

THE ORANGE STANDARD

"Lift up a standard for the people."

(Isaiah 62:10)

MARCH, 1979

PRICE 10p.

QUEEN'S STUDENTS EXONERATE

ULSTER UNIONIST M.P.'s

WHO KEEPS

LABOUR IN POWER?

The results of a study carried out by Queen's University Conservative and Unionist Association show that there is no question of Ulster Unionist M.P.'s having kept the Labour Government in power.

Members of the Association checked the 1978 voting records of Ulster M.P.s. In divisions which had a three-line whip imposed by the major Parties results were as follows:—
(Source The Daily Hansards) Excluding divisions on Scotland and Wales Devolution Bills.

M.P.	Pro Cons., Anti Lab., votes
Rev. I.R.K. Paisley	22
J. Kilfedder	30
Rt. Hon J.E. Powell	35
(Deputy leader, Ulster Unionist, Westminster)	
J. Molyneux	40
(Leader, Ulster Unionists, Westminster.)	

These figures confirm the conclusions drawn from earlier research on the Scotland and Wales Devolution Bills, which gave the following results:—

M.P.	Pro Cons., Anti Lab. Votes.
Rev. I.R.K. Paisley	17
J. Kilfedder	17
Rt. Hon. J.E. Powell	57
J. Molyneux	57

The results are being taken as removing any basis for allegations that the Ulster Unionists are closer to the Labour Party than the Conservative Party. In addition they would seem to indicate that those making such allegations are, either wilfully or through lack of first hand knowledge of Westminster politics, distorting the true political situation.

It can only be hoped that those Parties with few policies other than those attacking the Ulster Unionists, will take care in future to check the facts.

Sudden Death of Noted Orangeman

Bro. Joseph Wilkinson, who died suddenly, on the 28th November at the age of 73 years, was a fine Christian and leading Orangeman, and a man loved and respected by all who knew him.

He had a long and distinguished record of service in the Orange Institution of Ireland. A gifted organiser, he held, amongst others at various times, the following positions: Past County Master of the Junior Counties of Ireland, Past District Master of Junior District No. 4, Past District Registrar of Clifton RBP and District, Past Master of Christian Crusaders LOL 1339, Secretary of Christian Crusaders LOL 1339, Past Master of Christian Crusaders RBP 823.

A man of gracious Christian character, he was well known in Scotland, and walked the last RBP Rally at Motherwell. His many Scottish friends deeply mourn his passing.

Orange leaders from many parts of Ireland, and representatives from Scotland, attended his funeral, clasping hands around the open grave to sing Bro. Wilkinson's favourite hymn: "I stand amazed in the presence of Jesus the Nazarene."

The service was conducted

by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Bro. the Rev. Brian Kennaway and Bro. the Rev. Martin Smyth, Imperial Grand Master (whom Bro. Wilkinson had installed as a Junior).

Bro. Wilkinson is survived by his wife Jeanie, and two

sympathy, but ask them to be consoled by the remembrance that he is now at peace with his Lord and Saviour whom he loved to talk, and sought daily to serve.

daughters, Maisie and Ina. To them we send our heartfelt



THE LATE
BRO. JOSEPH
WILKINSON

ULSTER DEBT TO UNIONIST M.P.'s

Mr. Jeremy Burchill chairman of the Ulster Young Unionist Council has told Lisburn Unionist Association that three of the senior officers of the Young Official Unionists, including himself, took the opportunity of their visit to the Young Conservative Conference in Bournemouth to meet the leader of our M.P.s at Westminster, Mr. James H. Molyneux.

"We in Northern Ireland owe a tremendous debt for the work of this ably lead team, who have secured for our

Province substantial gains in the political and security field, whilst at the same time not impeding in any way the efforts of the Conservative Opposition in their attempts to secure a change of Government," Mr. Burchill said. "The facts speak for themselves. The voting record is available in Hansard for all to read. Our M.P.s have never sustained the government in a division where the existence of the government was in issue.

Take an example of the Scotland and Wales Bill. Mr. Molyneux and also Mr. Powell voted 57 times against the Government, whilst Mr. Paisley and Mr. Kilfedder voted against the Government a mere 17 times.

"Possibly our opponents will in future check their facts before presenting a distorted and false picture of Mr. Molyneux's achievements.

"Over the life of this Parliament the Molyneux — led Unionist M.P.s have obtained for Ulster full and equal Parliamentary representation. This objective was condemned as unattainable by certain of our political opponents who have recently jumped on the band wagon by endorsing the concept of full representation.

"It is noteworthy that some of these people failed to support our efforts to secure such representation during the life of the Constitutional Convention."

'Terrorists Still Active' Warning



ROY MASON

Representations from the Orange Order made to Secretary of State, Mr. Roy Mason about the need for tighter security in parts of the County were mentioned by Mr. J. A. Anderson, County Grand Master, at the installation supper of Portadown District LOL No.1 in Carleton Street Orange Hall.

FRESH ORDERS TO SECURITY FORCES

Mr. Anderson said a delegation of County Grand Masters recently met Mr. Mason and pinpointed areas in their counties needing more security.

He understood fresh orders

had been given to step up security in some areas.

Mr. Anderson warned about complacency over the security problem, and said the lull in IRA activities had led some people to think the campaign was over.

The County Grand Master said the outburst of IRA activity at the beginning of December had made them all aware the terrorists were still active.

It had been the campaign against Orangemen and loyalists in the southern end of the county which had prompted them to press for the extra security.

Referring to the recent Civil Rights march in Armagh, Mr.

Anderson thanked Orangemen who heeded his appeal to stay out of the city during the parade.

ARMAGH TROUBLE AVOIDED

That appeal had been made after talks with the police, and assurances received that the situation would be handled firmly.

As a result of the way the situation was handled, he received many messages of congratulations from all parts of Northern Ireland and the Civil Rights and IRA had not been able to make propaganda out of the event.



W. Bro. W.C. Moody, MBE, on left receives a cheque from W. Bro. Wesley A. Livingston for the L.E.M.O.S.



R.W. Bro J.A. Anderson, J.P., presents a gold watch to Bro. Wesley A. Livingston who has been W.M. of LOL No. 318 for the past 25 years.

£100 CHEQUE FOR ORPHAN SOCIETY

Stronge Memorial LOL No. 318 Lisnafeedy, in the Killylea District of Co. Armagh, have presented a cheque for £100 to the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orphan Society.

The presentation took place at the annual dinner of the Lodge held on February 2 at the Gosford House Hotel, a Markethill.

The cheque was handed over by W. Bro. Wesley A. Livingston, W.M., and was received on behalf of the Society by W. Bro. W.C. Moody. The donation is in memory of the late Bro. Robert Barnes.

Another presentation took the form of a gold watch given by the Lodge to W. Bro. Livingston who has held the office of W.M. for the past 25 years.

More than 100 members of the Orange Institution attended and they included three from Co. Tyrone, Bros. I and H. Symington and S. Richardson.

Only two members of the Lodge were absent, due to illness. The following toasts

were honoured: Her Majesty The Queen, Grand Lodge of Ireland, proposed by Bro. Jim Stronge responded to by W. Bro. Moody, County Grand Lodge of Armagh, proposed by Bro. William Lee, D.D.M., Killylea, reply by Wor. Bro. J. A. Anderson Co. Grand Master, Killylea District Orange Lodge, proposed by Bro. Robert Frazer, reply by Bro. S. Foster, W.D.M. Killylea. The Wor. Master of LOL 318 proposed by Bro. Joseph Steenson, reply by Bro. W. A. Livingston.

Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orphan Society, proposed by Wor. Bro. W. A. Livingston, W.M.

In his reply Bro. Moody gave a full report on the progress of the L.E.M.O.S., also the support from the County Armagh to the Boley Home, Dublin.

Lodge Officers — W.M. Wesley A. Livingston, D.M. William Robinson, Chap. Robert J. Frazer, Secy. Rodney C. McLoughlin, Treas. James Robinson.

Armagh G.M. Deplores "Mixed" Marriage Rate

Protestants were warned about the dangers arising from "mixed" marriages with Roman Catholics by the County Grand Master of County Armagh, Mr. J. A. Anderson J.P., at the installation supper of Portadown District LOL No.1 in Carleton Street Orange Hall.

INCREASED TREND

Mr. Anderson referred to Grand Lodge of Ireland concern and said, "One would have thought that in days of turmoil and upheaval no boy or girl would think of marrying a person of opposite religion, but unfortunately it

is on the increase."

