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MERLYN BANGS MARIE DRUMM

Following the deaths of three soldiers on duty in South Armagh, Mr. Merlyn Rees, Northern Ireland Secretary of State, issued a statement in which he attacked recent utterances by Mrs. Marie Drumm, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein on the British military presence in Ulster.

Mr. Rees said the feelings he had expressed over the brutal murder of the three soldiers by the Provisional IRA were supported by most people in Northern Ireland but, he said, "One exception no doubt will be Mrs. Marie Drumm who not long ago boasted of sending British soldiers home in their coffins."

"LIFE" TO BE EXPECTED

"She will be feeling happy today, but let her and her colleagues note yesterday's other news — life imprisonment is what Provisional

murderers can expect."

Mr. Rees, in a radio interview, later said that what made him angry about Mrs. Drumm was her talk of soldiers going home in coffins while she could sit on the sidelines, with no responsibility, and enjoy what was happening.

It was time, he said, that someone told this woman that she was living all right herself and that she was protected by the Army. "She is rather like the women at the guillotine during the French Revolution — she is knitting and enjoying what is going on."

Mrs. Drumm made a

DRUMM

cautious statement on the Secretary of State's attack, calling it "an old ploy" designed to provoke her into comment.

"He would like me to make some statement that would land me in the dock," she said, adding that she knew the Director of Public



Prosecutions had been investigating a speech she made in Derry during the Bloody Sunday commemoration ceremony last February 1st.

THOSE SPEECHES?

It was officially announced at the time that reports of speeches made by Mrs. Drumm and Mr. Kevin Agnew, a prominent member of Provisional Sinn Fein, had been referred to the DPP for investigation as to their possible seditious content. Nothing has been heard of the investigation since.

the former SDLP Convention member for Armagh, Mr. Seamus Mallon. Mr. Mallon rejected the Provisionals' claim that they committed such actions in the name of the nationalist people.

The dead soldiers, all from Midlothian in Scotland, were named as Private David Ferguson (20), from Sonyburn and Private Roderick Bannon (25), from Kirknewtown, both married with one child each, and Private John Pearson (23), a bachelor from Newtowngrange. They belonged to the First Battalion, Royal Scots, stationed in Bessbrook.

ULSTER MILITARY JUNTA?



Ulster could have a coup d'etat and be ruled by a military junta if attempts at power-sharing went ahead, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, Grand Master of the Orange Order in Belfast has declared.

"We are rapidly coming to the conclusion that Westminster is deliberately trying to destroy political progress in Northern Ireland by giving our local politicians an impossible task," he said.

"Should our Convention

men and women disregard the ballot-box and form a Republican-Unionist administration, the I.R.A. will intensify its campaign of violence and the politicians will be blamed for failing to restore peace."

Bro. Passmore went on to say: "People will become so disillusioned that they will refuse to vote at all. Then as we have so often seen in trade-union circles the manipulators move in and democracy is destroyed."

The men who govern through the barrel of a gun will move in and Ulster will have a coup d'etat and find itself ruled by a military junta."

NZ Praise For NI Brethren

The following letter, written by Bro. J. N. Caddie, 57 O'Dowd Road, Taradale, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, has been received by M.W. Bro. Walter Williams J.P., Grand Secretary.

My Lodge L.O.L. No. 5, Hawkes Bay, in conjunction with the Hastings Lodge L.O.L. No. 24, has asked me to write to you expressing our sympathy for the bereaved relatives of men murdered during the recent

troubled times in Northern Ireland.

"We would also like to express our admiration for the restraining hand of the Orange Order in your country. The discipline, patience and forbearance shown by Orangemen is a credit to the Order."

"We sincerely hope that during this year, Love, Peace and Harmony will be once more restored to your troubled land."



Laden down with silverware are Mark Ferguson, Linda and Gary Thompson. The children's fathers are keen members of Moyrorkan Drumming Club, who helped the Club win no less than fifteen cups last year. See Page 8. Photo: Ulster Gazette.

UUUC INSIST THAT RUC PRIMACY MUST BE A ESTABLISHED

STORMONT MUST CONTROL LAW AND ORDER

The United Ulster Unionist Coalition has submitted a memorandum on security policy at the request of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and its first point indicates acceptance in principle the broad aim that a future N.I. Administration should have responsibility for law and order.

The U.U.U.C. also welcome the other points in the White Paper as follows:

2. The statement that public support for the security forces is an essential pre-requisite for membership of a Northern Ireland Government.

LOCAL FORCES

3. The expressed desire to achieve the primacy of the police and an expansion of the size and role of locally recruited forces.

4. The implication that responsibility for emergency legislation would in due course be devolved.

5. The undertaking that responsibility for police would eventually be transferred to a new Northern Ireland legislature and executive.

6. The undertaking that responsibility for prisons would be transferred no later than the transfer of responsibility for the police.

7. The suggestion that the independence and responsibilities of the Chief Constable should in no way be diminished and that there should be a continuing role for an independent police authority as in Great Britain.

While it is appreciated that, so long as the Armed Forces are involved in internal security in Northern Ireland in the present numbers and scale of activity, a Secretary of State must be responsible to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for security policy. This must not be more than a very brief interim arrangement.

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

The Armed Forces will always retain at least a minor supporting involvement in internal security in Northern Ireland as in Great Britain and will themselves remain under the authority of a United Kingdom Minister.

At the end of the brief interim period, during which the manpower, resources and capacity of the Royal Ulster Constabulary must be built up to enable that force to play the dominant role in the maintenance of public order, responsibility for internal security policy must be transferred to a Minister of the Northern Ireland Government answerable to the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

The future structure and administration of policing and law enforcement would be for the Northern Ireland Parliament and Government to determine within the powers proposed in the Draft Bill. It would be U.U.U.C. policy to base all law enforcement including internal security upon the Royal Ulster Constabulary and its reserves, broadly within the framework of the 1970 Police Act (and the regulations made thereunder) as amended in the light of experience.

As was emphasised in Convention debates and subsequently the U.U.U.C. are anxious to preserve the independence of the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. so far as is consistent with the responsibility and accountability of the appropriate Minister to the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

If efficiency and economy were the only considerations, the U.U.U.C. would wish to revert to the pre-1970 system in which a Minister was himself the Police Authority as is the

Home Secretary for the London Metropolitan Police and in which police administration was by a Ministry which acted as Receiver.

