

ORANGE CHIEFS DEMAND RIGHTS AS BRITISHERS

BETTER SECURITY DEMANDS

"We welcome and support demands for better security continually being made by our own members of Parliament, and now by our Clergy, as well as by our District Councillors, and we note that even a Foreign Government has complained that part of Northern Ireland at the Frontier is not being properly policed.

"We call upon Her Majesty's Government to live up to its election promises by giving unstinted, moral, legal, and material support to the Military and Police Forces in the difficult and dangerous duties which they undertake so courageously, by permitting greater use of the S.A.S. and similar cover groups, by expanding the Detective Branch of the R.U.C. by withdrawing officers from the pointless investigation of malicious and frivolous complaints against the police, by extending the strength and operational roles of the Ulster Defence Regiment and R.U.C. Reserve, by obtaining the extradition of fugitive criminals, by ensuring that the prison sentences imposed on convicted terrorists are served in full, by detaining the known leaders and organisers of terrorism, by restoring capital punish-

ment for murder, and generally by demonstrating a will to win and by making use of the Treason Act.

"LAMENTABLE FAILURE"

"Meanwhile we can have nothing but contempt for an administration which during the twenty nine months when it has had the fundamental obligation to protect the lives, limbs, and livelihood of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the United Kingdom, has so lamentably failed to do so in this Province, pursuing instead a policy of appeasing criminals and parleying with declared enemies of the Crown and Constitution.

"We continue to urge our members to support and join the Security Forces of the Crown, and to refrain from irresponsible, ill-advised, and illegal action, we emphasise that it is their right and duty in these times of danger to maintain alertness and to provide for their own legitimate self defence, within the law. "As British Citizens we demand British Rights."

"As British citizens we demand British Rights" — this was the clarion call contained in a resolution approved by the Grand Lodge of Ireland at its meeting in Belfast on December 9.

The resolution stated: "We extend heartfelt sympathy to all who have been bereaved, maimed, or intimidated by terrorism, especially to the families of the latest victims of cowardly assassins.

"We express our horror at the continuing terrorism in the Province during the past twelve months which has caused many murders, many more attacks on the Security Forces often resulting in crippling injuries, in extensive destruction of property and in the intimidation of law-abiding citizens along the frontier.

60 years in Scots Orangeism

Colston Milton L.O.L. 157 held a very successful dinner dance in the Orange Hall, Maryhill, Glasgow.

Bro. Joe Briggs, P.M. and H.D.G.M., unfortunately absent due to illness, was visited at his home by a deputation of 157 later, headed by Bro. David Craig R.W.M. 157, and presented him with a Gold Jewel, marking his sixtieth year as an Orangeman.

Bro. Joe is also an H.D.G.M. in the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland, and a Certificated

Lecturer. His wife, Sister Mary Briggs, has been a member of her lodge for 60 years. Her mother, the late Mrs. Dawson was a former Grand Mistress of Ladies Section, of Scotland, and her lodge was named after her, as "Dawson Bluebell."

Bro. Briggs is the oldest and only surviving founder member of Lodge 157 and still active, but his health does not allow him to attend meetings as he would like. Best wishes go out for Joe's future health and continuing interest in Lodge 157.



MARTIN SMYTH

'NO' TO ORANGE SERVICE IN CATHEDRAL

Speaking at the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland meeting in Belfast, M.W. Bro. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., Grand Master said: "We put on record our support for the Liverpool Province which has consistently sought the right to worship in what has been called the People's Cathedral. All others from Beatles' fans to Papal visitors are welcomed there, except those who unashamedly maintain their loyalty to their Protestant Faith. What a change from the days of J.C. Ryle, first Bishop of Liverpool. This is the deplorable thing — the action of Dean Patey and those associated with him.

"We will be joining our Scottish and English brethren and others who protest against the Papal Visit to the United Kingdom until that body relinquishes its claims, to be other than it is. He has no power or place in Her Majesty's Realm.

"We would reiterate our own conviction that Biblical Christianity, and Positive Protestantism are vital in this age. We urge all our members to seek to be true in every way to the ideals we profess. For we do claim to serve the Lord Christ.

London Orange support

The following resolution has been received from Friends of Ulster (House of Commons) LOL No. 1688: "This Lodge views with great concern the recent violent killings of innocent Protestants (particularly R.W. Bro. Rev. R. Bradford) in Ulster. We wish to assure our Orange brethren in Northern Ireland that they have the entire support and sympathy of this Lodge.

"We place on record our respect and admiration for the dignity and restraint of our Ulster brethren in the face of serious provocation. We assure them that they can count on the active and positive support of

your English brethren. No Surrender."

Friends of Ulster (House of Commons) LOL 1688 meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, July and August excepted.

Invite Ulster Brethren, visiting, working, on holiday or just passing through to our regular meetings. Venue on application to W. Bro. A. Richardson (PGC) Secretary 5 Leyborne Avenue, Northfields, London W13.

We take this opportunity to wish our friends in Sandy Row District, Shankill District and St. Johns Church LOL 702 Malone, fraternal greetings.

A sign of "The Times"

On the 6th January that most prestigious of newspapers — "The Times" — produced an editorial headed "Constabulary Affairs" giving an account of the fracas between the Chief Constable, Sir Jack Hermon, and the Police Federation.

To me the editorial was a masterpiece of ambiguity so tortuously written as to dismiss the central committee minority proposal "of a force something similar to the 'B' Specials," as being unacceptable and unrealistic, but to see merit in the idea of a "non-sectarian police reserve or Home Guard", to supplement the part time RUCR and UDR now stretched to the limit, recommending that the evident "strong and natural urge to

contribute by lawful organisation to the defence of families and neighbours" should be directed towards that end.

There are few Unionists who would disagree with that, or with the comment that the Chief Constable, good copper though he may be, was politically mal-a-droit in his handling of the situation.

Apparently in trying to avoid saying what every loyal Ulsterman knows — namely that the disbanding of the USC was a mistake — the Times displays a degree of maladroitness and an ignorance of what the 'B' Specials were, for while they rightly draw a distinction between a force properly formed under the Special Constables Act, and the Rev. Ian Paisley's 'third

force', they differentiate between 'a force similar to that of the 'B' Specials,' and a 'non-sectarian police reserve or Home Guard', a difference which would appear to lie in the term 'non-sectarian'.

This raises a very interesting point. The 'strong and natural urge to contribute', to which the editorial refers, comes only from one section of the community, a section from which recruits to both regular and auxiliary forces come readily to stand or fall beside British soldiers, so however meritorious the idea of a 'non-sectarian police reserve or Home Guard' may be, until we stop thinking in terms of sectarian or non-sectarian, any voluntary move to supplement the security forces locally, will be judged to be politically

unacceptable, and the power of the veto will remain in the hands of those who will not or cannot give support to the police or army, who thereby will be politically denied the help being offered.

It is sign of the times, that such a prestigious paper as 'The Times', should acknowledge, albeit unconsciously, that the creation of a Home Guard type force such as that formed in 1920 under the Special Constables Act (Ireland), is a requirement of today, but it is a sign of our own inability to educate thinking in England that it should take so long to surface and then be still stigmatised by sectarianism. There are mission fields at home which ought not to be neglected.

FROM SOME OF YOUR LETTERS

AID FOR ULSTER'S CAUSE IN U.S.A.

Sir, At long last there is a serious attempt by Ulster Loyalists and their friends abroad to try to counter the propaganda of the SDLP, the Irish Independence Party (IIP) and the Provisional Sinn Fein (the political wing of the Provisional IRA) in the USA. A joint UUP/DUP tour of the United States to inform

American politicians and people of the murderous attacks by the Provisional IRA on law abiding citizens in Northern Ireland and mainland Britain took place in January 1982.

But may I draw the attention of your readers to a group in the USA known as the Ulster American Heritage Foundation (UAHF) who are trying to counter PIRA and IIP propaganda through keeping contact with American politicians,

newspapers, radio and TV stations.

Many of the UAHF's letters have appeared in the 'Los Angeles Times'. But the UAHF needs our help in several ways: (1) Newspaper cuttings which expose the activities of the PIRA, SDLP and the IIP and their friends in the USA (The Orange Standard, Orange Torch and the Orange News of England would be ideal).

(2) Assistance of any kind from volunteers here in Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

The UAHF is always looking for new members and interested parties can write direct to:

Mr. David McCalden, UAHF, P.O. Box 1271 Torrance, California, 90505 USA.

The UAHF also hopes to begin publishing its own magazine shortly to promote the truth about Ulster and to expose the republicans for what they really are. The magazine will be sent to American and Canadian politicians.

With the disappearance of the UPNI from the political scene in Ulster, it is now hoped that the Popular Unionists, United Unionists and Progressive Unionists will come together with the Ulster Unionist Party (UUP) and the Democratic Unionists into a United Unionist Front.

But if the Unionist camp seems badly divided then so too is the Republican camp with the IIP and the Provisional Sinn Fein now outgunning for the SDLP to oust them as the main republican party. The

Republican Clubs the Workers Party and the Irish Republican Socialists Party (both Marxist parties) made big inroads into the SDLP vote in Belfast and Craigavon City.

Lets hope the UAHF can do something useful for the Ulster people in the United States. May I finish by quoting from a poem called 'Orangeism' that appeared in a book called 'Summer Poets' published by Regency Press in London: "Stay in the United Kingdom" say the "Orange Standard" and the "Orange Torch" "A United Ireland" say the "Republican News"

No matter who rules Orange or Green the people of Northern Ireland deserve peace.

Yours faithfully
JAMES ANNETT (Jnr)
W.M. LOL 265

POSITIVE ELEMENT IN PROTESTANTISM

A DEFINITION

Protestantism is the system of Christian faith and practice based on the principles of the Reformation.

The name Protestant was not given originally to one who protested but to one who made a statement, affirmation, protestation of Christian belief.