He appealed to Orangemen to use their influence to stop Protestants and brethren marrying Roman Catholics, and to get in touch with the clergyman of the person contemplating such a step.

"I am baffled as to how any Orangeman, having taken such solemn obligations and reading the qualifications of our Order, could contemplate renouncing all this and grasp a faith that is directly opposite," he said.

Turning to the World Council of Churches Mr. Anderson said that many calls were directed at the Orange Order to take action against decisions made by that Council.

But Orangemen could do nothing about this except through their respective churches.

"Orangemen should stand up and be counted and give their views in no uncertain manner," he said.

MORE MEMBERS

Mr. Anderson, who earlier installed the officers of Portadown D.L.O.L., referred to the steady rise in membership of the Orange Institution in the county, and appealed to more young men to join.

He mentioned the successful demonstration in Keady last year, and said they hoped for an equally successful and incident-free Twelfth this year in Newtownhamilton.

"I can assure you that no matter what opposition or representations are made about the venue, we will go ahead with the demonstration

at Newtownhamilton and we will co-operate with the security forces to see that it passes off without incident and in a peaceful and orderly fashion," he said.

Mr. Anderson spoke of the great loss which Portadown District and the County Lodge had sustained by the death of Mr. Dawson Thompson, District Secretary.

He also expressed pleasure that Mr. Herbert Whitten was back at the helm after an illness, and said Portadown had continued to occupy the prominent place it had always held in County Armagh Orange affairs.

Another guest at the function, which was one of the best attended for several years, was Mr. Eric Crozier, District Master of Lurgan D.L.O.L.

Paisley Venue for 1980 Black Conference

The annual Scottish Lecturers Conference was held on Saturday, January 20, in the Orange Hall, Govan, Glasgow, under the auspices of No. 7 District Govan.

Sir Knight Robert Blair, R.W.D.M., presided, assisted by Sir Knight James McCreary, D.D.M.

Devotional exercises were carried out by Sir Knight Herbert Reeve, District Chaplain, following which Sir Knight Blair welcomed the Provincial Grand Master and members of Board.

Due to inclement weather the attendance was not up to the usual standard.

The business of the meeting was handed over to Sir Knight James Leckie, Provincial Grand Lecturer, who thanked

the District Chapter for the very cordial welcome extended to him and his colleagues on the Board.

The ceremonial work which was exemplified by the Govan lecturers was of a very high standard, and made one proud to belong to such a beloved Institution, writes our correspondent.

Sir Knight Alan Lindsay, P.G.M., expressed his congratulations to all those who had taken part, and was joined in his complimentary remarks by Sir Knights David Hastie, Past G.L., and David H. Boyd, Past G.M.

An invitation was accepted from No. 8 District Chapter, Paisley, for the 1980 Conference.

YOUNG TORY CRITICS EXPOSED



JAMES MOLYNEUX

Mr. James Molyneux, leader of the Ulster Unionists at Westminster, recently in London rejected criticism of his party by the National Advisory Committee of the Young Conservatives.

The young Tories said that while the Official Unionists regarded themselves as "true friends" of the Tories, they continued to sustain the Government in power. Mr. Molyneux said the voting record would show this was inaccurate.

The Official Unionists had been elected in 1974 as a non-aligned party. "Do the Young Conservatives really suggest that we should break that election promise?" he asked.

In Belfast Ulster Unionist secretary Mr. Norman Hutton retorted that the report's authors — who spent three days in Northern Ireland last November — had been sponsored by the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland and had met representatives of his party for only half an hour.

PARENTAL CHOICE IN EDUCATION

A statement by Unionist headquarters on education says.

"The Southern Eastern Education and Library Board in their decision not to involve themselves in major restructuring of the province's educational system is a triumph for parental choice of the rights of children to benefit from variety and flexibility in our educational system. In their decision to preserve variety rather than uniformity the Board believe that this will best meet

the personal needs of children and the needs of society. A uniform system of comprehensive schools can not provide for the varied needs of children.

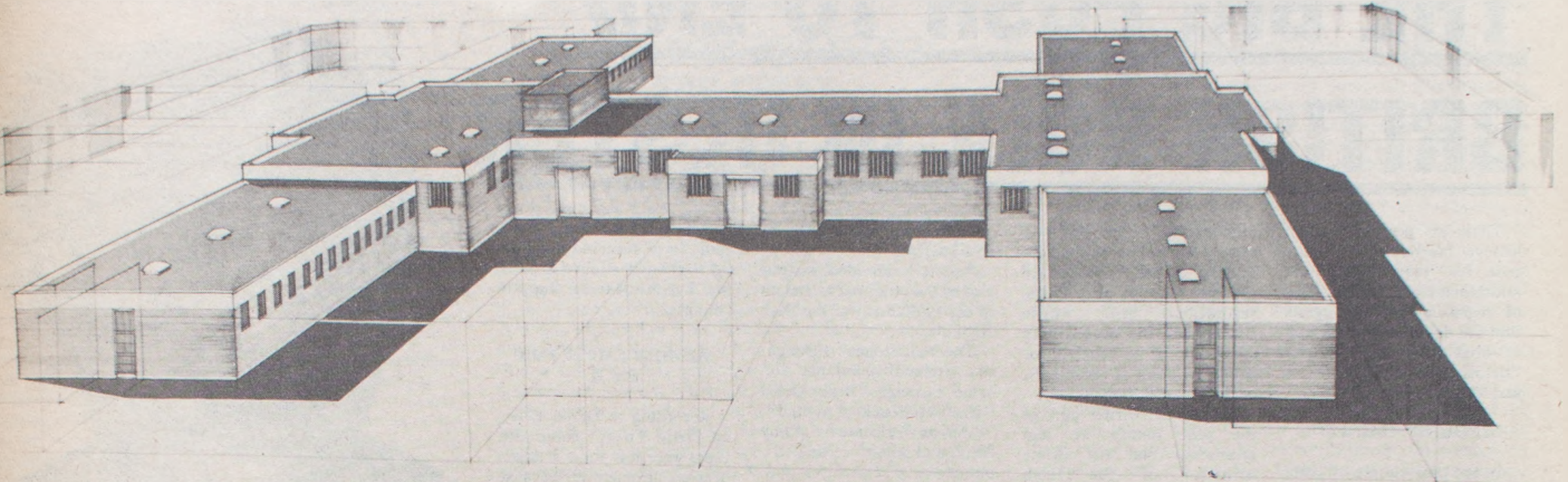
"This Board decision is the natural conclusion of the "North Down" resolution. This was a resolution tabled by Cllr. Mrs. Hazel Bradford in November 1977 which supported most strongly the maintenance of parental choice in education and wished to preserve variety and flexibility in the teeth of

Socialist policy to introduce comprehensive schools in spite of the wishes of the majority of the electorate. This was supported by the majority of district councils in the province and began a movement to preserve all that is best in our Ulster schools.

"The South Eastern Education and Library Board is the first of five Area Boards to decide that it doesn't want a uniform system of comprehensive schools. The Unionist Party hopes that the other four boards will soon follow suit."

CELLS FOULED — BIBLES TORN

This architects' drawing shows what one of the cell units looks like. There are eight of these 'H'-shaped units at the prison. They have all been built within the last three years, at a cost of over £1,000,000 each. (Northern Ireland Office photographs)



Maze Prison, near Belfast, contains some of the most modern prison accommodation in Western Europe.

The eight 'H'-shaped cell units ('H Blocks') at the prison house over 1,000 prisoners, most of them convicted of serious, often brutal, crimes — convictions obtained in open court.

About 350 of these convicted prisoners are smearing the walls of their cells with excreta following their decision not to use the toilet facilities freely available to them, as part of a "dirty" campaign for publicity purposes.

But why are they doing this, and what kind of prison is it that they live in?

The prisoners on the "dirty" campaign have decided to make conditions as uncomfortable as possible for themselves because they want to live a life above and beyond the normal rules that apply in prisons throughout the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland.

These prisoners have all been convicted in open court of terrorist-type crimes carried out since March 1976.

But because the British Government will not grant special category (or so-called

"political") status for any crime after that date these criminals and their publicity men outside launched the "dirty" campaign.

The propagandists behind the prisoners would have people believe that being called a criminal for criminal behaviour is "degrading".

And so the prisoners refuse to observe the normal prison rules that apply throughout the United Kingdom.

They will not work and for most of the time, they will not wear the new re-designed prison clothing as other prisoners do.

They also refuse to: wash,

use the toilet, exercise, or make use of the library.

But as well as messing up their cells the prisoners have also:— deliberately destroyed all the furniture in their cells, smashed the original cell windows and replacement windows, torn up religious magazines and Bibles.