POLICE AUTHORITY SHOULD REMAIN

However, in order to maintain public confidence in the administration of the R.U.C. and to involve representative citizens from outside the public service, the Northern Ireland Police Authority should continue substantially as at present.

Its composition should be altered so that two-thirds of its members would be local councillors as in Great Britain. It should in no way be concerned in the operational direction of the force.

Its annual estimates, report and accounts should be subject to scrutiny by the appropriate Parliamentary Back Bench Committee.

Meanwhile the following measures all of which have been recommended on behalf of the U.U.U.C. to the Secretary of State should be undertaken:—

1. Public confidence in the Police Authority should be strengthened by increasing in its membership the proportion of elected representatives of District Councils.

2. Police liaison committees should be established in Divisions or Districts where these do not already exist.

3. The Royal Ulster Constabulary and particularly its Special Patrol Groups should be expanded with adequate arms and equipment and vehicles for their specialist tasks.

4. Permission should be granted for the inclusion in S.P.G. detachments of limited proportions of R.U.C. Reserve personnel both full time and part time.

PROMOTION

5. The recruitment ceiling for the R.U.C. Reserve should be raised and positive recruiting efforts resumed.

6. Permission should be granted for the promotion of selected R.U.C. Reserve Constables to the ranks of Sergeant and Inspector to achieve more effective administration and operational command, as provided under the Police Act 1970.

7. A supplementary police reserve should be recruited by the Royal Ulster Constabulary for local duties only — particularly observation and reporting of information.

8. Both the Armed Forces and the Royal Ulster Constabulary should be permitted without political restraint to arrest all criminal offenders.

9. Known I.R.A. members should be prosecuted for membership of a proscribed organisation and I.R.A. organisers should be prosecuted for conspiracy. (Amendment to the law relating to evidence procedure and onus of proof may require consideration).

10. Lord Hailsham's suggestions for the prosecution of I.R.A. leaders for treason or sedition should be implemented.

11. Publication of particulars of wanted persons should be permitted so that the public could help in their apprehension.

12. Care should be taken to ensure that terrorist suspects who are too dangerous to leave at liberty in Great Britain are not deported to Northern Ireland.

13. Identity cards linked with driving licences and national insurance should be introduced.

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENT

14. Cross border movement should be curtailed by destroying unmanned frontier crossings, consideration should be given to Mr. Heath's suggested use of mines and electronic devices. Prosecutions for interference with military works should be resumed.



15. Customs control should be reintroduced along entire land frontier by maintaining customs posts at approved crossings and water guard patrolling elsewhere.

16. Co-operation between H.M. Customs Officers and Military and Police should be permitted and ordered so as to effect the seizure of contraband and of goods and vehicles imported otherwise than by an approved route.

17. All trains crossing the frontier should be required to maintain a radio link with the R.U.C.

18. Victims of terrorism should be entitled to compensation no less lavish than is awarded under the Fatal Accidents Acts.

19. Propaganda designed to discredit regular and reserve military and police forces or the judiciary and legal system should be contradicted.

END ALL THESE MEETINGS!

20. Meetings between public servants and the Provisional I.R.A. (or its political wing) should cease and should not be resumed.

21. Military Commanders should at their discretion be permitted to converse with elected representatives.

22. Positive recruitment of the Ulster Defence Regiment should be resumed and permission should be granted for the recruitment of a full-time operational element — say a company strength for each battalion, especially in border areas.

23. The Ulster Defence Regiment should be trained and equipped for all duties undertaken by regular infantry including riot control.

24. The acceptance by H.M. Government that we are in a state of war with a vicious enemy and that consequently the Security Forces should concentrate their effort on the eradication of the I.R.A. Such a concentration of forces necessitate standing down traffic branches, communications sections, and other elements of the R.U.C. so that all the available manpower can be deployed as part of a total effort.

25. Above all else H.M. Government should demonstrate its will to win.

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PORTADOWN LODGE FOR GLASGOW "12th"

A Portadown Lodge is to join in the Twelfth demonstration in Glasgow next July it was reported when "Ulster Division Memorial" L.O.L. 36 met in the Orange Hall, Lorne St., Govan, on Friday March 5. Arrangements were stated to be proceeding for the visit of Sons of Portadown L.O.L. No. 273 to take part in the July Demonstration with Lodge

36 in Glasgow.

Bro. Colin Deans (R.W.M.) presided, assisted by Bros. J. McCulloch (D.M.) and Wm. Bell (S.M.) in the respective chairs. Bro. D. H. Boyd (Chaplain) led in the devotional exercises.

The R.W.M. welcomed a good attendance, and extended deepest sympathy to the Lodge Chaplain on behalf of lodge members in his recent bereavement.

One member was reinstated and two candidates initiated.

Reports of the district meeting and halls committee were submitted by the Secretary and Bro. R. Hemphill.

One candidate was passed for initiation.

Five members were elevated to R.A.P. status in a dignified manner by Bros. W. Miller, P.M., and C. Boyce,

P.M., ably assisted by R. Hemphill and D. H. in the ceremonial work.

On behalf of the visitors Bros. J. McCoil, R. L.O.L. 314, and J. C. Secretary L.O.L. responded to a vote of thanks from the chair.

Lodge meetings are on first Friday of each month at 7 p.m. and welcome is extended to all visitors.



Our Differences Are Deeper Than The Pill And Contraception!

A fair old dog's dinner is being made in very recent times over the issues of contraception and divorce in the Republic of Ireland, a controversy in which the Roman Church is being taken to task by the more vocal of its liberal elements, both clerical and lay.

OTHER CAUSES FOR DIFFERENCES

Beware of the danger that this discussion within the ranks of the Roman Communion is being cleverly used to cloud the idea that the differences between Rome and Reform simply centre round the Pill and marital morals.

Rome is doing her best to ensure that the debate continues round these con-

tentious topics, and in so doing avoids the confrontation which is on its way on the really major issues which divide us.

She is willing to let the storms rage round her head provided they concern only those matters to which I have alluded in the preceding paragraphs. Happy to prevent at all costs discussion on the Scriptural interpretations which led to the great schism four centuries ago when the reform movement swept away for all time the autocracy of Rome over the whole church throughout the then known world.

The great discussion is inevitable, and already there are signs in the Church of Rome that men and women are thinking the matter out

for themselves. So far we have not witnessed in more recent times any significant movement out of Rome, nor any real accumulation of dissent. Here and there men and women are making their views felt, and it may be only a matter of time until the massive voice of clamour for true reform is heard in the land.

