

# Grand Master Exposes Treachery of Number Ten

Addressing a rally in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, to mark the centenary of Lord Randolph Churchill's visit in 1886 M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P., M.E.P., said that that day (February 22) was the one-hundredth day of Dublin rule over Ulster, with Peter Barry as the dominant partner in the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Perhaps they have missed how the tentacles of that agreement reach into every aspect of British life.

"Garret FitzGerald urges Mrs. Thatcher to 'make Sellafield safe' while he continues to tarry on terrorism and renege on extradition. I do not normally read 'The Sun' newspaper, but it was they who called on Garret to deliver on his promises.

#### NICE CONCEPTS

"To Garrett Fitzgerald stability and reconciliation are nice concepts, so long as the source of unrest instability and conflict need not be tackled. The IRA need not be defeated, but Ulster Unionists must be squashed.

"Today is also the centenary of Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Ulster in 1886. His son Winston Churchill could serve as a proper example to Prime Minister Thatcher. He moved

from a position, unlike his father, against the Unionists when he spoke at Celtic Park and had to leave Belfast rather hastily. Then later in life he tried to barter Ulster in exchange for port facilities from the Free State in the Second World War, but ultimately came to a position of undiluted admiration and tribute to the cause of freedom... 'but for the loyalty of Northern Ireland and its devotion to what has now become the cause of thirty governments or nations, we should have been confronted with slavery and death, and the light which now shines so strongly throughout the world would have been quenched.'

Bro. Smyth hoped that "when the Unionist leaders met the Prime Minister on the



The Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P., M.P.A., addressing the anti-Anglo-Irish Agreement rally outside the City Hall, Belfast.

following Tuesday," may they, in God's mercy, find a changed person prepared really to be true to herself as she said in the House of Commons on 29th July 1982 . . . .

"Mr. Right Hon Friend the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, made it perfectly clear to the

Irish Ambassador that no commitment exists for Her Majesty's Government to consult the Irish Government on matters affecting Northern Ireland. That has always been our position. We reiterate and emphasise it, so that everyone is clear about it."

Continuing Bro. Smyth reminded the Orange audience that it was Lord Randolph Churchill who coined the phrase "Tory democracy," by which he meant extending the franchise to the working classes and involving the new voters after the 1884 Reform Act in Conservative politics.

"Trust the people," he urged the Conservative leadership of the time, and indeed because of his championship of their cause, he was adored by working men voting Tory for the first time, as well as by Ulster Loyalists.

"We might well ask ourselves what has happened to the Tory democracy which Lord Randolph bequeathed to the Conservatives," said Bro. Smyth. "The fact is that under Mrs. Thatcher there is no such thing as 'Tory democracy', nor for that matter will there be any democracy in Ulster, especially under the Anglo-Irish Agreement. King and Scott have both clearly enunciated that the ballot is to be ignored; spineless against terrorism they dance to the whine of the bullet and the bang of the bomb.

## Scots call to Hurd on Extradition

The Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland has decided to test the reality of Westminster to ensure that the Republic of Ireland is seen to implement the European Convention on Terrorism which it recently signed because it has been increasingly isolated from the rest of Europe in the matter of dealing with terrorists.

The Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. David Bryce sent the following letter to Mr. Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary: "The Grand Master, office bearers and members of the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland were pleased to note that Scotland Yard has re-applied for the extradition of Evelyn Glenholmes, wanted for IRA offences involving nine warrants issued by Scotland Yard, and we trust that she will soon stand trial in a United Kingdom Court.

"The Grand Lodge is pleased at any genuine progress made in dealing with terrorists and terrorism. We are, however, concerned with the wider issue because many hold a feeling that the arrest of Evelyn Glenholmes, the same day as the fourth session of the Anglo-Irish Conference, may well have been a piece of window dressing.

"We should, therefore, be pleased if we could have an indication as to what progress is being made regarding the almost 300 individuals wanted by the United Kingdom security forces for offences ranging over the last 15-16 years. Included in these are, of course, Brendan Burns released by Dublin High Court last year though wanted for the murder of 5 British soldiers, John Downey wanted in connection with the Hyde Park bombings and John Patrick Quinn wanted for monetary offences associated with the INLA.

"We appreciate that at long last the government of the Republic of Ireland have signed the European Convention on Terrorism but as with a number of other European States the application of the principles of the Convention is the essential issue.

"We look forward to your reply with interest".



W. Bro. Moody with Chief Nana Okiniko and M.W. Bro. Emmanuel Essien, Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution in Togo.

**TOGO VISIT**  
 Story on page 9

(Continued on page 2).

# Belfast Commemorates a Churchill Centenary

## Grand Master Exposes Treachery Of Number Ten

(Continued from front page).

### TOTAL IGNORANCE

"How else then are we to understand the total ignorance of the present government about our situation here in Ulster. Over 418,000 loyal, law-abiding citizens voted for candidates pledged to maintain the Union, yet, it is as though no election had taken place.

"Mrs. Thatcher denied us a referendum on the Hillsborough Accord; we resigned our seats in Parliament. We have been returned with enormous majorities, she ignores us. We refuse to resume normal activity at Westminster, she invites Garrett Fitzgerald for tea and buns.

"The Prime Minister is living in a bubble, in which no real information about the true feelings of Ulster's people reaches her. Part of the reason for this lies with the media, who have devoted hours and hours of television and yards of column inches to an election thousands of miles away which affects no one in this country, but who could not cover an election only 22 miles away without being agents of government propaganda to obscure the result.

"I am referring of course to the Philippines, where the Roman Catholic Church has stated that people should vote against the dictator Marcos, and that after he robbed the people of victory in an election, because they won a moral victory, they are entitled to use civil disobedience against him.

### QUESTION FOR JOHN HUME

"A cartoon in 'The Guardian' showed Mrs. Thatcher ringing up President Marcos to ask him for hints about elections. This is our situation. We are like the disenfranchised Philippine people. Our rules ignore our will—but remember we did not need to fiddle the ballot.

"Incidentally, has John Hume said we are entitled to rise up? Does he defend our human rights? Before he jets off to lecture others on how to run a democracy he should look in his own back yard, where a million people are seething with hurt, rage and incredulity that a government which claims to be a Western democratic one could ignore us, yet all he can say is 'the boil must be lanced, the government must face down the Unionists.'

Bro. Smyth stated that Lord Randolph's "Ulster will fight" speech has often been quoted, and it was unfortunate that it had been used so often as to devalue the true importance of this statement.

"We politicians have been preaching restraint, non-violence, the constitutional path, and yet unless the Prime Minister revives 'Tory democracy' she will inevitably collide with the will of the people, not only in Northern Ireland but Great Britain.

"What does it mean for a Loyal community to fight its government. It means that that government has failed to fulfil its most important — some would say sole — duty, which is to protect the community from interference by an alien power. If a government cannot do this it forfeits the right to govern."

Bro. Smyth recalled that in the previous week he said on radio that the emergence of a credible and democratic party in the Irish Republic—the Progressive Democrats—was a sign that perhaps the people of the republic wished to enter a proper, neighbourly relationship with the Unionists in Northern Ireland. Perhaps they would turn away from their old civil war parties.

"Some interest was expressed in those remarks, and I believe I know why: many people who see the emergence of a non-sectarian party

system in the Republic, fear that the advantages of this in terms of respecting Ulster's Britishness, will be lost forever if democracy in Northern Ireland is destroyed by civil war after Hillsborough.

"If the Prime Minister wishes to see democracy flourish in both parts of these islands, she must first withdraw the poisoned shaft which is the Anglo-Irish Conference.

### NOPROSPECTOFUNITY

"Dr. Fitzgerald must also realise that there is no prospect of unity, and that the best way to advance the well-being and aspirations of his own people is to realise that it is within the British Isles as a whole that we can learn to live in peace and prosperity.

"Instead of wishfully dreaming of the demise of the Orange Order he should accept the hand of friendship as a true neighbour. If he wishes to strengthen his economy and be part of a larger whole then let the people of the Irish Republic join hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen who have voted with their feet and joined the United Kingdom as full citizens.

"Let Prime Minister Thatcher recover the high ground of true people's democracy. Ulster Unionists trusted the people and the ballot. Let not a British Prime Minister deny either."

## THREE BROTHERS HONOURED



Three brothers were amongst those presented with their 40 year medals at a meeting of Breagh R.B.P. No. 265 recently. From left to right: Worshipful Master, J. Hewitt; Sir Knight Robert Uprichard; Sir Knight Bertie Toal; Sir Knight Henry Toal; Sir Knight Thomas Toal and Worshipful District Master, Portadown District; Sir Knight J. G. Toal, who made the presentation. The latter four being brothers.

## Religious Rights

Sir,

We who are Orangemen and Protestants must uphold at this difficult time the principle of "civil and religious liberty". We claim it for ourselves and we offer it to others — it is an absolute principle.

Therefore we need to publicly disassociate ourselves from those who misguidedly betray our heritage by interfering with the religious rights of others to hold services which we may not like, such as the ecumenical service with Cardinal Suenens at St. Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.

Similarly we must condemn those who intimidate businessmen and others who have spoken in favour of giving the Anglo-Irish Agreement a try. This may be something we do not like but people have the civil right to hold such views without fear or interference.

We as Protestants are committed to defend the civil and religious liberties of those who differ from us, just as much as we are bound to claim such liberties for ourselves.

Yours faithfully  
B. Wright  
Belfast 7

## A Song for Ulster

### £150 Prize

The Ulster Society invites entries for a "Song for Ulster" competition. They are looking for a song which will reflect the distinctive Ulster identity and could serve as a new popular, yet stirring, song for the people of the Province.

The winning entry will be featured in a Gala Ulster Evening concert to be staged on Saturday 7th June. The winner will also receive a prize of £150 and a trophy.

Entries may consist not only of new original words and music but either new words to an existing tune or a new tune to an existing set of song words.

Entries, by an individual or group, may be submitted by cassette, tape or on music manuscript paper.

There is a registration fee for £1 per entry. All entries become the copyright property of the Ulster Society. The closing date for all entries to be with the Ulster Society is Monday 12th May at 12 noon.

For further information, or to register for entry, write to: The Ulster Society, Brownlow House, Windsor Avenue, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co. Armagh.

# 131 Years of Orange Service

Bro. James Bailey (second left) gets his gift from Bro. George McKnight, D.M., while the presentation to Bro. Howard Brown, P.M., is made by Bro. Norman Ingram, W.M.



At an historic evening held by Gideons' Chosen Few L.O.L. No. 21 in the Sir Henry Wilson Memorial Orange Hall, Loughbrickland, commendation was given to two very loyal, long serving and distinguished members, Bro. Howard Brown, P.M., and Bro. James Bailey.

Bro. Brown, P.M. first served with the Junior Orange for seven years. During that time he held office as Worshipful Master of his lodge.

Then, in 1932, he was proposed by the late Bro. Samuel Geoghagan to succeed to the Senior Lodge.

He has served a further 54 years in the Senior Lodge making a grand total of 61 years loyal and faithful service.

He still attends as a Past Master of his lodge, entering into the fellowship with the brother Orangemen.

Bro. Bailey has served as an Orangeman for 70 years. He was proposed by his grandfather, the late Bro. George McKnight in the year 1916.

Since then Bro. Bailey has been a faithful member, rarely missing a meeting. Indeed he still attends with the same enthusiasm, offering advice and relating past history.

To mark this important occasion, presentations were made to both gentlemen. Bro. Brown P.M., was presented with an inscribed gold watch and chain by Bro. Norman Ingram W.M. who wished him many years of good health and hoped he would be long spared to attend their meetings.

