

'Water Won't Cleanse Hands of Thatcher'— Orange Chief



Addressing an Orange Rally in Morecambe on Saturday, September 27 the President of the Orange Council of the World, M.W. Bro. Rev. M. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P., said that "on this eve of Ulster Day, the Unionist people stand where their forebears stood in 1913. In Rudyard Kipling's immortal phrase: 'We are the sacrifice'."



Yielding to the terror of the I.R.A., the blame of Irish politicians and the political pressures from the United States seeking relief from its high profile in N.A.T.O., the Westminster Government took a major step to disengage from that part of the United Kingdom which shall be forever Ulster, said Bro. Smyth.

SACRIFICE?

One and half million British subjects nineteen miles away from Great Britain are to be sacrificed by a Government which committed the nation to a war thousands of miles away in the Falklands to defend the right of a few thousand islanders to be British.

The Prime Minister who repudiated the right of an Irish Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the United Kingdom and dismissed the conclusions of the Irish Forum with "out, out, out" signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement which, he said, gave such a say and started the outworking of the conclusion of the Irish Forum which pointed to Joint Authority. Like Lady Macbeth she will

find that water will not cleanse those hands, Bro. Smith stated.

"Remember one reason for signing it was to prevent the continuing loss of life. In the first nine months since she signed it there were 44 murders. The swift escalation in September augurs more.

I believe many of these would not have died if the resolute stance begun in 1977 against terrorism had been continued. Tragically from 1979 a pragmatic Conservative Government was prepared again to play politics with the lives of British people.

"All the strong talk against terrorism is futile when they continue to talk with terrorists whether it be Gerry Adams of the I.R.A. in Paul Channon's London Flat; the P.L.O. despite protestations to the contrary or now the A.N.C. in Africa. Apartheid, I believe, is wrong. So also is surrendering to terror.

"But Ulster will not surrender as easily as some imagine. Just last Sunday, Bishop Mehaffey, the Church of Ireland Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, speaking of the Siege of Derry in 1688 said that was

the tradition of "Ulster Says No." Yes the "No Surrender" spirit is very positive. It is not a so called siege mentality.

"SURRENDER TO BIGOTRY"!

Rather it is the expression of a positive choice. In rejecting the continuing reign of James II they chose William III as King. In repulsing the return of Roman Catholic power to the nation they embraced the faith and freedom enshrined in Protestantism. Sadly there appear to be significant elements in England today who would reverse that choice.

"The Post Office will not have a special Commemorative Stamp to mark 1988. The organising committee behind the tricentenary events depict it primarily as a great Anglo-Dutch occasion. Several noble Lords betrayed their antagonism to the Protestantism which made this nation great and joined Lord Grimond in speaking of it as a surrender to Protestant bigotry.

"In Ulster, and as an Orange family in Morecombe today, we rejoice in the

Glorious Revolution and long to see our Nation return to the old paths which are the sure way.

"The intolerance of the Church of Rome is still evidenced; whether in the warning to the Church of England not to ordain women priests if you want to be part of the Roman Catholic Church, or in the church campaign in the recent referendum on divorce in the Republic of Ireland which used all sorts of methods to retain 'Roman Catholic Laws for Roman Catholic people.' Is it any wonder "Ulster Still Says No"?? No, to the dogmas of Rome. Yes, to the joy and freedom of the Reformed Christian Faith.

"No, to the dilution of democracy where an unelected conference rules Northern Ireland. None of the Northern Ireland Ministers is answerable to the Northern Ireland electorate and the Republic of Ireland's representatives are unelected by British people."

Bro. Smith declared that today they reaffirmed their continuation of a fight for

democracy. The outcome may be different from what some expect. He believed it should be sought in giving the people of Ulster a true voice in their own affairs.

This meant devolving real local government powers to district councils. It would possibly be found in a re-organising of Central Government with a devolving of regional powers. The Labour Party was now suggesting this. As long ago as 1973, he said, he put forward the need for a federation of the islands which would grant regional powers.

It ought certainly to include major parties being prepared to give people throughout the nation the right to vote for such parties.

PARITY OF ESTEEM

Finally, said the Orange President, "as we think of the proposals which seek to give parity of esteem for the flag of the Republic of Ireland to be flown as well as the Union Flag, I would make several comments.

"The Red Flag may be the flag of a foreign nation and the beloved jingle to end Labour Party Conferences. I cannot imagine any full blooded Britisher giving it parity of esteem with the Union Flag. Certainly if in the constitution of the U.S.S.R. there was a clause claiming *de jure* rights over the United Kingdom I can't imagine any of us giving it house room alongside 'the Red, White, and Blue' of the Union Flag."

Did anyone, he concluded, really think the passing of any law would provide the Tricolour of the Republic of Ireland with parity of esteem in Northern Ireland? Remove that damning clause and it could fly alongside the Union Jack with any other friendly flag. Perhaps indeed those who wanted to fly the Tricolour would grant parity of esteem to the National Flag and fly the Jack. That would be a positive step towards community relations.

More Houses Planned For Protestant City Areas

The Housing Executive has announced its intention to vest a large area of the middle Shankill for a re-development scheme, and the hope of the Orange Order is that the Executive will have learned from mistakes in previous housing schemes in Protestant areas of Belfast, and ensure that these are not made in the middle Shankill project.

No-one doubts the need for more new housing in the Shankill area, which contains some of the worst housing in Belfast, much of it dating back to Victorian times. But the planners must make sure that the housing which replaces the slums is up to the highest standards, and that it is in sufficient quantity to bring back as many families as possible into the redeveloped area.

Previous re-development schemes in Belfast, many of them initiated before the Executive came into existence, resulted in many Protestant areas being denuded of families, and becoming

a virtual wasteland. Communities, churches, and schools disappeared in parts of the Shankill, Oldpark, East Belfast, Donegall Pass and Sandy Row, and this had a very marked effect on demographic trends in the city. Those people who were left in the districts tended to be senior citizens, often living in isolation in bricked up streets, or in houses occupying solitary positions in the middle of the wastelands.

What caused alarm in Protestant and Orange thinking was that in contrast to the Shankill, Sandy Row and Donegall Pass, the Roman Catholic areas of Belfast appeared to be getting more than their fair share of new housing, and the input of houses put back under re-development was almost the same as the number knocked down by the bulldozers. The Markets, Falls, Short Strand, Ormeau Road, New Lodge, and other districts were getting large numbers of new housing, most of them suitable for families.

In fairness, the Executive has begun in recent years to reverse the process of depopulation in Protestant areas of Belfast, but there are still several areas which require additional housing. There are extensive empty spaces at Donegall Pass, Albert-bridge Road, Shankill, and on the south side of Sandy Row, all of which require more housing. Another complaint is that in the areas which are being redeveloped there are not enough three-bedroom houses to attract young couples seeking accommodation.

However, Orange and Unionist leaders have been vigorous in their attempts to persuade the Housing Executive to be fair in their allocation of housing schemes to Protestant areas, and they will continue that campaign. The middle Shankill is a crucial scheme for Protestantism and Unionism in North Belfast, and it deserves to get better treatment and consideration than former housing schemes in the lower Shankill and other places.

County Tyrone RAPC

75th Anniversary

Commemoration

Omagh District Royal Arch Purple Chapter No. 11 were hosts to over 500 brethren from the county and beyond on Sunday, September 28.

County Tyrone Grand Royal Arch Purple Chapter marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Institution when they held a parade and service of thanksgiving in St. Columba's Parish Church Omagh.

The parade which assembled in Drumragh Avenue car park was led by the colour party of Bro. James McMorris (Union Flag) and Bro. Drew Baxter (Ulster Flag), flanked by the swordbearers, W. Bro. Roland Mulligan and W. Bro. Robin Kyle.

Some of the brethren who attended the 75th Anniversary of County Tyrone R.A.P.C. parade to St. Columba's Parish Church, Omagh. (Photo: "Tyrone Constitution").

They were followed by M.W. Bro. Kenneth Watson, Grand Master of G.R.A.P.C. of Ireland, M.W. Bro. Richard Watson, Deputy Grand Master of G.R.A.P.C. of Ireland; Rt. Worshipful Bro. Allan Rainey, Grand Master of Co. Tyrone, and W. Bro. James Emery, Deputy Grand Master of County Tyrone.

Other prominent members of the Orange and Black Institutions were next in the very impressive procession.

Reaghan Pipe Band had pride of place as they led a large contingent of brethren from the Sixmilecross (No. 7) and Fintona (No. 8) District Chapters.