Some months ago we learned from a writer in one of the cross-Channel newspapers that the Church of Rome was losing steadily in England, where she had been gaining a large foothold. The writer on that occasion declared that as many as a quarter of a million Roman Catholics were giving up their ties with their church every year.

FIVE OR SIX MILLIONS?

Yet a few weeks ago when the new Archbishop of Westminster was elected and enthroned in Westminster Cathedral it was stated that he was the head of five million Roman Catholics. Indeed, in one branch of the media it was asserted that he was the head of six million R.C.s!

There is no doubt that the introduction of the new form of Mass for the Roman Catholics in these islands, Ireland included, has opened up new and very far reaching vistas for the members of the Roman Church.

The introduction of hymns, known to and used in the Protestant churches

for centuries, in the Roman services is a new and important factor which will in due course bring to these people something of a breath of fresh air. For those who feel impelled to think things out for themselves the theology of the hymns alone must be something of a revelation.

Our earnest prayer is that the members of the Church of Rome may be delivered from error and false doctrine. Those in the Protestant Churches must put that prayer into practice and show loving concern for and interest in those who need the new light.

All over Ulster the daubers have left their distinctive slogans which are an insult to those against whom they are directed, and hinder the cause of Protestantism which they allege they espouse and desire to further.

By all means let it be known that Protestantism has a positive, not a negative, message and way of life to offer, a positive Gospel that transcends all

denominational barriers.

A TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION

Perhaps in your next Lodge Meeting it might be a topic for discussion. The furtherance of the Gospel message through the churches of the reformation have Scriptural distribution in Ireland. Men who preach from the inspired Word of God.

Having realistic prayer that Roman Catholics may indeed be out of the errors of the church, perpetuated centuries, like the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope, Transubstantiation,

Bodily Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Purgatory, etc. think the best your Lodge might do about doing something positive to reach out to those who, even yet, without the fullness of the Gospel.

The prayer is meaningful not just a collection of empty words and phrases. They are calling out for true impenitence.

Education of RC Children

If there is one area in which the Roman Catholic Church continues to assert its authoritarian role it must surely be in the field of education.

For the past year or so we have been witnessing something of the power and the insistence of the priests and bishops in demanding continued separation of education and under their personal control.

NORTH DOWN UNREST

Much of that evidence springs from North Down where a group of Roman Catholic people, members of the All Children Together movement, felt it would be useful to have a visit to a



It will be remembered that last year the ACT issued a strong attack on the R.C. Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. William Philbin, who refused to confirm any children who were attending State schools in the North Down area.

Hear what Mrs. Linehan had to say on this latest development:

"How can there be rational debate on shared Christian schools here, while one of the essential partners in 'sharing' not only prevents such debate taking place, but also stifles freedom of speech.

"In the circumstances of the forced withdrawal of the



would certainly make the R.C. bishop sit up and take notice.

Please do not misunderstand me. I am not making any criticism of the Roman Catholic Church's concern for the education and the moral welfare of her young people. It has performed miracles in the erection of school buildings and in turning out pupils who have



displayed a wealth of erudition and perception.

That is beyond question, but the criticism of the system by which this has been achieved comes not from the Protestant Churches or, indeed from the Orange Institution, but from the parents of these selfsame pupils.

Clearly there is dissatisfaction in the minds of the parents, and they are making a brave effort to eradicate the cause. They deserve our prayers, and, where possible, our support.

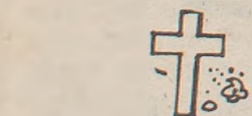


two Roman Catholic speakers, we felt that the meeting would be unbalanced and that we have no option but to postpone it to a later date."

A WAY OUT

But if the Roman Catholic parents are as adamant in their determination to send their children to State schools as they are bitter against the Bishop then they must take the obvious course open to them: get their children confirmed according to the rite of one of the Reformed Churches which also has Confirmation.

Any hint that they were about to adopt this course



seminar by the Reverend David Konstant, director of the Westminster Religious Education Centre in London, a R.C. Centre, by the way, and Sister Winifred Wilson, an R.C. teacher in catechics.

It was arranged that they should come to Ulster to speak at the seminar in Belfast, but the plans did not materialise. Since then the priest has denied that he withdrew because of alleged pressure from the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Wherever the truth lies Mrs. Cecilia Linehan, the chairman of All Children Together, has expressed "bitter disappointment" over the affair.



TWO ASPECTS OF HEALING

At the age of 13 years our son, Richard, contracted Hodgkins disease. He was given deep X-ray treatment which dispersed a large tumour in his neck but also drained him of energy. He also had recurrent bouts of fever.

For three years he was only well enough to attend school spasmodically. Many friends were praying for him, but each time he seemed to be making progress it was followed by a relapse. Finally he became jaundiced and had to go back to hospital. Because we had been talking about Divine healing and he dreaded more deep X-ray treatment he was very reluctant to go.

When I visited him the following day he told me that Christ had stood by his bed during the night and told him to have the treatment. It turned out to be a new experimental treatment and he was thrilled to be a "guinea-pig" with the possibility of helping someone else. For a few weeks it seemed very effective and our hopes rose again; but then he relapsed once more.

He was only 16 but during the three years of his illness he had developed spiritually so rapidly that my husband and I both felt that he was

ready to enter the glorious fullness of the life beyond. I agree with Dr. Woodard that sometimes death is God's way of healing. Also we know not how our dear departed touch this life of ours here.

Richard had believed that God was calling him to enter the Church. During the following year his elder sister, who was at the University reading classics, decided to do a second degree in Theology and from the start seemed to be absolutely inspired. She is now a Cambridge Ph.D. lecturing in New Testament in Birmingham University. Richard's main hobby was playing the cello. After his death his younger brother began to learn the cello to take his place in the school

orchestra. He too absolutely inspired, and just become the lead cellist in the Halle orchestra in Manchester.

A few years after Richard's death we were approached by a person whose son had just developed the same disease. A doctor friend of mine told me that she had read a medical magazine that a specialist had developed a treatment (based on the types Richard had received) which he believed would effect a cure if given early enough.

My friend put the parents in touch with this specialist and it was ascertained that their son was receiving treatment he recommended. He said that much would depend on how the boy was during the next two months. So our group prayed regularly for him, kept well enough to finish school and go on to university.

