Party composition of the body, the terms of reference by which it was required to work and the progress which it made.

The contents of the Report are listed and there is the statement — 'It is the majority Report of the whole Convention, and it is improper to represent it as the Report only of those parties who comprised the majority.'

The agreements of the Convention are shown to have been considerable while the matters on which there was difference are explained remarkably adequately in a small space.

The sections on the "Composition of Government" with its examination of imposed and voluntary coalition; and "Power-Sharing and Participation" are well presented explanations of U.U.U.C. and S.D.L.P. and other attitudes to the subjects.

The authors of this guide are to be commended for

Jenkins Refuses To Meet UK Orange Leaders

Mr. Roy Jenkins, the British Home Secretary, has refused to receive a deputation of leaders from the Orange Order in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland about their concern over the growing danger of terrorism.

M.W. Bro. Rev. Martin Smyth, Grand Master of the Order in Ireland, attacked the Government's "unwillingness to meet people about the situation" and said it reflected the refusal to face up to terrorism in the United Kingdom.

Bro. Smyth, who has written to the Home Office requesting a meeting with

Mr. Jenkins, said: "How can the Government claim to be battling with terrorism when it won't talk to people who are deeply concerned with the situation and who know something about it."

The Order he said, would continue to press for a meeting. They have even agreed to Mr. Rees being present at their talks.

Mr. Jim Molyneux, MP for South Antrim and leader of the United Ulster Unionists at Westminster, described Mr. Jenkins' decision as "a great disappointment."

He said: "A meeting was first sought with the Prime Minister, but he suggested that the Orange leaders should see Mr. Jenkins."

Mr. Molyneux said correspondence started towards the end of the Parliamentary Summer recess, when there seemed real danger of growing terrorism in England and Scotland.

It was made clear to Mr. Jenkins that the Orange leaders did not want to discuss only Northern Ireland.

"The Orange Order has never been involved with terrorism or terrorist organ-

isations. Its leaders are responsible people who would have assured Mr. Jenkins of their support for any measures he took to suppress terrorism and offered any help or knowledge at their disposal," said Mr. Molyneux.

Mr. Jenkins, in his reply, said any suggestions on how to counter terrorism should be sent to him in writing.

BESSBROOK MASSACRE

From Sir Knox Cunningham, Q.C.

Sir — Mr. Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, condemns the massacre by terrorists in South Armagh. So do the people of Ulster, but in their view the responsibility is his. He released all detainees by Christmas. The security forces put them in and, against advice, he let them out to return to their terrorist activities.

S. Knox Cunningham
Minclinchampton, Glos.
(Reprinted from "The Daily Telegraph")

Many books have been written on Ulster since 1968. And they have been very variable in quality. The best of them have made consequential contributions to an understanding of what has been happening here, and they will prove to be essential research material for historians of the future. Few of the books have appealed to me more than T. E. Uttley's "LESSONS OF ULSTER." The book published late 1975 by J. M. Dent at £4.95 is as the dust cover blurb says, "a provocative and critical assessment of British policy in Ulster since 1968." Uttley's conclusion is that at no time has the British government attempted a serious and clear definition of its proper responsibilities and interests in the province. He sees the handling of Ulster by both Labour and Tory governments as a terrible object lesson in the science of politics, and he accuses British governments not primarily of having failed to understand Ulster, but of having failed to understand the nature of politics itself.

Uttley who has understood better the Ulster Unionist position than most other journalist/observers, has written many good articles in "The Daily Telegraph" out of his first hand knowledge and experience of the province. Since the publication of the book he has not hidden his belief that the answer to the present political "stalemate" in Ulster is an indefinite continuance of direct rule, but of a kind much more meaningful than what we have now. This thesis is agreeable to the strong line he takes in the book on the need for strong British action in the all out determination to defeat terrorism and to produce circumstances in which peace is possible. That determination is what Uttley asks for from the government. His analysis of the Ulster crisis is a masterly appreciation of the place of people and events, decisions and disasters over the turbulent years.

Westminster Challenge By Ulster Unionist Leader

LET SDLP PUT POWER SHARING PROPOSALS TO THE TEST

No obstacles would be put in the way of the SDLP in putting their proposals on power sharing to the test, stated Rt. Wor. Bro. James H. Molyneux, M.P., when he took part in the recent debate on Northern Ireland in the British House of Commons.