The characteristics common to all Protestant denominations are:

- acceptance of the Bible as the source of revealed truth;
- justification by faith alone;
- the priesthood of all believers.

Protestantism emphasises the sinfulness of man and his need for salvation; the necessity of personal commitment to Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord of life; the witness to that faith and the fellowship of the faithful.

It puts primary emphasis on the preaching of the Word of God and the teaching of the faith.

It recognises the place and purpose of the Church in the plan of Christ for the redemption of the world; accepts the duties and responsibilities of church membership and values church attendance.

The ethical standards of Protestantism are patterned on the life of Jesus and the teaching of the Bible.

Protestantism stands for freedom of conscience and the right of private judgement in matters of faith and morals. It encourages community consciousness and good citizenship.

U.S. guest at Research Lodge

The Loyal Orange Lodge of Research met at Kilwarlin Orange Hall when the W.M. W Bro. James Hawthorne presided with W Bro Wesley McMaster in the D.M. chair.

The Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. the Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., was in attendance and a special guest was Most Wor. Bro. William Best, Past Supreme Grand Master of the USA and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial Grand Orange Council.

The chaplain, Right Wor. Bro. the Rev. Canon S.E. Long, L.Th., R.D., J.P., conducted a short memorial service for recently deceased lodge members, Right Wor. Bro. William Boal and W. Bro. Robert Wright, P.M., founder member of the lodge, with special reference to W. Bro. the Rev. Robert Bradford, B.Th., M.P.

After business the election of officers was conducted by the Grand Master, with the Past Supreme Grand Master in the deputy chair. They resulted in the following appointments being made for 1982 — W.M. Wesley McMaster; D.M. T. Lindsay Smith; Chaplains, Canon S.E. Long, the Rev. Dr. M.W. Dewar and the Rev. John Brown; Secretary, Kenneth Watson; Treasurer, James Hawthorne; Lecturer, J. Hamilton; Inside Tyler, W. Weir; Grand Lodge Representative, Harry Lewis.

W. Bro. Thomas Malcolm gave a most interesting talk on his 1980 visit to Australia when he had the opportunity of seeing much of the life and work of the Orange and Black Institutions. His insights into lodge workings and his explanations on differences in attitudes between "them and us" with brief profiles of the Australian leaders of the Orders proved an enjoyable and enlightening experience for the members.

The Grand Master and Bro. Best, who have travelled in Australia and had the same experience of "Orangeism down under", enjoying as Bro. Malcolm had done the generous hospitality of that part of the Orange family, proposed and seconded the vote of thanks to Bro. Malcolm.

After the meeting of the lodge there was a sumptuous tea in Halliday's Bridge Orange Hall provided and served by a few lodge members

and their ladies. W. Bro. Tom Campbell being prominently involved. The profit from the meal has gone to the hall repair fund.

The Grand Master, before expressing the thanks of the brethren for the use of the hall and the meal, spoke briefly of the state of the Province and about attitudes in relation to it. Bro. Campbell replied as to the thanks for the accommodations and the meal and of the pleasure he and his friends had in doing what they could for the Order.

The next lodge of research meeting is on Saturday 20 February, 3.30 p.m. when the essayist will be Canon S.E. Long and his subject "The Orange Institution in the United States of America". The place of meeting is Kilmakee Orange Hall, Dunmurry. The meeting will be followed by the annual Installation Dinner in the Beechlawn Hotel, Lisburn.

Installation of Officers

The Installation of officers for Bangor Commercial Temperance LOL 447 was held in the Orange Hall on Monday 4th January.

W. Bro. R. Weir, WDMN 18 District installed officers, assisted by W. Bro. W.J. Faulkner Lay Chaplain No. 18 District.

Those elected were: W.M. Steenson, DM T.R. Browne, Secretary W.M. Browne PM, Treasurer D. Cooney PM, Chaplain Rev. H. Cooke, Lay Chaplain F. Gibson, Committee, Bro. R. Page, Bro. Stewart P.M., Bro. T. Hislop PM, Bro. M. Mawhinney, Bro. T. Mooney, Tyler Bro. T. Hislop PM.

Orange Basis

... the principles of the Order.

It is based on the old central truths that were crystallised by Martin Luther in the Reformation struggle. Justification by Faith, the Word of God for all, Rule, and the right of private interpretation of that Word.

It teaches, not religious unity amongst the different schools of Protestants, but what is of more importance, Religious Equality... The freedom, civil and religious, which it prizes, concedes to all... (From "The Ulster Woman" July 1920).

Treatment of minorities

Sir—More power, I say, to the elbow of the new Bishop of Kilmore, who certainly didn't mince his words when speaking to his Synod recently about the blatant discriminatory treatment meted out by the Eire Government to the parents of Protestant Secondary School Children.

In my opinion, it's about time some influential member of the minority community in the South had the courage to speak out strongly and I warmly commend Bishop Wilson and also Meath's Bishop Caird who spoke in like terms to his Synod, for exposing this Government's reluctance to provide an adequate Block Grant to these parents to assist them with the cost of school fees.

According to the Bishop of Meath approximately one-third only of Protestant parents receive any assistance from the State to meet the cost of the Secondary education of their children.

A far cry this is from the beneficent treatment accorded to the minority community here in the North ever since the founding of the Northern Ireland State. Successive Stormont Governments have almost bent backwards to ensure fair treatment for Roman Catholic schools through over generous grants, etc. a fact which has been acknowledged by the trustees of the two Roman Catholic Training Colleges in Belfast.

According to Bishop Wilson, Protestant parents in the South are being subjected to intolerable economic pressure, which is forcing some of them to send their children to Roman Catholic schools and he goes on to assert that if the minority community in Ulster were subjected to the same sort of economic pressure, there would be an immediate outcry about discrimination and denial of equal rights.

These forthright disclosures

by the Bishops of Meath and Kilmore have certainly come as an eye opener to their fellow co-religionists in Northern Ireland, where the Roman Catholic Church continues to retain unfettered control of all its schools, whilst at the same time enjoying 100% grant towards teachers' salaries and day-to-day running expenses and 85% for capital expenditure e.g. school building projects etc.

The Prime Minister of the Republic (Taoiseach as he is called there) has been making some friendly overtures in the direction of Northern Protestants with his apparent readiness to revise the Eire Constitution in an attempt to reduce Protestant fears and so make this document generally more acceptable to them. But wary Unionist-minded people up North are very cognisant of the fact that the Southern minority population has dropped considerably since

1921, while the Northern minority population has risen sharply during the same period.

Bishop Wilson is so right when he states that if Dr. Fitzgerald really wants to reassure so called intransigent Northern Unionists that they have nothing to fear in a United Ireland i.e. they will receive fair and generous treatment, then as the Bishop suggests, he should give urgent consideration to the pressing problem facing so many parents of Protestant children in his own State.

Might I, in conclusion refer the Taoiseach to the words of Holy Scripture — "First cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye" (Matthew 7:5).

Yours sincerely
WILFRED BREEN
125 Clanabogan Road
Omagh.

Armagh revulsion at terrorism

Co. Armagh Grand Orange Lodge at its annual meeting in November passed the following resolution:

"We extend heartfelt sympathy to all who have been bereaved, harassed or intimidated by terrorism in this County and beyond, especially to the families of the latest victims of cowardly assassins near this city — Mr. Trevor Foster, a fine young man on the threshold of a promising adult life and our Brother Mr. Charles Neville who had completed more than forty years of dedicated and courageous service in defence of the community. We also join in the widespread expressions of sympathy and revulsion already made over the cowardly assassination of Bro. Rev. Robert Bradford, MP and Mr. Kenneth Campbell.

17 MURDERS IN A YEAR

"We express our horror at the continuing terrorism in this County during the past twelve months which has caused at least seventeen murders many more attacks on the members of the security forces often resulting in crippling injuries in extensive destruction of premises in Armagh, Portadown, Tynan, Newtownhamilton and in the intimidation of law abiding citizens along the frontier and elsewhere.

"We welcome and support the demands for better security cover continuously being made by our Member of Parliament, Brother Harold McCusker and now by our clergy and by our District Councillors and we note that even a foreign government has had cause to complain that a large part of this county is not being policed.

"We call upon Her Majesty's Government to live up to its election promises by giving unstinted, moral, loyal and material support to the military and constabulary forces in the difficult and dangerous duties which they undertake so courageously, by permitting greater use of the SAS and similar covert groups, by expanding the detective branch of the RUC by withdrawing officers from the pointless investigation of malicious and frivolous complaints against the police, extending the strength and operational roles of the Ulster Defence Regiment and RUC Reserve, by obtaining the extradition of fugitive criminals, by ensuring that the prison sentence imposed on convicted terrorists are served in full, by detaining the known leaders and organisers of terrorism, by restoring

capital punishment for murder and generally by demonstrating a will to win and by making use of the Treason Act.

"We are shocked at the reluctance of the Prime Minister to send her personal representatives of this County to see for themselves exactly what is happening and to report back to her.

"Meanwhile we can have nothing but contempt for an administration which during the twenty nine months when it has had the fundamental obligation to protect the lives, limbs and livelihood of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Kingdom, has so lamentably failed to do so in this County, pursuing instead a policy of appeasing criminals and parleying with declared enemies of the Crown and Constitution.

"As British citizens we demand British rights."

STANDARD BEARER

STATESMANSHIP — OR DEMAGOGUERY?

An Imperial Race imperilled

During the past month the daily prints, joined by radio and TV, have been highlighting rumblings, alleged or manufactured, of discontent with the leadership of the Ulster Unionist Party.

Incidentally this malady is not confined to the Unionist Party or indeed to Northern Ireland. Down in the Republic I see that ex-Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey is under fire from a section of the Fianna Fail Party and a Deputy in Kildare has had the Party whip withdrawn for his criticism of his leader.