He has now been pronounced cured by the medical profession after the necessary tests, and pursuing his chosen career. Praise be to God.

Mary Worthington, "Christian Healing," The Magazine of the Churches' Council of Ireland, Spring 1975.



Army Blow Up Orange Hall After Booby Trap Kills Soldier



Photo: Portadown News

"ONLY A CHURCH THAT IS READY TO DIE WILL HAVE THE POWER TO LIVE"

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHS

The Church thrives under persecution. A Moscow newspaper (16 October 75) described the situation in the village Bolshoie Malishevo. After decades of terror, the communists say that "half of the village are Baptists." If you add the Orthodox, the Catholics, Pentecostals, Adventists, etc. what remains for the atheists?

The Communists give a splendid testimony to the vitality of religion among the Soviet population. The same newspaper tells how bad the situation is for atheists in the town of Gomen. "Every Sunday tens of children are baptized. It is mostly young parents who do it." The number of baptisms does not diminish. The members of the Communist youth organisation also baptize their children, risking expulsion, loss of their jobs and even going to prison.

The Orthodox priest Dudko says in his book, which was smuggled out from USSR: "With us almost everyone is thirsting after faith. . . . In Russia the greatest miracle is taking place — not only the crucifixion of Christ, but also His resurrection from the dead. It is something unheard before that children of militant atheists become believers, in spite of their atheist upbringing."

Under the Communists the Church has returned to poverty. It fulfils the request of Jesus that we should take up our cross daily. It has found true the words of Therese of Lisieux: "There is no joy more lasting, more real and more pure than to suffer for the love of Christ."

It is painful for us to hear about imprisonment and the violent death of Christians at the hands of Communists. We are tempted to sadness when we read about a Christian brother devoured by dogs, just like the early Christians were thrown to wild beasts. Yet, we have the witness of the Soviet press about the amazing growth of the Church, not only in spite of, but rather because of the great suffering.

"Little faith will bring your souls to heaven: but great faith will bring heaven to your souls." (C.H.S.)

It is never a pleasant thing to see a building being blown up, whether by terrorists or by legal methods. And as I stood on a roadway deep in the heart of the Ulster countryside on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 30, and saw the Army blow up the Orange Hall at Ballygargan, a few hundred yards from Knocknamuckley Parish Church, and a few miles from Portadown, one witnessed a bit of Orange history disintegrate.

TYPICAL RURAL CENTRE

The hall, a typical rural meeting place for Orangemen and their friends, was the home of Sir Edward Wingfield Verner's True Blues L.O.L. No. 107. It was erected in 1895, and was the focal point for one of the most progressive Lodges in the Portadown District.

In the morning the Army went to the Hall in response to an anonymous telephone call to the Portadown police and an inspection was begun.

W. Bro. Eric Davison, W.M., who had returned from a brief spell in hospital a short time earlier, went into the hall, and when a soldier was investigating there was a severe explosion, and a soldier died instantly.

Bro. Davison was flung across the room and though he was not severely injured the experience was a harrowing one realising that yet another member of H.M. Forces had lost his life. The Lodge sent a wreath to the soldier's funeral and a letter of sympathy went to his parents.

Portion of the hall was demolished, and as a precaution the Army, in the presence of Press, Radio and T.V. personnel, and several members of the

Lodge and friends, laid a charge and the entire building was reduced to a heap of rubble.

A Lambeg drumming competition had been held at the hall on the previous Saturday evening, and on the Friday evening following the Lodge was due to meet for its monthly meeting.

MEANT TO KILL

The device was meant to kill, and tragic though the death of the soldier was, the toll of dead and injured might have been very much heavier if the booby trap had exploded on the Friday evening.

The explosions not only destroyed the hall but caused the loss of a banner purchased about five years earlier, and a number of Lambeg drums, together with Lodge records.

Among the earliest arrivals at the site that evening when the Army had cleared the area was Rt. Wor. Bro. Herbert Whitten, W.D.M. of Portadown District L.O.L. No. 1 who expressed sympathy to the Lodge on its serious losses, and also condemned those who had perpetrated the evil deed in a community noted for its harmonious relations in the past.

L.O.L. No. 107 originally sat in a private house in Drumnakelly, on the outskirts of Portadown, its Master from 1796, the year after the establishment of the Orange Institution, to 1813 being Henry Jackson.

One of the candidates who was to have been initiated into the Lodge membership on the Friday following the blast was a descendant of the man who erected the hall over 60 years ago.

The Lodge obtained permission to use its present title in 1883.

Comment

CHANGE! HOPE?

Harold Wilson's resignation was a surprise.

After the initial line-up of prospective successors it was no surprise when James Callaghan was elected Leader of the Labour Party and Prime Minister.

The contest allowed the media people and others to so spread themselves on the character and conduct, worth and work, of the candidates that there can be few secrets left to be uncovered about them.

The lack of acrimony made the election a peculiarly civilised affair. Of course the element of self preservation, the hope of retaining or obtaining a senior post in future government, was present in each case. Nevertheless there does seem to be a camaraderie among the top Labour people today which promises a unity of purpose which will give the Callaghan administration a good send off.

As Mr. Callaghan is no stranger — he wrote a book about his experiences here and his attitudes to us — we can have no illusions about him, no dreams of miraculous and immediate change for the better from his taking the reins from Mr. Wilson. His judgements at 1969 were wrong, and were proved to be wrong by later events. He was at one with Wilson then in his lack of understanding of Unionist determination and aspiration. But as he has been little publicly involved in Northern Ireland affairs since his Shadow Cabinet work of 1970 it would be unfair to value him on performances of years back.

As the man under orders is never the same man as the man who gives orders we must wait for the Prime Minister's present thinking on the Province in the hope that he will show himself more attuned to majority thinking than his predecessor.

We shall not make the mistake of undervaluing Mr. Callaghan. He is his own man and quite capable of making his own decisions. From his first speech as Prime Minister he has shown his determination to tell about things as they are precisely and brutally. That kind of strength if it is



CALLAGHAN AT DOOR OF NO. 10

maintained could well improve things in Ulster, too, where strong government and security action against terrorism remains the clamant need.

We wish Mr. Callaghan success in his premiership. We hope that he will grapple imaginatively and successfully with the problems which beset the country and those which are specific to Ulster. He has an unenviable task.

Mr. Stanley Orme has moved to another ministry, Health and Social Services, in the new Callaghan administration.