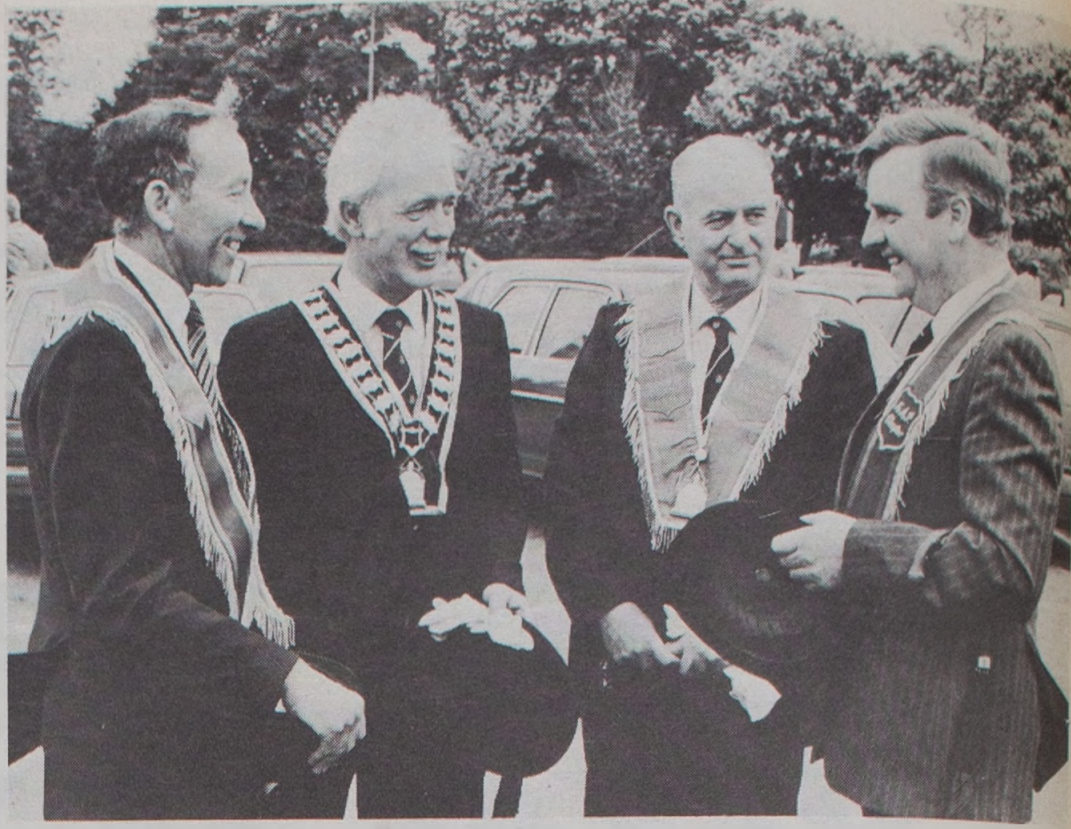
Next came Gillygooley Pipe Band followed by Newtownstewart (No. 9) and Omagh (No. 11) Districts, while Mountjoy Pipe Band led the remaining Districts of Killen (No. 12), Strabane (No. 14) and Fivemiletown (No. 15).

The deacons were Bros. William Semple and Bob McKinley.

The service was conducted by the rector of St. Columba's, Rev. J. Irwin Armstrong, G.O.E., who also extended a warm welcome to all present.

W. Bro. Rev. Sam McVeigh, rector of Dromore (Tyrone) and chaplain of R.A.P.C. No. 1181 also took part in the service.

M.W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P., Deputy Grand Chaplain of G.R.A.P.C. of Ireland was the guest preacher and the lessons



The 75th Anniversary Parade of County Tyrone G.R.A.P.C. are (left to right) W. Bro. James A. Emery, Deputy Grand Master of County Tyrone; M.W. Bro. Ken Watson, Grand Master of G.R.A.P.C. of Ireland; M.W. Bro. Richard H. Watson, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, and Rt. W. Bro. G. Allan Rainey, Grand Master of County Tyrone. Photo: "Tyrone Constitution."

Anniversary of the R.A.P.C. to Dungannon Presbyterian Church on Sunday September 21.

The parade met at Raniurley Road and was headed by the colour party and Dungannon Silver Band, followed by the distinguished officers: M.W. Bro. William Courtney, D.G.M. of Ireland; M.W. Bro. Uriah Brush, D.G.M. of Ireland; Rt. W. Bro. Allan Rainey, Co. Grand Master; W. Bro. James Emery, Deputy Co. Grand Master; W. Bro. Alex Reid, Co. Lay Chaplain; W. Bro. Robin Kyle, Co. Grand Treasurer and W. Bro. James Hamilton, Co. Grand Registrar.

were read by W. Bro. Alex Reid, Co. Tyrone Lay Chaplain, and W. Bro. James Emery, Deputy Co. Grand Master.

The collection for G.R.A.P.C. Benevolent Fund was received by M.W. Bro. Kenneth Watson, M.W. Bro. Uriah Brush, Deputy Grand Master

of Ireland; W. Bro. W. D. Hughes, W.D.M. of Poweroy (No. 5); W. Bro. S. A. Glasgow, W.D.M. of Cookstown (No. 3) and W. Bro. W. Cummings, W.D.M. of Strabane (No. 15).

W. Bro. Allan Rainey expressed thanks to all who contributed to the success of the historic occasion.

The service concluded with the National Anthem and Benediction followed by the recessional hymn. The organist was Mr. A. Millar.

After the service the parade re-formed and marched back to the assembly point. It was marshalled by W. Bro. Harold Doherty and W. Bro. Sam Hammond of the host District.

The Institution will also be marking the 75th anniversary on Sunday 30th November, 1986, when brethren from all over the Province will attend a special thanksgiving service in Belfast.

The other Districts in the County namely Killyman (No. 1), Stewartstown (No. 2), Cookstown (No. 3), Castlecaulfield (No. 4), Pomeroy (No. 5), Annahoe (No. 6), Coagh (No. 10) and Benburb (No. 13) also held a service and parade to mark the 75th

Also on parade were some visiting brethren from the Bushmills and Ballycastle Districts in Co. Antrim.

Other bands in the procession were Kilnacart Accordion Band and the William Kerr Memorial Pipe Band from Drummond.

The service was conducted by Rev. A. R. Rodgers, B.A., minister of the church, and W. Bro. Alex Reid read a portion of Scripture.

The address was given by M.W. Bro. Very Rev. Dr. R. Dickinson, M.A., D.D., Deputy Grand Chaplain and former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

W. Bro. James Emery proposed a vote of thanks to all who contributed to the success of the service and parade.



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THE BEST DEAL IN ULSTER.

Magheramorne Junior LOL 273 have handed over a cheque for £73, which they raised at a recent Country and Western concert in Larne for the Roddens Vale Special Care School in the town.

The cheque was presented to the principal of the school, Miss Morag Lynas, by Mr. Tommy Curtis, superintendent of JLOL 273 and Mr. Arthur Beattie, secretary of JLOL 273 and W.M. of Magheramorne LOL 291.

Miss Lynas said she was delighted with the donation to the school, and said that such donations were used for special equipment for the mentally handicapped pupils, play equipment for the nursery, televisions and furniture. There are 80 handicapped people attending the school, 40 of them children and the others workshop pupils.

Bro. Beattie said that the JLOL had recently managed itself a tea tent and mini bus for both junior and senior Lodges, but that "You cannot always think of yourself. You have to think of other people as well, and I would hope that in the future we will be able to help special groups in the community through fund-raising efforts."



Bro. Arthur Beattie, secretary Magheramorne Junior LOL 273, hands over a cheque for £73 to Miss Morag Lynas of Roddens Vale Special Care School. Bro. Tommy Curtis, superintendent of the lodge, (left) looks on. Photo by D. Hume.

Lodge Presents Cheque to School

NZ Orange Chief Repudiates Press Coverage of Riots in Portadown

The Portadown-born Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Zealand, M.W. Bro. Robert Fenton, has spoken out strongly over inaccurate reports in the media in his country of disturbances in Northern Ireland during the "Twelfth" demonstrations.

There had been reports on television and radio in New Zealand, stating that there had been widespread trouble in Northern Ireland during the Orange parades and demonstrations, but Bro. Fenton was

able to assure the general public that this was not so.

In a hard hitting statement, he referred first of all to the scenes on television which occurred during the pre-Twelfth Orange church parade to Drumcree Parish Church in Portadown.

Bro. Fenton declared that whilst scenes like this were regrettable, people should be a bit more aware of the situation prevailing in Portadown at that time, before entering into too much criticism of the sisters and brethren in Ulster.