Of course that is to be expected in the Republic where Mr. Haughey lost face and some fame in accepting defeat at the hands of the Coalition.

But back to Northern Ireland. Mr. James H. Molyneux, MP, for South Antrim, has led our Ulster Unionist Party — there's only one Unionist Party in fact, the others being merely splinter groups — with sagacity, wisdom, fairness, prudence, and an overall balance of commonsense which has endeared him not only to his

own constituents and the Party which he heads but to thinking people throughout the Province, and not least to the corridors of Westminster where he is a well regarded and popular figure.

He enjoys the esteem and respect not only of the Conservative Party but also of a wide spectrum in the Labour and Liberal Parties even though he and they may well at times express diametrically opposing opinions.

Jim Molyneux is no ranting demagogue. His studious pronouncements on the major and minor issues of the day are in direct contrast to some whose public bearing ill serves our Province.

Not for him the near megalomania which only sets the teeth on edge and exhibits some of the worst elements of our troubled society.

Careful preparation is always evident in his statements, whether they be made in the British House of Commons, on radio or TV, or on the platforms which he graces from time to time.

Of course every man's or

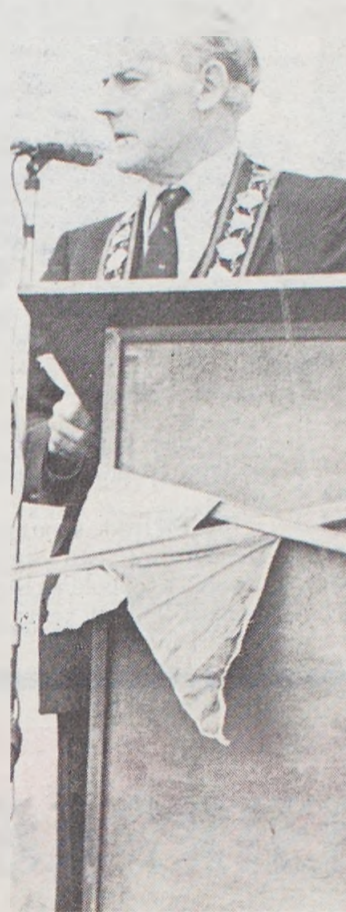
woman's work, especially if it be in the public service, is open to inspection and assessment, and Jim Molyneux's is no exception.

It seems that far too frequently critics do not avail themselves of the opportunity to make their criticisms face to face with those whom they choose to hold up to public contumely.

If there be a leadership crisis, or anything approaching it, which I very much doubt, believing that it exists in imagination rather than in fact, then the Unionists of Northern Ireland in seeking a replacement at the top must ensure that statesmanship is the *sine qua non*, not mere politicking. We have had enough of that in our midst.

And Ulster has more than its fair share of demagogues and demagoguery.

For the moment it was very reassuring to hear Mr. Molyneux declare the other day that he is standing firm in the leadership of Ulster Unionism, a charge which was committed to him in a democratic manner and which he has ably, honestly, sincerely and intelligently fulfilled.



JIM MOLYNEUX

If it is possible for the dead to realise what is going on down here on Mother Earth then Cardinal Manning must be smiling happily on realising that the United Kingdom's diplomatic ties with the Vatican State are to be further enhanced.

Last month we read and heard that the Papal Nuncio in London and the British representative at the Vatican are to be upgraded to Ambassadorial status.

Curiously the announcement comes not from Parliament but from the Foreign Office, a Department which came under strictures not so long ago from Mr. Enoch Powell, MP.

The news of this latest piece of connivance between London and Rome falls easily into the pattern of events which Protestants have long suspected.

Manning, whom I mentioned at the outset made it clear a century ago that Rome's aims were to conquer the bastion of Protestantism.

Let's recall those words of Cardinal Manning in 1859: "It is good for us to be here in England. It is yours, right reverend fathers, to subjugate and subdue, to bend and to break the will of an imperial race, the will which, as the will of Rome of old, rules over nations and peoples, invincible and inflexible... You have a great commission to fulfil, and great is the prize for which you strive."

And much later Cardinal Heenan told the "Daily Mail" in a special interview that the "watering of Christian doctrine" by non-Roman Catholics would eventually mean the disappearance of the

Protestant Church from Britain.

So we see clearly the real aim of Rome in these islands. Piece by piece the accomplishment of Manning's objectives are being achieved. Last June we saw an Anglican ceremony of marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer featuring the R.C. Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume.

Curious how that Prince of his church should find it possible to take part in a non-Roman ceremony while the Church of Rome still refuses to acknowledge the validity of Anglican Orders and regards herself as the "only true church".

But Rome has always been able to encompass ambivalence with a facility which baffles the imagination.

No less is the appearance of Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches clergymen taking part and preaching in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral Armagh, a matter of ambivalence. Did these clergy preach about the real differences which distinguish Protestantism from Romanism? If not they will have lost a valuable opportunity of speaking the truth in love, to quote a well known phrase.

Does Cardinal O'Feiregard them as validly ordained clergymen? If so then he may well be at variance with Papal theology.

The Protestant clergy who went to the Cardinal's Cathedral may wish at some date to clarify unambiguously what was their exact ecclesiastical status there during the Week of Prayer.

Turmoil in Ulster Town Halls

Noone who is jealous for the good name of local government in our Province will be impressed by the behaviour of a number of DUP councillors who created scenes of disorder in a number of District and Borough Councils last month.

To hear and read of certain people who ought to know better being carried out of Council Chambers by the police makes sad news.

It is, of course, part of the idiotic policy enunciated by the DUP leadership to make the Province "ungovernable". Is this the road down which Mr. Paisley, his followers and some other misguided Unionists wish to lead us?

If so then one can only foresee nemesis as the inevitable outcome. This is not

to say that our patience has not been strained to the limit of human endurance in 12 years of bitter turmoil which has brought death, destruction, revolution and misery in its train.

If it is not possible to argue these matters across the table with Northern Ireland Office personalities and convince them that we are British and intend never to surrender our citizenship then adjourning local authority meetings will achieve nothing except ill-will and the probability that local government may well be taken out of the hands of local representatives and a system of administration by Commissioners substituted.

It is strange how the wheel turns in the course of history. Sixty years ago when the

Northern Ireland Government came to power certain local authorities refused to send their minutes to Belfast, insisting that they continue the practice of mailing them to Dublin Castle.

This was a deliberate act of defiance... and little different from the action of local authorities in the past couple of months in defying the authorities at Stormont by refusing to transact the business which they solemnly undertook on election last May to carry out.

It is tragic to think that Northern Ireland which receives, as its right, such a vast sum of money from the Westminster Exchequer should bite the hand that feeds it in large measure.

After all it is not only

security forces native to the province who have died and suffered injury. A big proportion of those victims during the past dozen years came from England, Scotland and Wales.

Would it not be much better that our public representatives on local councils were over on the mainland, as Unionists are doing in America just now, spreading the news of Ulster, a method which was used with considerable success in the days of the Home Rule campaign?

That's the battleground, not the comparative obscurity of the Town Halls.

As Winston Churchill said on one occasion during a broadcast to the nation during World War II... "To the battle and the toil".

Disagreement among politicians

Around the middle of December one of Ireland's most outstanding writers and commentators, Claud Cockburn died in a Cork Hospital.

Born in China, where his father was engaged in the Consular Service, he was educated at Berkhamstead and Keble College, Oxford, subsequent to which he worked as a Press correspondent in Berlin, Paris, New York and Washington.

Like so many of his generation he had a Communist card as a young man and fought as a private in the Spanish Civil War while acting as reporter for the "Daily Worker" Britain's Communist paper.

Disillusioned in later life he severed his connection with the Communist Party.

A prolific author and columnist he finally settled in Cork with his Irish wife and last month was laid to rest with a Church of Ireland funeral.

I mention all this because of the very last article he wrote for a Dublin newspaper — it was in fact printed beside his obituary notice.

I quote the opening paragraphs of that last blast from this outspoken writer:

"A mid term look at the FitzGerald crusade and its results seems to produce only one vague and tiresome negative conclusion. It is that approach: to the Northern

politicians are bedevilled by the fact that they are incapable of agreeing among themselves sufficiently to register a valid acceptance or rejection of anything.

"Thus when people say that obviously the FitzGerald proposition is worth making or not worth making precisely insofar as it affects the attitude of the Northern Protestant leaders, the only answer is a confused din. This in turn gives a notable unreality to the reaction of statesmen in the Republic.

"To ask them, as Robert Kee did in an extensive series of interviews last week to what extent they're inclined to favour or frown on the FitzGerald proposition is like

asking a person to carve the soup.

"They all did their best to offer rational statements of attitude. But one had an eerie awareness that they all knew in advance that anything that they might say must be merely gaseous in view of the position of the Northern statesmen."

Throughout his life Cockburn wrote honestly and fearlessly, caring not whether what he wrote pleased or displeased.

His pen is silent but his latest comment survives... they (Southern Irish politicians) are incapable of agreeing among themselves."

How true. How very true.

Death of Bangor stalwart

It was with profound regret that Loyalists in Bangor learned of the death on December 5, 1981, of W. Bro. George Burns after a prolonged illness. He was aged 47 years.

W. Bro. Burns had a long and distinguished association with both the Orange and Black Institutions. He was a Past Master, Bangor Abbey LOL 726 and W.M. of Bangor Abbey Royal Arch Purple Chapter. In earlier years he was an active member of

Bangor Abbey Juniors and was its Superintendent for a number of years.

His interest in the Royal Black Institution was channelled through William Sterenson Memorial RBP 209 of which he was W.M. W. Bro. Burns also held the position of Assistant District Treasurer of Bangor No. 18 LOL.