In spite of confident predictions of a move to a senior ministerial post Mr. Merlyn Rees has elected to stay as Northern Ireland Secretary. He will continue to face the problems of terrorism, political uncertainty, gross unemployment and the other social issues which bedevil the Province.

There must be many who regret the Rees decision in the belief that a change of Secretary is overdue, for too many mistakes have been made by the present incumbent, and none of them greater than his proxy talks with the terrorists. Mr. Orme's promotion has taken him to another scene where he could well find life much more agreeable.

It has to be said that the stock of the Northern Ireland secretariat is not high. The ministers here have always been a strong argument for devolved government.

RBP Has A Christian Foundation

Christian Crusaders R.B.P. No. 823 installation dinner was held on Saturday, March 20, in the Albert Hall, Shankill Road (kindly loaned for this occasion).

After the dinner, which all enjoyed, the Worshipful Master, Sir Knt. Hugh Lindsay, gave a very warm and cordial welcome to all the guests and hoped that they would enjoy the fellowship.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the P.M. Certificate and P.M. collarette to the outgoing W.M., Sir Knt. James Scott. The presentation was made on behalf of the Preceptory by Sir Knt. Wilson Mahon, Registrar, whose father should have made the presentation but had passed on to glory just a few months ago. Mrs. Scott also received a gift from the preceptory.

The following sang beautiful solos and duets:— Sir Knt. Samuel Price, P.M.; Miss Evelyn Fletcher, Mrs. Maisie McAlister, Miss Minnie Lavery and Mrs. McMaster.

Sir Knt. Hugh Lindsay W.M., Mr. Billy Thompson and Mrs. J. Wilkinson and her daughter Mrs. McAlister rendered duets.

Billy Thompson lead the community hymn singing and accompanied with his accordion.

The pianist was Mrs. Maisie McAlister, assistant organist of Carnmoney Parish Church.

The Preceptory has again had a wonderful year. The open-air meeting held on the last Saturday of August, 1975, in Carrickfergus was well attended and those who listened heard both the Gospel in song and also the spoken word.

The highlight of the year was when the Preceptory took part in the Derry day demonstration in Scotland as guests of Star of Bethlehem Christian R.B.P. No. 425 where again they held an open air meeting. Here they were blessed with a beautiful day; not a cloud to be seen in the skies. One stood and listened to wonderful old fashioned hymns, blended with both

Ulster and Scottish voices and listened to the testimonies of the various Sir Knts., finishing with a wonderful word from a young Scottish Sir Knt. who was one of the foundation members of Evangelical Christian Crusaders L.O.L. No. 128 Glasgow. As he spoke one could see that this young Sir Knt. was inspired by God's Holy Spirit and, Praise the Lord, three people gave their hearts to the Lord.

My friends as you read this letter I would like to say this is our main aim of being in the Black Institution—that the Gospel of Jesus Christ should be preached. The writer himself has been a member of this Order for 55 years and is a foundation member of the Preceptory. He has found that people listen as the old old story of Jesus and His redeeming word is preached. The young brother's name is Ian Meridith.

Let us tell you something that happened in Clifton Street Orange Hall on Monday March 22. A young Bro. Orangeman was converted about six months ago and he felt he would have to resign from the Order. When he mentioned this to his

Secretary before the Lodge was opened he told him not to resign as he could put him in touch with a Christian Lodge. The Lord led my Orange lodge to have a committee meeting that night or otherwise I would not have been in the hall. You see how God works. The outcome of this was I met this young Brother, told him to pray about this and the Lord would lead him and let him know if He wanted him to stay in the Order and join our lodge. You see here is a Brother who is not a Christian. He said so himself, yet he knew all about our Lodge and was recommending this young Brother to join us instead of leaving the Orange Order.

Our social evening was brought to a close by the singing of that well known hymn "Amazing Grace," a Hymn which was composed by a man who at one time was the Captain of a slave ship which took slaves all over the world. But God spoke to this man and he was to be used by the Lord in the later part of his life.

You my friend can also be used by God if you take Him as your friend.

JOSEPH WILKINSON P.M.
Treasurer.



NEW LAY-READER

R.W. Bro. Alfred E. Lee, County Grand Master of Londonderry County Grand Orange Lodge, was commissioned a Diocesan Lay Reader by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, the Rt Rev. Robin Eames, LIB., Ph.D., at Killyleagh Church, Swatragh, on Sunday, April 4.

"Responsible Leadership"

By E. C. FERRIS

Leadership, or the want of it, is a theme of the moment. Without entering into the current controversy we might make a contribution to an understanding of the concept of leadership if we examined this principle of "the one over others."

No organisation, sacred or secular, professional or amateur, will run itself efficiently. It needs a leader. An orchestra, with a highly skilled musician in every seat, needs a conductor to

lead it. A football club with an international star in every position needs the co-ordinating influence of a captain. Indeed the greater the skill the more imperative it is that there should be a leader to blend the individual talents into a harmonious coherent whole.

Much of the success of any group effort of whatever kind depends on the quality of the leader. The one from the many who has obtained or attained his position on the primary principle that he has been willing to accept,

the responsibilities of leadership.

Responsibility! What fits one man to accept responsibility when so many of his fellows shirk it? He must be a person of intelligence, imagination, energy, enthusiasm, able to make quick decisions and with a personality which engenders trust and encourages support. He must have the confidence and respect of those whom he leads if he is to be an effective leader.

The old proverb hardly exaggerates the necessity of good leadership when it claims, "An army of sheep led by a lion would defeat an army of lions led by a sheep."

The responsibilities of leadership include an awareness of the leader's pattern of conduct to his men. As a man's personal code of behaviour is the greatest thing in his life so the leader's standards of morality should reflect the quality of his leadership. He must be above reproach in his committal to the cause. The courage, sincerity, honesty, discipline and unselfishness which he must encourage in others should first be found in himself. Because leadership demands sacrificial, vocational self giving, buoyed up by a recognisable self confidence, the leader must be prepared for that loneliness which comes when a duty is known and a task is done regardless of personal consequences. He must be the one from the many, able and willing to make up his own mind and to stand by his own decisions whatever the cost.

The failure of leadership is often because these respon-

sibilities are not recognised sufficiently quickly and clearly in a given situation or because decision is delayed until it is too late to be useful.