Bro. Bailey was presented with an inscribed Blackthorn Walking Stick by Bro. George McKnight D.M., who wished him also many years of continued good health.

There was a very large attendance of members and brethren from neighbouring lodges, all of whom in turn congratulated these two outstanding gentlemen for their long and faithful service to the Orange Order.

After the ceremony all brethren were entertained to supper by the ladies committee.

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## Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland

# 296th Battle of The Boyne Anniversary Celebrations

to be held on SATURDAY, 12th JULY, 1986

## Demonstration Venues

### COUNTY ANTRIM

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### RANDALSTOWN:

Cloughfern, Larne, Sixmilewater, Antrim, Carnmoney, Killead, Staffordstown, Carrickfergus, & Randalstown.

#### BALLINDERRY:

Glenavy, Aghalce, Lisburn, Magheragall, Ballinderry, Derriagh, & Hillsborough District.

#### AHOGHILL:

Portglenone, Ahoghill, & Cullybackey.

#### BALLYMENA:

Ballymena District (30 Lodges).

#### GLENARM:

Braid District (12 Lodges).

#### BALLYCASTLE:

Ballycastle, Bushmills, Rasharkin, Cloughmills, & Ballymoney.

### COUNTY ARMAGH

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### ARMAGH:

Portadown, Richhill, Loughgall, Tandragee, Armagh, Lurgan, Killylea, Keady, Newtownhamilton, Markethill, & Bessbrook.

### BELFAST COUNTY

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### EDENDERRY:

Belfast Districts — Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

### COUNTY DOWN

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### BALLYNAHINCH:

Lecale, Saintfield, Castlewellsan, Comber, & Ballynahinch.

#### DONACLONEY:

Lower Iveagh, Rathfriland, Banbridge, Lower Iveagh West, Newry, Loughbrickland, Gilford, & Carlingford Lough.

### KILKEEL:

Mourne District (15 Lodges).

### NEWTOWNARDS:

Newtownards, Upper Ards, Holywood, & Bangor.

### COUNTY FERMANAGH

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### BALLINAMALLARD:

Newtownbutler, Lisbellaw, Brookeborough, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Ballinamallard, Kinawley, Lisnarick, Pettigo, Magheraboy, Churchill, Maguiresbridge, Garrison, & Tempo.

### COUNTY LONDONDERRY

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### GARVAGH:

Castledawson, Magherafelt, Garvagh, Kilrea, Tamlaght O'Crilly, Ballyronan, Tobermore, & Moneymore.

#### LIMAVADY:

City of Londonderry Grand Lodge, comprising five Districts, together with the Districts of Limavady, Macosquin, & Coleraine.

### COUNTY TYRONE

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### DUNGANNON:

Pomeroy, Killyman, Stewartstown, Cookstown, Castlecaulfield, Benburb, & Coagh.

#### NEWTOWNSTEWART:

Sixmilecross, Fintona, Omagh, Newtownstewart, Killen, & Strabane.

#### BALLYGAWLEY:

Annahoe, & Fivemiletown.

### COUNTY DONEGAL

#### District Lodges Attending:

#### ROSSNOWLAGH:

Demonstration to be held on Saturday, 5th July. No. 1 & 2 Districts — Donegal, and visiting brethren.

## V. P. ENTERPRISES

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## Tyrone RAC Deplore Bishop's Attendance at Football Match

The Officers and Members of the Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter of Tyrone, at their annual meeting, have expressed regret at the attendance of the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr. James Mehaffey, at the League of Ireland match at Brandywell on the Sunday after he officiated at the funeral of Castledearg UDR Private, Mr. Victor Foster.

In a statement issued last week they say: "Whilst everyone has the right to their private and personal decisions, we feel that Dr. Mehaffey has shown a very poor example to his flock as a spiritual leader. At his consecration as a bishop he promised with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's word, both privately and openly.

"By the high and honourable office which he holds as the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, it is of the greatest importance that in his life, whether private or publicly all

his flock can find in him an example of Christian living in both things spiritual and material.

"We find it difficult to reconcile how he could attend a sporting event on a Sunday, and yet at the same time profess to teach, believe and practice the fourth commandment.

"We feel that his attendance on that afternoon would have very little bearing to reconciling himself to the Roman Catholic community, but rather that by being present was a great insult to the Protestant and Loyalist community in his diocese and throughout Ulster as a whole.

"Furthermore, those with whom he associated during the match would by no means give their support or offer their prayers on behalf of the Security Forces, and the UDR in particular, as expressed by the Bishop in his sermon at the funeral of Private Mr. Victor Foster, murdered by the enemies of Ulster".

# Orange Rebuttal of 'Sunday World' 'Disclosure'

The following letter dated February 4, 1986, was sent to the Editor of the Dublin based "Sunday World" by the Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. Walter Williams J.P.:

Our attention has been drawn to your article entitled "Showdown" on Page 11 in the Sunday World, dated 2 February. It is not our normal practice to write to Sunday Newspapers, because we do not think they honour The Lord, or His day.

"On this occasion the article does not report the truth. Perhaps Jim Campbell, the writer of the article, will name the Senior Orangemen of the L.O.L. who are alleged to have agreed in October last with the R.U.C. to re-route 22 parades? They would then have redress on the matter. We categorically deny any such agreement by any Senior Officers of the Order".

The following reply was received:

"Thank you for your letter. It is always a great pleasure for this newspaper to receive a letter from the 'Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland'. I observe with regret that you do not regularly correspond with Sunday newspapers, though I respect your stated reason. Pace that respect, I am pleased that your 'Lodge' reads this newspaper and hope that your readership is pleased with the service we offer.

"Your categorical denial is observed and accepted as a declaration of general viewpoint. However, it is not the policy of this newspaper to reveal its sources, and I am sure your lodge will appreciate, more than most, this attitude to confidentiality.

"May I, in closing, recommend this paper to you as an advertising and social medium for your "lodge" activities. "Yours most sincerely, Colin McClelland, Editor".

Mr. McClelland's recommendation to the Orange Institution to use the "Sunday World" as an advertising and social medium for Lodge activities is as mischievous and devious as the newspaper item which gave rise to the rebuttal of a totally unsubstantiated "report". Clearly the "Sunday World" is less concerned with the Grand Lodge denial than with what is obviously a childish effort to score a point. It proves that paper never refuses ink, though the "Sunday World" has so far declined to publish the Grand Lodge's repudiation of the report. — EDITOR.

## Barrow District Morecambe Orange Lodge (Morecambe True Blues L.O.L. No. 903)

Lodges and Bands, also Junior Lodges are invited to take part in the

## MORECAMBE ANNUAL PARADE

to be held on

Saturday, September 27, 1986

Parade will move out from the Battery Hotel at 1.30 p.m.

through Morecambe to Sunnyfield School where speeches will be delivered by Guest Speakers. Parade will return at 4.30 p.m. to the Battery.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN**

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# Comment — Comment — Com

## The Strike — Its Effect and Aftermath

The Strike of Monday, March 3, was not what the sponsors intended in the violence it attracted and the bad publicity it produced.

Those unionists who doubted the wisdom of using the strike weapon for the political purpose of protesting against the Anglo-Irish Agreement had their worst fears realised. The promise of a well stewarded demonstration was not kept, for the reason that those determined to do violence could not be restrained.

There were not enough stewards or police to prevent a strike, which had very large public support, from being shockingly marred by wreckers and looters whose intentions and actions were other than that of the Unionist leaders and those who took their kind of protest seriously. The comprehensive condemnation by Mr. Molyneux and Mr. Paisley of those who for malicious or foolish reasons went wild was endorsed by Unionists who are determined to act within the law and not in confrontation with the RUC.

The attacks on the police were shocking. Many sympathised with them in their very difficult situation and there were those of every political persuasion who congratulated them on their work. Their critics were generally

the usual police knockers, though there were some who fell foul of policemen who were acting, unlike their fellows, in bad conduct. They proved the contention that every barrel is likely to have its bad apples.

Concerned as we were at the scenes of that day we regretted that while there was much condemnation of the Strike and its effects little was said of the causes which persuaded leaders and people to take such precipitate action. There cannot be fair judgement of what happened on strike day unless blame is laid at the doors of those who produced an Agreement so offensive to Unionists that they felt compelled to respond in attempts to persuade the signatories to it that they have done grave injustice to Ulster Unionists and greatly worsened community relations in Northern Ireland.

The refusal to accept the warning of the Ulster politicians when they said that if

they were not listened to, others much harder to deal with would emerge to take their places, has been shown to be another misjudgement of the strength of Unionist opposition to the infamous Anglo-Irish Agreement. Politicians and churchmen have

repeated the warning by public statements in the wake of the strike.

The refusal of the Government to consult with Unionists meant that the Agreement was produced surreptitiously. Going ahead with the meeting, R.I. and U.K., Foreign Minister and Secretary of State N.I. at Stormont on 11 March with the Province in tumult was incredibly insensitive and unnecessarily provocative. The reaction to the Barry/King meeting was easily predictable and another worry to grievously distressed people. It is unbelievable that such a meeting can only be held with very strong police protection and the helicoptering of the southerners into Stormont grounds where they set themselves the task of governing those who will not have such people as they are to rule over them.

Will Glendinning, the Alliance Assemblyman, made the point that as the Anglo-Irish Agreement is meant to help the SDLP overcome the republican rabble who threaten to take over nationalist representation from them so the UK Government must get the Unionist parties off the hook by doing something to meet them. However you view the conclusion, the proposition that SDLP were meant to

benefit from the Agreement is not to be questioned.

The most successful politician in Ireland today must be John Hume with his unassailable position in his party and his selling himself so effectively in Dublin and London. Because he is a taker and not a giver, though he makes offers glibly enough, he must be seen for that he is and treated as the unco-operative, devious politician he has been since he appeared on the political scene in 1968. It is a shameful act that benefits Hume and the SDLP by sacrificing the Unionists.

Whatever the future holds there must be a meeting of minds between the Prime Minister and the Unionists for progress in peace if Ulster is to emerge from its present imprisonment. How to move Mrs. Thatcher is the perpetual problem. But move she must.

The Unionists approach to her on March 11 for talks on devolution is something she should welcome. They could help to extricate her from an arrangement into which she should never have entered. To keep foreign influence out of our UK affairs whether by southern Irishmen or Americans bearing gifts is a campaign worth fighting.

## Church Leader

A Church of Ireland episcopal election was held at Armagh Cathedral and hall on March 7. The vote moved Dr. Gordon McMullan, Bishop of Clogher, to the more populous seat of Down and Dromore. Dr. McMullan has proved himself in a diocese which straddles the Border and in which many Church of Ireland families have been bereaved by the murders of loved ones and whose sufferings from injuries, intimidations and losses of homes, lands and businesses have been a horrific outcome of IRA bestialities on Protestant people.

The bishop's ministry of sympathy and fellow feeling with suffering people was much appreciated, as was his strong condemnations of the purveyors of death and destruction. His pleas for consultation rather than confrontation in our situation has been echoed by many churchmen.

He brings to his new diocese that pastoral experience, a background in business administration and a deep spirituality which must help him in an episcopate which will make very heavy demands on him. As a native of East Belfast he is well known in the diocese where he was ordained and where he served as a clergyman in several parishes and for a year as Archdeacon of Down.

## Another Solution Offered

Three Unionists' and two SDLP men produced a document in the first week of March which offered a way out of the present impasse. The Unionists were Harry West, former leader of UUP, Austin Ardill and David McNarry, none of them presently actively engaged in party politics. The SDLP men were prevented by their leader John Hume from being involved in the publication of the study paper on the grounds that any conversation of the kind should be by party officials nominees and not by individuals acting on their own initiatives.