To overcome the "dirty" campaign, special cleaning machines regularly make the cells spotless again. The cells are kept at a constant 65 degrees F.

PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY PRISONERS

What sort of prison system is it that the 350 prisoners on the "dirty" campaign apparently dislike?

It is a system accepted by about 700 other prisoners also convicted of similar terrorist-type crimes carried out after March 1976.

And who in return are getting the privileges that observing the rules brings.

These include, the right to wear their own clothes during recreation time, such as watching TV, the right to a weekly 30-minute visit.

These privileges are unequalled in prisons in the rest of the United Kingdom.

The basic minimum (a monthly half-hour visit) is taken by most of the "dirty" campaign prisoners. And they wear prison clothes.

Both the "dirty" campaign prisoners, and those obeying the rules, live in exactly the same accommodation at the Maze — eight modern H-

shaped cell units. Excellent sports and outdoor recreation facilities are also provided.

TRAINING FACILITIES

In addition there are modern industries such as furniture and garment-making. The aim; to give a man a reasonable day doing productive work for the community.

Extensive training facilities in such skills as bricklaying, horticulture and motor mechanics have also been provided to give prisoners a better chance of getting a job on release.

There are further education classes, using equipment such as movie projectors and video tape recorders where prisoners can — if they want — be taught a wide variety of subjects, ranging from languages, including Irish, to mathematics.

And these rehabilitation facilities are available to all prisoners in the Maze prison.

ACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS

By providing them, plus the modern living accommodation the new-style prison routine, the prison authorities have shown that they have not set out to demean or degrade any prisoner.

In fact, just the opposite. The British Government firmly feels that whatever a man's crime, when he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment he must be held in conditions that are acceptable and humane.

The prison system cannot — and does not — stoop to the level of the isolated group of 350 prisoners who are inflicting bad conditions upon themselves.

The real truth is that the only prisoners who are being demeaned or degraded in Northern Ireland's prisons are those who have set out deliberately to do it to themselves.

The Criminals and the Crimes That Put Them in Prison

The prisoners on the "dirty" campaign include more than 90 convicted of murder or attempted murder. And 100 convicted of explosives offences, including

bombings.

Eight members of the Northern Ireland Prison Service have been murdered by criminals outside, acting in support of the prisoners.



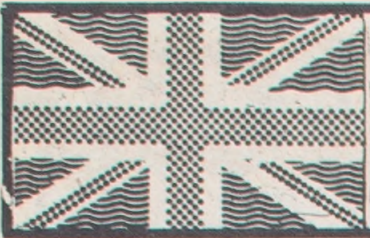
Those cells at Maze Prison fouled by prisoners are regularly cleaned, using modern equipment. (Northern Ireland Office photographs)



Inside a cell at Maze Prison which a prisoner has deliberately dirtied by putting excreta on the walls. (Northern Ireland Office photographs)



This is what most of the cells in the 'H' units at Maze Prison look like. (Northern Ireland Office photographs)



THE BIG PUSH TO END BRITISH ROLE IN ULSTER

There are periods in Irish history, particularly in the past few years, when the anti-Unionists develop a kind of euphoria which suggests that the day marking the end of what they deign to call "British Rule In Ireland" is just about to dawn.

GROUND "GAINED"

In the past couple of years propaganda over such things as Court procedures and trials, the internment issue, (for a longer period of time), police interrogation methods, and now the H. Block campaign have all tended to galvanise republican thought and lead them into a false sense of 'ground gained.'

The trial of the men, now gone down in history as the "Shankill Butchers," and the earlier massacre of the victims of the La Mon bombing have

highlighted the intensity and measure of crime at its most horrific in the Province. All this has come as grist to the republican mill, whose propensity for magnifying every act, be it criminal or police reaction to criminals, beggars description.

During the earlier part of the past month we had intimation that the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr. Jack Lynch, was about to announce a plan for a new look at "The Irish Question".

It is nothing new for Mr. Lynch to talk in such fashion. He has done it before, as have his predecessors in office — William Cosgrave Eamon De Valera, Sean Lemass and Liam Cosgrave.

All have enunciated the same ideal, an ideal shared by the most moderate and most violent members of the IRA

— the unification of North and South.

And it is an ideal shared also by the other party leaders in the Parliament of the Irish Republic.

The wall slogans throughout Ireland proclaim the same message "Brits Out," "End H-Block Torture", "Tourists Welcome — Army Not", and so on . . . and . . . on . . .

NOT ALL IRISH

It is in effect a rebellion against authority of any kind, and we are left to conjure whether or not it is all Irish. Make no mistake, there is a connection, even a tenuous one to say the least, between the forces of reaction in Ireland and subversive organisations emanating from Eastern Europe and the troubled North African region.

The other day I received a letter from a reader who is presently in London who berates the BBC for being so anti-Northern Ireland, alleging that BBC reporters are more apt to listen to the Irish migrant population on the "wrongs" of the British "in Ireland" than to the Ulster voice of pro-British outlook.

Our reader says that the BBC chaps "believe anything that is Roman Catholic is good, and everything that is Protestant is bad."

It seems, however, that the BBC World Service is less anti-Northern Ireland than some other sectors of that branch of the media.

The letter concludes with an urgent appeal for the Northern Ireland pro-British newspapers to flood London with copies of their daily prints, pointing out that there seems to be no trouble in procuring each day's copies of the Dublin morning papers.

But back to Prime Minister Jack Lynch. I discovered in the "Irish Times" of February 3 that on the first day of the resumption of parliamentary

business in the Dail there could have been 148 deputies (M.P.'s) in the House to hear Mr. Lynch make an important speech.

ALMOST EMPTY FOR JACK

According to Donal Foley, an "Irish Times" columnist, there were less than a dozen present, although (or because of the fact that) Mr. Lynch had to read 17 pages of type which had been carefully distributed to the Press Gallery.

One deputy was quoted as saying that "it was all old stuff" and added that he even knew the economist who wrote it.

Had "Honest Jack" been treating of the "Border" be sure the House would have been crowded. It is so important to let the outside world see and know that "unity" is a live issue which takes precedence over everything else in Dublin.

Even down there you have got to keep the masses happy in the knowledge that despite the affluence of the country on Common Market "tick" and the poverty which condemns the very lazy or very poor to beggary in the principal streets of the "fair city" everything is being done and said and being seen to be done to further the "re-unification" or "unification" of the four Provinces. That above all is what matters, and Jack is so honestly trying to bring that day forward.

Eamon De Valera, the two Cosgraves and Sean Lemass also had the same ideas and ideals, but they died never to see them fulfilled. Is the same fate lying ahead of "Honest Jack?" I believe so, for in truth none of them want an Ulster M.P. (or deputy) sitting in Leinster House. Deep down they feel so. It would be too dangerous!



JACK LYNCH

HORROR OF SHANKILL BUTCHERY

TURNING POINT

Thirty years ago the world stood aghast at the horrors of Belsen and Buchenvald when the truth was revealed of the mass murders which were perpetrated by the Nazi authorities against the Jewish people, six million of whom perished in gas ovens and by other means.

Last month Ulster stood equally aghast and abashed when the trial concluded and the sentences were passed on the men of the Shankill who murdered in the name, one supposes, of "God and Ulster."

The details of the deaths of people who lost their lives in the most barbarous manner were so dreadful that we want to get them out of our minds as quickly as possible.

For a country that prides itself, justifiably on so many counts, as being Christian in outlook and action we stand ashamed at what has happened. We have suffered so much in the past 10 years that we have become hardened to the worst excesses that the Shankill crimes comprise but just another segment in the trail of bloodshed which has stained our country since 1968.

La Mon was regarded as a turning point in the "war" of attrition, and we have experienced, thank God, nothing so horrific since the Provisionals carried out their foul deed, and were reported as having had some sense of communal remorse at its appalling consequences in terms of human suffering, not only by those who died but also by those who were injured and those left to mourn their fate.

One can only trust and pray that those who were in any way connected with the Shankill killings, either directly or indirectly, will call to mind the Divine injunction of old "Thou shalt not kill," and turn from their evil ways and repent, while yet there is time.

Ten years of bloodshed and misery have not seen any fundamental change in the resolve of the Ulster people as a whole to move one inch from their position within the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth. The ballot box is the one reliable indicator.

SHANKILL PEOPLE "SALT OF THE EARTH"

A tribute to the people of the Shankill in Belfast has come from a rather unusual, though not unwelcome, source, the Reverend Donal O'Mahoney, National Chaplain, Pax Christi, International Catholic Movement for Peace, Lower Camden Street Dublin.