The leader needs to be away ahead of his team in being able to anticipate something happening. He must be able to make snap judgments and to have the courage to stand over them. He will seek advice from those competent to give it but he will not delay his decision until his advisers are agreed on what he should do and say. Initiative, if it is not the monopoly of leadership, is integral to it.

It is one of the facts of leadership that in the final analysis the leader must be his own, and only, adviser.

A nation, society, business, church or organisation of whatever kind, is no stronger or better, than its elected or appointed leaders.

Bad leadership is the curse of a cause. It makes mockery of the loyalty, trust and obedience of the led. Though it may reflect the attitudes of those who made their leaders in their own image.

There have always been aspirants to leadership who had few of the qualities of the leader but who had the backing of people more concerned to be led by an undemanding nonentity than by an able and gifted leader.

This is the simple reason why to choose the popular man as a leader is often to make a poor decision with dire consequences. Ability and popularity are not always, perhaps not often, attributes in the same person. The popular fellow is

generally accommodating, anxious to please, frightened to offend, made inept by his need of friends. The able man requires no bolstering from anyone. He is confident and independent, practical, and care-free of the feelings of others. He is determined to do what he must do regardless of praise or blame. He does not feel any compulsion to repay his supporters. Good leadership and the proof of a confidence well placed, is compensation enough.

Any method of appointment to leadership must take account of a man's leadership qualities. This is the priority. Whether he has pleased his "electors" is incidental and inconsequential. It is far more important that he should please himself and be at peace with his own conscience.

Good leaders are a boon. Some aspire to leadership who lack the qualities of leadership.

It is no less true that many who could be leaders refuse to accept the heavy responsibilities which leadership demands. Their reasons are many; the causes are more easily recognised. Laziness is one of them. Many people put their personal comfort above the necessities of the job or the cause. Some are distinterested. They will coast along doing only the tasks they must do on direction or for subsistence. There are those who lack ideals or ambition. They are like the man I know who brushes the streets for a living, though he could easily have had, and held down, a responsible and much more lucrative job, because he only needs what the menial

task pays to enable him to live and it carries responsibilities of consequence.

Of course there are some who undervalue themselves. They are fearful and timid making mistakes. "A man who never goes out on limb may preserve the safety of his position, but will never rise above it."

People who shirk responsibility need to take a hard look at themselves and their life. They should conclude that they have a human responsibility to withhold none of their natural gifts from those who could benefit from them. Can you finish on a more pertinent note than to refer to the Master's story of the Talent (St. Matthew 25: 14) with a punch line, "For the man who has will always be given more, till he has enough to spare; and the man who has not will forfeit what he has."

OUR COMMON HERITAGE

The two communities in the North, however deeply divided by religion, share an outlook on life which is different from that prevailing in the south and which bears the stamp of a common heritage. They are alike in their intransigence.

The epigrammatic concision of Ulster speech, most evident in the negative brevity of the notorious wall slogans, has been described as an essentially Gaelic quality. Dialectal expressions are direct, earnest, decisive and often cynical.

The traditional home industry of the north was based on the symbolically tough and long lasting flax fibre, and there was a strong

radical element in the weavers. Both communities shared the benefits of what was known as the Ulster Custom, tenant right, and its bellicose spirit has outlived farm ownership, to the achievement of which it may be said to have pointed the way. It is idle to pretend that the differences between north and south are entirely the product of the Ulster plantation.

If we take the longer view we see them as a potential source of enrichment through cross-fertilisation, both in Ulster and all Ireland.

From "The Personality of Ireland," E. Estyn Evans, Cambridge, 1975.

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MEN OF AMERICA

Few American writers have held the esteem of successive generations of British readers as Mark Twain has done. Two of his books — "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" — are classics which remain popular reading by people who can still enjoy the puckish humour of a particularly cute and crafty small boy, and the adventures funny, and fearful, of people caught up in the struggle for existence in the harsh world of 19th century America.

Twain had the true craftsman's skill in descriptive writing. His scenes live in the imagination of his readers and his characterisations are as true as his own Mississippi experiences could make them. His dialect studies are entirely authentic.

It was possible for an Englishman, who had never been to Ireland to write a song about Killarney. 'No-one but an American of the rivers could have written authoritatively about the people and places of Twain's imaginings.

Imaginative writing of quality will have its basis in personal experience; there was a blend of both Tom and

Huck in Twain, and that perceptiveness which recognises people in all their similarities, and differences, of needs and aspirations. Whoever we may think of as a representative American, whatever that means in a huge country which has produced many remarkable people in every field of human endeavour, Mark

By S. E. LONG

been described "as the first writer of great prose to write in America."

Mark Twain was born in 1835 at Florida, Missouri, and registered. Samuel

Langhorne Clemens. When he was four the family moved to Hannibal, a little steamboat town on the Mississippi River. The State

distinction." (Lionel Elvin, "Men of America." p148).

He went into the printing trade and worked in St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. But at 22 he left the trade to become a trainee pilot on a steamboat on the Mississippi. Four years later and the Civil War had stopped steamboat traffic — it was never resumed — and Clemens went West to

the undesirable task of whitewashing Aunt Polly's fence as a punishment, pretends to like the loathsome task so much that he makes other boys envious, and obtains all kinds of "precious" things for allowing them to do some whitewashing.

The "take-on" by the imposters and the non-existent theatrical show in Huckleberry Finn is another example of this big laugh humour. But he also makes fun of institutions in something of the manner of Jonathan Swift, and Huckleberry Finn is a documentary novel which has important things to say about life and attitudes and aspirations in an America struggling to find an identity.

Twain's America has gone long since. Indeed he lived through the transition from river to rail travel and the change from the slavery of the plantation to the slavery of the conveyor belt. He died in 1910.

He did not take the change happily and his feelings about his country in his later writings and lectures were cynical and contemptuous of America, though he never denied that it was the best country in which a man could live freely. Twain's valuation of



man was not high. He despaired of the failure of democracy as he witnessed the growing exploitation of the common man in industry.

He was overly pessimistic, for ordinary people rebelled against rampant capitalism as their social consciousness developed and the recognition of their rights emerged. The problems which offended Mark Twain are not those which worry Europe and America today. They have been succeeded by problems of frightening magnitude, among them a quantity and quality of violence which has persuaded many that Twain's low estimate of mankind is fully justified.

The huge task of man is to extricate himself from this slavery, too.

"Unless above himself he can Erect himself, how poor a thing is man."