"Firstly, when one considers that at this time of the year anything up to 100,000 brethren participate in parades, the number of incidents is quite small, and I would venture to say that it was possibly the only one to occur that day at just one parade. Not really a bad track record with something like 200 to 350 such Church parades taking place.

"It is a Utopian ideal to have everyone think and act alike, and within our sisterhood and brotherhood are many differing views, plus the solutions to resolve them", he said.

Bro. Fenton, who was brought up in the Park Road area of Portadown, said that he had been in contact with Northern Ireland on the evening of 12th July, and was told that the parades that day had received little coverage locally and that they had passed over peacefully.

"The Portadown District Lodge had accepted the police

alternative route and had joined their brethren from the rest of the county at the demonstration centre in Armagh city. There are possibly 15 to 20 such demonstration centres throughout Northern Ireland on the 12th July, and here again the track record is good in that there were no disruptions. The members meet at hundreds of Orange Halls throughout the Six Counties before making their way to meet as districts, and then proceed to the demonstration centres.

"At the end of the day all these brethren return to their halls and again no disturbances of any great consequence", added Bro. Fenton, who is to be commended for the accurate and forthright statement he issued concerning the distorted story being carried in New Zealand by a section of the media — no doubt mis-informed by Sinn Fein propagandists — on the "Twelfth".

Is Your Hall Too Highly Rated?

Officers of Private and District Orange Lodges are asked to take a fresh look at the rates position affecting their halls.

A solicitor member of the Orange Institution informs us that he has successfully appealed the rates on fourteen Orange halls and has saved the Lodges concerned a total of £2,600 a year. Not one appeal has been turned down.

The grounds of the appeals were that under the Rates Amendment (Northern Ireland) Order, 1979, as amended, an Orange Hall can have its rateable valuation if any one of the specified recreations take place in the hall.

Lodges who feel they could benefit by the legislation are urged to get in touch with the "Orange Standard" for further advice.

It is hoped to publish a further article on this important matter.

The following is the Schedule list of specified recreations:

Angling, Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Ballooning, Baseball, Basketball, Bicycle Polo, Billiards, Snooker, Pool, Bowling, Boxing, Camogie, Camping, Canoeing, Caving, Cricket, Croquet, Cruising, Curling, Cycling.

Dance Ballroom, Dance Folk, Darts, Diving, Fencing, Fives, Flying (recreational), Football, Gliding, Golf, Gymnastics, Handball, Hang Gliding, Hockey, Horseshoe Pitching, Hurling, Ice Hockey, Ice Skating, Judo, Karting, Keep Fit, Korfbal, Lacrosse, Land Yachting, Life Saving, Martial Arts, Model Aircraft Flying, Model Power Boating, Model Yachting, Modern Pentathlon, Motor Cycle Sports, Motor Sports, Mountaineering, Mountain (cliff, cave and sea rescue), Movement and Dance.

Netball, Orienteering, Paddle Ball, Parachuting, Parascending, Petanque (Boule), Polo, Pony Trekking, Power Boating, Quoits, Racquet Ball, Rambling.

Recreational Horse Riding, Roller Skating, Rounders, Rowing, Sailing, Shinty, Shooting, Skateboarding, Skiing, Skittles, Softball, Sport and Physical Recreation for the Disabled.

Squash, Stoolball, Sub Aqua, Surfing, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tennaquoit, Tennis, Ten Pin Bowling, Trampoline, Tug-of-War, Volleyball, Water Polo, Water Skiing, Weight Lifting, Wild Fowling, Wrestling, Yoga.

A further article on this important subject will appear in our December/January edition.

Lodges Raise £250 to Fight Accord

The four lodges in Bessbrook District L.O.L. No. 11 have donated £250 to the Unionist Fighting Fund against the Anglo Irish Agreement.

The money was handed over to former Newry-Armagh M.P. Bro. Jim Nicholson at the District's quarterly meeting in Bessbrook Orange Hall on Wednesday October 8.

The meeting was attended by Wor. Bro. Norman Hood, the Armagh County Grand Master, and four officers from Sandy Row District — District Master Wor. Bro. George Watson and Bros. William Mahood, Harry Fletcher, and George Chiddick.

Bro. Hood conducted the election of officers for Bess-

brook District which resulted: W.D.M., Winston McCormick; D.D.M., Jack McKee; Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Crawford; Lay Chaplain, Desmond Noble; Secretary, William Kennedy; Treasurer, John King.

50 Years An Orangeman

At a recent meeting of Castlewellan Star of Temperance LOL 356 Bro. William Brown of Ballylough Road, Castlewellan, received a 50-year certificate from the Wor. Master, Bro. John Smyth.

He informed the Lodge members that Bro. Brown had invited him to join the Junior Orange many years previous to this event, and for that reason it gave him very great pleasure to present him with the certificate.

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On Sunday, November 30, 1986

at 3 p.m.

Special Preacher:

W. Bro. Very Rev. Robert Dickinson, D.D.
Deputy Grand Chaplain, R.A.P.C. of Ireland.

The Choir of Abbots Cross Congregational Church
will sing, conducted Mr. Sam Campbell. Organist:
Mr. Edgar Pierpont.

Brethren will parade from Sandy Row Orange Hall at 2.30
p.m. All Counties have been notified to parade with bands.
Sisters from the Loyal Orangewomen's Association of
Ireland are invited to attend the Service.

Collection for the R.A.P.C. of Ireland Benevolent
Fund.

Rising Strength of Apprentice Boys

Almost unnoticed by the media, and indeed by many Protestants, a loyalist organisation has been expanding at a spectacular rate over the past 10 years and more, and has assumed a growing importance in the whole spectrum of Loyalist and Protestant groupings.

The organisation, the Apprentice Boys of Derry, has been forming so many new clubs, and attracting so many new members that it is now fast approaching the stage where it will be rivalling the Orange and Black Institutions in numerical strength and influence.

The Apprentice Boys have

always been immensely strong in the Londonderry area, and this is hardly surprising, given the fact that the historic siege of Derry is the event which gave rise to its formation.

Over the years since it was established the Apprentice Boys has expanded to the stage where it had established clubs in all the major cities, towns and villages of the Province.

However, during the past two decades the clubs have been sprouting up in hamlets and townlands in the North of Ireland, as well as new clubs in Belfast, Portadown, Lisburn and many other towns.

The Apprentice Boys have also extended their influence

to Scotland, to Liverpool, London and to Canada, and their drive for new members had enjoyed phenomenal success.

In one Ulster town, just as an example, the number of clubs has trebled in the past 25 years, and the membership has soared from around 150 to just under 1,000.

The fact that Londonderry is once again the focal point of Orange-Green struggle in Northern Ireland, as it was in 1688-89, and that the republican movement has targeted the city during the present "troubles" as one of its main objectives, has had the effect of galvanising Protestant support for the Apprentice Boys.

The remarkable increase in membership has seen the famous Crimson colours becoming as familiar in Ulster as the Orange or Black collarettes, and it has seen Derry Day becoming such a major demonstration day that it now truly rivals the 12th of July in importance.

It represents a magnificent achievement for those who have spearheaded the expansion of the Apprentice Boys, and is an example worthy of emulation by other organisations in the Province dedicated to the same goal — the protection and preservation of the Protestant and Reformed Faith in Ireland.

STANDARD BEARER



Mirage Appears in The EEC

The news that the Irish Republic's farmers are to suffer a reduction of no less than £20 million in grants from the EEC brings home to all who care about the European Community's future the stark fact that it is undergoing the stress and strain that were predicted by those who opposed the entry of the United Kingdom and the

26 Co. Republic into the then new multi-national grouping. For a time after we "went into Europe" it seemed that the Republic South of the Border

was getting a worthwhile deal from their Continental associates, and that to the detriment of those who farm on the Northern side. But last month's

announcement that Eire farmers are now to get what apparently is a raw deal brings home to all and sundry that we are no longer just an insular country but one which is closely intertwined with lands many hundreds of miles from our shores. There are deeper implications for the Irish Republic. With a deliberation

bred of animosity to all things British she has cut herself off from her nearest neighbour, that is to say politically but not entirely economically, for Britain is still a valuable market place in which to trade her produce. The signs are clearly visible that the best days of the EEC may well be nearing a critical juncture.