He is survived by his wife, Florrie, and two sons, George and Colin, to whom sincere sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS ULSTER TIES

INCORPORATING WOVEN RED HAND
AND CROWN

ON NAVY BACKGROUND

ONLY £5.50p
Inc. Post and Packing

Send Cheque/PO with order to:

M.G.M. RENICKS
2 DURHAM CLOSE, CORBY, NORTHANTS.

50 Year Medals for Bangorians



During a special supper evening in Bangor Orange Hall, members of Dufferin Memorial Total Abstinence LOL 933 paid tribute to two brethren for their long association with Orangeism by presenting them with 50-year

service medals.

Bro. Tom McBride, Victoria Drive, Bangor (left), has been a member of 933 since 1930 and Bro. Robert Henderson, Abbots Walk, Bangor, joined the lodge on moving to Bangor in 1971.

In the photograph both brethren are pictured with their wives.

Bro. McBride's son and Bro. Henderson's two sons are devoted to upholding the good name of 933, all being office-bearers in the Lodge.

ULSTER TRUTH IN AUSTRALIA

AMAZEMENT

W. Bro. Nat Robinson, P.M., L.O.L. 835 Donaghadee felt so strongly about a letter which appeared in the Belfast Telegraph, 19 November, over the name of Dr. Roy V. Gilbert, Chief General Manager, Ministry of Housing, Melbourne, Australia, in which he offered, with incredible naivety, to act as a mediator in Ulster's troubles, that he wrote him at his Australian address.

Bro. Robinson began, "It is obvious that you know nothing about the Ulster people, their history and their political problems." He went on to express no surprise at that, for "having been in Queensland, Australia, from March to September, 1981, I was sickened with the imbalance of the media coverage of Northern Ireland, the material was so favourable to I.R.A. terrorists and murderers, especially to the hunger-strikers who had been tried, and condemned, by due process of British law."

He said, "When I addressed Australians at their request and spoke of Protestant and Roman Catholic co-operation even in the last twelve years they were amazed and said, 'The media doesn't tell it like this.' They were indignant at 'Mad Irishmen' being allowed to parade the streets of Brisbane and Melbourne in support of the I.R.A."

Bro. Robinson told Dr. Gilbert "If you really wish to help Ulster people you should try to dissuade fellow Australians from subscribing to the funds of the proscribed I.R.A." He named some prominent Aussies and organisations who have declared their commitment to terrorism and quoted press disclosures of their money raising activities for the Provos.

Providing information on discrimination against Protestants Bro. Robinson

showed that in Gilbert's field, housing, there was discrimination. He specific cases in Co. An and explained about glass and the other Roman Catholic estates. Protestants are neglected in many places.

He recounted his experience with a British newspaper, "The Guardian Mail," and its duplicity in an article he had submitted titled "The Irish Enigma" found on enquiry that they had not received the article though it had been addressed to him and marked "Private" by the deputy, Mr. Hay, had read and mislaid it. When asked for an opinion of it he replied that his paper had corrected the errors "over there" who gave a "balanced report."

Bro. Robinson asked where were they had not reported that 90% of those who voted in the May local government elections in Ulster

MIXED MARRIAGES ROMAN

By S.E. Long

"Oh! how many torments live in the small circle of a wedding ring."

"Married life... is a contract or agreement between two people, by which they undertake to live their life together, and its basis is a human friendship which unites them. Indeed marriage is a summit of friendship, involving an intimacy and physical union crowning the friendship..." (Bullough)

"A single faith, a single hope, a single way of life, a single service, they both serve the one Master, pray together, fast together, they instruct, exhort and help each other. They both approach the Lord's table together." (Tertullian).
"How can love unite those whom faith divides?" (Ambrose).

People generally have not decided that marriage is out of date. The number of marriages entered into each year is evidence of that. But the attitudes of society to it have changed considerably in the last twenty years.

TRIAL UNION

Living together for trial marriage is not uncommon.

Living together with no intention of marriage is frequent enough to occasion no surprise. And where there is a marriage it is not unlikely to be in a registrar's office and even occasionally between people one of whom is a church member.

And separations and divorces are commonplace.

The attitudes to marriage are such that major studies have been undertaken in them. And 'agony columns' in newspapers and magazines are a kaleidoscope of problems, questions and answers, on marriage relationships. Marriage Guidance Councils and Battered Wives Groups reflect the hazards of marriage

today. And because many unhappy marriages are persevered with out of religious conviction, or sense of loyalty, or fear of consequences, or pride, the married state is even less healthy than might appear.

The Christian Church has a big concern in the subject, for Christianity puts great store on the place and purpose of marriage and the family for Church and Society. The Christian family has been the keystone in the growth and development of Christianity, its contribution to our community has been incalculable.

Marriage services have emphasised the values in Holy Matrimony and the Anglican Book of Common Prayer teaches the indissolubility of marriage. Modern debates in the Church on nullity, divorce, and remarriage after divorce, make the point that while insolubility is a worthy ideal, with strong Scriptural backing, it is the reality of things that marriages break down. The Church can neither deny the fact nor refuse to recognise the problems it produces, hence the controversies of the moment.

C.S. Lewis in 'Christian Behaviour' points out, "While it is regrettable that the churches do not speak with one voice on divorce, the churches all agree with one another about marriage a great deal more than any of them agrees with the outside world. I mean, that all regard divorce as something like cutting up a living body, as a kind of surgical operation. Some of them think the operation so violent that it can't be done at all, others admit it as a desperate remedy in extreme cases. They are all agreed that it is more like having both your legs cut off than it is like dissolving a business partnership... What they all disagree with is the modern view that it is a simple readjustment of partners..." (31).

The churches encourage people to think very seriously about marriage, to enter into no alliance hurriedly and to consider well the implications of shared living in the closest human relationship.

MARRIAGE DIFFERENCES

There are recognisable differences in the approaches to marriage of the Protestant Churches and the Roman Catholic Church. They have different views on what constitutes a valid marriage, on the church's authority over marriage, and the special character of Christian marriage. Protestant churches do not insist that their members be married in church or by their own ministers. The Roman Catholic Church will not ordinarily regard its members as married unless a Roman priest has performed the ceremony.

"These contrasts between the Protestant and Roman Catholic positions lie very deep, and are perhaps unlikely to change very much in the near future... Protestants and Roman Catholics alike often have the greatest difficulty in understanding each other because of their different underlying assumptions about marriage and the church." (Alasdair Heron, "Two Churches: One Love" (35).

Among the causes of distress in marriage are "Mixed Marriages", a term generally used to describe unions between Protestants and Roman Catholics, for such marriages often affect adversely families and communities as well as the parties to them.

Nothing has done more harm to inter-church relations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, than marriages which involve a Roman Catholic partner.

The trouble has been the

insistence, by decree of Pope Pius 10, the *Ne Temere* (means "Lest rashly", the first words of the Papal edict) promulgated in 1908, that in such marriages the Roman Catholic Church must declare that for them to be valid in the eyes of God there must be consent of the non-Roman Catholic partner that the children will be brought up as Roman Catholics. The *Ne Temere* was intended to tidy up the marriage situation which was in a chaotic condition prior to 1908, and to be a guide for Roman Catholics and applicable everywhere.

The Roman Catholic position is spelled out, "The principles by Sebastian Bullough in 'Roman Catholicism' page 126, involved are plain enough; the marriage of a Catholic is regarded as valid only when conducted in obedience to the law of the Church, which includes both divine law and ecclesiastical discipline, while non-Catholic marriages are regarded as valid provided they are within the framework of divine law and the nature of marriage."

A SACRAMENT

Bullough continues: "Just as marriage as a human contract is necessary for the proper bringing up of children and the conservation of the race, so marriage as a sacrament is necessary for the proper bringing up of Christian children and the continuation of the Church's life upon earth. The grace of matrimony does not come to the couple only on their wedding day, it remains with them throughout their life together, building up their friendship, it gives them confidence that God will bless their fertility, and enable them to bring up adequately any children who may be given to them, it supports them in their arduous, daily tasks of looking after them and of caring for the family, of training them as at

once good citizens and good servants of God, and of guiding them in their youth by word and example wholeheartedly to embrace in their turn the fulness of the Christian vocation." (Bullough, 129).

It is laid down by the Roman Catholic Church that "mixed religion between a person baptized in that church and one who though baptized does not profess the Roman Catholic faith "is a prohibitive impediment to the sacrament of marriage."

Such mixed marriages are forbidden by the Roman Church although dispensation can be granted under stringent conditions. In such unions it takes the view that "perversion" is a danger and regards them as null and void. "A (Roman) Catholic who goes through a form of marriage before a civil authority or a non (Roman) Catholic clergyman is not married in the eyes of God." The catechetical teaching was embodied in the *Ne Temere* decree of Pope Pius 10.

Whilst the *Ne Temere* is no longer the force behind Roman Catholic attitudes to mixed marriage its terms are still regarded as important and normative by many Roman authorities in Ireland. Section 11.1 of the decree says, "Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest, or the ordinary of the place, or a priest delegated by either of these, and at least two witnesses—with only two exceptions: (a) where death was imminent, any priest in the absence of those above mentioned and authorised could officiate, (b) or where no priest could be secured a declaration of consent by the parties in the presence of two witnesses would be deemed sufficient."

CONDEMNATION

When the decree was published it received the

strongest condemnations from some Anglican theologians. R.H. Charles "Divorce and Nullity" v. of other conditions in the decree said, "Since it claims that all baptized persons whether within or without their own communion are subject to her decrees, it follows that capricious and trivial, constantly shifting requirements ordained by Rome binding on the members of Anglican and Reformed Churches and that members of these churches have married their cousins are living in concubinage and that their children are illegitimate." "This unspeakable decree, not to say this blasphemy of certain celibates in the Roman Church would be the subject for derision, and the lamentable consequence that often flow from the *Ne Temere* decree. The British Empire should take care to forbid its recognition within its boundaries as Germany has done." (73)

J.A.F. Gregg, son of the Archbishop of Armagh, in a lecture delivered before members of the Church of Ireland Cork Young Men's Association on 17 November 1911, described the *Ne Temere* — it has a pro and eleven provisions concerned with betrothal, nine with marriage explained, "But the story is the tail."