In a letter to a Dublin newspaper, he wrote:

"It would be a great pity if the phrase 'Shankill Butchers' even subconsciously

prejudiced people about Shankill Road residents.

"It is well known that the great number of people who live there are 'salt of the earth' kind of people — decent, honourable and, irrespective of any political opinion individuals may hold aspiring to a peaceful solution to the Northern problems.

"Perhaps, we might all desist from using the phrase 'Shankill Butchers' in our every day conversations as well as in the media."

KING WILLIAM STAMPS — A NEW ADDRESS

Lodges and individual readers are asked to note carefully that the King William Stamps on sale from the offices of The Right Hand Distributing Company, advertised in our last issue are now being despatched from their new address which is 121 Coleraine Road, Portstewart, Co. Londonderry, N.I.

We regret that in our advertisement an incorrect address was printed.

You are asked to consult the last issue of the "Orange Standard" for the details of this special offer, which can be a very useful means of raising funds for a Lodge.

ERIC McKNIGHT FOR YOUR NEXT BANNER

For L.O.L., R.B.P., and A.B. of D.



TUTILL'S BANNERS

Famous since 1837

Made from Heavy Quality Pure Seamless Silk
Hand Painted by First-Class Artists

Specification: Silver Leaf Ornamental Work, Name and Number of Lodge and a normal centre picture, all on both sides. Border down both sides and along bottom; complete with Silk fringe, Cord and Tassels; Steadying Tapes at each corner; Set of Poles with Brass Fittings; Pair of Leather Carrying Straps with Brass Cups; Two coils of Guide Cord and Waterproof Cover. The centre and border can be supplied in the following colours:— Blue, Orange, Red, Black; Yellow and Green. Purple. Overall Sizes Approx.:— 5'x6' 6'x7' 7'x8'

LARGEST MAKERS OF BANNERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT — COMMENT

INDEPENDENCE — A NON-TESTED PHILOSOPHY

Two pieces of media information attracted attention in the early days of February. The first, the reports of the visit to America of the former Assembly Member, Glenn Barr, Londonderry, and Andrew Tyrrie, Belfast, the leader of the Ulster Defence Association, where they spoke of their plan for an Independent Ulster. What they had to say interested, and surprised, those Americans who are concerned to know about Ulster, often because of their family connections here.

The plan has not been widely publicised in the Province, though UDA spokesmen have seemingly mapped out the course they think Ulster should take, nearer home than the United States.

The suggestion, of independency, is not a new one. It has been advocated, with variations, as an answer to the Ulster and Irish problems, by Ulstermen and others for years. The Provisional IRA has its plan for a "governed" independency, but of a geographical Ulster, in a United States of Ireland.

Without examining the pros and cons of the UDA proposals, or looking at the demands on Britain in any settlement of the kind, we state what must be a first general reaction to independence as such. As it has never been put to the vote of the Ulster people, it is impossible to estimate the extent of its appeal to them.

What we do know by the ballot box is that the majority of Ulster men and women want to maintain the Union with Great Britain; and a large minority favour a United Ireland. Many who have this all-Ireland aspiration are not looking for their hope to be realised in the near future, or without the consent of the Protestant majority.

These political attitudes are not, so far as we can see, in process of change. And that is not to deny that any proposed plan for the settlement of Ulster, just because it has that intention, deserves the consideration of thoughtful people. It is to say that those who represent the two philosophies, of Union, and all-Ireland, are not sufficiently enamoured of the Independent option to give it serious thought in the council chambers of their parties and organisations.

It is most likely that many party people have thought their way through the several plans for Ulster. It is just that their own philosophies are not to be jettisoned for something else, not now.

The particular Orange Institution reaction is that the subject of an Independent Ulster, has not been debated by the movement, which remains committed to the two propositions, the Protestant Religion and the British Connection.

The man who speaks for the Orange Order cannot plead a cause other than these. If the Order chooses to speak on the independence theme it will do it with clarity and precision. Perhaps that will happen, and soon.

MASON LINE NOT FITTED FOR GERRY

The second matter was the Social Democratic and Labour Party's attack on Roy Mason, the Northern Ireland Secretary, for his "partiality" to the Ulster Unionist and Alliance Parties. Gerry Fitt, the leader, declared that his party would not speak to the man any more. An "Irish News" editorial attack on Mason condemned him for his unruly tongue. It compared him with his predecessors whom it described as men who were not loose talkers. Some of us found this judgment quite amazing, for while Pym had little to say, and a short time in which to say it, you would go far to find more talkative types than Willie Whitelaw and Merlyn Rees. Were they always guarded in their utterances? It is our remembrance that they were not, and that they talked to confuse, and annoy, us all, and left us with no high opinion of them, either as politicians or men.

The Mason compliment to the two parties, whom he regarded as reasonable people, had also a condemnation of the "extremist" Democratic Unionist Party. Mr. Paisley, however, while vigorously answering Mr. Mason, expressed the intention of meeting him, face to face, and putting him right about things. Whatever the SDLP may do about its self-imposed silence, the DUP attitude must be the right one.

Mr Mason is learning the lesson that every spoken word must be weighed carefully. It is a lesson few people master for most of us are tongue guilty at times. It is very necessary that people in positions of prestige, and power, should beware of the pitfall of careless speech.

We make a better comparison between Mason and his predecessors, and a fairer one, when we say that his courage, determination, and success rate is much better than theirs, all the circumstances taken into account. He is more earthy, with a far better understanding of Ulster people than they attained. And we say this while remaining convinced that no Englishman can fill a post which should be filled by more than one Ulsterman.

EVANGELISTIC EMPHASIS IN ELECTION OF MODERATOR

The next Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is to be the Rev William Craig, Portadown. He won the nomination by a presbyteries' narrow margin vote, 10-9, for his

rival, the Rev. Ronnie Craig, Carrickfergus.

William Craig was the proposer of the motion which suspended membership of his church with the World Council of Churches, because of the use to which its fund to combat racism had been put.

To what extent the Moderator-to-be owes his selection to his strong stance over the issue is not clear, (for he is a well regarded evangelical in his denomination) that it brought him to the attention of the whole church is more certain. Anyway the election of such a committed evangelical to the Moderatorial chair is evidence of the continuing sympathy of the majority of Irish Presbyterians for Biblical theology, and credal orthodoxy.

There is some reason for the claim that Presbyterianism in Ireland today is more conservative than it has been at times in the past. Perhaps the same could be said of other churches in the country. It is certainly the case that in some dioceses of the Church of Ireland there is a remarkably strong evangelical emphasis among clergy and people. The themes of mission, renewal, and evangelism, so much the talking points of today, are the evidence of a concern for the development and growth of Christian faith and practice in the Province.

Because some churches are showing such a spirit of adventure in spiritual matters we may hope for the future of the faith here. Remarkably this new spirit is not a thing imported from outside, brought in by missionaries in special evangelistic campaigns, but the result of faithful, and effective, pastoral work by ministers and committed lay people in their own parishes and congregations.

JIM PARTS WITH UNIONIST PARTY

The resignation of James Kilfedder, M.P., for North Down at Westminster, from the Ulster Unionist Party, was no surprise to anyone. For years he has had little sympathy for his party colleagues, and often voted differently from them.

The Kilfedder decision to sever connection came after an exchange of letters between him and Harry West, the Party leader, who had a responsibility to see that a party politician should toe the party line. In the event, the West approach angered Kilfedder, who attacked his now former colleagues, for taking positions, and making decisions, which he described as being contrary to traditional Unionist principles and practices.

North Down constituency holds the record for the ease with which Unionist politicians have won the seat. Their majorities have been much larger than the total electorates of some British constituencies. What happens now, and to Kilfedder, must depend on North Down Unionist Party reactions to his declared independency.

LECKPATRICKS TEN YEARS OF ADVANCEMENT

There was a large turnout of both junior and senior brethren at the January meeting of Leckpatrick Junior LOL No. 249.

This was rather a special occasion, being the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Lodge. Quite a few of those present had been at the inaugural meeting.

The superintendent, Bro. L. Cummings, welcomed all visiting brethren and hoped that they would enjoy themselves.

After the business of the Lodge had been transacted Bro Cummings presented a detailed report of the Lodge activities during its 10 years history. These ranged from the attendances at Twelfth demonstrations and anniversary services to annual outings, such as "Ulster '71", Parliament Buildings, Stormont, and Shanes Castle.