While any serious contribution to the "Ulster Problem" should be considered regardless of protocol it was soon apparent that the West and Co. suggestions were not acceptable to SDLP or the Unionists.

## Falls Young Orangemen

Falls Road Methodist Church Junior Lodge 62, held their Annual Social evening in the Belfast Orange Hall, Clifton Street.

Bro. Edward Hughes, No. 4 District Master, presented, Bro. David Carlisle, P.M. with his Past Master's Certificate and a watch, from the officers and members of his Lodge.

Bro. Hughes congratulated the Lodge on their large turnout of members.

After the presentations, there was a most enjoyable social function.

## Killen R.B.P. Elections

Killen Star of Bethlehem R.B.P. No. 682 elected their officers for 1986 at their monthly meeting on 20th February, held in Killen Orange Hall.

Sir Knt. James Emery, Castlederg District Royal Black Chapter No. 6, Lay Chaplain, conducted the election and Sir Knt. William Montgomery the District Registrar, occupied the deputy chair.

Elected were — W.M. J. Burke; D.M., S. Speer; Lay Chaplains, T. Livingstone and Sir Knt. W. C. Andrews; Registrar, Sir Knt. H. Speer; Assistant Registrar, Sir Knt. E. Keatley; Treasurer, L. Forbes; Lecturer, Sir Knt. S. Semple; Censors, John Sproule, and Norman Sproule; Standard Bearers, Neville Sproule and E. Rankin; Pursuivant, B. Scott.

Committee: Roy Watson (foreman); William J. Sproule, Thomas G. Sproule (Senior), Thomas G. Sproule (Junior), W. C. Hemphill, J. Bogle and A. Caldwell.

## Apprentice Boys Officers at Cloughmills

The monthly meeting and annual installation of officers of Cloughmills Apprentice Boys of Derry Club was held in Cloughmills Memorial Orange Hall.

Bro. John J. Aitcheson, W.P., assisted by Bro. James Murphy, V.P., presided over a large number of brethren and visiting brethren from Counties Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone.

After routine business had been transacted, Bro.

Aitcheson thanked the brethren for the support they had given him throughout the year and then called upon the following brethren to install the officers for 1986:—

Chairman, Bro. W. J. Logan (Ballymena and Harryville); vice-chairman, Bro. C. Moffett (Blaugh); sponsors, Bro. W. Calderwood (Dunloy) and Bro. J. Caldwell (Articlave); chaplain, Bro. S. B. Kane (Ballywillan); regalia steward, Bro. J. Gaston (Dunloy); tyler,

Bro. C. Dobbin (Dunseverick).

The Officers installed were: W.P., Bro. James Murphy; V.P., Bro. David S. McAuley; secretary, Bro. John J. Murphy, P.P.; treasurer, Bro. Norman Davidson, P.P.; chaplain, Bro. Cecil Kirkpatrick; tyler, Bro. Samuel D. Hanna, P.P. Committee — Bros. Alan Brown (foreman); Edwin R. McLaughlin, Gordon Johnston, Mervyn McFall and Alwyn McCosh.

The newly installed W.P. thanked the installing officers for their efficient and capable manner and then called upon Bro. E. McCallion (Articlave) to present membership diplomas to Bros. T. Christie, R. Dows, A. McCosh and M. McFall.

After the meeting supper was served and Bro. Alan McNeilly (Ballymoney), presided over an enjoyable social hour. Musical selections, songs and stories were contributed by Mr. James McKay, Bros. John J. Aitcheson, P.P., Raymond

Mills (Ballymoney), William Davidson (Dunloy), Joe Gaston (Dunloy), Archie Wilson (Dungannon), Archie Ross (Ballymena), Frank Wisner, Albert Crawford and Edwin McLaughlin, James Callaghan (Dunseverick), Tom Leighton (Blaugh).

Bro. S. B. Kane (Ballywillan) presented Bro. Aitcheson with his past president's certificate.

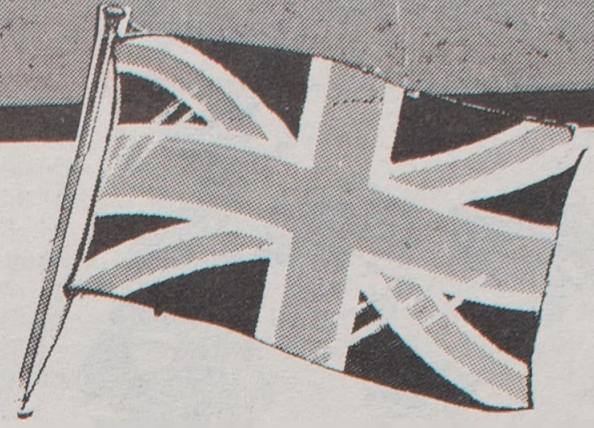
Bro. Murphy thanked those who had made the evening such a success.



All the junior brethren who attended the Junior Grand Lodge of Ireland lecturers competition held in Ballyrobert Orange Hall when the standard of lecturing was exceptionally high.

# STANDARD BEARER

## King of The Castle on Less Sure Ground



One cannot ignore the feeling that Secretary of State Tom King as seen and heard on radio and television is becoming less cocksure than he would like us to believe. Remember how he stood behind Mrs. Thatcher and Dr. FitzGerald as they signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement in Hillsborough Castle, a document that has caused more disagreement than any other document that we can remember. King of the Castle at Stormont shows considerable unease when under pressure by one or two media interviewers, who unlike some others, extract the vital answers and not simply to

indicate grounds on which to undermine Unionist solidarity. Mr. King endeavours to justify at all costs his clandestine discussions with FitzGerald and Peter Barry, and the TV pictures of Barry arriving at Stormont on March 12 were reminiscent of Hitler's strutting in Paris after the fall of France in 1940. How Barry must have preened himself as he descended the steps of Stormont Castle with its memories of Lord Carson and Lord Craigavon and all the other outstanding personalities of 1912 and 1920 and 1921. And inside Barry, with an audacity born of his republicanism, had a variety of

topics on his agenda, notably the Flags and Emblems legislation which forbids the flying of the Tricolour in public in Northern Ireland.

Barry obviously considers that the flying of the Tricolour in Ulster is now more than ever likely to be successful. Is it not a fact that during Barry's visit to Stormont the Union Flag was not flown over Parliament Buildings a few hundred yards away from the Castle? If not we would want to be assured that this is not so. And it would be interesting to learn if the Union Flag is displayed outside the British Embassy in Dublin.

## Irish Language—On The Public Purse

One supposes that the decision of Newry and Mourne District Council to set aside public funds to promote the Irish language has the approval of the authorities at Stormont Castle. The Council's Recreation Committee, according to a Press report, has set up an Irish Language Committee to encourage the spread of the language in the South Down area. The recreation officer, Mr. Raymond Turley, according to the same newspaper report, stated that in addition to furthering the Irish language it was "an attempt to make the language a feature of everyday life through the written and spoken word". Even more significantly said Mr. Turley's report, it aimed at "working towards a full, official recognition of the language". Well,

well! Of course the real aim of the Newry Recreation Committee and the District Council, both being Nationalist controlled is to relegate the recognised language in Northern Ireland — English — to an eventual second place position. Will the Newry and Mourne District Council go further and one day decide to conduct its business in Gaelic? Time will tell. Meanwhile can Secretary of State Tom King and his Secretariat at Stormont justify this use of public money, now in such short supply for priority expenditure on housing and hospitals to mention only two areas of public life? This anti-British move must be thoroughly investigated at top level — the responsible Department at Stormont — if we are not to have a Greater London County

Council situation on our hands. If the Newry and Mourne nationalist representatives feel it is necessary to further the cause of the Gaelicisation of our community in Ulster another financial coffer ought to be sought, such as, say, the Noraid organisation in the United States of America, or the American State vaults so ready to release cash for Loyalist acceptance of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It is hardly necessary to point out that for the last 60 years, and particularly so in the past 20 years, the use of the Gaelic language in the Gaeltacht has been decreasing steadily, so much so that in Counties Donegal and Galway, both typical Gaelic heartlands, it is almost virtually extinct thanks to the impact of radio and television.

## The Strike and And Its Lessons

The one-day stoppage, whatever the complaints that in some instances those who manned the barricades were less than helpful to bona-fide travellers, was an outstanding example of how Loyalists can show their displeasure at the interference by Dublin politicians in Northern Irish affairs.

Conceived in secrecy and born in treason the Anglo-Irish Agreement has done more to galvanise Unionist thought and action than even a short time ago would have been regarded as unthinkable. For that, ironically, we can thank Thatcher and FitzGerald, though we have little else to be grateful for as a result of their Summit meetings. Despite some fundamental differences in policy matters between the Ulster Unionist Party and the Democratic Unionist Party there is a broad-based unity of purpose whose one chief end is to set at naught the concept of a Cross-Border Accord which cannot but be detrimental to the best interests of Protestants and Protestantism. The importance of the intervention of Peter Barry and Dr. FitzGerald (himself a product of a mixed marriage) in ordering the affairs of Northern Ireland and of Ulster Protestants is something we cannot and will not tolerate no matter how emphatic Margaret Thatcher may be in her dictatorial aim to give the Government in Dublin a foothold on Ulster soil. She is playing a dangerous political game, the consequences of which are too serious to contemplate. Ulster is a tinder which she and her cohorts in Dublin may well set alight. Time is not on their side if they prevaricate in their obstinate refusal to listen to the voice of Ulster loyalism. We have seen how during the Queen's recent visit to Aus-

tralia, Irish republicans who have gone there to enjoy the prosperity denied them in the Republic of 26 Counties, Ireland used the Royal occasion to demonstrate their antipathy to Britain and all things British. Sadly we saw the Queen sign a document which removes all vestiges of links with Britain save her Royal role in Australia's affairs. Australia is now a completely independent land, and this latest decision has produced at least on paper a weakening of the ties which bind that vast land to the Mother Country and opening the door to an eventual declaration of a Republic. No doubt the motivation for this change in Australia's relationship with Britain derives from the growing influence of the Roman Catholic Church down under. The lessons for Ulster are clear and unmistakable.

Separation from Britain has never been an element in Protestant thought and action, but if it should ever be forced upon them then the responsibility will fall directly on the shoulders of Margaret Thatcher. How ironic that she, in whom we thought reposed all the virtues of Britishness, was the one who led the nation during the war in the Falklands. The unity of Britain and Ireland began 186 years ago and was disrupted 66 years ago when the 26 Counties, now the Irish Republic, seceded from the British fold and the unity of these islands. The one-day stoppage was intended to convey to No. 10 Downing Street and the British Parliament a measure of Ulster's resistance to any element of interference in Northern Irish affairs. Loyalist commitment to total opposition to a London and Dublin conspiracy and treachery continues without any weakening.

## An Ulster Voice in Fulham By-Election

The decision of Ulsterman Boyd Black to contest the Fulham by-election this month has already caused fury in the Tory Party who have held the seat and where it is predicted, the Tories are likely to lose to Labour.

This is a move which if its aim is to succeed will do more to educate the English and British electorate to the wrongs which the Conservative Party with Labour, Liberal and SDP connivance perpetrated on the friends of the United Kingdom, than any day or days stoppage of industry in our Province. Nothing rankles the Tory mind more than Unionist confrontation, and the announcement by Bro. John Taylor, M.P. for Strangford, that it is intended to further this form of opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement will strike terror in the heart of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher as she ponders the future of her leadership of the Cabinet. Several Tory seats in England, and particularly in Scotland, are now very marginal indeed, and the Tories, even without any intervention by the Ulster Unionists, are already showing signs of stress if not panic. The chickens hatched at No. 10 Downing Street and at Hillsborough Castle are now coming home to roost, and the consequences in the next two and a half years as they unfold will be watched with keen anticipation not only in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland but also in many parts of the world where the "Agreement", foisted on the Ulster Unionists, received much publicity as the panacea for all the ills of the past 17 years with its massive toll of death and destruction, of terror and tears. Truly, as we heard recently, the "Iron Lady" is beginning to show signs of "metal fatigue".