Beacons Plan For 1988

Two years hence we shall be celebrating the 400th anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the 300th anniversary of the Glorious Revolution. In that year we shall be giving thanks to Almighty God for the Blessings which He has bestowed on the Protestant Faith. In 1588 there was a chain of beacons warning of impending danger, and it is hoped that in 1988 there will be a similar chain to this one and the one lit in 1977 for the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations. The Armada Beacon Committee which is supported by the United Protestant Council, states that "Bonfires need not be in especially prominent positions if these are not available as smaller bonfires in urban zones could be used to just as good effect. The important thing is for a Gospel

light to be seen in all parts of the United Kingdom. We trust that the occasion will remind people of the deliverance of our nation in the past and re-establish the centrality and sufficiency of God's Word, the basis of the Protestant faith, in the present and the future. 1988 will also be the date of attempts to take a decisive step towards the reunion of the Church of England with the Church of Rome as a result of the final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission. The adoption of this report would result in the change of vital doctrines of the Church of England. The best way to counter such attempts would be the positive affirmation of the Bible alone as the basis of our faith." Suggested locations for bonfires throughout Ulster could be mentioned here if necessary.

Sinn Fein Jolt For Eire

It is now very obvious that the life of the Fine Gael Government headed by Dr. Garret FitzGerald is about to face its most crucial moments with the declared intention of Sinn Fein to contest a number of Parliamentary seats in the General Election which will take place in the Republic within the next twelve months. In the past Sinn Fein, bowing to the muscle of the Irish Republican Army, has been content with using the ballot box only in local government contests. Now their influence will be directed towards

Leinster House, and as that dire threat looms on the horizon the thoughts of both the present Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition party,

Fianna Fail — the "Soldiers of Destiny" — will have their respective minds very seriously concentrated. In the nature of things it is expected that in certain areas of the Republic there is still considerable support for the IRA, and with emotion taking over in a General Election, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility, indeed probability, that

Sinn Fein would triumph to such an extent that there could be not a coalition between the two main parties, who have

each had majorities in the Dail, or a success for either but instead a "hung" Parliament. Such an eventuality could have nothing but the direst consequences for this country, both Ulster and the Republic. Abstention has for more than 100 years been a feature of political life in Ireland; nationalists have been elected but have refused at one time or another to enter Parliament in

London, Dublin or Belfast. Each occasion had been used to disfranchise those who elected them and sooner or later the

stance gave way to reason and honesty of purpose, though not all the time, as instance the refusal of Gerry Adams, M.P. for West Belfast, who continues to stay away from Westminster. Of course, unlike some others from the Nationalist fold, he would not stain his Irishness by taking an Oath of Allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty or draw a salary from the British Exchequer.

'Faster Action is Needed' — Seamus

One can understand the irritation of nationalists over what they deem to be slowness in bringing to fruition some of the more urgent proposals contained in the Anglo-Irish Agreement . . . the "re-unification" of Ireland, for instance. The much heralded "Accord" is not mollifying the republican and nationalist mind in the way it was intended to do. In a recent "Today Tonight" programme broadcast by Telefís Eireann we saw

Westminster M.P. Seamus Mallon and Eire Minister Brian Lennon trying as best they could to find some common ground on which to justify the British and Southern Governments' endeavours to find a solution to the "North's Problem." It was an informative meeting in front of the cameras and the talented interviewer held the balance firmly and tolerantly between two politicians who, approaching

the debate from obviously different standpoints, could not conceal divergencies in their assessment of the "positive

achievements" of the London-Dublin Pact. So far, according to Mr. Mallon, the movement forward has not been to his liking. Once more we heard the dirge of "the past 65 years" of unrealised nationalist aspirations. What of the tribulations of the Unionists who reside in the Irish Republic? Do they not

have some right to the microphone at their Dublin base? It would be interesting to hear a broadcast from someone in Eire who after 65 years of Home Rule still cherishes the hope that one day the 26 Counties will retrace its steps into the United Kingdom. That would at least provide some counter-balance to the continuous impression that everyone in the Republic is content with his or her position as non-British citizens.

Education Bill For Eire Protestants

In recent weeks I have been reading of an important educational development in the ancient city of Kilkenny. The town and that part of the South of Ireland boasts one of the most distinguished educational establishments, Kilkenny College, a school in which some of the notable personalities of Irish life were educated since it opened in 1538. The College has just had a £2 million classroom complex completed, and it represents not only a welcome development in the field of regional education but also one of some import to the life of the Protestant people in that part of our country. The Department of Education in Dublin contributed £1.25 million pounds, leaving a gap of £.75 million to be raised by parents through donations and contributions, past pupils and the community. It is Church of Ireland administered, but, naturally, it provides places for pupils from the other Protestant churches, and doubtless has some Roman Catholic enrolments. The formidable task of raising three-quarters of a million pounds by voluntary effort seems to have been undertaken with enthusiastic resignation and it would seem to have been done without other than a faith in the future of the Protestant youth whom it will serve. Had

the extension been carried out in a similar College in Northern Ireland, whether for Protestant or Roman Catholic, then the Department of Education at Stormont would have paid the entire cost involved. This is a statement of fact which needs to be hammered home in the face of nationalist-republican-Roman Catholic propagandists who day and daily complain of their fate under British rule in this part of our island. I would be surprised if at the opening of the extension, performed by the Minister of Education, Mr. Patrick Cooney, the Eire tricolour was not flown. That symbolises the loyalty of the Protestant people of the Republic to the State to which they belong. In the post-war years alone the educational authorities in Stormont have poured thousands of millions of pounds into the erection of Roman Catholic schools and colleges, but have the recipients ever allowed the flag of the United Kingdom, with its Cross of St. Patrick incorporated, to be hoisted on such official opening occasions? Of course not! And apologists for the "reunion" of Ireland have the audacity to declare in every sector of the media just how badly they have fared during the past 65 years of Unionist "misrule." How dare they!

Political Foolishness 65 Years Ago

One observes in the terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreement that Article 12 stated "It will be for Parliamentary decision in Westminster and Dublin whether to establish an Anglo-Irish Parliamentary body of the kind adumbrated in the Anglo-Irish Studies Report of November, 1981. The two Governments agree that they would give support as appropriate to such a body, if it were to be established." That is what Thatcher and FitzGerald hatched up during their contrived and vexed negotiations. Not so strange is the fact that something of even more serious plan existed when it was

incorporated in the Government of Ireland Act of 1920. It was pointed out in 1928 by the then distinguished British parliamentary draughtsman, Sir Arthur Queckett. He wrote "Although at the beginning there were to be two Parliaments and two Governments in Ireland the Act contemplates and affords every facility for union between the North and South, and empowers the two joint Parliaments by mutual agreement and joint action to terminate partition and to set up one Parliament and one Government for the whole of Ireland. With a view to the eventual establishment of a

single Parliament and to bringing about harmonious action between the two Parliaments there is created a bond of union in the meantime by means of a Council of Ireland which is to consist of 20 representatives elected by each Parliament and a President nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. It will fall to the members of this body to initiate proposals for united action on the part of the two Parliaments and to bring forward proposals in the respective Parliaments." The Northern Ireland Government did in fact nominate their 20 representatives, but the Dail did not do so. With hindsight it

may just have been as well, for had such a Council been established it would have given at least official recognition of the existence of an all-Ireland entity, and in present day terms would have been of massive influence in the demand for Irish "re-unification." Reading the terms of the Act it would appear that the Anglo-Irish Agreement plays a much cooler approach, but no less dangerous. It shows just how foolish nationalist politicians were 65 years ago, for a Council of Ireland would have gone a long way towards justifying today's call for the dismantling of the Northern State.

Comment — Comment — Com

Anglo-Irish Accord : A Retrospect

And Prospect

It is not easy for an observer of the Ulster scene to accurately assess what is happening now to the plans and purposes of those whose involvement in the "settlement of Ulster" is sometimes benevolent and often malignant, in effect if not always in intent.

No country has suffered more, and recently, from the interventions of those who are certain that they know better than the citizens do what is needed to make for us a better, peaceful, and prosperous Province. The paternalism of the Government, as represented by the Northern Ireland Office, which disregards the democratically expressed views of the people by the ballot box, and ignores their elected representatives on the premise that it knows best is hard for any democrat to swallow. The intervention of the Eire Government with its gross mismanagement of its own affairs in a quiescent society religiously, the largest Ulster problem, is a nonsense not to be permitted by, or forced on, sensitive self-respecting people.

While we condemn the insensitivity of our own Government in its administration of the Province we utterly condemn it for allowing a foreign country to have an input into its affairs. To seek for, or to agree to, the Anglo-Irish arrangement is such a misreading of the realities of Ireland that we must despair, not only for the future of Northern Ireland, but of Great Britain under such management.

The loneliness of the Unionist Britisher which he/she felt when the Anglo-Irish Agreement was ratified has been lessened by the support we are receiving from England and Scotland, from among others "The Friends of the Union" and the Loyal Orange Institutions of Scotland and England.