MARK TWAIN

Twain must come into reckoning as the man whose humour is peculiarly American of a vintage which had more to do with the funny situation and happy hearted people than the slick, sick, comic of much of the American stage and screen scene. There is no likelihood that these others will last as he has done, fortunately.

Incidentally his "Prince and the Pauper" was serialised on BBC TV for the six Sundays till 8 February, 1976. It was an imaginative piece of costume fiction in a different genre to his American stuff. Twain has

of Missouri was both "South" and "West." It was "South" because it was a slave state. But it was domestic and not plantation slavery. It was also on the very edge of slave territory; across the river was Illinois and down the way a little came the Ohio River, with slave Kentucky on one bank and free Ohio on the other. "Missouri was "West" because like all the states and territories beyond the Alleghanies (except those in the Deep South) it was inhabited by independent, pioneering, farmers and traders, who had no tradition, little education, and scant respect for class

Nevada where he became a goldminer with a developing interest in journalism. It was at this time that he adopted the pen-name which was the pilot's call as they tested the depths of the river. Literally it meant two fathoms.

His fame as a writer after the publication of his books persuaded him to become a lecturer, travelling in America and Europe. Unlike many another pen man he could talk as well as he could write with the same good sense, wit and humour.

Twain's humour was sometimes pure fun. The best example of that is in the opening incident in Tom Sawyer where Tom given



The Reformation

By S. E. LONG

The cry from some churchmen for a "New Reformation of the Church" presupposes a knowledge among Christian people of the "Old Reformation." We may not make such an assumption. Christians are often ill-informed on the enormity of an event which utterly changed the face of the Church.

The divisions of Christendom which came out of the 16th century Reformation are still with us. Much of what Christians believe today is governed by that event.

CAUSES

People who want civil and religious liberty today should sympathise with the 16th century churchmen who clamoured for the reformation of their Church. They had many reasons for wanting to change an organisation so clearly out of touch with the principles of primitive Christianity.

The abuses of the Church were legion — absentee bishops; ignorant clergy; taxation; oppression; bribery and victimisation among them. Reformation to some sensitive churchmen meant the remaking of the Church administratively, legally and morally.

To begin with, not many had argued for doctrinal reformation. It is true, of course, that a few groups like John Wycliffe's Lollards in England who had encouraged change in the spiritual living and thinking of the people from 1378, but generally the reformers were as anxious to get rid of them as to alter the Church.

No single thing was more embarrassing to sensitive churchmen than the political involvement of the

Popes and the senior clergy, who were determined to hold an authority which the people had come to regard as the prerogative of their own rulers and states. Pope Julius II shocked Europe when he led the papal armies in North Italy.

And though the Papal States were saved from anarchy largely by his military ability, and even though he began the building of St. Peter's Church, Rome, in April, 1506, and employed the skills of Raphael and Michael Angelo, he stood condemned as a worldly politician totally unqualified for the leadership of the Church. Like Pope, like clergy!

PRIMITIVE FAITH

There was a growing antipathy to the way of life of men, who called themselves ministers of Christ, but who often dishonoured Him by word and deed. One cleric with a conscience declared: "There is as much difference between us and the men of the primitive church as there is between muck and gold."

Two things contributed largely to the Reformation — the growing power of kings in their kingdoms and the improved education of the intelligent minds of the western world. The increasing power of the throne was regarded as a potentially reforming power over the Church. It meant the breaking-down of papal world sovereignty. People who could think for themselves were not to be satisfied with the shocking insufficiencies of the Church.

But those who followed Erasmus and the new learning wanted reformation without revolution.



MARTIN LUTHER

They were to be disappointed. The poverty of the Popes in the Renaissance world is not easy to understand until it is appreciated that not only were some of them extravagant but they often got a small part of the income which was to come to them because of corrupt intermediaries.

One such "go-between man" was the 27 years old Albert, Archbishop of Mainz, the prince-brother of the Elector of Brandenburg. He arranged for the proclamation throughout Germany of the Indulgence which the Pope had declared for the building of St. Peter's, Rome. The money from the sale of this Indulgence (i.e., for remission of pains in Purgatory) went as much to Albert, to pay off his personal debts, as to the Pope and St. Peter's. John Tetzel, a Dominican monk, was engaged to "sell" the Indulgence.

Martin Luther, doctor and professor of Holy Scripture in the University of Wittenberg, spoke out against the indulgence, and indulgences generally. On October 31, 1517, he fastened to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg a paper with "Ninety-Five Theses upon Indulgences." (1)

LUTHER'S THESES

The Theses (statements for discussion) contained none of the great doctrines of the Reformation though they are there by implication. His purpose was to explain how the practice had been abused. He argued that the Pope would say the same things on the subject did he know how Indulgences had been debased.

Luther's first concern was not with scandal but with theology, he said, "Others, who have lived before me, have attacked the Pope's evil and scandalous life; but I have attacked his doctrine."

Martin Luther (1483-1546) The great founder figure of the Reformation was a man sincere, honest, courageous, earnest in his religious devotions. His concern for the Faith made him question the things he was required to believe and do as a member of the brotherhood of the Austin Friars at Wittenberg.

He teased his fellows with his doubts until the Vicar-General of the Order, Staupitz, re-introduced him to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. In his study there Luther was to find himself. Paul's thought, "The just shall live by faith," revolutionised his thinking. He had been teaching Bible theology for some time when John Tetzel appeared on his mission.

When Archbishop Albert began to feel the loss of revenue from the sale of Indulgences by the publication of Luther's theses he took the matter to the Pope who was disinclined to do anything more than to ask Staupitz to keep his monks in order. But the Dominican theologians were adamant that something be done with Luther whom they regarded

as a heretic and disloyal to the Pope.

Luther had the support of his ruler, the Elector Frederick of Saxony, who understood little about the Theses but who knew that he was suffering loss from Tetzel's successes. And he disliked the thought of Italian meddling in German affairs.

CALL TO A DIET

Luther was called to a Diet at Augsburg in 1518 and arraigned before Cardinal Cajetan, the Papal Legate, the Pope "was above Council," where he refused to retract anything he had written. Later he was to argue beyond Indulgences and against the primacy of the Pope.

He became a famous figure. People were eager to hear, and to read him, for as he said, "I am hot blooded by temperament and my pen gets irritated easily." Quickly he came to see himself as a reformer of Christendom. By 1520 much of Germany was with him.