## Reagan Was Conned

Never in the 65 years history of Northern Ireland has the United States of America displayed such close official interest in the affairs of our Province. The decision of President Reagan to urge Congress and Senate to allocate £50,000,000 over the space of five years to Ulster is strangely reminiscent of the 30 pieces of silver paid for the world's most notorious example of duplicity in history.

America owes much more to Northern Ireland in its contribution to the building up of the New World than to the 26 County Republic. It is indeed probable that there are many millions of American citizens who are of Ulster extraction but whose influence is either silent or, worse, is inoperative. How come that Garret FitzGerald can go to Washington and confer honorary Irish citizenship on "Tip" O'Neill and his wife and no-one of Ulster origin gets so honoured? It derives from the fact that when Ulster people emigrate to an overseas land they fully integrate and leave behind their Irish animosities and after the first generation these count for little if anything. Not so the nationalist-republican Irish emigrant or descendants. Here Ireland remains the Celtic twilight mythical Ireland and they never fully get free from their roots. The "ills" which Ireland "suffered" in the past are not forgotten. Schools and their religious outlook sees to that. But let it be remembered that if one goes to the American folk park near Omagh the picture which is so adroitly obscured in nationalist-republican-Roman Catholic propaganda becomes patently clear. Here one can peruse not only the recreated buildings but the written and pictorial evidence of just how those early Ulster

settlers made their mark on the new emerging nation which today we call the United States of America. Surely the time is now upon us when we must carry that message to America, and in doing so engage the aid and enthusiasm of those of our kith and kin who, even today, are the people to whom America does not look in vain for true moral leadership and acumen.

Is it not time that President Reagan and his wife Nancy were invited here to see for themselves just how Ulster figures in U.S. history and how its sturdy people 200 years ago,

braving the deep Atlantic in fragile craft and with limited resources, travelled to the new land and forged that wild and rude country into the greatest world power today. We need to project ourselves. We have something to say to America and history, past as well as the present, is on our side. President Reagan needs also to be told how he has been conned into planning to buttress our economy when many areas of his own country, notably the plight of the under-privileged in places like New York and Chicago is unbelievably and utterly disgraceful.

## How Ulster Lost its Governor

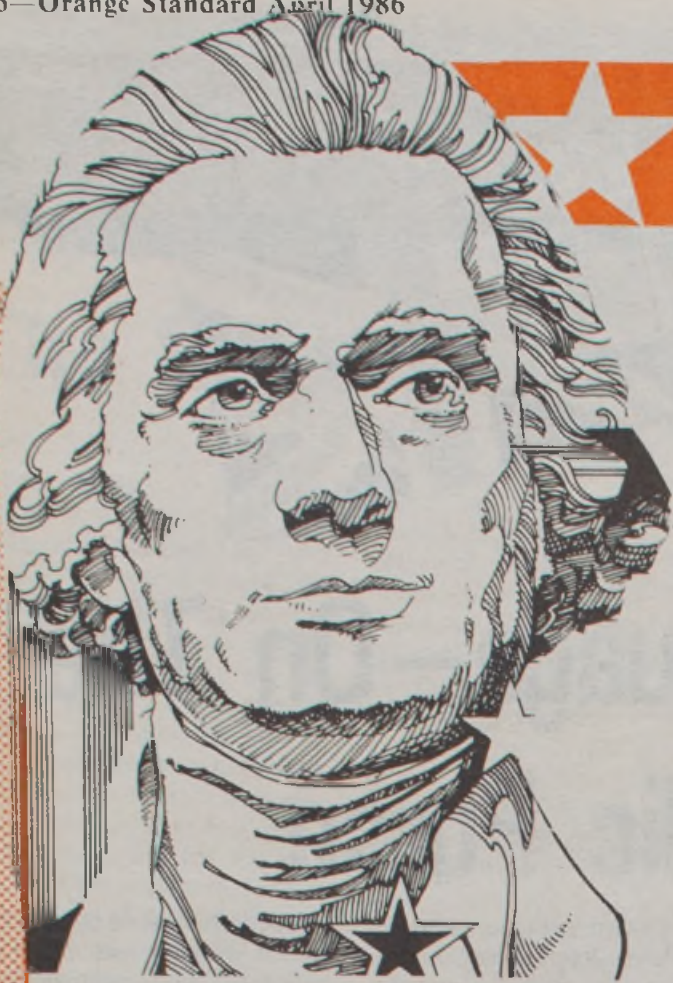
Since Northern Ireland lost its regional Parliament all right-minded people of pro-Union outlook have been deprived the presence here by a direct personal representative of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

For a few years up to that stage this Province had been honoured by the service of that distinguished accredited Royal representative, Lord Grey of Naunton, a man who by his wisdom and purposefulness endeared himself to the mass of the populace. He immersed himself in so many activities that he was an extremely popular Governor who made friends among all sections of the population. It was a sad day when he laid down the reins of office and left these shores only to return,

as he does periodically, to fulfil engagements at the New University of Ulster of which he is the distinguished Vice-Chancellor and other less formal duties.

It was the disastrous decision of Prime Minister Edward Heath in the early 1970's which ended Lord Grey's term of office, and deprived the Province not only of a genial and understanding Governor but placed Northern Ireland under Direct Rule which had proved so tragic for its people. Now with hindsight what would have happened if the Unionist Members of Parliament had refused to accept the Heath guillotine and taken their seats at Stormont the following Tuesday morning.

But that is water under the bridge now....



# THE ULSTER INFLUENCE ON AMERICA

## Andrew Jackson

In Ulster we commemorate the Battles of the Somme, 1 July, and the Boyne, 12 July. Another date we might celebrate is 4 July, Independence Day in the United States of America, because at least eleven of its Presidents are of Ulster descent.

There was **Andrew Jackson**, Seventh President, 1829-1837. His father, also Andrew, with his wife Elizabeth and sons Robert and Hugh emigrated from Boneybefore, Carrickfergus, in 1765. Within two years, on 15 March 1767, Andrew was born at Waxham Settlement, South Carolina.

After school at 13 he joined the Militia and fought in the War of Independence, in which brother Hugh was killed in action. Orphaned at 14 he studied law and became a

successful lawyer, an attorney-general, and Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. On 17 January 1794 he married Rachel Donaldson in Nashville. In the war of 1812 Jackson was a Major-General in the Tennessee Militia and earned the nickname "Old Hickory" for his toughness. He defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans.

In the Presidential Election of 1828 he won an overwhelming victory, and was elected for a second term in 1832. He died 8 June 1845 at this home The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee.

General "Stonewall" Jackson was a cousin. He is best remembered because his Confederate Army of 17,000 men defeated 60,000 Union troops at Shenandoah Valley. "Stonewall's" ancestral home was Ballinary House, The Birches, Portadown.

## James Knox Polk

**James Knox Polk**, Eleventh President, 1845-1849. Captain Robert Bruce Polk (or Pollock) second son of Sir Robert Pollock, and his wife, Magdalene, daughter of Colonel Tasker, Broomfield Castle, Londonderry, left Ulster with their six sons and two daughters for America where they settled in Somerset County, Maryland around 1690.

Their great great grandson married Jane Knox, Iridell County, North Carolina. They had ten children of whom James the eldest, born in a log cabin in Pineville, Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, was to become an American President.

## James Buchanan

**James Buchanan**, Fifteenth President, 1857-1861. George Buchanan, Deroran, Omagh, married Jane Russell in Co. Donegal about 1750. When their son was 21 they emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. James, the son, married Elizabeth Speer and they had eleven children.

Their son, James born at Cove Gap Franklin County, Penn., was to become President of the USA. He made a sizable fortune as a lawyer. A Democratic Party member he filled several diplomatic posts. In 1856 he was the party's nominee for President and won the election. Inaugurated at 65 his diplomatic experience proved

He had graduated in law from the University of Tennessee in 1818 and became a successful lawyer. An active Democratic Party member and friend of President Andrew Jackson he ran for election to the Presidency in 1845 and had an easy victory. Married to Sarah Childress, 1 January 1824, he was a devoutly

religious man who banned gambling, dancing and alcohol from the White House. He refused to stand for re-election in 1849 and retired from public life. He died in Nashville, 15 June 1849. Polk was regarded as one of the best, most honest and successful American Presidents.

invaluable and he had very good experiences and relations with European countries. A friendly man he gave faithful service to his country. He did not stand for a second term. Civil war in the country, and with seven states seceding from the Union to form the Confederate States of America, he tried to pursue a policy of reconciliation and peace.

Retiring from public life he died unmarried on 1 June, 1868, at Wheatfield, Lancaster. He said on one occasion, "My Ulster blood is a priceless heritage and I can never be too grateful to the grandparents from whom I derived it."

## Andrew Johnston

**Andrew Johnston**, Seventeenth President, 1865-1869. His ancestor, Andrew Johnston, was a small farmer of Mounthill, Larne, who married young and with his wife moved to Gateside, Ballyeaston, Ballyclare, around 1669.

The family emigrated to North Carolina. Jacob, a son, married Mary McDonough, 29 December 1808, and their son, Andrew was born at Raleigh, North Carolina. Though never attending school and working in various dead end jobs he managed to learn to read.

When the Johnstons moved to Greenville Andrew married Elizabeth McCardle, 17 May 1827. She taught him how to write and count and persuaded him to study to better himself.

He championed the cause of the common people and having attracted widespread support he entered politics in 1828 as a Greenville councillor. He was

to attain the office of mayor. Afterwards he represented Tennessee in the House of Representatives and was elected Governor of the state.

A staunch supporter of the Union when Tennessee seceded he was forced to flee his home. After the civil war Johnston was re-elected Governor and won back many of his enemies by his patent honesty and decency.

A national hero Abraham Lincoln made him Vice-President, 4 March 1865. Six weeks later Lincoln was assassinated and on 15 April, 1865, Andrew Johnston was sworn in as President. He began immediately to repair the damage caused by the war but his measures made him many enemies and he was refused the nomination for the 1868 election. He retired from public life and died 21 July 1875. He is buried at Greenville.

## Ulysses Simpson Grant

**Ulysses Simpson Grant**, Eighteenth President, 1869-1877. John Simpson was born at Dergina, Ballygawley, in 1738. In his twenties he emigrated to the States where he married Hannah Roberts. Their granddaughter Hannah married Jesse Root Grant and on 27 April 1822 Ulysses Hiram Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

Brought up on a farm he excelled himself at school and was admitted to West Point Military Academy where mistakenly he was enrolled as Ulysses Simpson Grant. And this was the name by which he chose to be known. He served in the war with Mexico where he was "mentioned in dispatches" for his bravery in the field. He married Julia Dent, 22 August 1848.

Because the pay was bad he left the army to have a number of unsuccessful business ventures. He re-enlisted. With

the country in the throes of civil war he quickly won promotion. He had the distinction of accepting the surrender of the Confederate Forces under Robert E. Lee on 9 April 1865 at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

A national hero to the North, and respected by the South, he was the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the elections of 1868 and 1873. Declining to stand for a third term he retired from politics. Touring Europe he visited Ireland in July 1878 and received the Freedom of Londonderry.

It was on this visit that he said, "President Grant presided over more Ulstermen than Queen Victoria." Returning to the USA a victim of cancer he moved to New York where he died on 23 July 1885. He was laid to rest in a tomb in what is now the General Grant Memorial.