Ian Gow, M.P., and his organisation have persuaded some Englishmen to recognise the wrong thinking behind the Agreement and to see the very bad effect of that infamous treaty on Ulster people who are being hurt more grievously in every way since its ratification. The parliamentary lobbying of Gow and his friends is having its influence on MPs who have a conscience about the Agreement.

The power of the Scottish friends of the Union led by the Orange Order will be put to the test at the next General Election when the attempt is made to unseat Conservative MPs and so put their party into jeopardy at Westminster and out of Scotland. But before then their public support of Ulster Unionists will affect the thinking of parliamentarians who are anxious to stay members of the House of Commons.

The Scottish campaign then has a present purpose as well as a future use. We are grateful to our friends in Scotland and England. It is good to know that we are not alone in the fight to obtain a more sensible settlement of our situation. Of course the Orangemen of Ulster have long benefited from the support of their brethren in Scotland and England by encouragement and practical support.

The arguments of the apologists in their efforts to justify the continuance of the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Committee on the ground that progress is being made in the aims of the Agreement are most unconvincing. After a year there is no

evidence that anything good has come out of what is being said and done at such meetings. The ill-effects, on the contrary, are obvious enough.

The two men most concerned in the project, Tom King and Peter Barry, find it impossible to hide their embarrassment with the lack of movement. The silence after each meeting, because there is nothing worthwhile to report, is evidence that there has been jaw-jaw and nothing else. And yet while the talking continues there remains the probability that plots are being hatched as the crime of the Agreement is perpetuated.

If there is truth in the rumour that even Mrs. Thatcher is disenchanted with the scheme which needed her signature that could be an end to it. Meanwhile the pressure has to be kept on to make her see sense and to change directions after this year of nonsense.

The alternatives being advocated to produce an answer to the perennial Ulster Problem are integration, administrative devolution and devolved government. Names help to identify causes and they are personified in the thinking of Ian Gow; the "Equal Citizenship" of Robert McCartney and the proposals of Sir Frederick Catherwood, M.E.P. The attempts to produce alternatives to what we have now and to prevent what some intend for us are to be commended.

We must protest against what has been imposed on us and clarify our thinking on what we need to make our country the kind of place it should be — fit for people who have the human right to a good quality of life. Many of us would feel happier if we heard positive proposals for the future government of the Province advocated as strongly as the negative necessary responses to what will have no future here.

Politics are profitable to some and painful for many. There are those who make a very good living from being politicians, and others whose interest is without gain and at some cost to them. But then people are usually willing to pay for something that matters to them and politics are very important to the many who know that their lives are governed by political decisions made by those whose power comes to them by the ballot box. Regrettably being elected to Parliament does not automatically inspire members who often disappoint their constituents.

The party conferences made painful viewing for those of us who are addicted to the study of politics, for what was said at them showed the parties to be adept at displaying themselves to the best advantage. That was most true of the Socialists and Conservatives who worked hard at good image making in the expectation of an early election. Mr. Kinnock has managed to unite his party in a way it has not been for many years and under other leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher had the easier task, for the Tories were determined to say nothing which could be construed as criticism of the party and the leadership. The conferences are stage managed. That was never more obvious than in what is anticipated as being the last before the General Election. The S.D.P. and the Liberals had hard passages. The Alliance was shown to be at odds over defence policy and in the event the party people spoke divisively and hurtfully of the public image of their parties. The opinion polls demonstrated that damage had been done.

While the Labour Party briefly debated the Northern Ireland situation, and nothing surprising was said, the Government party for another year refused to discuss what would have been a divisive issue, something not to be tolerated at such a time as this. The fringe meetings included two on Northern Ireland. One chaired by Ian Gow had Jim Molyneux, UUP leader, as its speaker; the other allowed Tom King to defend the Anglo-Irish Agreement and to say in answer to a question afterwards that he wanted the Republic to remove clauses two and three from its constitution. These lay claim to the territory of N.I. Robert McCartney was the speaker at what was described as a fringe fringe meeting held at an hotel near to the conference hall.

The party silence on Ulster was such that Radio Ulster found it impossible to persuade any Conservative MP to be interviewed for its noon "Talk Back" programme on the third day of conference. Its presenter, Barry Cowan, had been promised an appearance of a Tory spokesman. An attempt on the fourth day was also abortive. This time Tom King could not be found though the promise had been given by Tory Central Office that he would appear.

The attitudes of the parties in conference leave us depressed. How to make them understand the realities of the situation here is the problem constantly facing us. And yet that we must do by whatever means are necessary to make the deaf to hear and the blind to see. It has been said often enough that we must do much better in communication with the citizens of the rest of the United Kingdom. That must be the way to do things if we would persuade others to understand the true position here. How to do that must tax the ingenuity of the most able communicators among us.

We deeply regret the fact that many former Ulster folk and people of Ulster extraction in Great Britain and abroad — there are many more Americans of Ulster-Scot Protestant ancestry than of Irish Roman Catholic origins — are so reluctant to contradict false Irish republican propaganda. If we had been able to depend on their support the whole situation would have been dramatically different. If we could move them even now to show an intelligent interest the future would be better for us.

How to do that is a question which must be tackled much more vigorously than has been the case till now. It must mean that those of us who have relations and friends abroad should work harder at eliciting their support and practical sympathy for sentimental, but more properly honourable and humanitarian reasons.

Bluster From Bodenstown

Charles Haughey, Opposition Leader in the Dail, gave the anticipated reaction to what Tom King said about the removal of the controversial Articles Two and Three of the Eire Constitution. He described King's suggestion that they should go because they are an offence to Unionists, and an ideal without promise of realization, as "an impertinence."

He spoke of it as "unwarranted interference" by the British in the affairs of the Republic. This from someone whose total disregard of the right of the United Kingdom government to rule in its Northern Ireland without Eire intervention angered us, as it should all British people who do not want any foreign input into their business. What the Southerners will not tolerate from Britain is the best reason why they should stop interfering in Northern Ireland. The Haughey argument makes the Anglo-

Irish Agreement nonsense on the primary principle enunciated by Haughey.

The speech he made at the Wolfe Tone anniversary celebrations in Booterstown on Sunday, 12 October, was a condemnation of the Agreement after twelve months for not producing the good it promised. Haughey made his customary complaints about the treatment of Roman Catholics in the North, using the kind of extravagant and intemperate language we always get from him.

He was answered by the apologists for the Agreement, Peter Barry and George Birmingham, Junior Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Barry made claims for the good progress of the Accord and Birmingham echoed him. He described Haughey's tirade as "an untruthful speech" and quoted Seamus

Mallon as his authority for claiming Nationalist approval of what the Agreement had accomplished.

Mallon, speaking on "Talk Back," Radio Ulster, October 13, agreed with both Haughey and Barry to an extent. Whilst agreeing with some of Haughey's charges against the British administration in N.I. he argued that Barry was right in claiming good results for the Accord which he described as the greatest political benefit the Nationalists had received in 65 years.

To hear the claims and counterclaims of republicans as they argue among themselves is a reminder that the Agreement does one thing well — it divides and antagonises people here and there. Whatever its champions say it has done nothing to bring even a fleeting smile to their faces. Honesty demands that they admit their dissatisfaction with it.

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Orange Cause Expands in North Down

North Down is often alluded to in Ulster as being the citadel of moderate politics in the Province — "Alliance country" — and it is often contrasted with other areas in regard to what many observers declare to be its soft-line attitude towards issues which provoke greater controversy in other parts of Northern Ireland.

That may or may not be true of politics, but so far as Orangeism is concerned this part of the Province has a long and proud history, and today there is a strong and vibrant Orange presence in every centre of population, from Bangor to Groomsport and from Holywood to Newtownards.

This fact clearly emerges in an excellent publication which was produced this year for the "Twelfth" celebrations held in Newtownards, and the booklet reflects credit on the

North Down District Lodges, including the host district Newtownards.

North Down may have escaped the worst excesses of the "troubles" of the past 17 years, and been spared a great deal of the physical effects of the disorder, but that does not mean that Orangeism is complacent or apathetic in the area. On the contrary, it is very well organised, expanding, and has a membership of a high calibre.

Those who know their Ulster history will be aware that North Down was the stronghold of the United Irishmen in the 1790s, but as the booklet points out, not all Presbyterians, the dominant religious denomination, were United Irishmen, as early reports show of meetings of Orange societies in Portaferry, Ardkeen and Ballywalter.

The earliest centre of Orangeism in North Down

was Portaferry where a Lodge was formed between March and May 1778. It had 55 members. In the early 1800s, the village saw the formation of a second lodge, and the strong influence of an Orange tradition in the Lecale area was important in encouraging lodges in Portaferry.