He went on, Rule 11.3 down that the above laws apply to all Roman Catholics, Roman Catholics, marry non-Roman Catholics, whether such non-Roman Catholics are baptised or unbaptised even when a dispensation has been given — or Holy See decree on for some particular region."

Tongue in cheek adds, "Rule 11.3 is a intimation of us."

D ERROR IA

d for devolved govern-
the Province in union
reat Britain. The man
answer to this. He
ed to read the script
when Bro. Robinson
him a carbon copy of
ish Enigma."

a holiday Bro. Robin-
ght for a progress report
article to find that Hay
holiday and Mr. Jones
stand-in. He was able to
t the script would be
ed and regrettably he
s laid it. It was dis-
when Bro. Robinson
d his envelope in the
ay. It contained the
and the carbon copy.

A. SUPPORTERS

Robinson named for
the organisations and
als whose assistance to
A. made them access-
after their horrific
They were the Federal
ve of Australian Young

Labour, Sinn Fein, the
Connolly Association, Father
English, St. Patrick's Church,
Melbourne, and Bill Moreland,
the Irish Club, Brisbane.

There was information from
experience of the good Ulster of
other days; of North-South
relationships; of Stormont rule;
the Republic's claims on
Northern Ireland and the most
privileged position of the
Roman Church in that state.

"The Orange Standard"
commends W. Bro. Nat Robin-
son for his strong advocacy of
the Unionist Cause. He has
shown admirable courage and
determination. We hope he will
continue in this good work and
that by his example he will
persuade others to join him in
the essential task of telling the
truth about Ulster.

The task will only be tackled
realistically when everyone
who has the opportunity will do
his bit to make the world aware
of the truth about this place.

Grand Lodge call to restore the rope

The Grand Lodge of
Ireland, meeting in Belfast
decided to organise a petition
calling for the reintroduction
of capital punishment.

The petition, which will be
organised province-wide and
sent to the Northern Ireland
Office and the Home
Secretary Mr. Whitelaw, will
call for the execution of those
found guilty for the murder of
members and part-time
members of the security
forces and prison officers,
whether on duty or not.

The Rev. Martin Smyth
was re-elected Grand Master
for 1982 and tribute to his
services to the Orange Order
and the Ulster Unionist Party
was paid by a former Grand
master, Sir George Clark.

Sir George said M. W. Bro.
Smyth had given himself
unflinchingly during the past
nine years as Grand Master to
the Institution and in the
furthering of its work.

In those nine years, said

Sir George, Mr. Smyth had
involved himself in the
increasing numerical
strength of the order and in
the work of the Lord
Enniskillen Memorial
Orphan Society.

Sir George was assisted in
the elections by M. W. Bro.
John Bryans, a former Grand
Master, now almost 97 years
of age.

Other elections included:
vacancies for Grand Masters,
vacancies for Deputy Grand
Masters, William Russell,
County Grand Master of
Down, Samuel Foster
Armagh.

Vacancies for County
Grand Chaplains; the Rev.
William Frame, Down; the
Rev. Roy Vallely Belfast; the
Rev. James Musgrave, Co.
Antrim; the Rev. Thomas
Moore, Fermanagh.

Grand Director of
Ceremonies, Mr. William

McClurg, Inside Tyler, Mr.
Joseph Burton, Librarian,
Canon S.E. Long.

Finance committee
vacancy, Mr. Joseph

Cunningham, Education
committee vacancy, Mr. Jack
Ashenhurst, Press committee
vacancy, Mr. William
Kennedy.

Moyrah Yeomanry LOL No. 71

Invite you to

AN OLD TYME ORANGE BALL

In the Parochial Hall, Moira
On Friday 19th February, 1982

Music By
Shanley Johnston's Old Tyme
Dance Band

Dancing from 10.00 p.m. till 2.00 a.m.

REGALIA TO BE WORN

Admission (Including Supper) £1.50

CHURCH'S INTRANSIGENCE BARRIER TO FAIR PLAY

es' that we are nowhere
to observe the Roman
betrothal or marriage."
"Rule 11 contains the
for obviously, if it binds
an Catholic party to a
marriage, it binds the
manist as well."

General Synod of the
of Ireland agreed with
condemnation of Ne
and expressed its
ion to its publication
1908 Synod. The
ar occasion of the
was the Belfast case of a
erian, Mrs. McCann.

Roman Catholic
d renounced their
and ran off with their
i. Gregg said, "A case
al wrong and outrage
l upon a Protestant
the ruthless working of
called for a strong
which we should have
is than human if we had
de, but which was not
or the mere threatening
er."

commended the bishops
urch for sending out a
nt to be read in all
s. "The Archbishops
shops very earnestly
ir people of the terrible
henceforth attending
riages between Pro-
ts and Roman
es."

DREE'S INJURY

g gave many examples
stants who were hurt by

Temere. He could
have been stronger in
nation of the Roman
and he backs his
nts with cases of
double-think on the
He describes "the
Church, with its
impediments to
ny, and its equally
system of dispen-
rom them, that makes
o little esteem for it."
e professes to be the
of the marriage tie,
what is its record? A
n the one hand, of a

pious horror of divorce,
coupled with a reckless and
venal process of dissolution of
marriage through decrees of
nullity, a record, on the other
hand, of the making of rigid
marriage laws and conditions,
which it retains in its own hands
the power and the readiness to
dispense from."

Gregg concludes his lecture
with a few protests against
Rome and its attitudes to
marriage. "We protest against
the imposition of an Italian law,
emanating from a Papal court,
mainly Italian. We protest
against the impertinence of this
Italian Papal court venturing to
dictate to non-Papal Irish
Catholics, and to inform us that
mixed marriages before the
Roman priest are marriages
before God, and convey holy
matrimony, but that the same
marriages in our churches are
only what Pope Pius 9 called
"filthy concubinage."

Gregg's last words were of
the kind still heard among
Protestants of the North of
Ireland who have no liking for
Romanism. "We protest. But
the wrong which has been
done us will be a blessing to
us. It will close up our ranks, it
will enable us to see that
Rome today is the same that
Rome ever was, that no terms
are possible with Rome, but
that resistance in God's
name, and in the name of
conscience and liberty —
resistance is the duty of us
all."

T.C. Hammond, "Marriage
: My Choice, What Shall It
Be?" writing on the Ne
Temere type regulations said,
they "constitute a sin against
unborn children. The greatest
power God has committed to
human beings is the power to
call into earthly existence
beings like themselves."

"The power brings res-
ponsibilities to both parents.
They must not be given to or
taken by one of them. He saw
the Roman regulations as an
insult to the Roman Catholic
partner, for the mixed marriage

is less regarded by the church,
and to the Protestant partner,
for it belittles his church and
makes his minister unfit to
officiate at a wedding
ceremony.

PRE NE TEMERE

Before 1908 it was
customary for mixed marriage
partners to make no promises.
There was a convention that
the sons of a marriage went with
the father to his church and the
daughters with their mother to
hers. Ne Temere required the
Protestant partner not to
interfere with the religion of his
spouse, to allow reasonable
efforts to be made to convert
him to Roman Catholicism and
to agree that the children of the
marriage should be baptised as
Roman Catholics and reared as
such.

The decree was incorpor-
ated into the Code of Common
Law in 1918 with one
important change. The Roman
Catholic partner was not now
required to give a written
promise to make every effort to
convert his mate. It could be
"by word of mouth."

No other consequential
change was introduced on the
subject until 19 March, 1966,
when the Matrimonii
Sacramentum was publish-
ed. It is stated in that
document that the church
strives to ensure "with the
greatest vigilance that
Catholics marry Catholics in
order to guard the sanctity of
Christian marriage." (note
"Christian" not "Catholic").
But there is the realistic
admission that mixed
marriages are inevitable. And
it goes over the Ne Temere
ground again. It says forcibly
that the sanctity of marriage
according to Roman Catholic
teaching, the faith of the
Roman Catholic partner and
the Roman Catholic
education of any children of
such a marriage must be
jealously safeguarded.

Written agreements could

be dispensed with, for the
Roman Catholic partner may
promise that the children
would be baptised and brought
up in the Roman Catholic faith
if the Protestant partner would
not oppose this. The Roman
Catholic partner was not
required to persuade his spouse
to convert to Romanism and
while for a valid marriage the
presence of a Roman priest was
required it was a matter which
could be referred to the
Vatican.

The document has three
"concessions". There is no
objection, AFTER THE
RELIGIOUS CEREMONY
HAS BEEN PREFORMED,
TO A NON-CATHOLIC
MINISTER SAYING
SOMETHING "by way of
congratulatory exhortation
and to some prayers being said
together with the non-
Catholic." There had to be
approval for this from the
bishop "and with the provision
of suitable safeguards so as to
avoid the danger of scandal."

It repealed the excommuni-
cation of those Roman
Catholics who had married
outside the Roman Church.
"The Tablet" in an editorial
footnote to this decision says,
"However, as such marriages
are still regarded as invalid, the
couples concerned would be
regarded as living in sin and
Catholics involved would still
be banned from the
sacraments; the main effect of
this provision is to reduce the
formalities involved in
Catholics regularising their
position."

THE SAME ONLY DIFFERENT

When the "concessions" are
examined it is clear that the
Roman Church has not
changed its attitudes. And it
makes "The Declaration on
Religious Liberty" of the
Second Vatican Council of
little real consequence. It
stressed the right of parents to
determine the kind of religious
training to be given to their

children and even concedes the
right of parents to choose the
schools at which their children
will be educated. The liberal
approach of the declaration is
obviated by the continuing
demands of the Roman Church
on the ground.