## Chester Alan Arthur

**Chester Alan Arthur**, Twenty-first President, 1881-1885. William Arthur was born in a cottage at Dreen, Cullybackey, in 1796. The family emigrated to America and settled in Vermont, where William married Malvina Stone. Their son, Chester Alan was born at Fairfield, Vermont, 5 October 1830, one of nine children.

He became a lawyer, a campaigner for civil rights for negroes and a leading Republican. He married Ellen Lewis Hendron, 25 October 1859, and they had a daughter

and two sons. His wife and a son died before he became President Garfield's Vice-President. On Garfield's assassination he became President. Soon he was informed that he had terminal kidney disease.

In spite of illness he carried out his term and with it many reforms. He did not get the Republican nomination in 1884. Resuming his law practice he succumbed to his illness on 18 November 1886. He was buried in Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York.

## Stephen Grover Cleveland

**Stephen Grover Cleveland**, twenty-second President, 1885-1889 and Twenty-fourth President, 1893-1897.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister. Leaving school at 14 Grover worked in a general store and on the death of his father helped to support his mother and the family. He became a teacher and settled in Buffalo, New York. He practised law there and became a politician. As a sheriff he hanged two convicted murderers. He was Governor of New York in 1882 where his firm government gained nation-wide attention. He stood as the Democratic

Presidential candidate in a narrow victory. He eliminated abuses, extravagances and malpractices in government.

He married Frances in June 1886 in the House. Losing the election 1888 he won that of 1893 to become the only President

to serve two separated terms in office. Initially popular because of his firm government, his policies caused unrest, taxation problems and fundamental financial difficulties which caused him not to allow himself to be considered for a second term. In 1897 he became a university lecturer and died in June 1908. He was buried in Princeton.

## Benjamin Harrison

**Benjamin Harrison**, Twenty-third President, 1889-1893. Benjamin Harrison was born 30 August 1833 on his grandfather's farm at North Bend, Cincinnati, Ohio, the second of ten children, the family of John Scott and Elizabeth Harrison.

His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had been the Ninth President, and a great grandfather was a signatory of the Declaration of Independence. His mother, Elizabeth F. Irwin, was a great granddaughter of James Irwin and William McDowell, both of whom came from Co. Fermanagh in the 1700s.

A lawyer and politician in the civil war he commanded the

700th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. A future commander he became Brigadier-General. When he was Republican candidate in the 1888 Presidential Elections. His fame in the election and the law courts won the election.

He is the only President whose grandfather also held this exalted office. In his life he achieved many objectives, including building up of the navy and merchant fleet. However, he lost the election in 1893. Harrison died at Indianapolis on 13 March, 1901, and is buried there.

## William McKinley

**William McKinley**, Twenty-fifth President, 1897-1901. After the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 the McKinley family, members of which had served in the army of William III, settled in Ireland at Conagher, Dervock. In 1743 James McKinley with son David went to York County, Pennsylvania. David had ten children, one of whom James Stevenson McKinley, born in 1783 was the grandfather of President McKinley.

William was born 29 January 1843, the son of William McKinley and Nancy Campbell Allison. The family moved to Poland, near Youngstown, where William was educated. In the civil war he was the first volunteer to enlist from his home town. He earned a commission. War ended he became a lawyer and Republican politician. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891. Married his wife an

invalid and bereaved young sons he managed to become recognised as people's representative.

He won the Presidential Election in 1896 by a 600,000 majority. In America was at war with Spain over the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor. The war lasted for 113 days and ended with the USA in possession of Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii had been annexed in 1896.

Re-elected in 1900 McKinley pursued a policy which endeared him to the American public. He was attending a reception at the Temple of Music, New York, 6 September 1901, when he was shot by an assassin, Leon F. Czolgoz, and died in hospital 14 September 1901. He was buried at Canton, Ohio, and his wife by five years later.

# A Golden Jubilee

Christian Crusaders R.B.P. No. 823, Belfast, will (D.V.) be celebrating 50 years on 19th April 1986, on which date they hope to have a celebration dinner, and on the 26th April, a Praise Service in John White Memorial Congregational Church at 7.30 p.m.

The Warrant for the Preceptory was taken out on 19th April, 1936, in No. 1 Royal Black District Chapter.

The Preceptory was formed by men who were all born again Christians, and from its inception the motto has been, "For Christ and the Gospel".

At present there is still one foundation member in the role, Sir Kt. G. Myers, P.M., P.D.M., presently County Grand Master of Ceremonies of Belfast County, and Grand Master of Ceremonies in No. 1 R.B.D.C.

There are four members holding office at the time of

writing — Sir Kts. W.V. Shortt, W.D.M., W. S. McMahon, D.D.M., Wm. Buick, Chaplain, and A. Andrews, Lay Chaplain. Sir Kt. Wm. Buick is also Lay Chaplain, City of Belfast G.B.C., and is also a P.M. and R.D.M. and Grand Pursuivant.

At the August demonstrations the members seek to fulfil the aim of the Preceptory through open-air witness or

distributing Gospel tracts. They would welcome those who would be interested to join them if they are not already in the Royal Black Institution but a member of the Royal Orange Institution and R.A.P.C., also a born again Christian.

The Preceptory is encamped in Belfast Orange Hall, Clifton Street, meeting on the second Friday of each month at 7.30 p.m.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

By Greg Hopkins

## Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President 1901-09. Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York on 27 October 1858. His father was a successful importer and philanthropist of Dutch extraction. His mother belonged to a Georgia family of Ulster-Scott descent from Glenside, Lame. William Irvine, a maternal ancestor, was born in Glenside 27 May 1729 and settled in Georgia. Roosevelt, an asthmatic, graduated from Harvard and interested himself in politics. When his wife died in childhood in 1884 he retired to the West and depressed to Montana. After his return to New York he married Edith Kermit Carow and they had five children. He was appointed President of the New York Police Force. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he resigned to join the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. Under his command it won fame as the Rough Riders.

It was the Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, that made Colonel Teddy Roosevelt famous. He was elected Governor of New York State and acquitted himself so well that it was no surprise when he was chosen by President McKinley to be his running mate in the 1901 Presidential Election. They won easily.

With the assassination of McKinley he found himself President. Introducing some essential social reforms he gained the support of the working people, while his foreign policy, which involved the construction of the Panama Canal and other ventures, endeared him to the public at large. Re-elected for a second term in 1904 he was a peacemaker in the Russo-Japanese war and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. He left office in 1909. He died suddenly in January, 1919, and was buried at Sagamore Hill, New York.

## Thomas Woodrow Wilson

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President, 1913-1921. Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Virginia, December, 1856, the son of Rev. Joseph Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and his wife Janet. Woodrow was a grandson of James Wilson, Dergalt, Crabane, and Annie Adams, and John Mills, who emigrated to America in 1807. When he was in the family, with strong Confederate leanings moved to Augusta. He graduated with a B.A. in June 1886. He had married Ellen Louisa Axson in 1885. He was elected President of Princeton University and his educational reforms there won him widespread support. He became a politician and Governor of New Jersey, and a reformer who changed that conservative state into a more progressive and liberal one. He was elected President in 1913 and won the election. He served a second term from

1916 and with the world at war received Congress support for intervention against the Germans.

On 6 April, 1917, America declared war. Wilson was a great leader whose stirring speeches did much to undermine German morale. He was a negotiator of the Armistice and received rousing receptions in Rome, Paris and London. The victim of a stroke he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, 10 December 1920, especially for founding the League of Nations in the pursuance of peace.

Retiring from office in 1921 he lived in Washington until he died in February, 1924. He was buried in Washington Cathedral.

There were Presidents other than these who claimed Ulster ancestry. (W. Bro. Hopkins is secretary of Ligoniel True Blues LOL No. 1932, Belfast).

Co. Tyrone Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter held their installation of officers, in St. James Parish Hall, Aughnacloy.

The installation officer was M.W. Bro. Samuel Foster, Deputy Grand Lecturer of Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter of Ireland.

The deputy chair was occupied by M.W. Bro. Uriah Brush, recently elected a Deputy Grand Master of Ireland and immediate Past Master of County Tyrone G.R.A.P.C. The deacons were Bro. H. Guy and C. Brownlee of Fermanagh G.R.A.P.C. while Bro. R. Abernethy, County Grand Secretary of County Tyrone Grand Orange Lodge, was Grand Master of Ceremonies.

# Tyrone G.R.A.P. Installation

Officers installed were County Grand Master, Allan Rainey; Deputy Co. Grand Master, James A. Emery; Co. Grand Chaplain, Rev. F. M. Hay, B.A.; Co. Grand Lay Chaplain, Alex Reid; Co. Grand Registrar, Jim Hamilton; Deputy Co. Grand Registrar, Bob Mulligan; Co. Grand Treasurer, Robert Kyle; Deputy Co. Grand Treasurer, Jack Hunter; 1st

Grand Lecturer, Roland Mulligan; 2nd Grand Lecturer, Stanley Glasgow; Inner Guard, Stewart Courtney.

After the installation ceremony a delicious meal was served by the ladies of the host district, Annahoe, No. 6, which was followed by a social hour.

The chairman was W. Bro. Bob Mulligan. Various toasts were proposed and replied to

while Bro. B. Graham rendered a few songs, W. Bro. Kyle excelled in reciting one of the late W. F. Marshall's famous poems "The Drumnakilly Devil" and also the Pipes and Drums of the local bands rendered a fine selection of tunes.

At the close of the proceedings W. Bro. James Emery proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by W. Bro. Stewart Courtney.

## Thoughts

"If a person is born in an over-crowded slum and grows up ill-educated with no prospect of a job, he is unlikely to become a useful member of society, but if he is given the environment which has been reserved for the privileged classes he might achieve his potentialities to the satisfaction of himself and for the benefit of his country". (Bishop Mervyn Stockwood). "To me the business of being a Christian is simple, no matter how difficult it is to apply and impossible to accomplish. It is to walk through life with the Risen Christ tabernacled in our hearts and seeking to radiate His truth, His hope, His joy, and above all His love in every situation and to everybody". (Mervyn Stockwood).

"But history can only be written by historians, and historians cannot be other than they are, men of like passions as ourselves — prejudiced, enthusiastic for a cause, conditioned by cultural background and personal disposition. Thus, no two historians will agree about what really 'happened' outside Harrods just before Christmas 1983". (Lord Stuart Blanch).



The winning team from Co. Down with the runners-up, also from the same County of the Junior Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland Lecturers competition held in Ballyrobert Orange Hall.

## Ulster Special Constabulary Association

17th Annual

# Church Parade Divine Service

Sunday, 20th April, 1986

Parade to assemble at the Orange Hall 2.45 p.m. Moving off at 3 p.m. sharp.

Service at 3.30 p.m.

in Bandbridge Free Presbyterian Church

Preacher —

Rev. William McCrea

The Association earnestly appeal to all ex-members of the Ulster Special Constabulary and to all whose respect and affection lay with the "B" men, to join with the members of this Association on this sombre occasion, giving strength and meaning to this 17th Annual Church Parade at a time when the need for prayers for the future of our Province was never more apparent, and when the dedication which served so well in the past should be seen in a disciplined parade, emphasising Ulster's rejection of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Medals will be worn and U.S.C.A. Branch Standards carried; Members of the Loyal Orders welcomed on parade. NO REGALIA PLEASE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

By Greg Hopkins

In a Chicago-style operation reminiscent of the 1930's Britain's most wanted suspect, Evelyn Glenholmes, made a double dramatic escape from the Civic Guards in the city of Dublin following amazing Court appearances on Saturday, March 22.