The other important centre where Orangeism took hold, and where it has remained extremely strong was the town of Newtownards. A Lodge was formed there between 1797 and 1814.

The North Down area was, of course, a stronghold of United Irishmen, but the Orange Institution emerging among the Protestant population, had the effect of countering the republican influence, and in fact Orangemen were among the volunteers who formed Yeomanry units to aid the forces of the Crown against the rebels.

Expansion in North Down was slower in the early days than in other parts of the Province, where Protestant-Roman Catholic rivalry was more acute, but by 1834 there were 14 Lodges in the area, including two in the largest town, Bangor, one in Comber, a town renowned for its Orange tradition, and three in Donaghadee.

Agitation by Roman Catholics against the Act of Union and the growing threat of physical force from the Young Ireland movement led to many Protestants flocking into the Orange lodges, seen as a bulwark for the Union. Again, the repeal of the Party Processions Act, outlawing parades, led to large 12th demonstrations in 1845, which impressed many.

Newtownards was becoming a highly industrialised linen town and had brought into its area spinners and handloom weavers. Many of

them came from strong Orange areas like North Armagh, bringing the tradition with them.

The battle of Dollys Brae in 1849 led to a ban on outdoor processions, but in 1867 a historic parade led by William Johnston of Ballykilbeg changed this. This famous parade, from Newtownards to Bangor, described at some length in the booklet, had a dramatic effect on the North Down area and eleven new Lodges were formed. Evangelical Protestants flocked along with Church of Ireland and Presbyterian men to the Orange lodges, and even the nobility began to take a renewed interest, Viscount Castlereagh joining LOL No. 128 in 1881.

There was considerable expansion in places such as Comber and Holywood, and by 1883 both these towns had their own districts. By the end of the nineteenth century

North Down had a very strong Orange structure, and this has remained the position ever since.

Newtownards District now has 14 lodges within its jurisdiction, and Bangor has 15 in the Upper Ards District, which includes Donaghadee, Portaferry and Portaferry has 15 lodges, while Holywood has nine lodges, including those in the expanding areas of Castle-reagh and Dundonald.

Situated in a part of Northern Ireland which has seen so many new houses being built in the past decade, North Down's Orange Districts are ideally situated to take advantage of this situation and recruit new members. Who can doubt, given their ability to face a challenge in the past, that the men of Newtownards, Bangor, Holywood and the other districts will not respond in the same positive manner as previously.

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ORANGE ELECTIONS FOR

1987

Whitehouse L.O.L. 377 held their annual election of officers in Whitehouse Orange Hall on Thursday, 2nd October.

The election was conducted by W. Bro. James A. Emery W.D.M. of Killen District L.O.L. No. 12. Elected were: W.M., Alexander Patterson; D.M., Robert Stewart; Chaplain, Duncan Pollock; Secretary, Fred Gilchrist; Treasurer, John J. Patterson. Tyler, W. McMullan.

Committee: A. Farren (chairman), D. Porter, D. McAskie, J. Allen and D. Stewart.

Castlecaulfield District L.O.L. No. 4 (Co. Tyrone) held their annual election of officers in Cullenfad Orange Hall on Wednesday, 8th October. The election was

conducted by W. Bro. James Emery W.D.M. of Killen District L.O.L. No. 12 and W. Bro. John Lowry, Deputy Master of Drumlegagh Temperance L.O.L. 626 was in the deputy chair.

W. D.M., Mervyn Patterson; D.D.M., Stanley Morrow; Chaplains, Rev. G. Heron, B.A., (Lay), John Watt. Secretary, Will Bennett; Treasurer, William McVeigh. Tyler, D. Marshall.

Lecturers: R. Ferry and G. Duncan.

After the meeting a social hour was enjoyed by all present with W. Bro. W. D. Hughes, W.D.M. Pomeroy District L.O.L. No. 5 presiding.

Ligoniel True Blues LOL No. 1932 held their annual election of officers in Ligoniel Orange Hall, Belfast. The election was conducted by W. Bro. John Henning, M.B.E., W.D.M. of No. 1 District Belfast, and the following

Ligoniel L.O.L. Officers

officers were elected for 1987:

W. M., J. Mills; D.M., W. Moody; Secretary, G. Hopkins; Treasurer, J. Moody; Chaplain, W. Cunningham; Tyler, R. Gray; Lecturers, G. and W. Moody.

Committee: D. Nicholl (foreman); P. Kincaid, C. Gould, D. Cardwell, M. Tyrrie.

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Markethill

The annual election of officers of Markethill L.O.L. No. 10 was conducted by W. Bro. Norman Allen, DGM, Deputy Co. Grand Master, at the quarterly meeting of the District Lodge, on 15th October in Markethill Orange Hall.

The elections resulted WDM, Bro. D. McCullough DDM, S. Cromwell; Chaplain, Canon R. L. Hutchinson; Lay Chaplain, R. Hamilton; Secretary, R. Gardiner; Treasurer, J. Rooney; Lecturer, G. Cochrane.

Growing tributes were paid to outgoing District Treasurer Bro. Ken Rainey, who was unable to continue in office due to now living and working in Enniskillen. In recognition of his service to the District, a suitably inscribed silver tray was presented to him by Bro. D. McCullough, W.D.M.

Satisfactory reports were received on the various District parades, etc., in 1986 including the unveiling of the Memorial Stone in September. It was also reported that the Junior Lodge formed less than a year ago was flourishing thanks mainly to the efforts of the W.D.M. and the superintendent, Bro. B. Marshall.



BANNER HAS UNIQUE PICTURE

Tyndale L.O.L. 1869 No. 2 District, Belfast, at the unfurling of new banner by Bro. W. Elder, P.M. in Clifton Street Orange Hall.

The dedication was by Wor. Bro. Rev. Victor Ryan, County Grand Chaplain. The banner bears a picture of Clifton Street Orange Hall, Circa 1885, thought to be the only one that does.

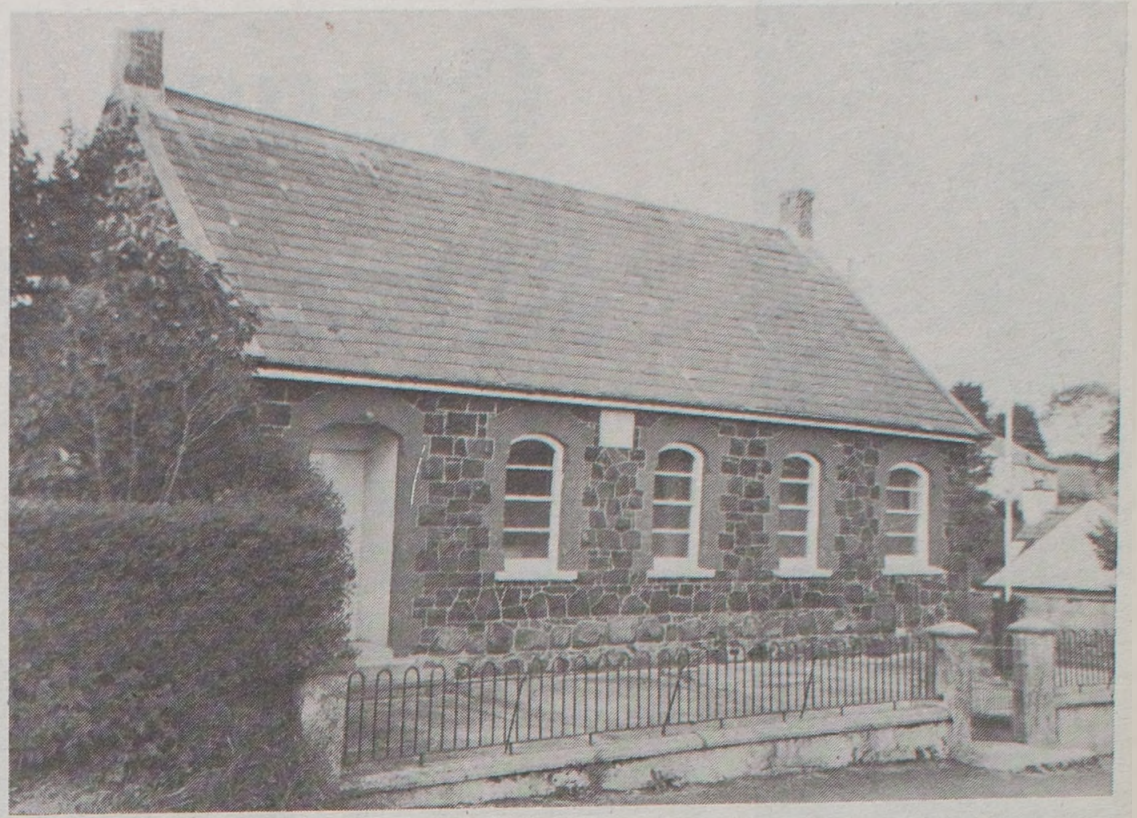
Also present were Wor. Bro. W. Murdie, D.G.M.I., Chairman of the Hall Management Committee and Wor. Bro. H. Mellveen, District Master No. 2 District.