The Lodge, he said, had achieved considerable successes in District and County Scripture, football and sports competitions. It was also responsible for a regular supply of new members to the parent Lodge, Leckpatrick LOL No. 251, and eventually the Royal Black Institution.

Two highlights in its history were the unfurling of its first banner in June 1973 by Mrs. Walter Williams, and the visit to Belfast to partake in the fiftieth anniversary of Junior Orangeism celebrations in 1975.

These were all achievements for a country area during a troubled period in Ulster's history, Bro

Cummings said.

He went on to pay a special tribute to Bro Ronald J. Laird, who, he said, was responsible for the formation of a Junior Lodge in Leckpatrick three miles from Strabane, in Co. Tyrone. Bro Laird was the first superintendent of the Lodge and

Bro Cummings was pleased to see him at their special meeting.

Other officers of the Junior Lodge spoke about their years in its service. Evidently the reports indicated that the Lodge is in a healthy state financially and numerically, having 40 members.

During the proceedings new collarettes were dedicated by Bro. Revd F. M. Hay, chaplain of Leckpatrick LOL No. 251, and anniversary pens were presented to each member by Bro. Joseph McDowell, District Master, Strabane D.L.O.L. No. 14.

All the visiting brethren

spoke highly of the way in which the Lodge had progressed, and wished it even greater success in the years ahead.

An enjoyable supper was served by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Olphert who have given valuable service to the Junior Lodge over the years.



Powell Plea For Unionist Unity

Addressing a special meeting of the Rathfriland Official Unionist Branch in the local Orange Hall last Friday night, the Rt. Hon. Enoch Powell, M.P. for South Down, emphasised that it was only fair to the electors of Ulster to tell them that Ulster's influence and future depends on their returning to the next House of Commons from every Unionist-held constituency a single phalanx of united and dedicated members of one party.

"Odds and ends are no use," said Mr. Powell. "Any old Unionist, independent or unreliable, will not do. If Ulster is to become the third political factor in the British state it has to return members of one political party who are seen and recognised as such in the House of Commons.

"And that party can only be the Ulster Unionist party. The statement I have just made is not a matter of opinion or controversy; it is a matter of simple fact."

NOT TOO EARLY

Mr. Powell told the meeting — "Whenever in the next nine months the General Election comes, it is not too early to be looking ahead to the next parliament and seeing how best we can carry forward in it the task we set ourselves in 1974, of 'securing acceptance of Ulster's just demands'."

"In about two years from now I would expect that the 17 or 18 new Ulster constituencies will have been created, which will replace the existing twelve and at last give Ulster that full and just representation in Parliament denied to her since the Home Rule legislation of 1920. Thirteen or fourteen of these new constituencies ought to return, and I am sure will return, Ulster Unionist members.

"That, of course, will be in the next parliament but one — still four or five years ahead. But coming events have a habit of casting their shadows before them. The House of Commons and the political groupings of the United Kingdom are already

looking with new interest and a new-found respect towards a Province and a party which will be able, for as far ahead as it is useful to attempt to see, to field a non-aligned force of thirteen or fourteen members.

THE THIRD PARTY

"In all likelihood that will make the Ulster Unionist Party permanently the third party in the House of Commons and thus the third element in order of importance to the State. It is much easier to underestimate than to overestimate the effects of that transformation on Ulster's position.

"We have of course been blessed by Providence — at the crisis in our affairs when our need was most desperate — with two successive parliaments (that of 1974 and the one now drawing to a close) so nicely balanced that a mere handful of members, an Ulster Unionist group no larger than half a dozen, was at all times a factor to be reckoned with, however reluctantly, and from time to time has been in a position to decide the outcome.

FOOLISH

"That situation may not be repeated after the next General Election. We should be foolish to count on the prospect of yet another parliament with no decided majority for one or other of the major parties. That does not now mean, however, that Ulster's voice would no longer be heard or its needs or its demands disregarded.

"The third party in Parliament and in the State occupies as such

a position of recognition and of influence. It takes precedence after the Government and the Official Opposition; it is the doyen of the minority parties; and it enjoys conventional and traditional rights and privileges.

Occupying such a position, Ulster will have to be listened to with respect — I may say, with the respect to which its faithful and unwavering adherence to the United Kingdom has entitled it. In many ways, to be the third party would be no mean compensation for the loss — if we are to lose it — of the power to hold the parliamentary balance.

"DEPENDS UPON OURSELVES"

"There is no reason," went on Mr. Powell, "why we should necessarily have to wait for the additional seats in order to be the third party. We could well be the third party already after the next Election. Whether we are or not, depends — not wholly but in great part — upon ourselves. In February, 1974 the Unionist cause won eleven seats; in October 1974 it won ten.

"Nobody will drop down dead with astonishment if at the next election the present Liberal party of thirteen and the Scottish National party of eleven are both reduced to single figures; many would not be surprised if they were to lose very heavily indeed.

ESSENTIAL

"That, however, is not within our power to influence or control. What is essential, and what does lie within our power, is that for every seat which Unionism holds or wins we return an Ulster Unionist.

"The thing that counts in the House of Commons is a party, a genuine party, members — be they more or few — who act together as a single body, taking the same whip and carrying out common decisions.

Having made the statement already quoted in relation to Ulster's influence and future, Mr.

Powell went on:

"I have something more to say upon the same head. The Ulster electorate must also understand that the next parliament will place more rigorous demands than any previous parliament upon the Ulster Unionist members, especially if, as I believe we can be and hope we shall be, we are the third party in the House of Commons.

ABSENTEEISM

"Absenteeism would be disastrous. There would be no room for half-timers. From Monday to Thursday inclusive, whip or no whip, the place of a Member of the third party is in the House of Commons. All the subjects of government have to be covered; committees have to be manned; a presence in every debate in the Chamber has to be maintained.

"Remember, there is no pairing. Pairing, which you read and hear about, is between the two main parties only. For others there is no pairing — only physical presence. Where numbers are so small, ineffectives cannot be carried; everybody has to pull his weight, and pull it all the time.

"Whatever a member needs to do personally in his constituency or elsewhere in the country must be done either on Fridays (not all Fridays, however) and Saturdays or else when Parliament is in recess.

TRUE DISCIPLINE

"If the one word which sums all this up is 'discipline,' then let me add that the true discipline will be demanded from, and will be exercised by, the Ulster electors themselves. If the Ulster electorate wants the influence and security of Ulster within the Union to be maintained and strengthened, if it wants to gain parity with the rest of the Kingdom in all other rights and

privileges as it has gained in parliamentary representation if it wants to rout for ever

forces that aim at destroying this province and the freedom of its people, then the Ulster electorate and every branch of the association of the Ulster Unionist Party must discipline itself demand and exact from its representatives the standard performance of parliamentary duty which is essential to the third party in the British House of Commons.

DEMOCRACY

"Discipline is not the opposite thing to democracy; it is an essential condition of democracy. Democratic decisions

is an Ulster habit, proud and deeply engrained.

"I have come to understand and appreciate it more and more with the years. When a small group like the Ulster Unionist Party in Parliament carried this responsibility, as it has done in this parliament and will do ever more in the next, for the whole future of the Province, its decisions upon how to act in the changing political situation, with the sudden opportunities and the equally sudden reverses, must be taken there and then — on the battlefield, as it were.

"Because numbers are few, the responsibility cannot, as in a major party, be left to the cabinet or the shadow cabinet; the parliamentary party is the cabinet, and like a cabinet it must reach its decisions both democratically — by common consent — and also unanimously — in the sense that all must be bound by them, once they are taken.

"Every member has both a right to shape the decisions and a duty to be bound by them. The Ulster Unionist Party ought to be an example of true Ulster democracy. It will only be worth of the position in the state to which it may well be soon called in proportion as it realises that ideal in action," said Mr. Powell in conclusion.

A Decent Burial For Capt. Nairac

Cardinal O'Fee the Irish Primate, has demonstrated his compassion for the Roman Catholic prisoners in the jails of Ulster.

That is his Christian duty, as he sees it.

But might not there be another object for his eminence's compassion?

What about the agony of the parents of Captain Robert Nairac, the undercover soldier tortured and murdered in the Irish Republic and now awarded a richly deserved George Cross?

The captain's parents have

demonstrated the same breed of courage as their son. They even have compassion towards his murderers. Their Christian spirit will surely touch the cardinal as everyone else.

Might he not, then, be moved to appeal to the killers to say where they dumped Captain Nairac's body so that he might be given a decent burial?

(Reprinted from the "Sunday Express", February 19 1979. Note "Dr. O'Fee is not yet a Cardinal, but an Archbishop Ed.)