Behind the unbelievable muddle over Warrants for her extradition lie some of the most astounding instances of official blundering in British legal annals.

Not once but thrice have the British failed to present properly documented warrants for the arrest of Glenholmes. The defence on each occasion were able to indicate defects in the official documents issued by the Lambeth Magistrates, and as we go to press television reports suggest that the defects concern not only dates but, remarkably, incorrect spelling!

One comment from a Labour spokesman on Northern Irish affairs, Mr. Peter Archer, spoke of "egg on the faces of the British". We suggest that this modern parlance, so beloved of those who indulge in slang language, hardly describes the situation.

Surely it ought to be crass stupidity and sheer incompetence. WHO issued those warrants. WHO is responsible for this unpardonable gaffe? Those who ARE to blame must have that blame laid fairly and squarely on their shoulders where it rightly belongs.

Heads must roll or our faith in the judicial process will be severely undermined, for this is now the third instance where faulty warrants have led to failure in bringing Glenholmes out of the Republic to the United Kingdom, apart from other similar defective approaches to Dublin Courts.

Some other aspects of this debacle require urgent explan-

# Debacle Over Faulty London Extradition

ation. From T.V. and radio reports as well as from the news prints it is clear that a concerted move had been planned well in advance to ensure that Glenholmes would be prevented from remaining in the clutches of the Republic's police force.

Didn't we see some leading personalities in the Northern political organisation, Sinn Fein, among those who finally rescued Miss Glenholmes as she succeeded in making her escape in Dublin's busiest thoroughfare, O'Connell Street.

Even Mr. Seamus Mallon, so often a critic of the RUC here, was impelled to seriously question on radio the decision of the Civic Guard officers to fire a volley of shots as shoppers dived for cover.

Naturally in the wake of the incident which has been given worldwide publicity both Dublin and London Government officials have been swift to claim that it will in no way damage the chances of the Anglo-Irish Agreement continuing on its present course.

Of course there can be no doubt that the credibility of the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Republic is seriously in question.

This, more than any day-long Loyalist stoppage will have far-reaching effects, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Mrs. Thatcher, with another matter concerning personal shares in Australia, on her mind, will be faced with another crisis which will test to the utmost her determination not to do a U-turn.

Meanwhile Miss Glenholmes now in hiding and the British legal establishment have unwittingly put a spoke in the wheel of Anglo-Irish relations, the final outcome of which may well rebound to the advantage of Ulster Unionism.

We warrant that!

# Juniors Make Big Impact in Co. Armagh

The Junior Orange movement made dramatic progress in Mid-Ulster during the month of February, when two Lodges were twinned in a historic ceremony at Killylea, and a new Lodge was formed in Markethill — the first in that town since the 1930's.

It reflects the growing interest in the movement in all parts of Northern Ireland, and will prove an incentive for other areas to emulate those brethren in Mid-Ulster and form more Junior Lodges.

Never before has such a unique twinning ceremony taken place in Orangeism, and so Ballyrea Orange Hall was crowded by the occasion.

The lodges concerned were Killylea Young Defenders Junior L.O.L. No. 205, and Rising Sons of Anglish Junior L.O.L. No. 244, who were united in a ceremony carried out by the Grand Master of the Junior Orange Association of Ireland, Bro. John McCrea, J.P.

The Grand Master presented Superintendents Bro. Jim Conly of Killylea and Bro. George Patton of Scarva with certificates specially drawn up

to record the occasion, together with a letter of authority from the Junior Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Bro. Patton presented a trophy to be known as "The Friendship Shield," explaining that it was to be presented to a junior from either Lodge who obtained the best overall performance over a year, and that this presentation would be made at a sports day to be held annually in future, alternatively at Scarva and Killylea.

Bro. Rev. Tom Taylor, Deputy Grand Chaplain of Ireland, then blessed the twinning ceremony, and an address was given by Bro. Jim Nicholson, a N.I. Assemblyman.

During the proceedings Bro. Rev. Edward Smyth assisted in the opening and other ceremonies, and Bro. Rev. John Batchelor explained the make-up of the Union Jack to the junior brethren. Bro. George Proctor installed Bro. Stephen McLaughlin as assistant superintendent.

Among the distinguished gathering was Bro. John McCrea, J.P., Junior Grand Master of Ireland, and Bro.

Kenneth Wilson, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland.

With 49 members, the Killylea Junior Lodge is the largest in County Armagh.

Later in the month, the loyal town of Markethill saw an equally important event in the continuing progress of the Junior Institution, when the new Junior Lodge, to be known as Kilbracks Junior L.O.L. No. 75, was formed and incorporated into Mid-Ulster Junior District, under the auspices of Markethill senior Orange District.

Since the idea was first mooted months ago, the District officers were very enthusiastic in getting the project off the ground, and their hard work came to fruition with

a ceremony in Markethill Orange Hall, when 23 boys were initiated into the Lodge under the guidance of four senior brethren who have played leading roles in the venture — Bros. B. Marshall, Superintendent; R. Gardiner and D. McCullough, assistant superintendents, and J. Ramsey, treasurer.

The proceedings were carried out under the jurisdiction of Mid-Ulster Junior District with the meeting being presided over by Bro. G. Proctor, J.P., County Grand Master, assisted by Bro. G. Nelson, District Master, Mid-Ulster, and Bro. J. Conly, County Grand Secretary.

The duties of chaplain were performed by Bro. H. Ross, minister of Newmills Presby-

terian Church.

The brethren were honoured by the presence of Bro. J. McCrea, Grand Master, who carried out the investiture of the new members, and later addressed the meeting.

Others who played a leading role on the night included Bro. I. Douglas, County Grand Chaplain; Bro. Daniel Elliott, District Master, Portadown Junior District; Bro. F. Mills, County Grand Committee, Bros. Andrew and Alister Spence and Bro. Adrian Lester from Killylea.

Among the large attendance were senior officers of the Junior Orange movement throughout County Armagh, together with many of the brethren from Markethill District, including district

officers Bros. S. Cromwell, J. Reaney, R. Gardiner, and G. Cochrane, and also Bros. J. Nicholson, M.P.A., and J. Speers, M.P.A., both of whom addressed the meeting, and spoke in glowing terms of the work of the Junior Order.

An honoured guest was Bro. J. Agnew, who was a founder member of the Junior Lodge when it was first inaugurated in 1933, and indeed, held the first office of chaplain within its ranks.

The Lodge is looking forward with optimism and enthusiasm to the years ahead, and already plans are under way to attend the County service in Portadown in April, and the annual county demonstration to Bangor in May.



Members of the newly formed Kilbracks Bible and Crown Defenders Junior L.O.L. No. 75, of Markethill, which held its first meeting recently. Those present include Bro. Bertie Marshall, superintendent, and Bro. David McCullough,

assistant superintendent, left; Mr. Jim Reaney, treasurer and Mr. Roger Gardiner, assistant superintendent, right, and Bro. Philip McCall, Worshipful Master, seated third from left.



District Officers and friends of Markethill District L.O.L., pictured on the occasion of the formation of a new Junior Orange Lodge in the County Armagh town. Seated in centre,

front row, is R.W. Bro. J. McCrea, Grand Master of the Junior Orange Association of Ireland, and also in the picture are Assemblymen, Bros. Jim Nicholson and Jim Speers.

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# Ulster Loyalists Pay Historic Visit to Togo Republic

The fact that Orangeism crosses many cultural and racial divides has certainly been brought home by the success of the recent visit of Bro. William C. Moody, M.B.E., a Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, to Togo, that friendly West African land, the home of Br. Emmanuel E. Essien, who has been a frequent and popular visitor to Northern Ireland in recent years.

Bro. Moody, who was accompanied by Bro. Kenneth Liggett, a neighbour who has business interests in Togo, was lavish in his praise for the Togo brethren and the hospitality shown to him during his visit to that land.

Nothing was too much trouble for the hosts to go to in order to ensure that Bro. Moody had an opportunity of travelling throughout the country, visiting Orange lodges, Womens and Juvenile lodges, and attending religious services.

He was able to see at first-hand the work being done by the Orange Order in Togo, where it has recruits of a very high calibre, the membership including judges, university professors, important tribal chiefs and top businessmen.

Despite the soaring temperatures — it was 90 degrees in the shade — Bro. Moody was able to get around quite a lot during his two weeks sojourn, and he was so impressed by the work being carried out in the rural hinterland by the Orange Order that, since his return to Ulster, he has been instrumental in furthering his campaign to raise £7,500 to purchase a mini bus for use by the Order in Togo. It could be used to bring food, medical supplies and books to the villages and towns of the interior, and already Bro. Moody has had a generous response from district and private Lodges.

He was making it his business in the coming months, during his visits to lodges throughout Ireland, to commend to brethren the minibus appeal, and it is hoped that brethren will make a positive response. Bro. Liggett has already made a handsome donation, and there have also been generous subscriptions from the Orange brethren in counties Cavan and Dublin, and by the Royal Arch Purple Chapter Grand Lodge of

Ireland, and by Tandragee District R.A.P.C.

Orangeism in Togo is deeply evangelical, and Bro. Moody found that the vast majority of Orangemen are committed Christians.

While in Togo, he discovered that the majority of the Protestants of Togo — they are around six per cent of the population — belong to the Methodist and evangelical Presbyterian traditions.

The hymn singing of the congregations — he attended two Methodist services, one in the capital Lome, and the other at Aneho — is something that he had never experienced before. The people love the great evangelical hymns, especially those of that great hymn writer Charles Wesley, but there is a shortage of hymn books.

Bro. Moody is hoping to secure a supply of hymn books to send out to Togo in the near future, so if anyone can help him with offers of such books, he will be delighted to hear from them, and his telephone number is Poyntzpass 220.

Bro. Moody was delighted at having the opportunity to renew his friendship with veteran Bro. Essien, Grand Master of Togo, who was responsible for a great deal of the arrangements for the visit.

He also met several other distinguished Orange leaders, including Bros. F. K. Fiase, Deputy Grand Master of Togo; G. D'Almeida, grand treasurer; Bro. Dr. Atioh-Mensah, Grand Master of the Black Chapter of Togo; Justice Sipohoh F. Gaba, legal adviser to the Togo Grand Lodge; Akovi Heglokpe-Mensah, lecturer, and Sister Isabella Attoh-Mensah, grand treasurer of the Ladies L.O.L. of Togo, and Massan Akovin Mensah, a member of Ladies L.O.L. No. 3.

Bro. Moody also had the opportunity during his visit to attend meetings at which candidates were initiated and degrees conferred, and he was highly impressed by the solemn and dignified manner in which this took place.

Having attended Orange ceremonies in most parts of the

world where the Order exists, including Australia and Canada, Bro. Moody was able to make comparisons with how the brethren in Togo conduct their affairs, and he was extremely impressed by their competency.

He had the opportunity to speak to over 15 meetings, and was received at all these with the utmost courtesy and friendship.

Bro. Moody, as well as organising the minibus fund, will also be telling Irish Orangemen about the various ways in which they can help their brethren in West Africa. One of the young men he met will be coming to Bristol shortly to train as a candidate for the Methodist ministry in Togo, and no doubt contact will be made with him by Bro. Moody and others who can help him to settle in to his British surroundings during his period of training.

Among the happy memories Bro. Moody brought back with him are those of attending crowded churches for inspiring services, and of the enthusiasm at Orange meetings.

Togo is a land of contrasts — parts of the capital Lome are ultra-modern, yet a few miles



W. Bro. W. C. Moody, M.B.E., J.P.

away, villages can be as primitive in conditions as anything to be found in Africa. But the one thing common in all the places he visited was the warmth and generosity of the people, and Bro. Moody hopes to enlist the support of as many brethren as possible to encourage the Togo folk to go on to even greater things in their

Orange expansion plans.