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A Demonstration — Eighty Years Ago

By Bro. David Hume,
Member of Magheramourne L.O.L. No. 291.

Pictured above, the halls of the two Orange lodges in Magheramourne today — Magheramourne LOL 291 and Lily of the North LOL 249. Eighty years ago the area was the venue for a large demonstration against Home Rule by Larne and Belfast Orangemen. Photos by D. Hume.

Eighty years ago this year an Orange show of strength proved a momentous event in East Antrim. It was a demonstration at Magheramourne, near Larne, for the purpose of unfurling two new banners for the local lodges in the area, and it was turned into a Unionist show of resolve because of what had happened in the same place a year previously.

In July, 1905, the Independent Orangemen had gathered at Magheramourne and launched a political document which came to be known as "The Magheramourne Manifesto."

HOME RULE MANIFESTO

This was essentially a Home Rule document, describing Unionism as "a discredited creed" and declaring that "we consider that it is high time that Irish Protestants should consider their position as Irish citizens. In an Ireland where Protestant and Catholic stand sullen and discontented, it is not too much to hope for that they will reconsider their positions and in their common

trials unite on a basis of nationality . . ."

Not surprisingly such sentiments, which were largely the preserve of the Grand Master, Lindsay Crawford, caused quite a row both within and outside the Independent Order. The unionist press denounced the manifesto and Thomas Sloan, M.P., one of the founders of the Independents, found it necessary to affirm that he did not share all of Crawford's views.

The Orangemen of East Antrim took a rather dim view of the Manifesto and when the two Lodges in the rural area of Magheramourne decided to unfurl their new banners, it was viewed as an opportunity to hold a large Unionist demonstration in the area.

Lodges from Belfast No. 5 District joined those of Larne District at a venue at Magheramourne Hill, which overlooks Larne Lough and the town beyond. The Belfast Orangemen paraded from Ballycarry railway station a few miles into the village, then along the country roads leading into

neighbouring Magheramourne, headed by the four local lodges. There they were joined by 18 Larne District lodges for the demonstration.

The local newspaper noted that "In no uncertain manner the counter-blast was blown by prominent speakers surrounded by an assemblage as enthusiastic as it was large and representative. Never before in the history of Orangeism in the division has the neat little village of Ballycarry and the surrounding district been so

alive to the sound of the Orange drum as was the case on Saturday last."

ORANGE REPUDIATION

The local M.P., Colonel McCalmont, who was District Master of Larne, informed the gathering that he hoped they would "show to the world that at Magheramourne, famous now in history, Orangemen still existed who were true to the principles of their Order, and were resolved to maintain its glorious traditions."

Bro. P. W. Foy, DGM No. 5 District, Belfast, noted that "Magheramourne was a place that was known throughout the kingdom because of the mournful cry that went up from it one day when a lot of men posing as patriots assembled at it. That day, however, witnessed another sight. They stood as Orangemen and Loyalists, brought together for the defence of their Protestant principles, and they hoped that soon the eyes of the men who had been deceived would be opened."

A resolution was passed declaring that "this meeting of Orangemen declares its loyalty to the Throne, and its unalterable determination to maintain the Union as now established between Great Britain and Ireland . . ." and a measure of the size of the demonstration can be gauged by the remark of one lady watching it that "there was not an Orangeman left behind in Belfast."

Strangely enough, the "Irish News" had obviously observed another parade in the area

that day — one which had been "meagrely" attended and where "little or no enthusiasm" was displayed, and one for which it was well nigh impossible to get an audience.

Meanwhile, in the 80 years since, some things have not changed. The strength of Unionist resolve, and even numbers present at demonstrations, are played down. There are still those within our community who lack the will to fight the modern equivalent of Home Rule, just as there were those in 1905 who tried to encourage support for it.

UNIONIST RESOLVE

Thankfully, as in Magheramourne in 1906, there are still staunch Unionists who will resist all attempts to sell their birthright. The two Lodges still exist in Magheramourne and are filled with men determined in their opposition to the Anglo-Irish Accord as their forefathers were united in opposition to Home Rule when they joined their Belfast brethren to unfurl their banners in 1906.

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CLAUSE I. All Bands shall come under the jurisdiction of the Private, District, County, or Grand Lodge with whom they are parading and shall obey the instructions of the Parade Marshalls.

CLAUSE II. No Band shall have on parade a member of the Orange Institution who has been suspended or expelled for any offence other than non-payment of dues. Neither will a Band have on parade members or ex-members of a Band which has been debarred from participating in parades by a District Lodge, County Grand Lodge, or the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. A County Grand Lodge or its Band Committee shall have the power to adjudicate on transferred ex-members of a debarred Band.

CLAUSE III. All Members of a Band must maintain uniformity of dress to a standard reflecting on the dignity and decorum of the Institution with whom they are on parade.

CLAUSE IV. Shouting in an unseemly manner for the emphasis of certain tunes is strictly forbidden.

CLAUSE V. Bands will employ Regulation Step only while on parade. Double or Twin Drumming, Dancing, or Jig Time Step by any member of the Band is prohibited.

CLAUSE VI. On the occasion of Church Parades (under all jurisdictions) — RECOGNISABLE HYMN TUNES AND SACRED MUSIC ARRANGEMENTS ONLY SHALL BE PLAYED — Viz "Shepherd Boy" is not sacred music.

CLAUSE VII. Bands taking part in Church Parades must also attend the Church Service.

CLAUSE VIII. No Bands will play any music or indulge in drumming in the field during the Public Meeting at a Demonstration or Rally.

CLAUSE IX. No intoxicating liquor shall be conveyed into a Demonstration Field under the auspices of a Band or its individual members. Under no circumstances should liquor be consumed in the ranks while on parade, or taken aboard Coaches or other Public Transport.

CLAUSE X. A new Band, in their inaugural year, cannot be engaged outside their own District unless recommended by the District Lodge under whose jurisdiction they would normally parade.

CLAUSE XI. The Band Secretary must read the Contract to a full attendance of the Band prior to each Parade, failure to do so does not absolve the Band or any of its members from the consequences of an infringement of the Conditions of Contract.

CLAUSE XII. The Fees if any for all engagements shall be agreed between Lodge and Band on negotiation.

CLAUSE XIII. Flags which may be carried by Bands are approved at the discretion of Parade Marshalls, or the Senior Officers of a District Lodge under whose jurisdiction the Parade is taking place.

Band Contract

Lecturers Conference in Motherwell

The annual International Conference of Lecturers comprising Ireland, Scotland and England, was held on Saturday 20th September in the large Hall, Civic Centre, Motherwell.

Sir Knt. James H. Molyneux M.P., Sovereign Grand Master presided over an attendance of close on 300 Sir Knights, assisted by Sir Knt. Peter Downie, P.G.M. Scotland in the vice chair.

Sir Knt. Robert Paul (Scotland) Chaplain, led the devotional exercises.

The Conference took place under the supervision of Sir Knt. Thomas Malcolm, (I.G.L.), Imperial Grand Lecturer, and his assistants. The ceremonial work in connection with the several degrees was carried out by the Scottish Sir Knights, earning high praise.

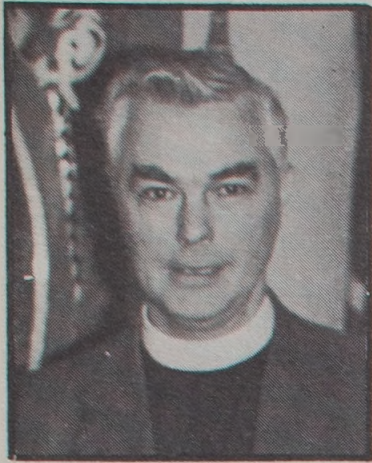
Sir Knt. Peter Downie moved a vote of thanks to the Sovereign Grand Master, and all who contributed to a successful conference.

The entire company were the guests of the Provost and Councillors of Motherwell District Council.

The Provost gave all a warm welcome and invited all to lunch in the Civic Centre. The Sovereign Grand Master expressed appreciation for such a most enjoyable day and the hospitality extended to the members of the Institution.

Sir Knt. Peter Downie P.G.M. Scotland, presented the Provost with a Provincial Chapter plaque. Other gifts were presented to the Provost by the lecturing fraternity.