50 Seniors Guests of District

Cowcaddens Orange and Purple District No.11 held their annual dinner on Saturday, December 16, in the Orange Hall, Sunnyside Street, Possilpark, Glasgow.

R. W. D. M. Bro. John McAvoy, who presided, extended a warm welcome to 50 senior citizens, sisters and brethren attached to Lodges in Cowcaddens District, who had given valuable service in the past for the Cause they love.

Bro. McAvoy invited them as his guests to sit down for a lovely meal which all enjoyed.

A varied programme followed with the two Sisters Fraser and their accordians

providing loyal and lively music.

Each guest received a gift from the R.W. District Master suitable for the approaching festive season.

Bro Joe Briggs, a veteran member and Grand Lodge officer, thanked all concerned for the hospitality extended by his old District.

Bro John Hynd, D.D.M., thanked the ladies committee for their services and all who had contributed to a wonderful programme.

A very successful evening was brought to a happy conclusion by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

CHARISMATIC RENEWAL : 'CATHOLIC PENTECOSTALS'

BY DAVID LYDAMORE

Reprinted from The Churchman's Magazine

SOME time ago we wrote about a so-called 'Charismatic Renewal' within the Church of Rome, and our readers were made aware of the compromising attitude taken up by the leaders of the 'Fountain Trust' in relation to the RC speakers welcomed from time to time by that body. We also told of the correspondence we had with Rev. Michael Harper, who concluded that he could not agree with us in our denunciation of Roman apologists being accepted as teachers of Charismatic renewal.

Now, through the kindness of a correspondent, we are able to inform our readers that Michael Harper in his periodical 'Renewal' has made some progress toward the position we ourselves adopt. He has not gone so far as to disown RC apologists, as we might hope — but he has written thus: — "perhaps the time has come when we should begin to ask some important questions of our Catholic friends."

Further, he says: — "It seems to be increasingly the case that charismatic catholics are most eager to prove that the charismatic movement endorses Catholic doctrine at every point, and to bend over backwards to please their superiors from the Pope downwards."

Referring to this change of position (certainly a critical one) the Editor of 'Redemption Tidings' the official organ of the Assemblies of God (31st Oct.) says: — "I'm glad Michael is waking up." We have also written to him to this effect, hoping that he will renounce the Roman Catholic influence in the movement of which he is an acknowledged leader!

Our readers will not need to be reminded of those foundation truths of the Faith of the Gospel which the Church of Rome denies, and which, by her peculiar teachings she opposes, but it is informative to quote Cardinal Suenens, one of the most modern, and in some ways, one of the 'way-out' theologians of Romanism. At the International Conference on the Catholic Charis-

matic Renewal in 1973 he set forth what is the true position occupied by Rome: — "I want to confide in you, a little secret, which you may tell to everyone, about how to receive the Holy Spirit in the best way. Unity with the Spirit is in our unity with Mary, the mother of God... On the day of Pentecost, the Church was born out of the Spirit by the co-operation of Mary. Mary was there, helping the Apostles to receive the Spirit of God. May we be simple children of Mary."

This gives us further evidence, if evidence were needed on Rome's true attitude.

It would be well for all who profess themselves as those whose delight it is to 'follow the leading of the Spirit' and who claim to honour the Saviour to be simply consistent in their witness and refuse as teachers and as fellow-charismatics those who do despite to the Lord and His Word.

Recently, Dr. Vinson Synan, a professor of Church history in USA, speaking at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Rome said 'The best of the modern Pentecostal movement had much in common with highest and best in the Catholic mystical tradition.' At the meeting which discussed Charismatic Renewal, which is a part of the International Dialogue organised by the Secretariat for promoting Christian Unity it was claimed that there were present 'participants in the charismatic renewal within Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Churches.'

It seems to us that Rome is using all her influence upon this movement so that it may deny its real principles and adopt a compromising attitude. Whatever benefits might come to the churches through the insistence on the Sovereignty of the Holy Spirit is then nullified by such compromise.

A movement which makes such high claims to a Scriptural and Reformed position ought in its conscience to keep itself clear of co-operation with the Church of Rome.

"Roaring Hugh" Hanna — Lion of Presbyterianism

BY S. E. LONG

The objectors to the participation of clergymen in Ulster politics have usually had targets in focus. For a characteristic of politics here has been the engagement in them of preacher/politicians, powerful and influential personalities, who made, and make, a deep impression on our political thinking.

In the nature of things the Ulster Protestant parson/politicians have been easily recognised. They have sometimes taken to the hustings themselves. More often they have influenced party programmes, and set the pattern of political attitudes for the professionals, who were often lesser men in ability, and by opportunity, to affect the thinking of the electorate.

MEN OF ABILITY

Whatever may be said, for and against, parson/politicians, it can not be denied that they have been men of exceptional ability, tenacity, enthusiasm and courage. And remarkably competent communicators, who knew the thinking, and the emotions of belief and fear, of ordinary people, so as to be able to affect them purposefully. They have often been rightist in politics, fundamentalist in theology, capitalist in economics, puritan in ethics, and lacking tolerance in community relationships.

They have always been enigmatic characters! That fact is underlined when effort is made to value them, and their role in society. It depends on whom you read. Unsympathetic observers paint portraits which are personally repelling, and hurtful of the Christian cause. Sympathetic observers portray them in a different, and better, light.

In the case of politically orientated clergy it seems never to be difficult to separate the political, and the pastoral. And, of course, the men are themselves, and both things, and indelibly affected by both interests.

No parson is a better illustration of the point than the Rev Hugh Hanna — called "Roaring Hugh", because his preaching and public speaking were "forceful and impressive". It seems that one Sunday he got so excited in a sermon in St. Enoch's, at Carlisle Circus, Belfast, that he raised his voice, and three horses bolted with fright.

Hanna was at once famous and infamous, loved and hated, depending on the eye level of the viewer, and his own religious and political aspirations and affiliations.

This paper is an attempt to look at a man, who had a big place in the Belfast of the second half of the nineteenth century and to glance at a few of his contemporaries, who

were also politically involved at another turbulent time for Ulster. We shall think, too, about the implications of Christian Church and clergy involvement in politics, and of the uses and abuses, of religiously inspired political theory and activity.

DROMARA ORIGINS

But first to look at Hugh Hanna, his background and antecedents, for few of us wander far from our upbringing, or break free entirely from our family ties; and through him to consider things which continue to affect the thinking and living of Ulster people.

Hanna was born on 25 February, 1821, in the townland of Derry, Dromara, and baptised in First Dromara Presbyterian Church, March 3, 1821, by the Rev James Birch Black, the minister. He was the son of Peter Hanna and Elizabeth (Ellen) Finiston.

Peter Hanna came from a line of County Down tenant farmers, planters from Scotland originally, and inspired by Protestant and Covenanting principles. Ellen, who was born in Gibraltar where her father was a soldier in the Black Watch, came from Huguenot stock. Her people had been a family of property in County Antrim. So that Hanna with strong Scottish and French Protestant blood in his veins had a primary persuasion in religion which was used to explain his feelings and emotions in years ahead.

There is evidence that he was influenced more by his mother than his father. She is described as a woman of fine character, lofty spirit, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. It was said that he inherited her noble and upright appearance. But because economic pressures compelled Peter and Ellen to leave the country for the city, and Hugh in the care of his grandparents, the strongest early influence on him was his grandfather.

John Hanna was no "mere countryman". He was intelligent and devout like many of his fellows, but also a man who thought deeply, read widely and conversed freely with others on his Christian faith. He loved his church and served it diligently. His influence on Hanna, in his most formative years left an impression he was never to lose.

And his grandmother's care and concern for the boy had its own effect. It was on her death that he was compelled to go to Belfast to his parents. They were now members of May Street Presbyterian Church in the heart of the city, whose minister was the Rev Dr. Henry Cooke. When the boy Hanna was examined in religious knowledge by

Cooke, on arrival with his parents, the minister was astonished at his knowledge of the Bible.

COOKE INFLUENCE

Installed in May Street Church in 1829 Cooke was one of the greatest, if one of the most controversial, figures in Irish Presbyterianism. John T. Carson in "God's River in Spate", the story of the 1859 Ulster Religious Revival, says: "There were few men who came near to competing with Henry Cooke as the dominant figure in the Presbyterian Church for at least a quarter of a century. He was minister of May Street Church, which had been especially built for him, and also Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and President of the Faculty of Assembly's College, Belfast." (64)

It was Cooke's controversies with the Rev Dr. Henry Montgomery which made Irish Presbyterianism guarantee its orthodoxy; and his advocacy of Conservatism with the Anglicans, Richard Davison and William Cairns, which brought that political philosophy to a Belfast which had been markedly more liberal in politics than the rest of the country. The United Irishmen of the 1798 rebellion, the movement was founded in Belfast in 1791, had many Belfastmen in their number. Perhaps the best known of them were Dr. Wm Drennan, the founder, and McCracken, who has been memorialised in play and story. Incidentally he founded the first Belfast Sunday School in 1784.