Bro. Moody has quite a few mementoes to remind him of his very enjoyable and extremely informative visit to West Africa. These include a lovely inscribed medal presented to him by the Grand Lodge of Togo, as well as several miniature flags and some certificates.

## Grand Secretary of Togo's Report to the Grand Executive

Rt. Wor. Bro. W. C. Moody and Wor. Bro. K. Liggett accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Liggett paid a private visit to Lome the Republic of Togo (from 27th January to 10th February, 1986).

On their arrival they were met at the Lome International Airport by a delegation of 18 Lodge Officers (Brothers and Sisters) led by M. Wor. Bro. Essien, Grand Master.

On their way from the Airport to Sarakawa hotel, the group made a brief stop at the Grand Master's house where a couple of a dozen officers welcomed them with light refreshments.

### Saturday 1st February

The Grand Master accompanied by members of the Grand Executive took Bros. Moody and Liggett to the meeting of Male Lodge No. 3, from 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. (meeting conducted in French).

From 11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. the distinguished

visitors were received at lunch provided by officers and members of Male L.O.L. No. 3.

At 4.00 p.m. the distinguished visitors were taken by Rt. Wor. Bro. Fiase the Deputy Grand Master to Junior and Juvenile Nos. 5 & 6 Lodges meeting in a suburb area of Lome the capital, where they were received by the Grand Master and the Superintendents.

At 5.00 p.m. they were at the Orange House and attended the meeting of the Ladies No. 6 (the meeting conducted in French).

### Sunday 2nd February

At 9.00 a.m. Bros. Moody and Liggett with Mrs. Liggett and Miss Liggett attended Divine Service at the Methodist Church in company of the Grand Master and other officers.

### Wednesday 5th February

At 5.00 p.m. the Grand Master with Bros. Moody and Liggett paid a courtesy visit to

Rt. Wor. Bro. E. K. T. Odonkor, Honorary Past Grand Master (now 86). Light refreshments were provided by Sister Mrs. Odonkor, the Grand Mistress.

### Friday 7th February

The distinguished visitors attended a Degree ceremony of the Ladies Lodge No. 2, where Sister Miss Adjavon was advanced to the Purple degree.

### Saturday 8th February

At 4.00 p.m. the visitors were at the meeting held by Ladies Lodge No. 4. Also present at this meeting were some officers of the Ladies Lodge No. 3, who earlier held their meeting at 2.30 p.m. At this meeting Rt. Wor. Bro. W. C. Moody met for the first time since his arrival here the Deputy Mistress L.L.O.L. No. 3 Sister Efaa Essien who was in Belfast, 1985, (the meeting was conducted in Togo's National Language).

At 6.30 p.m. another meeting followed by Male Lodge No. 4. Three new candidates

The Grand Secretary R.W. Bro. K. K. O. Rhodes has forwarded the following report of the Ulster visitors trip to Togo to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, R.W. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P.

were duly initiated after which light refreshment was served.

### Sunday 9th February

At 7.30 a.m. the Grand Master and his party left the hotel to Porto Seguru 35 Kilo meters from the capital with Rt. Wor. Bro. Moody on a courtesy visit to Chief Sedjro Asiakoley IV, who is a Brother. After light refreshment and photographs, they left for Aneho and attended Divine Service conducted by Rt. Wor. Bro. K. K. O. Rhodes (the Grand Secretary). At the close of the service, group photographs were taken with members of Male, Ladies, and Juvenile Lodges of Aneho (45 kilo meters from Lome. Light refreshments were served.

At 11.00 a.m. they paid a courtesy visit to Chief Akuete Zankll Lawson VII, light refreshments were served, photographs taken.

At 12.00 noon, courtesy visit to (Chief) Nana Ohiniko XIV took place, light refreshments were served, photographs taken, then back to hotel Sarakawa at 1.30 p.m.

At 6.00 p.m. farewell reception at the Grand Master's house attended by Rt. Wor. Bro. Moody with Mrs. and Miss Liggett. Present at this reception were officers of Grand Lodge, Provinces, Districts and Private Lodges (over one hundred members). At this jubilant gathering Rt. Wor. Bro. Moody was confirmed in his post of Honorary Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of Togo.

Wor. Bro. Kenneth Liggett was made an Honorary Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of Togo; gifts and speeches were exchanged.

After prayers and Benediction the closing hymn "Abide with Me" brought the function to a conclusion.

At 10.00 p.m. Mrs. Liggett provided dinner for the Grand Master and his party at the Marina Hotel.

Among the items discussed are the expected Mini Bus, the remarks of Bro. Moody on the

## Presented with Togo Jewel

In recognition of Bro. Moody's continuous and continuing interest in the Orange Cause in the Republic of Togo the Grand Orange Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association (Grande Loge Du Togo) has presented him with a handsome jewel, on Orange and Blue ribbon.

It is inscribed "Rt. Wor. Bro. W. C. Moody, M.B.E., J.P., Hon. Grand Off. L.O.A. Togo".

conduct of our Lodges, the areas of our co-operations, etc.

### REMARKS:

The visit of our Ulster brethren is a wonderful and moral contribution to the cause of Orangeism in this part of Africa.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Moody, despite the prevailing unpleasant climate was able to attend all Lodge meetings and social functions to which he was invited where he made more than 17 speeches.

Every meeting closed with light refreshments and photographs. He has left a very good and impressive souvenir and the Juveniles nicknamed him "Smyth Number 2".

Members praised Bro. Liggett for his kindness and sympathy towards the Brothers and Sisters and he will also be remembered here.

The Grand Master then requested the Grand Secretary to send a copy of this report to the Grand Lodge of Ireland with a fitting letter of thanks to Bros. Moody and Liggett.

The Deputy Grand Master handed to the Grand Treasurer the sum of 100,000 francs (£200-) being the contribution from the visitors toward the cost and the postage of the various photographs taken during their stay.



W. Bro. Moody surrounded by sisters, senior and junior brethren following a service in the Methodist Church.

# Favourite Hymns And Their

By  
S. E. Long

## Authors

*"A hymn is a song of praise to God" — St. Augustine*

The great hymns have their appeal for people everywhere. But none of them has been used in the same way as "Abide with me." Not only is this hymn sung by people in the most traumatic experiences of their lives, but it is sung on a day year by year by up to 100,000 people at once. They are sharing a common experience of the Cup Final of the Football Association in Wembley Stadium, London. And millions more hear the well known words and music as they watch and listen to the broadcasting of one of the world's great sporting events.

Whatever the feelings of those who sing at Wembley or hear again in their homes and places Henry Francis Lyte's immortal hymn it is certain that nothing which happens on an afternoon charged with excitement, and competitive tension, is more impressive, serious, and thought provoking than the singing of "Abide with me."

It is the reminder that man has needs and emotions which turn his thoughts to God: that his pleasures are of the moment, fleeting and passing; and his disappointments travel so fast they get lost in new experiences. He is made aware that the changing scenes of life with the joys and pains they bear in their train should be faced in the strength of God. God, who comforts, consoles and gives hope in every situation and circumstances of life.

### HYMNIIST

No-one was better acquainted with despair and disease than Lyte (1793-1847) who cut a pathetic figure of depression and loneliness even when as a pastor he tried to serve his people. A Church of England clergyman, he was vicar of Brixham, a fishing village in Devon, where he worked among parishioners who were often unresponsive to the things of the Church.

Because the situation is not unknown elsewhere it could be that Lyte was unfortunate in being placed in a parish where for local reasons institutional religion was discounted more markedly than elsewhere. But it is possible that his approach to people was less sympathetic than it might have been, for in the end even the church workers deserted him. And he felt an affinity with Elijah and Paul who at depressing times in their lives, felt "All men have forsaken me."

Henry Francis Lyte of English parentage was born in Scotland and educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen. His birthplace, the little village of Ednam not far from the Tweed, produced three renowned poets — James Thompson who wrote "Rule Britannia," Thomas Campbell, "Ye mariners of England" and H. F. Lyte.

There is much of the man in

"Abide with me" which was written on his last day in his parish, his last hymn. In its first verse the crisis of his life becomes the theme. "When other HELPERS fail and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, Lord, Abide with me."

His disappointments and feelings of failure are in the second verse, but he lifts himself with the thought that in a situation that is changing for the worse there is always the unchanging God. It is the realisation of the presence of God in all circumstances which sustain him.

*"Who like thyself my guide and stay can be? Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me."*

It is the certainty of this that banishes fear and robs the grave of its terrors.

*"I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless; Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness; Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory? I triumph still, if thou abide with me."*

### EXPECTATION

And so for the Christian, whatever the darkness and gloom of life, in spite of the mystery of death, the sense of the presence of God chases away the shadows, clears the gloom, and conquers the grave. Lyte's knowledge of God was based on what he has done in Jesus Christ for the well being of Man. He sees the Atonement — the bringing of God and Man together through the sacrificial death of Jesus Christ on the Cross — as the one ground of hope.

It says God cares for man and Jesus shows that care and concern by the gift of himself on Calvary for the sake of men who need to know God and to benefit from their experience of him. It is the Cross shining through the gloom that has brought light to many a stricken soul.

Henry Francis Lyte, whose life was dogged by disappointment and disease, by his hymns has lifted people out of despair into hope, to show that the particular task of the hymn writer is to use his own experiences to help others to a better understanding of the meaning of life and the goodness of God.

When Edith Cavell was awaiting execution in her cheerless prison cell in Brussels, Mr. Gahan, the British Consul came to say his farewells. Together they recited the verses of "Abide with me." When the moment of parting came she clasped his hand and smiling said, "We shall meet again — heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee." Turning away she muttered to herself — "in life, in death, O Lord, abide with me!"

When Dame Clara Butt listed the songs she found most appealing she put first "Abide with me." Nothing she said so

moved the hearts of her audiences than Lyte's hymn. Lyte has two other hymns which have been an inspiration to many, "Pleasant are thy courts above," and "Praise my soul the King of heaven." He died at Nice two months after leaving his parish.

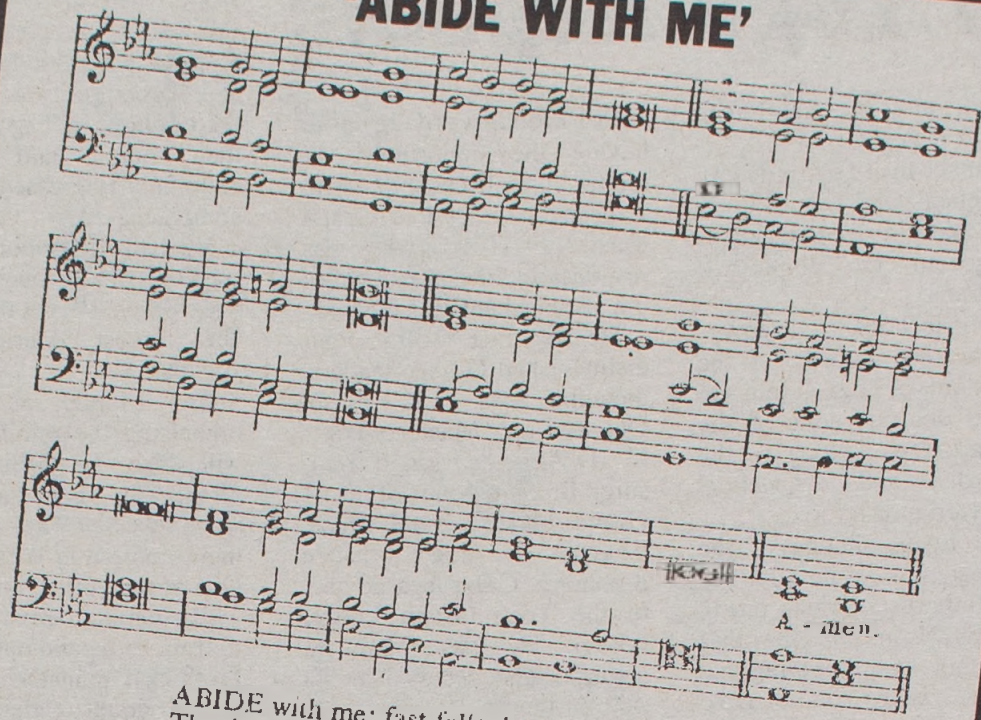
### TRANSLATOR

John Mason Neale (1818-1866) was both a hymnist and a translator of hymns from Latin and Greek. Whilst his songs, "O happy band of pilgrims," "Art thou weary, heavy laden," "O what the joy and the glory must be," and several others have so impressed congregations that they use them regularly. His best known work is his translation, "Jerusalem the Golden."