Bro. Molyneux told Parliament: Her Majesty's Government and the official Opposition have wisely resisted hysterical demands that they should spell out the conditions for remaining within the United Kingdom.

Conditions

The conditions are that we accept the duties, responsibilities and obligations of other citizens of the United Kingdom and that we enjoy the same rights as all other British citizens — no more and no less. Foremost among those rights is the right to be governed in the same way as other citizens of the United Kingdom — not, perhaps, in exactly the same way, but broadly in line with the system in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Coupled with that right goes the right to the same scale of representation in this Parliament as is enjoyed by all the other areas of the United Kingdom. The Government, despite what the Secretary of State said earlier, have conceded our claim in that they have declared that all the other parts of the Kingdom will have undiminished representation in this House, whatever form of devolution they may be given.

Another is the right to the same degree of local government democracy. The Report emphasises the need for control and scrutiny by elected representatives in local government. When the present bureaucratic system of local government in Northern Ireland was designed, account was no doubt taken of the fact that Northern Ireland, with a population of roughly 1,500,000, is a convenient unit of local government by United Kingdom standards.

Stormont was meant to provide the upper tier for that structure. Because that tier is now missing, it can be said that we, the Westminster Members from Northern Ireland — alone in this House — have also to perform the duties of second-tier councillors. If they should catch your eye, Mr. Deputy Speaker, certain of my colleagues will deal in detail with the Report of the Convention, of which some are members.

I want to mention a few general principles. The Secretary of State proposes to reconvene the Conven-

tion and it may be that he hopes to persuade some of the newer parties in the Convention to play a more constructive part in the debate. It was a matter of great regret to all of us that they modelled themselves on the older opposition

mentality of boycott and abstention throughout a great deal of the debates on the proposals.

I am not clear about what the reconvened Convention is to discuss. The Secretary of State has clearly ruled out an institutionalised Council of Ireland. With that decision we agree. He has also ruled out compulsory coalition — with that we also agree.

Denial of the Ballot Box

I fail to see how anyone could disagree with the right hon. Gentleman in view of the circumstances of what my right hon. Friend the Member for Down, South (Mr. Powell) referred to as the "Heath-Robinson situation" of 1973, which was compounded by Sunningdale.

That leaves the possibility that the Convention may be asked to consider voluntary coalition, which is a denial of the ballot box in advance of the elections. Why is the Convention to consider a voluntary coalition when its Report makes provision for that possibility?

A voluntary coalition can come into being without any alteration to the proposals contained within the covers of this Report. I see that the Minister of State shakes his head. I will quote the relevant passage. It says:

"The UUUC proposals allow ample scope for the electorate to return if it so

desires, a coalition, for example of S.D.L.P., Alliance and U.P.N.I."

Paragraph 91 says: "It is open to the SDLP and others to enter into an electoral pact and seek a popular mandate and such a coalition could have a genuine prospect of success. Over the period February 1974 to May 1975 UUUC support varied from 51.1 per cent. to 58.1 per cent. So that to argue that there must always be a majority opposed to SDLP participation is wrong."

If they feel so strongly and are convinced that they are right and have the electoral support necessary, there is nothing to prevent them. They can submit their proposals to the test and there will be no obstacles placed in their way by the United Ulster Unionist Coalition. It is a matter on which the electorate of Northern Ireland ought to pronounce judgment.

Fragile Thing

I have to be honest and admit that a voluntary coalition, however brought about, would be a very fragile thing. For example, the publicity industry did what it could with the idea when on Tuesday last the Secretary of State met the leaders of the parties in the Convention to discuss security. On that occasion, those leaders were unanimous in their demand for firm Government action to stop the killing.

Let us suppose that the Secretary of State had been able to wave a wand and say "You boys have agreed and I am going to make you a coalition Cabinet with effect from midnight tonight"; how long would that have lasted? Exactly 24 hours. Within 24 hours the leader of the S.D.L.P. was referring

to the army reinforcements for which he had asked as being akin to the CIA and criticising their introduction.

The important thing is that the hon. Gentleman opposed the idea of the introduction of the SAS in County Armagh. Could he have remained a member of the Secretary of State's emergency temporary coalition? More important, would his colleagues have permitted him to remain?