Cooke and Montgomery were born within a few months of each other in 1788. They were learned theologians and skilled orators of immense influence. Cooke stood for the Protestant orthodoxy enshrined in the Westminster Confession of Faith. Montgomery stood for the liberty of the individual, and freedom of conscience in all theological matters.

Cooke was anti-Roman Catholic Church and pro-Union; Montgomery was pro-Roman and anti-Union. Cooke's background made him a Unionist. Montgomery came from a family which had republican tendencies. His home, Baltnaconnel House, Killead, Co. Antrim was burned down in '98.

Henry Cooke's controversies with Henry Montgomery so highlighted the divisions of the Presbyterian Church in theology that sides were taken for and against subscription to the Westminster Confession. The matter was only resolved when Montgomery and his supporters withdrew to form the Irish

Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church.

Cooke was such a power in his denomination, and for such a long time, it is very likely that the young Hanna was influenced, as were many others, by the brilliance of the man's oratory, and his overwhelming personality in pulpit and on platform. But it was the Rev. Josias Wilson, minister of Townsend Street Church, who affected Hanna permanently.

CONVERSION

While still a youngster he heard Wilson preach and was converted through him. His friendship with Wilson, while he worked in the Belfast store of Mr. John Holden, and of his successor Mr. John G. McGee, meant that he had the sympathy of a pastor who encouraged him to study to obtain a better general education.

His primary schooling had been sketchy, but his natural academic ability made it possible, with Wilson's guidance, to attain a sufficient standard to be admitted to the Belfast Royal College in November 1843. Wilson was later to help him financially when he encouraged his appointment as principal teacher of Townsend Street National School. This meant that he had time, too, for his own studies.

Remarkably he so impressed William McCready the Head Inspector of the National Board of Education that he proposed to nominate him for the post of District Inspector. While Hanna's life-long interest in elementary education probably dated from his eight years teaching in Townsend Street School, he was by now convinced that his future lay in the ministry of the church, and he declined the offer.

He finished his theological training in 1851. As a licentiate minister he earned a reputation as a powerful evangelical preacher and hard working pastor. Seconded to the task of gathering up the many lapsed Presbyterians in Belfast, he worked from a large room in St. Anne's Buildings off Donegall Street where he had services from November 1851.

Very soon the congregation he gathered outgrew its meagre accommodation. As the Presbyterians who had worshipped in Berry Street Church had moved out some time before to a new Church, the old dilapidated building was vacant. After sufficient repairs, and redecoration, Hanna and his people moved in, and there was ordained and installed minister of the new Berry Street congregation on March 29, 1852.

For the next twenty years

Berry Street was to be an important centre for spiritual and philanthropic work in the city, owing very much to the leadership of Hugh Hanna. After only six years the old church was replaced with a much larger and more modern building.

OPEN AIR PREACHING

It was in these early years that Hanna became an enthusiast for open-air preaching. The venue for such meetings was the Custom House Steps, Corporation Square, in the docks area or Belfast. He was not the first Presbyterian minister to value out-of-doors preachings. The Rev John Johnston, Tullylish, was called the Apostle of Open-Air Preaching in Irish Presbyterianism. His son, William, introduced the practice when he was minister of the other Berry Street congregation, and it was continued by his successor, the Rev. Joshua Collins, and then by Hugh Hanna.

The Presbyterian Church in Belfast had a very good ministry of the kind which only became something more than preachings of the Gospel when Hanna came under the influence of the Rev Dr. Thomas Drew, and the other Church of Ireland clergymen who had founded the Belfast Parochial Mission in 1856 for open-air work among the poor of Belfast.

It developed, early on, an anti-Roman Catholic Church, stance, and men like Drew, R.R.Kane, T.W. Roe, William McIlwaine and Robert Hannay became Protestant apologists in a situation which was rapidly polarised into an Orange and Green confrontation, and a struggle between the supporters of Unionism and Nationalism.

Professor John Barkley in "St Enoch's Congregation, 1872-1972," says, "Trouble came when Drew and others prostituted (open-air meetings) into an anti-Catholic campaign. The best that can be said for Hanna is that he failed to distinguish between the two, and played into the hands of those who believed in mob violence, thus contributing to the growth of intolerance and bitterness in the country."

To what extent the Protestant clergy produced the situations as described is not so clear, for the two way struggle, for union and disconnection, was growing stronger as the Home Rule campaign in and out of Parliament intensified, and the opposition to it magnified.

The Belfast riots date back to 1835. "One factor was that the Roman Catholic population increased between 1800 and 1835 from one in ten to one in three." As their number grew so did tension over jobs and housing. Another factor was the segregation of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the working class districts of the city.

LIBERAL ERA ENDS IN BELFAST

The whole temperature of Belfast changed. The liberalism in religion which made Protestants subscribe to the building of the first Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary's in Chapel Lane, was gone. At the opening of St. Mary's on 30 May 1784 one in three of the congregation were Protestants, and the pulpit was the personal gift of the Rev William Bristow, Vicar of Belfast.

Barkley says that the men who changed Presbyterian attitudes to politics and Roman Catholicism were Henry Cooke and Hugh Hanna. J. Porter, Cooke's biographer and son-in-law, said; "There can be no question that this change was mainly owing to the energy, the eloquence, and influence of Dr. Cooke." ("The Life and Times of Dr. Cooke." (1875)

Cooke was not an Orangeman though he was a main speaker at a huge Unionist and Protestant Rally at Hillsborough, October 30 1834, when 45,000 attended. He shared the platform with the great Unionists and Orangemen of the time. His involvement encouraged many Presbyterians to become Unionists and Orangemen thereafter.

Hanna was an Orangeman, member of a Shankill Road Lodge and of Connor LOL 512 County Antrim. He was a Deputy County Grand Chaplain of Antrim. He is described in R.M. Sibbett's history of Orangeism, "Orangeism in Ireland and Throughout the Empire," as "the Rev Hugh Hanna, one of the most uncompromising of Protestants and one of the most loyal and faithful of Orangemen."

Barkley tells us that "Three pugnacious clergymen, Hanna, Kane, and the Rev Dr. Robert Hannay with others founded the Conservative Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union." He points out that the Presbyterians were originally Liberal Unionists rather than Orange Tories.

BATTLE LINES DRAWN

It is not sensible to try to describe what might have been had there been no pro and anti British tension in the Province. The aspirations of the two communities were different, and they had to surface under the pressures of the campaign for Home Rule, to make divisions which appear to be permanent.

What is worth considering is the recurring violence, and the efforts of churchmen in the troubles which seem to be endemic to Ulster. And why in spite of pleas from every quarter for peaceful co-existence the battle lines are constantly drawn.

TO BE CONTINUED

CONDUCTED "BLACK" TOUR OF SCOTS COAL MINE

Contributed by Bro. William Coulter.

In January I spent a happy week-end in Glasgow in the company of Sir Knights David H. Boyd and Peter Downie.

Bro Boyd was Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Scotland from 1972 till 1976. Bro. Downie is Worshipful Master of "Hope of Airdrie" Royal Black Preceptory No. 296.

Bro. Boyd resides in Kelvingrove, Glasgow, opposite the Art Gallery and Museum where we spent a morning viewing the vast number of exhibits.

After an excellent meal in the comfort of the Gallery's cafe we met Bro Downie all the way from his home in Greengairs, by Airdrie.

We went with two friends to visit Bedlay coalmine in Lanarkshire where Bro Downie is colliery manager.

FOUR MILE WALK TO STATION

Soon afterwards, accompanied by Bro. Boyd, I proceeded to make my way to the Central Railway Station via the City bus. Alas the weather conditions were so cold that the diesel fuel in the buses was frozen and the service had been withdrawn. No taxis were available, so the "grand young man" of 77 years insisted on walking with me every step of the way, a distance of four miles, over impacted and frozen snow. Stay at the station he did until after a considerable delay in obtaining a ticket he saw me installed into the right train.

Not having been in a coalmine before it was with some trepidation that I made my way to Bedlay mine. Bro Peter was there to meet me and two friends as arranged.