Next Inter-Conference will be held (D.V.) in England, 1987.



M.W. Bro. Rev. M. Martin
Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P.

Why do so many of the thousands of men who watch Orange and Black parades — most of them supporters of the ideals of the Institution — not take the step of applying for membership?

Here's a point that deserves to be debated and discussed at Lodge and Preceptory meetings throughout the Winter months, because although our Loyal Institutions still command huge memberships, and play a decisive role in Loyalist and Protestant affairs in Northern Ireland, the fact has to be faced that Orangemen now form a much smaller minority of the overall Protestant male population in former times, writes an "Orange Standard" correspondent.

For every man who puts on the sash or collarette on the 12th July, Scarva Day or the "Black Saturday", there are probably at least five Protestant men who don't take out membership.

That is a fact which should be concentrating the minds of our brethren, because the Orders depend on their continuing success by having the ability to attract a supply of recruits into the Lodges.

That doesn't mean diluting the standards, and adopting an attitude of quantity rather than quality. However the fact is that there are many men who could be a tremendous asset to the Order but who prefer to watch rather than walk behind a banner.

The leadership of the Orange and Black are alert to this need to expand, and both M.W. Bro. Rev. Martin Smyth, Grand Master of the Orange Institution, and Sir Knight Rt. Hon. James H. Molyneux, M.P., Sovereign Grand Master have called for expansion in recent years, with marked success, especially in Belfast, where redevelopment and movement

of population had had an adverse effect on Orange and Black membership totals for a difficult decade, between 1971 and 1981, but where numbers are now on the increase again.

But there are parts of Northern Ireland where, quite

frankly, the Order could be a greater force, and where it could reap a rich return in members if it could translate the call of its leaders into action at grass roots level.

These are the areas of the Province where population explosions have taken place due to movement of population from Belfast. Places like Bangor, Newtownabbey, Antrim and Craigavon have thousands of men who have no connection with the Orange Order, and there are also many former members who have lost their contact with lodges, and not taken out new affiliations.

If there are other reasons for not attracting recruits then the

Sir Kt. Rt. Hon. James H.
Molyneux, M.P.



Orders must be prepared to look closely at them and communicate their views right down the line.

There is abundant evidence that a large number of men with strong Christian convictions, who have an open admiration for the principles of the Orders, draw the line at

applying for membership because they do not like the use of alcohol in some lodges. Alcohol abuse is something often over exaggerated by outsiders, and by people who are no friends of the Orange Order. Nevertheless, the fact has to be faced that in some parts of the Province the incidence of Orangemen indulging in alcohol on the

"Twelfth" and other occasions is far too high, and is certainly off-putting so far as attracting recruits is concerned.

Lodges at every level — county, district and private, must exercise discipline in this respect, and make it clear that there is no welcome within the ranks of the Orders for those who would disgrace their Colours.

The main need is for members to seek out potential recruits, explain the principles and the standards of the Institutions, and invite them to become members, thus helping to strengthen the Protestant cause in the Province at a crucial time in the history of Protestantism in Ireland.

Orange Home at Hatborough

The most important thing which happened to Orangeism in the U.S.A. was the establishment of the Orange Home for orphans and the aged and inform. The story of the Home is one of a social consciousness which does credit to the Institution in America, and throughout the world.

The concept began with James Ray, a Supreme Grand Master, who had the vision of a philanthropic work which would adequately demonstrate the humanitarianism of Orangeism.

FOUNDATIONS

When the plan began to take shape it was agreed that the home would be controlled and directed by Grand Lodge through a Board of Managers appointed by it; that it should be near to cities and communities where its products could be sold easily; and preferably near a steam or electric railway for the distribution of such goods and the easier access of relations and

friends of the guests.

The headquarters of the Institution should be at the Home in time, and a printing house founded "For the employment of the inmates and the good of the movement." An Agency "The Orange Home Association of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America" was set up with all Orangemen as members. They were to subscribe 25 cents a member a year with the first call for subscriptions on 1 January 1901. A farm was bought at Hatborough, Philadelphia, and the Home was built on the land. A Home School was founded 14 June 1904 and a primary section added 10 March 1908.

The Home ceased to be used for children in 1948 after serving with distinction as an orphanage, and since then it has been a retirement home.

DEVOTION TO HOME

My visit to it was on 18 July 1986 with Mrs. Long and in the

company of the Imperial Grand Master, Grand Mistress, Grand Master, Grand Secretary. Bro. George Dunn, chairman of the Home Board and Sister Betty Murphy, its secretary-treasurer, were excellent guides who showed their deep and totally unselfish devotion to the Home, its guests and their comfort.

There is a small infirmary with a professional nursing staff. Indeed while the Home benefits enormously from voluntary labour of Orangemen and women it has its qualified administrator and paid caring people.

We were much impressed by the high standard maintained in the Home and in every facet of its activities. The well furnished, lighted, heated and cooled buildings was eloquent testimony to the commitment of all connected with it in the care of people who needed, and as many of them told us, deeply appreciated what is done for them.

While the idea of the Home was that of James Rea a bronze plaque in the main entrance hall pays compliment to its original benefactor:

"In loving memory of
Rev. George Worrell
March 19, 1866. Nov. 4,
1922.

Founder of the Orange Home.
"To live in the hearts of men is
not to die."
Erected by a grateful Alumni
1948."

There is a tablet at the two-storey building which was dedicated 7 September, 1967. It describes it as the Henderson Memorial Building. It was built by money donated by Mrs. Susan Henderson in her lifetime and by her will.

Because a building for such a purpose is constantly in need of attention much reconstruction and alteration work has been done down the years, professionally and voluntarily.

The new very finely appointed and furnished chapel, the Thomas A. Mann Memorial, was dedicated in February 1975.

NEW PROJECT

The project presently concerning the American Orange jurisdiction is the installation of a larger and more efficient elevator. The money is coming in from every quarter and the work has begun on the superstructure.

Many things attracted our attention in the Home; first the happiness of guests and staff and the commitment of the Orange family to a great cause. Then there were mundane things like a few recently discovered and restored, old American life pictures, long lost in the cellars; a book case from Belfast which reached America in 1888 and an old painting of King William III crossing the Boyne on a white charger, unsigned.

The Home's catering staff provided us with an excellent dinner, after which the Imperial Grand Master received an American flag as the gift of Grand Lodge by the hand of the Grand Master, Bro. Fred Stewart. It was to accompany the miniature six by four which he had received jokingly at the Convention banquet.

In the grounds of the home are two houses. One rented and built in 1975; the other the long time residence of the late Bro. William Sinclair, built in 1900, the administrator of the Home for many years and in need of reconstruction. There, too, is the Black Preceptory Hall in which lodges of men and women meet and where they hold their social functions.

MEMENTOES

It has a picture of Dan Winter's Cottage with its



The R.B.P. Hall in the grounds of the Orange Home at Hatboro. On left M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon S. E. Long, A.L.C.D., and M.W. Bro. J. H. Gowans, Imperial Grand President of the Orange Council of the World.

residents and their poultry in the foreground, presented by Diamond True Blues L.O.L. 85, Gilbertville, Mass.

And there is a framed Williamite relic with the information, "This handkerchief was purchased in Belfast, Ireland, June 14 1834. It was worn on a parade at Newton-Stewart, July 2, 1834. Presented to Isaac Smith, May 19, 1934 by the grandson of the

owner, John E. Shannon, 2304 N 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa." It has on its edges Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne with emblems in the four corners and a centre-piece with the words "Deliverer of Church and State." Beneath it is the inscription "The Glorious and Immortal Memory of 1688 and 1690."

On the notice board in the hall strewn with pictures of people and events of other days were a few cuttings from "The Orange Standard."

The big annual event on the

grounds of the Orange Home is the Labour Day demonstration which is largely attended by members of the Orange family and their relatives and friends. The guest speaker this year was the Imperial Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. John Gowans, with the new Supreme Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Fred Stewart in the chair for the platform proceedings.

We offer our congratulations and good wishes to the Home's Board of Directors — to George Dunn "who lives for it," Walter Wilson, its secretary, and Betty Murphy whose contribution to its working is inestimable. Their dedication and commitment is of a kind not always to be found in Orange circles or any other for that matter.

The next USA Convention will be held at Pittsburg, PA., in the second week of August 1988.



Bro. Godfrey Hawthorne, treasurer of Orangefield Temperance L.O.L. 1974 "New Banner Fund" being presented with a cheque for £135 by Bros. George Palmer and James Corry who raised the money by a sponsored banner carry to Edenderry on the 12th July. The Lodge wishes for R.W. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., a very long and peaceful retirement. "He is a real gentleman," says a message from the Lodge.