Matrimonia Mixta, the
Apostolic Letter of Pope Paul
6, 1970, repealed previous
regulations and made promises
by the non-Roman partner in a
mixed marriage unnecessary.

When the letter was
published the Irish Roman
Catholic hierarchy described
it as "the result of the mature
reflections of the Pope and
the Bishops of the entire
church." It was intended to be
a clear statement of Roman
Catholic attitudes to mixed
marriages. It disapproved of
them, but allows them when
there was an assurance that
the divine law would be
observed. This was saying, in
effect, that the Roman
Catholic Church consents to
a mixed marriage when the
Roman Catholic partner
promises to practice his
religion and to do what he can
to have the children brought
up in it.

The Irish hierarchy de-
scribed Matrimonia Mixta as
"a sincere and responsible
effort to ease the human
problems which arise in a
mixed marriage." The
sentiment is a laudable one, but
in practice in Ireland it is
required for the validity of a
mixed marriage that it be
solemnised in the presence of a
Roman Catholic priest and
with two witnesses.

The position now is that only
the Roman Catholic partner is
required to make a declaration
and promise but the other
partner must be informed of
them. It is an episcopal
decision — the bishop has
authority in his own diocese —
and the timing and the method
may differ from bishop to
bishop, diocese to diocese, as
to how the information is
related to the non-Roman.

BISHOP DECIDES

It is the bishop who decides
how the promises should be
made and recorded. The
promise made by Roman
Catholics is in this or a similar
form of words. "I declare that I
shall remain steadfast in the
Catholic Faith and that I shall
guard against all dangers of
falling away from it. Also I
sincerely promise to do all in
my power to ensure that all
children born of our marriage
will be baptised in the Catholic
Church and carefully brought
up in the knowledge and
practice of the Catholic
religion."

There is no request for as
much as a comment on this
promise from the other party.
That would be seen as a
contradiction of the liberal
spirit of Matrimonia Mixta.
The simple requirement from
the Irish bishops is that "This
declaration and promise
should be explained to the
other party by the priest or by
the Catholic party."

The Ninth Glenstal
Ecumenical Conference,
1972, "expressed its deep
concern that the churches
will be able to agree on the
procedures relating to inter-
church marriages which
while making provision for
joint pastoral care, will fully
respect the conscience of both
partners. This would
alleviate the hardships which
are inherent in the present
situation and would also
remove a main barrier to
ecumenical understanding
and progress."

Matrimonia Mixta makes
reference to "the Catholic
party" and "the Catholic
Church." In it the Pope
appears to be saying that the
law of God in marriage is only
fulfilled if the Roman Catholic
partner keeps the obligation as
to the upbringing of the
children.

(To be continued in next
Edition).

REFLECTIONS ON GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS

The Grand Lodge of Ireland December meeting was a particularly interesting one for the single reason that it had a major speech from the Grand Master on the state of the Institution and the Province, and a "commissioning address" to those parties and organizations involved on behalf of the Institution in the Devolution conversations.

The speech was at once complimentary and denunciatory of the Order. There was reason to be grateful to the many deeply committed brethren who at every level served the cause selflessly. But too many Orangemen are reluctant to be deeply involved in what Orangeism stands for politically and religiously; and there were always those who made demands on others while ensuring that they were non participants themselves.

There was reference to William Clarke's statement in Dublin and the strength of the Unionist resistance to a United Ireland.

The Grand Master made perceptive comments about the Third Force and the Security Forces and they were said with a most commendable honesty and pungency to make it apparent again that no Ulster politician or political observer is more conversant with the reality of the Ulster situation and the implications of what happens here on the United Kingdom and the world.

His careful researching of facts and deep involvement at every level of Ulster life guarantees a knowledge of the position here denied to most other Ulster leaders. Many of them make extravagant claims for themselves as representative people, but too often they are more imaginary than real. Their public statements are often spontaneous reactions to something said or done and their lack of thought is evidenced in the fact that they continually contradict themselves and change course regardless of previous commitments.

The consistency of the Grand Master in speech and action has been a characteristic of a leadership which has been courageous, industrious and remarkably sensitive to the dangers of irrational decisions taken in response to events which have not been properly valued. His analytical mind has given us insights into things which were different to what they seemed to be and his

incredible grasp of detail has ensured that no important facet of a subject has been neglected.

Other things dealt with in the speech were the social and economic problems presently facing the Province and discrimination against Protestants in Education and the unfair involvement of Roman Catholics in state school management while they jealously guarded their own privileged position in education.

There were expressions of support for the Scottish-sponsored campaign against the visit of the Pope to Great Britain and a plea for a recognition of the need for biblical Christianity and positive Protestantism as essentials to faith and life. And for the Liverpool Province in its stand for Protestantism and their right to worship as an organisation in their cathedral.

There were useful contributions to the day's wisdom from Past Grand Masters, Sir George Clark and John Bryans, the presiding officers at the annual election of officers of Grand Lodge for 1982. As the Grand Master said it is a considerable asset to him to have such sympathetic, sensitive and experienced brethren at hand for advice and encouragement.

There were few changes in any of the offices and none in the major posts. It means there is a continuing confidence in the men who have held the reins for the most of the past decade which could well go down as amongst the most difficult in the history of the Institution and the country.

Among the reports the one on Education presented by Right Wor. Bro. the Rev. W. S. K. Crossley, convenor, produced the liveliest discussion and that was a tribute to the vigilance of the Education Committee and the topics it considered as per the hand-out to lodge members.

There were interesting disclosures on a broad education front and a plea for vigilance in the case of those who have responsibilities in education as parents, teachers, committee members and administrators. Protestant people and their children are in danger of being sold very short on education because of Government measures which may be economically worth considering but at ground level can clearly be seen as a means of attack on Protestant schools and education generally.

As with many other things the level of concern among Protestants is not high. They are too often ready to accept the decisions of bureaucrats who are governed by expediency and regardless of sentiment, principle, and justice to the majority population in Ulster. There must be resistance to anything which is an attack on the rights and privileges of people. All too often money could be saved if the legislation would make their attack on those sectors of education where waste, sometimes by overlapping, is endemic in systems which are self interested and uncooperative for purely denominational reasons.

Unionist Leadership — cautionary note

We dislike being repetitive but inevitably we have to repeat ourselves when situations keep recurring. Once again the evidence of Ulster Unionist Party discontent with leadership is being debated on the media. The spokesman of the discontented is David McNarry who questions the leader's commitment to devolution or at any rate to early self government.

No-one minds the questioning of policies in a political party; the machinery is there for the purpose: what is to be questioned is the tendency to make public disagreements which have not always been sufficiently discussed by the party and the people under attack.

Jim Molyneux has shown himself to be a most approachable party leader so that none can make the charge that he cannot be

PRESENTING ULSTER'S CASE IN U.S.A.

Mrs. Norah Bradford, widow of W. Bro. Rev. Robert Bradford, M.P., courageously agreed to take the place of her husband on the D.U.P./U.U.P. team which travelled to the United States of America on January 16 to present the Unionist case to the American people. The other members are Mrs. Eileen Paisley, Peter Robinson, D.U.P., and John Taylor, U.U.P.

The tour began at Washington and afterwards the quartette go their several ways in their effort to affect the thinking of politicians and people over there. In spite of what is often made to appear not all Americans accept the Republican story, not all Irish Americans do so, and there is some evidence that the Unionist case is beginning to be understood and appreciated by more of the American public.

Having made that observation it has to be added that remarks like those of William Clarke, Deputy Secretary of State, when he added to his president's communique to the British and Irish parliaments the information that the U.S.A. administration favoured a United Ireland as the answer to the Irish Problem, seemingly contradicts it. The Clarke intervention was a reassertion of old republicanism which he has swallowed without regard to the reality of the Ulster resistance to all all-Ireland concept such as he envisages.

The fact that his American colleagues showed their discomfort at his words is the evidence that they thought he was saying too much without due care and consideration for the actual presidential communication which reiterated the view of successive presidents that the Northern Ireland affair is a matter for the British and the North Irish to settle. The American promise is of economic help by encouraging industries to go to the Province when there is a settlement and till now that has had no United Ireland strings attached.

The importance is not that Clarke said something startlingly new but that he was apparently confirming the truth of the disclosure by Enoch Powell when he claimed that officials in the governments of the U.S., U.K. and R.I. were for the last two years scheming to bring about a United Ireland. He made the point that the United States were behind the plot for its own defence aims which were among other things to bring Ireland in total into N.A.T.O. against the British socialist party threat that in power it would throw out the American bases in the U.K. The intricacies of international politics baffle us.

The one thing we learn from them is that small countries can be pawns in power games seeking their destruction. If there is truth in the Powell claim then the Governments which could well be pawns themselves, should declare where they really stand in relation to one another and to us. The statements of the Clarks of this world are dangerous in their intrinsic thoughtlessness.

The request to the American Foreign Secretary to cancel the visa of Ian Paisley from Edward Kennedy, Senator Moynihan and Governor Carey on 9 December was apparently on the prompting of the Irish American cause and on the ground that Paisley is a dangerous man with his Third Force sectarianism as they describe it. Mr. Paisley answered them that there is no way he could be refused entry. His status as a U.K. and E.E.C.M.P. would guarantee admittance to their country irrespective of their overtures.

consulted, and he listens. He has a firm grasp of realities and an ability to see through the nub of the matter, an ability not especially noticeable among politicians generally. Ulster politics, and not just the Ulster Unionist Party needs his earthy realism at such a time as this.

We caution party people to consider well their position, to refrain from divisive utterances and personal attacks and to work within the party's structures. If there are to be changes in policies and personnel let them be made by the party and not because of media pressures. The U.U.P. lack of trust in its leadership has made the party different from the other parties whose leaders are seldom if ever under attack.