Neale, too, was a Church of England cleric, with High Church principles who earned a reputation for his knowledge of hymnody. He was described by Archbishop Trench as "the most profoundly learned hymnologist of our Church." Someone else said of him, "He is one of the most erudite scholars, one of the best linguists (he knew twenty languages), one of the most profound theologians and the foremost liturgist of his time."

It happened before, and since, in the Church of England and elsewhere, that superior intelligence and larger knowledge go unappreciated. Neale went unpreferred in his Church. After a distinguished career at Cambridge he was appointed Fellow and Tutor of Downing College. Ordained in 1841 he was later appointed to the living of Crawley, Sussex. But ill health prevented him from being instituted to the Cure. He was appointed Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, in 1846 and there he remained until his early death.

## 'ABIDE WITH ME'



ABIDE with me; fast falls the eventide;  
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;  
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,  
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

2 Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;  
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;  
Change and decay in all around I see;  
O thou who changest not, abide with me.

3 I need thy presence every passing hour;  
What but thy grace can foil the tempter's power?  
Who like thyself my guide and stay can be?  
Through cloud and sunshine, O abide with me.

4 I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless;  
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;  
Where is death's sting? where, grave, thy victory?  
I triumph still, if thou abide with me.

5 Hold thou thy Cross before my closing eyes;  
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;  
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;  
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

Henry F. Lyte, 1793-1847

The hymn, "Jerusalem the golden" is based on Revelation 21:21 which begins "The City is pure gold." It pictures heaven and the joys that await the Christian there. Written in the vein of the Revelation its images are satisfying even to those who are not markedly sentimental.

What the Bible says about heaven can be stated in a couple of sentences. "Heaven is where Jesus is." "Heaven is the home of God's elect."

"Well catch the broken threads again.  
And finish what we here began;  
Heaven will the mysteries explain,  
And then, ah then, we'll understand."

The promise of immortality is everywhere in the New Testament. "the sure and

certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life."

### NE PLUS ULTRA

Ancient Spanish coins had a picture of the Straits of Gibraltar and beneath was the Latin tag, "Ne plus ultra." "There is nothing beyond." But Christopher Columbus sailed through the Straits and discovered a whole new world and the "Ne" was dropped from the inscription. "Plus ultra means "There is more beyond." Christ has opened up a new world beyond, which can be discovered by those who believe in him. This thought produced "Jerusalem the golden" with its end words: "Jesu, in mercy bring us To that dear land of rest; Who art with God the Father And Spirit ever blest."



A 50 year certificate and a watch have been presented to Bro. Stanley Quinn, a member of Ballyrone L.O.L. 300 (seated centre). The watch was handed over by Bro. Hugh Bell, District Secretary (seated second from left), and the certificate by Bro. Samuel Walker, Deputy District Master (seated second from right). In-

cluded in the picture are Bro. Samuel Mark, W.M., L.O.L. 300 (seated left), Bro. Edwin Fryar, D.M. (seated right), and Lodge members, standing left to right, Bros. Kederick Quinn, John Ingram, Thomas McCullough, William Young and Johnny Davis.

Photograph: Courtesy of 'The Outlook'

John Mason Neale had a big influence on the much used "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He has one other distinction. He founded the Anglican Sisterhood of St. Margaret at East Grinstead with its specialisations in education and the care of the sick.

### EDITOR

Sir Henry Williams Baker (1821-1877) wrote "The King of Love my Shepherd is." It is recognisably an interpretation of the 23rd Psalm. Baker was the promoter and chief editor of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." (1861). The book was the result of many efforts to produce a worthy hymnary. It met with a deal of opposition, but in the next twenty-five years it encouraged the publication of several important works of hymnology, about a hundred hymn books and supplements to existing books.

Another C. of E. clergyman, Baker was vicar of

Monkland, Herefordshire, until his death. Among his hymns were such favourites as "We love the place, O God," "Lord, thy word abideth," "I am not worthy, Holy Lord," and "Praise, O praise our God and King."

The Shepherd of Psalm 23 became a description of Jesus, the Good Shepherd, leading his sheep and caring for them. The last two lines of Baker's hymn tell of the happiness of those who find safety and security in the Shepherd's Fold:

*"Good Shepherd, may I sing thy praise Within thy House for ever."*

Appreciation of the most used Psalm spills over to this hymn which is one man's reflections on it. It has its deep thinking on man's faith in God and his dependence on Christ. "I nothing lack if I am his And He is mine for ever."

It has the sound sense of the man who knows the weaknesses of his humanity and his need for a Saviour.

*"Perverse and foolish, oft I stray'd But yet in love he sought me."*

And a thought worth repeating from the 23rd Psalm:

*"In death's dark vale I fear no ill With thee, dear Lord, beside me;*

*Thy rod and staff my comfort still,*

*Thy Cross before to guide me."*

## Orange G.M.'s Repudiate 'Agreement'

At the Annual Worshipful Master's Conference of the Lodges within Belfast County Grand Orange Lodge held on Saturday, 22nd March, the following statement was unanimously supported:

"This Conference made it clear that the 'Anglo Irish Agreement' lacks the force of positive law and Ulstermen are not morally obliged to accept it.

"The brethren called on our political leaders to hold firm in their opposition to the Agreement, and cautioned against advocating policies which could be construed as a weakening in their resolve to repudiate an Agreement based on deceit and characterised by dishonesty.

"The County Grand Lodge have in their possession cor-

respondence written by individuals to Her Majesty the Queen, the Prime Minister and the Northern Ireland Office. The only response to this correspondence was a stereo-typed letter which ignored valid points raised in the original correspondence. The Northern Ireland Office was unable to answer honest questions in an honest way.

"The Conference unanimously endorsed a decision of County Grand Lodge for an Orange delegation to seek urgent meetings with Mr. Neill Kinnock, M.P.; Mr. David Steele, M.P., and in particular, Mr. David Owen, M.P., who has already expressed doubts about the likely outcome of the Government's policy of appeasement in Ulster".



The Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Master, Sir Knight James H. Molyneux, J.P., M.P., presenting Sir Kt. John Maguire, with his Past Master's Medallion and Certificate at the installation of officers of R.B.P. No. 352, in Brownlow House Orange Hall, Lurgan.



The Worshipful Master of R.B.P. No. 352 Sir Kt. G. H. Carroll, representing the Sovereign Grand Master with a set of china for use in Brownlow House Orange Hall.

## R.B.P. No. 352 Presentations



Member of R.B.P. 352 and guest.

## Can You Remember?

IT'S ten years since this article was printed in The Sunday Post. Last week, Mrs B. Middleton, of Nottingham, asked us to print it again.

WHEN kirks were always full.  
 When all trains ran on time.  
 When hard work was rewarded.  
 When no one worked on Sunday.  
 When honesty was the best policy.  
 When criminals actually hated jail.  
 When prices sometimes came down.  
 When the £ was a respected currency.  
 When children listened to their parents.  
 When your savings grew, not depreciated.  
 When being independent was regarded as a virtue.  
 When taxes were merely a necessary inconvenience.  
 When people were proud to buy goods "Made in Britain."  
 When you weren't afraid to go out alone on a dark night.  
 When the postie and bobby were friends you knew by name.  
 When people expected less—but valued what they had more.  
 When you could go out and safely leave your front door open.  
 When you could watch any television show without blushing.  
 When you weren't embarrassed abroad to say you were British.  
 When you didn't need a fortune to pay a gas or electricity bill.  
 When a drive in the car was a pleasant trip, and not an ordeal.  
 When student demonstrations took place only on charities day.  
 When people stood up while the National Anthem was played.  
 When you could watch a game of football and enjoy it in peace.  
 When we were individuals and not computer numbers on forms.  
 When everybody knew the difference between right and wrong.  
 When men raised their hats and gave up their seats to women.  
 When shop assistants and counter clerks actually tried to be polite.  
 When you could take the family to any film in town on Saturday night.  
 When people believed in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.  
 When governments had the interests of all the people at heart.  
 When Britain was the best country in the world and everybody knew it.  
 When people's first thought was what they could do for their country—not what it could for them.  
 When we all looked forward to a New Year with pride, hope, and anticipation.



## Out of the Past

Bro. Greg Hopkins writes: This photograph of the now dormant Cavehill Temperance LOL 1956, was taken around 35 years ago at the unfurling of their new Lodge banner. In the front row is my late grandfather, Bro. Waring Kirkpatrick, W.M., and at the back in front of the Chaplain is my late father, Bro. Alan Hopkins. On the extreme left is my late uncle, Bro. George Hopkins. While they would only be recognised by family and friends alike, a closer look at the reverend gentlemen reveals none other than a youthful looking Rev. Ian Paisley, in his early 20's.

## Scots Black Outings

The annual meeting of Royal Black District Chapter No. 4, held in the Orange Hall, Partick, Glasgow, heard that arrangements were well advanced for the annual demonstration to Armadale in August, also for Provincial and District Church parades.

## The Portsmouth Accordion Band

Seeks engagement for the 12th July 1986 Celebrations.

Please Contact:  
 Bro. M. J. Hiscutt,  
 47 Cuthbert Road,  
 Fratton,  
 Portsmouth,  
 Hants PO1 5PT.

# What utter cheek!

With breathtaking arrogance the House of Representatives in Washington lays down conditions for how Northern Ireland should spend the American grant it is to receive in support of the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Not a dollar of the money should be spent on policing or security measures, it says.

There must be "strong American involvement" in allocating the cash, to ensure that it is distributed fairly between Catholics and Protestants.

And how much money are the Americans sending? A paltry £170 million over five years. Or about eight days' worth per year of what the United Kingdom Government currently spends in the Province.

How dare the Americans treat Northern Ireland like a Third World country? How dare they preach to us about fairness? How dare they slander our security forces?

We should throw their miserable £170 million back at them. And why should we not add a few million pounds of our own for the Americans to spend on policing the streets of New York, where many more people are murdered in a month than in Northern Ireland in a whole year? (Leading article in the "Sunday Express", March 9).

# Larne Protest Against Agreement



Orange leaders head the protest march against the Anglo-Irish Agreement in Larne on February 1.

(Photo: "Belfast News Letter")



Members of the public who joined the Orange parade in Larne town centre on Saturday, February 1, when they protested against the Anglo-Irish Agreement. (Photo: "Belfast News Letter").

Orangemen marching to the Larne rally on Saturday, February 1, recently demonstrated their opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement. (Photo: "Belfast News Letter")

Workers from the Ballylumford power station produced a massive banner with a powerful message. (Photo: "Belfast News Letter")

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