After preliminary instructions and garbed in the necessary clothing and equipment we handed over one of a pair (round and square)

identity discs at the head of the shaft.

After being frisked for matches or lighters we crouched into the waiting cage and dropped swiftly to a depth of 1,800 feet. The underworld looked like a tube station in London. Soon we boarded an electric locomotive and travelled in a straight line for six miles. Then we proceeded by foot down a steep narrow tunnel to one of the coal seams.

HELMET LAMPS

The only light available here was from the small lamps on our helmets. Great caution was required to pick one's step over the rail sleepers and muddy places, and to avoid bashing one's head on the numerous overhead cables and reinforcements of the tunnel roof.

A party of men were "brushing" the rock face over and under the coal seam and extending the steel girders and "tree" linings of the tunnel in readiness for the next session of coal mining.

Pressurised air was pumped down from the shaft head for breathing purposes, and to prevent a build up of the dangerous methane gas, to a distance of 8ft from the coal face.

"Glennie" lamps were carried to detect the presence of methane. The little enclosed yellow flame develops a blue halo or "buffalo horns" when an excess of 1.4 per cent occurs. Then preventive measures, such as suction, must be used.

COAL CUTTING PRECESS

The climax of the tour came when we crawled into a 3 ft cavity between the rock faces to watch the coal cutting machine work its way along the seam on a long circular chain.

Although much of what used to be manual work is now highly mechanised the situation is fraught with dangers Bro Downie himself was once pinned by the leg in a rock fall.

His shattered thigh took two years to heal, but fortunately he now has the strength and courage to return to his work.

He gave us a thorough and informative insight of the business involved in bringing coal to the earth's surface. Our respect for all the various skilled operators who comprise the mining team has taken on a new dimension.

A lift upwards on the conveyor belt was greatly appreciated. We lay prostrate as we flew through the darkness and the grit-filled air of the cold and draughty tunnel.

The long locomotive truck returned us to the ice-lined and dripping shaft which we ascended along with some of

the men who had completed their seven-hour shift.

GIFTS FOR DERRY MUSEUM

Our three-hour tour left me feeling as though I had done a fullshift. After checking out at the shaft head and returning our borrowed gear an abundance of much needed hot water (heated by methane gas from the mine) awaited us in the changing room.

Bro Downie gave me a selection of mining objects to display in the Museum of the Apprentice Boys of Derry Memorial Hall, Londonderry, where little is known of the coalmining tradition.

The kindness and courtesy extended to me and the trouble taken by Bros Boyd and Downie turned a trip in the Arctic conditions and problematic public transport system into a worthwhile and memorable experience.



R.W. Sir Knight David H. Boyd, Provincial Grand Master, Grand Black Chapter of Scotland, 1972-1976.

Lifetime of Service to Orangeism

Two people who have been prominent in the Orange Institution in Lurgan for many years recently celebrated their Golden Wedding. They are Mr. and Mrs. George Mathews and to mark the occasion there was a family gathering at which good wishes and gifts were showered on them.

Earlier in Brownlow House Orange Hall Lurgan Star of Faith W.L.O.L. No. 95 congratulated Mrs. Mathews, their Worshipful Mistress, and her husband on their anniversary.

Sister I.M. Caldwell, secretary, on behalf of the officers and sisters of W.L.O.L. No. 95 presented

them with a travelling clock and wished them many more happy years together.

Sister Mrs. Mathews and her husband thanked the officers and members of the Lodge for their much appreciated gift which, they said, would remind them of their fellowship and happy times together.

At the quarterly meeting of the Lurgan Women's District Lodge No. 1 Sister Mrs. K. Preston, Deputy District Mistress presented Sister Mrs. Mathews with a beautiful cut glass fruit bowl in recognition of her long and faithful service as District Secretary and W.M. of W.L.O.L. No. 95.

Acknowledging the presentation, Mrs. Mathews said she joined the Association of Loyal Orangewomen on March 17, 1925, and had

enjoyed the friendship and fellowship down all the years.

Bro. Mathews is a member of LOL No. 63 and RBP No. 312. He is chairman of the Censors Board in Lurgan and Inner Guard of the Royal Arch Purple Chapter of Ireland.

In addition he holds office as Lecturer in the Royal Arch Purple Chapter, Co. Armagh, and is Vice-President of the Lurgan Branch of the No. 1 Parent Club, Apprentice Boys of Derry.

We in the "Orange Standard" acknowledge the valuable services of Bro Mathews in looking after our interests in the Lurgan area, and join with so many of the friends of these two excellent ambassadors for the Orange Cause in wishing them many more years of happiness together.

Officers Installed at Craigantlet

The delayed installation of officers of King George Memorial LOL No. 1973 took place in Craigantlet Orange Hall on Friday February 9.

W. Bro William Boal, Deputy Grand Master Co. Down, and W.D.M. Newtownards District LOL No. 4, presided and installed the following: W.M., James Craig; D.M., Walter McConnell; chaplain Ivan Thompson, P.M.; Secretary Kenneth McCullagh; Treasurer, Jack Thompson P.M.; Lecturer, Jim Craig; Committee, Eric Thompson, Noel Henderson, P.M., William Craig, P.M., Robert McCracken, P.M., Tyler, Robert McCullagh.

Following supper, provided by the ladies committee the Loyal Toast was honoured as was that of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. W. Bro Boal, replying, gave an outline of the work of the Grand Lodge and what it is doing in the present crisis.

The toast of the visiting brethren was responded to by Bros E. Young, D.D.M., No. 4 District; Bro. N. Browne, D.D.M., No.18; James Crookard, District Secretary No. 11 District A. McKee, District Secretary No 4; W. Lee, LOL No 417 and D. Smith Secretary LOL No. 1920.

A toast to the visiting friends was replied to by Mr. Dick Thompson.

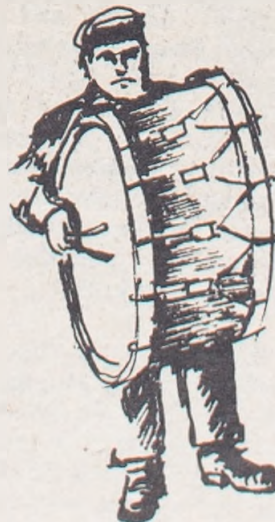
Bro. W. Boal presented to Bro. Ivan Thompson a Past

Master's certificate, having been three years W.M. of the Lodge, and congratulated him on being installed as Assistant District Secretary No. 4 District, Bro Thompson suitably replied.

An enjoyable programme was compered by Bro. Terence McKeag, and those contributing were Bros. E.K. Jones, J. Geddes, N. Browne and Dick Thompson.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. Joseph Thompson, P.M. to the ladies for serving such an excellent supper Miss E. Henderson acknowledged.

BAND WANTED



McMordie Memorial LOL 1214 No. 6 District Belfast, require a Band for the 1st and 12th July Demonstrations.

All enquiries to ring Belfast 648518 or 647595



DEATH OF BOSTON BROTHER

His many friends in Ireland, as well as those in the United States, will regret to learn of the death of Bro Bill Breadon of Boston, Mass., USA.

He was a native of Cavanaleck, in the Clogher Valley district of Co. Tyrone. Bill was a member of Brookline Lodge which it will be

remembered equipped the kitchen in the House of Orange in Belfast.

The late Bro. Breadon had a great love of the Orange Institution, and his was a lifetime spent in advancing the Cause.

The funeral took place on February 12 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Death of Co. Donegal Past Grand Master

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Rt. Worshipful Brother James Deane, Honorary Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, Past County Grand Master of County Donegal Grand Orange Lodge, Past District Master of No. 2 Donegal District LOL No. 2 and Past Master of LOL No. 1319.

At the age of 92 the late Brother Deane had given a lifetime of dedicated service to the advancement of the cause of Protestantism and Orangeism in County Donegal. For 25 years he was the Grand Master of Co. Donegal, (from 1933 to 1958) being succeeded by the late Rt. W. Brother David J. Ellis.

Until the time of his death in early February Bro Deane continued to take a deep interest in the everyday affairs of Orangeism in his native County.

We thank God for his service and mourn his passing.

Lodge Tribute

Portadown District Orange Lodge No.1 has decided to insert a testimonial tribute in its minute book in appreciation of the work on behalf of the Orangeism in the district by the secretary, Mr. Dawson Thompson, who died recently.

Many tributes to his life and work were paid at the annual meeting held in Carleton Street Orange Hall.

At the meeting, the District Lodge confirmed the appointment of Mr. Jim Kerr as acting district secretary until the next election of officers.