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

Specifications: Silver Leaf Ornamental Work. Name and Number of Lodge and a normal centre picture, all on both sides. Border sewn 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' x 6', 6' x 7', 7' x 8'.

LARGEST MAKERS OF BANNERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In Stock: Flags, Union Jack, Ulster and Boyne Flags mounted on double jointed pole with chrome spherehead. District Banners, Buntings, Embroidered Table Cloths with title and No of Lodge or Preceptory, Embroidered Badges and RBP Jewels Silver Emblems etc.

ALL BANNERS DELIVERY 10 WEEKS

ERIC McKNIGHT

46/48 Market Square, Lisburn
Phone 2158, after hours Maze 380

Fragments of Statue recovered

Two fragments of the statue of King William the Third, "King Billy", which stood in College Green, Dublin, between 1701 and 1929 have been recovered from a Corporation yard by the curator of the Dublin Civic Museum and have been cleaned up and put on display at the museum in South William Street.

One item is a plaque showing the Royal Arms and

the other is part of the engraved panelling around the statue; both are made of fine grained marble and the work of the Dutch sculptor Grinlin Gibbons.

The museum curator, Mr. Patrick Johnstone, describes the items as of tremendous interest and probably the only remaining bits of the famous statue. However, he is continuing his search among the years of accumulated

rubble in the Corporation Yard for more pieces of civic interest.

The "King Billy" statue was perhaps the most notorious focal point of Green versus Orange conflict in Dublin during the 18th and 19th centuries and had an extremely chequered existence including several attempts to blow it up before it was finally demolished by Dublin Corporation in 1929.

The statue in College Green, at the bottom of Trinity Street, invoked much more political adoration on the part of unionists and hostility on the part of the nationalist-minded citizenry than any other monument such as Nelson Pillar or O'Connell Street or the Wellington monument in the Phoenix Park, in a country with a long tradition of statue politics.

Juniors elect Officers in Armagh

Co. Armagh Junior Orange Grand Lodge held their election of officers in Armagh Orange Hall.

Wor. Bro. John McCrea Dep. Grand Master conducted the election, assisted by Wor. Bro. J.A. Anderson, MBE, JP, Senior County Grand Master of Armagh.

County Grand Master George Proctor; Deputy Grand Master Kenneth Wilson; Grand Chaplain Isaac Douglas; Grand Secretary George Patton; Grand Treasurer Robert Hughes; Inner Guard Roger Gill; Steward Noel McIlpatrick; Lecturer George Nelson; Committee James Clayton.

Fred Mills, Gilbert McCallen, William Wright, George Irvine, Assistant Secretary Raymond Clarke; Sports Convener Roger Gill; International Committee Kenneth Wilson.

Bro. McCrea congratulated the Co. Grand Lodge for continuing their support during trying times, and hoped that the recent trend in membership would continue.

Reports of the sports activities during the year were given by Bro. Roger Gill who said that another successful year had concluded and thanked all sponsors of trophies and medals.

Killen District Officers

The quarterly meeting of Killen District LOL No.12 was held in Killen Orange hall.

Bro. Alex Patterson WM of Whitehouse LOL 377 conducted the election, assisted by Bro. Samuel Andrews PM of Aghyaran LOL 1641.

Elected were: WDM R. Montgomery, BEM; DDM J.A. Emery; Chaplain Rev. J. H. Lyons, MA; Lay Chaplain W.C. Andrews; Secretary R.J. Montgomery; Assistant Secretary W. Cather; Treasurer E.C.H. Young JP; Assistant Treasurer J.J. Patterson; Committee Bro. S. Speer (foreman), J. Thompson A. Monteith, C. Turner, F. Gilchrist; Inside Tyler J. Watson; Outside Tyler R. McKinley; Standardbearer W. Semple.



Kildoag's ranks swell with the addition of five brothers who all joined the lodge in July. From left: Bro. Ernest Hamilton W.M., Bro. Samuel Nutt Secretary, Brothers Billy, Nixon, Mervyn, Raymond and David Nutt, and Bro. Wiston Boyd W.D.M.

Prior's fears of Ulster flop

By S.E. Long

The political anticipation of the moment is the next Government initiative on the future administration of the Province. It has been intimated by the media, a kind of calculated guess, that the announcement of a new scheme for devolved government will be published early in the next month or two. Mr. Prior has been specific enough in his public utterances on the subject of devolution to which he appears to be totally committed.

The several patterns of devolution which have been considered over the years have been looked at again and judgements made on their prospects. It would be a laborious and unprofitable exercise to think about these in detail. It is enough to say that the local Unionist objections remain to power sharing as of denominational right, and equally the 'power-sharers' are as loud as ever in their pleas that anything other than that can not be made to work. One definitive statement has been made by James Molyneux, the UUP leader, who feels sure that whatever is suggested by James Prior will not be pleasing to his party.

We remain with those who favour the plan for devolved government contained in the Convention Report for its structures appear to permit the kind of participation which would allow for the involvement of the total population, by representation, in the administration of the Province.

The abortive efforts of Humphrey Atkins to find a devolution solution are unlikely to matter to Prior whose approach is likely to be different and more determined. Prior is a stronger character than Atkins and exceptionally self-confident even among the Tories of today who show a wilful determination to follow courses of action which seems right to them regardless of the consequences to themselves and others.

The one thing which could put a brake on Prior is the fear of failure in Ulster and the effect that would have on his political future. But too much could be made of that for he could well be the kind of man who refuses to consider the possibility of defeat. The near future promises to be interesting politically at least.

INTERNECINE WRANGLING

As I write the controversy over a November meeting of the Police Federation, the RUC trade-union, and things said at it on confidence in the Chief Constable and a security force other than the RUC has become 'front-page news' early January. The Chief, Sir John Hermon, — he was knighted in the New Year's Honours List — denounced the Federation for considering another force because it would undermine the position of the police.

Mr. Ian Paisley, M.P., entered the arena when he quoted from the Minutes of the meeting to journalists at a Press Conference 4 January, and demanded the resignation of the Chief Constable. He 'preferred charges' against him. The Federation's immediate response was to condemn the use of their confidential minutes, to deplore Sir John's misinterpretation of what happened at the meeting and to condemn the politicising of an internal police matter. It corrected the Chief Constable when it explained that the suggested other force was not to be apart from the RUC but part of it under the Chief Constable. And the proposal had been heavily defeated anyway.

The day ended with the resignation of the chairman of the Federation, Constable Alan Wright. He resigned because he was annoyed at the misunderstanding of what happened in the November meeting and the wrong view of the position of the Federation, and for the reason that he admired the Chief Constable as a man and a policeman and resented the attacks on him. Mr. Wright later withdrew his resignation.

BROTHERHOOD

Whatever the merits of the case this kind of disclosure, disclaimer and denunciation does nothing to engender confidence in the police authorities. Patently things need to be done to bring about a better inter-force situation and greater confidence in what should be a tightly knit together brotherhood of men and women who have big responsibilities for the safety and security of this society and who are constantly in danger of their lives in doing their

jobs. Among such people there should be loyalty, trust and understanding and the determination to do what is necessary to make this a safe and secure country for all its citizens.

It remains a worrying business that people who are leaders in the Province spend so much time and energy attacking one another. The country has long been bedevilled by antagonisms which keep it perpetually mentally disturbed. It is not easy to be an optimist in Ulster today if you let your mind linger on such things.

Fortunately Ulster has many other things to be said for it and one of them is the remarkable generosity of our people when appeal is made to them. One instance illustrates the point. When Dean

Samuel Crookes, who sits muffled up against the elements outside his cathedral, St. Anne, Belfast, raising money for charity on the days before Christmas, raised his target to £15,000 — it was £12,000 in 1980 — some wondered if he would get it. He did. He got £20,000. Incidentally he is a brother Orangeman.

PEOPLE MATTER

The spontaneous response to appeals for help for others in worse state has marked out the Province as being especially charitable. People who can be moved easily to answer the cries for help from a distance have the capacity, if they had the will, to deal honourably and fairly with their neighbours. What is needed is the determination to respect personality and the right of the individual to civil and religious liberty. In the final analysis only people matter.

And there is the unbeatable spirit of our good people who have suffered grievously but not to defeat. Like St. Paul we have been knocked down but we have not been knocked out.

There are many other grounds for our hope for better days ahead. Hope which is based on honest endeavour has every prospect of fulfilment. We hope because we have found that life is better faced when we are optimists and not pessimists, when we are positive and not negative, when we are looking for success rather than expecting failure. We have to accept the inevitables of life but it is often possible to turn them to good account. We must not take counsel of our fears. They debilitate us when they do not destroy us.

DELIVERANCE

The Psalmist had a thought for a situation like ours when he said, "I sought the Lord, and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears." (34:4). He saw God as his insurance against the fears, dreads and despairs of life. Many of our Ulster people have realised the consolation of faith in God in their pain and heartbreak, over these terrible years. Their faith is their strength. It will be their comfort and encouragement for the way ahead.

We can face all the uncertainties of life with the patience and courage which God gives us. Having the assurance of faith is the biggest thing in life. That has been the most important discovery of generations of Ulster men and women.

The good effect of faith in Christ in society, and the individual in society, is beyond calculation. The tragedy of life is that the Christian Faith has not been given free course, not been taken seriously enough even by those who call themselves Christians. At best Christian living is a thing of fits and starts, of degrees of commitment and nearly always much less than it should be. How much different, and better, would be the world, and the people in it, if the people of God thought and acted to the pattern of Jesus, and not to their own desires, aims and aspirations. The selfishness of the Christian is a contradiction of the selflessness of Jesus whose living was for others all the time.

Everything He did was in response to the need of people for his help.

NEEDS OF MEN

The attitude of Jesus should be that of those who repay their debt to him in service to their fellow men, in their Christian estimate of Man as a person of consequence regardless of his race or colour or ability.