Let me give another example. In Saturday's Belfast Telegraph — a newspaper with which I do not always agree — Mr. Brian Faulkner admitted that a voluntary coalition could be a very difficult operation. He said something to the effect that it

would have to await the attitude of the SDLP. He did not have long to wait.

On page 3 of that same issue the SDLP Convention member for South Down referred to a unit of the British Army as "thugs in uniform." Would that member of the SDLP have sustained and supported a voluntary coalition?

Let I should appear to be

favouring some leaders of the SDLP as opposed to others, let me balance this with the views of the deputy leader, Mr. John Hume, who in a debate in the Convention said:

"We recognise that power-sharing is an unnatural system of government."

I fully agree and on this occasion I am well content that he should have the last word

Pointing The WAY

In my view, and it is a widely held view, that requirement is to a great extent met in the proposed committee system set out in the report.

I must admit that those of us accustomed to Westminster practices and traditions are somewhat uneasy about what is outlined in the section dealing with committee structures. We cannot help feeling that the UUUC members of the Convention, in their well-meaning endeavours to involve minorities, may have made the machinery unworkable.

They have done this in good faith and in accordance with their election promises.

I do not retract one word. I only hope that my hon. Friend and Member for Antrim, North (Rev. Ian Paisley), who presumably might be involved, will be able to make the thing work.

That phrase in the Gracious Speech also spoke of participation. We have all noticed that newsmen and commentators mistakenly talk of power-sharing between Protestant and Catholic. In a way, it is a pity that they are not correct. If it were just a question of religion, the problem could be resolved without much difficulty. In this matter the test is not at which altar a man worships, but to which nation he belongs.

RC Support For The Union

It is a great mistake to assume that those who cherish the Roman Catholic faith in Northern Ireland are synonymous with those who oppose the union. An analysis of the election results, particularly the Westminster results, will reveal that thousands of Roman Catholics support the union. I agree with what has been said by both Front Bench spokesmen — somehow a way has to be found to encourage these people to participate far more fully in the political institutions of Northern Ireland. In that I am sincere.

In my view there must be continued re-grouping of political bodies in Northern Ireland. The process was begun in 1972 when the then Government set out to break the Ulster Unionist Party — they used a more genteel phrase: they spoke of "breaking the mould" and so forth.

The problem is that such kindly actions produce some weird results at times. For that reason I am not suggesting that the Government should indulge in such an exercise or an experiment on the other side of the divide.

WORKING CLASS AND ULSTER

... Ulster Protestant resistance to Home Rule had its roots firmly fixed in Ulster's working class. Anyone who doubts this is deceiving himself. There may have been employers

and landlords who were willing to yield to the Liberals over Home Rule, but there were no working people who were ready to yield." St. John Ervine on Craigavon.



MAMMON IN MANHATTAN

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, moved among the million-dollar churches of New York tomorrow when he joins in the national conference of preaching arranged by the Trinity Church in Wall Street.

Equipped with the income from a few lucrative square yards of the Wall Street area, Trinity Church Institute regularly brings over 500 clergy to New York to hear the famous.

This week's meetings will be held in the pseudo-Gothic splendour of Rockefeller Riverside Church, which stands not above the Hudson River, but on Morningside Heights. For two sermons from the pulpit on such an occasion the honorarium could be as much as a thousand dollars plus first-class expenses. ("Peterborough" in "Daily Telegraph" January 12, 1976.)

CRITICAL DEAN

Fugitives who use the Republic of Ireland as a sanctuary after committing capital crimes in Northern Ireland were mentioned by the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the Very Rev. Victor Griffin, in a major and wide-ranging speech at the General Synod of the Church of Ireland in Dublin last month.

The Dean told the Synod that the committee, in submission to the all-party committee, had emphasised the urgent need for legislation to ensure that fugitives from justice in Northern Ireland did not find sanctuary and safety in the Republic.

This view was subsequently put to the Minister for Justice, Mr. Cooney, to members of the Opposition front bench, he pointed out.

If the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill were rejected by the Dail, continued, it would be to see any possible alternative acceptable to all parties concerned.

"We would, therefore, members of the Dail Seanad to think seriously before voting against Bill."