The Christian Gospel is the answer to the needs of man in the world.

It has a big programme for the benefit of humanity. The trouble is that most of us are too small to appreciate it. We should have learned the lessons that "Failure will hurt, but not hinder us. Disillusion will pain, but not dishearten us. Sorrows will shake us, but not break us."

Our prayer must be, "May better days soon be our lot or better courage if we have them not."



JAMES PRIOR

LOWER IVEAGH WEST LODGES CHURCH DATES

Sunday, November 8, the annual services were held under the auspices of the various lodges in Lower Iveagh West District No. 8.

In addition one special service was held under the auspices of Waringstown L.O.L. No. 83 to mark three hundred years of continuous worship in the local Parish Church.

The last service of the year which took the form of harvest thanksgiving was in Springhill Orange Hall was organised by Springhill Volunteers L.O.L. No. 26. The special preacher was Bro. Rev. R. L. Hutchinson, Rector of the local parish, and the praise was led by the organist and choir.

In the afternoon brethren led by Moira Accordian and Clougher and Kilmore Flute

bands paraded to the annual remembrance service in Moira Parish Church when the special preacher was Bro. Rev. T. H. Frizell, M.A., Grand Chaplain of Down Co. Grand Orange Lodge.

As usual the act of remembrance was observed at the war memorial prior to the service, with the buglers of Lurgan Boy's Brigade sounding the Last Post and Reveille.

The Mayor of Lisburn Alderman William Belshaw, was one of several distinguished visitors at the service.

The accompanying photo shows the W.M. and D.M. and Colour Party of L.O.L. No. 71 with the buglers of High Street Boys Brigade Band at the War Memorial, Moira, about to lay the wreath.



VETAN OF 1912 CARSON CAMPAIGN

On Thursday December 3rd 1981 the death occurred of Bro. William J. Henderson, JP. PM, who was initiated into LOL 1902 in No.8 Belfast District in June 1909.

He remained an enthusiastic member for over forty years, serving in various capacities as Superintendent of a Junior Lodge and holding the office of secretary for much of that period. Later he transferred to No.3 Belfast District and LOL 1076, the Rising Sons of Woodvale, for a few years.

On April 20th 1964 he was welcomed and received by transfer into LOL 786 Coronation Total Abstinence, No.9 Belfast District, and so began a relationship which only ended with his death. He served as Deputy and Worshipful Masters and later as Chaplain for many years.

He also represented his lodge on West Belfast Orange

Hall Management Committee and the Loyal Orange Widows Board. His attendance both at his lodge and on those bodies on which he sat as a representative was unsurpassed until illness prevented him attending regularly.

A committed Christian, Bro. Henderson showed his love for his Saviour throughout his life. He was a lifelong Methodist and assisted many through his charitable nature. In Bro. Henderson Christ's command "to love your neighbour as yourself" was personified. His service to the community was recognised in his appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

His love for his homeland was shown in 1912 when he volunteered like many thousands of others to join Sir Edward Carson's Ulster Volunteer Force and he told of how he paraded before Lord Carson in Woodvale Park with only a wooden rifle in hand. In

the early seventies he was an Official wreath bearer at the Lord Carson of Duncairn Statue Ceremony at Stormont.

In the passing of Bro. Henderson the Orange Institution has lost one of its greatest adherents and Ulster one of its most loyal sons.

He was buried on Saturday

December 5th 1981 at Carnmoney Cemetery following a service in Tennent Street Methodist Church at which the Imperial Grand Master W.Bro. Rev. W.M. Smyth B.A., B.D., attended along with many other members of the Institution. Had he lived until December 7th 1981 he would have been 95.

J.G.L.O.I. NAME OFFICERS

The election of officers of the Junior Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland conducted by M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., and W.Bro. Ralph Ludlow resulted:

Grand Master John McCrea; Deputy Grand Master Kenneth Wilson; Chaplain Rev. J.J. Wilson

M.A.; Secretary Thomas R. Haire; Treasurer Samuel Cowan J.P.; Inner Guard George Patton; Steward Wilfred Breen; Lecturer Robert McLaughlin; Deputy Chaplain Thomas Ross; Deputy Secretary John Bingham; Deputy Treasurer William McKee; Deputy Lecturer John Craig.

BRITISH BULL

Peter Brimelow

Washington -- British productivity is clearly improving. Irish republican hunger strikers Patrick O'Hara and Raymond McCreech both kicked off after a mere 61 days, whereas Bobby Sands persisted for 66.

There is something symbolic in these IRA men smearing their cells with their own feces and having to martyr themselves. British rule in Ulster is mild compared to the French hold on Brittany and the Basques. It's paradise compared to the Soviet subjugation of the Baltic Republics and Afghanistan, and the treatment of Third World secessionist provinces like Eritrea or Biafra.

If the IRA were Palestinians, their homes would be bulldozed flat, their sympathizers in the Irish Republic would be receiving regular visits from the RAF, and IRA operatives all around the globe would periodically be vanishing in puffs of smoke. If they were even Quebecois, they would be subject to much fiercer repression under the War Measures Act than anything yet seen in Ulster.

(Actually, Irish grievances against Britain have always been largely mythical. That's why the British were able to conquer India with regiments of Irish volunteers. How many Jews fought for Hitler?)

Ulster is not another Vietnam, as is frequently alleged. It is another Palestine. Two utterly incompatible cultures, foolishly equated by outsiders ("after all, you're all Irish/Semites"), are fighting for political expression. To hand the province over to Dublin, as advocated by such different authorities as US House of Representatives Speaker Tip O'Neill and a recent Toronto Sun editorial, would entail the murder of a small nation. Protestant Ulster, which has been in existence longer than the US. The Irish Republic could and should no more contain the Protestants than Britain could contain the Irish. It would be a fight to the death.

Just as in Palestine, the British government is unable to

recognise the fundamental nature of the conflict, and decide which side to support. It does not have the stomach to crush the IRA — sealing the borders, shooting the uniformed honour guards at IRA funerals and expelling its supporters. But it is equally afraid to coerce the Protestants, who are armed to the teeth and (justifiably) suspicious. It is buying time with the lives of its soldiers.

An election must be held for an Ulster assembly, similar to the one which Westminster abolished in a typical craven effort to appease the IRA. The resulting government — Protestant, because they are substantially in the majority — should organise its own defence. Probably it would reconstitute the highly-efficient B-Special auxiliaries, also abolished by Westminster in a craven etc, etc. Naturally, this government can no more be expected to employ or succor hostile elements than the Israelis can be expected to accept the PLO. Ulster Catholics would either have to be loyal or leave — the choice faced by the Republic's Protestants 60 years ago.

The British also would have to choose, go along, or accept an independent Ulster. They may resist the humiliation of independence. But, as when they left Palestine, the logical solution has the support of the people in arms.

Right here, incidentally, is the reason for Britain's collapse in this century. An Ulster Protestant division was shot to pieces on the Somme. Ulster kept the Western Approaches open against the Nazis when the Irish Republic, although not individual Irish, was profitably neutral. Now, when Ulster needs defending, the British political establishment makes overtures to Dublin, and cannot even bring itself to hang those who murder policemen in front of their own children. It has declared bankruptcy.

(This piece is the evidence that there are American journalists who understand the Ulster position. For that reason while it is dated it is worth reproducing. Editor.)

MRS. BRADFORD ACKNOWLEDGES

Following the assassination of W.Bro. Revd Robert Bradford, M.P. R.W. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., wrote to Mrs. Nora Bradford, his widow expressing the condolence of the entire Orange family at home and overseas.

The following reply was received at the House of Orange.

31 Newforge Lane
Belfast 9.

Dear Mr. Williams

In times like these we read the headlines daily and listen to the news.

We shake our heads despairingly and glumly sing the blues. We are restless and dissatisfied and we do not feel secure. We are vaguely discontented with the things we must endure... This violent age we live in is filled with nameless fears As we listen to the newscasts that come daily to our ears. And we view the threatening future with sad sobriety As we're surrounded daily by increased anxiety... How can we find security or stand on solid ground When there's violence and dissension and confusion all around:

Where can we go for refuge from the rising tides of hate. Where can we find a haven to escape this shameful fate... So instead of reading headlines that disturb the heart and mind. Let us open up the Bible and in doing so we'll find That this age is no different from the millions gone before. But in every hour of crisis God has opened up a door For all who seek His guidance and trust His all-wise plan. For God provides protection beyond that devised by man... And we learn that each tomorrow is not ours to understand But lies safely in the keeping of the great Creator's Hand. And to have the steadfast knowledge that we never walk alone And to rest in the assurance that our every need is known Will help dispel our worries, our anxieties and care. For doubt and fear are vanquished in the peacefulness of prayer.

Helen S. Rice's words were far more adequate than any could pen: they voice my thoughts so completely.

Robert was very precious to Claire and myself. I have beautiful memories of eleven extremely happy married years and she of a devoted Daddy who adored her.

Our loss is enormous. However I gain strength from the knowledge that Robert is at Home with his Mighty Lord and Saviour.

A printed reply cannot in any way do justice to your kindness, but so many messages have been pouring in that could have coped in no other way.

Your thoughts and prayers for Claire and myself are appreciated more than I can say.

I pray that God will give you all the comfort and strength He has given me.

NORAH BRADFORD

'Prentices elect Governor

Mr. Samuel Heatley, a member of the Apprentice Boys of Derry Club, the Lieut. Governor of the Apprentice Boys of Derry, has been elected Governor of the Order.

He will succeed Mr. Samuel Craig. The new Lieut Governor is Councillor James R. Guy (Browning Club), an

Official Unionist member Londonderry City Council.

Other appointments include the re-election of Mr. John Noble as general secretary, Mr. Albert McCartney general treasurer, Mr. Sam Sheppard as chaplain and Councillor David Davis chief marshal.