On June 15 the Pope issued the Bull, Exsurge Domine, condemning 41 of Luther's Theses. His reply was to burn the copy of the Bull on a bonfire fed with the books of common law and papal decretals.

On January 3, 1521, Luther was excommunicated, and though he attended the Diet at Worms, April 18, 1521, on the invitation of the Emperor Charles V of Spain, there was no question of a reconciliation. It was there that Luther made his often quoted declaration of conscience. "On this I take my stand. I can do no other. God help me. Amen."

Protestantism became a reality wherever Luther had support. The churches took on a different appearance.

There was a Bible in German in every pulpit and German hymns were used in the services. The emphasis of the Mass was changed when sacrificial language was erased and the vulgar tongue was used.

EMPHASIS ON FAITH

The administrative structures of the churches were changed. But many old practices remained, for Luther did not see himself as the founder of a new church but engaged in purifying the old. Luther argued that faith was a living assurance of a God who had declared Himself in the Person and Work of Jesus Christ. "Christianity is Christ." The Church comprises "those who hear the voice of their shepherd." (2)

GROWTH

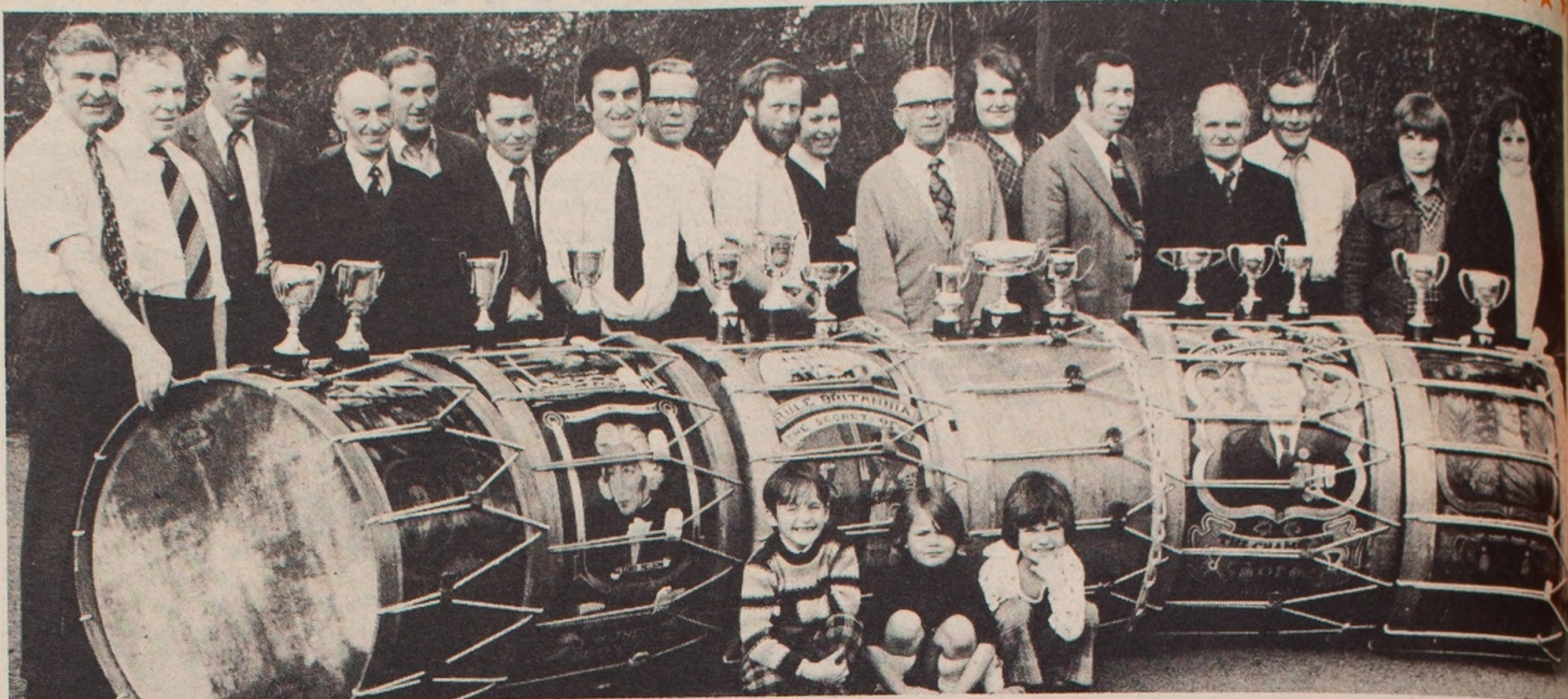
While Luther may be regarded as the leader of the Reformation the movement grew by the work of Ulrich Zwingli, 1484-1531, more of a socialist, humanist and liberal than Luther; Martin Bucer, 1491-1551, who attempted to reconcile the viewpoints of Luther and Zwingli; and by John Calvin, 1509-64. As theologian, writer and administrator Calvin's contribution could not be overvalued.

Notes (1) A German writer/historian Erwin Iserlop in his work on Luther: Between Reform and Reformation, "The Theses were not Posted," (Geoffrey Chapman 1968) argues a case which denies the generally accepted account of the Theses incident.

(2) The easiest to read life of Martin Luther is by the American Roland H. Bainton, "Here I stand."

Drumming Successes

Members of Moyrorkan Drumming Club came together for a special photograph to commemorate a very successful year. The Club won 15 cups and are hoping for even greater achievements this coming drumming season. Photo: Ulster Gazette.



"IRA AIM TO PUSH PROTESTANTS OUT OF N. IRELAND"

Baird Points Out The Strategy

The real aim of the present IRA campaign was to drive the Protestants out of Northern Ireland, declared Mr. Ernest Baird, head of the UUUM and deputy head of the Loyalist Coalition, when he addressed the Apprentice Boys demonstration in Larne on Easter Monday.

This had been obscured by propaganda which claimed that the Republican movement sought only a united Ireland and to drive "the Brits" from the North, he said.

"TOO SLOW FOR SOME IRA ELEMENTS"

Mr. Baird said: "This campaign, which will take a few years to bring fruition, is much too slow for some elements of the IRA, who are piling arms and explosives along the Border in the Republic. This campaign is being prepared under the nose of the South without any action being taken." The plan foresaw strikes into the Border countries by the IRA which would then try to hold part of the area.

"Only Loyalist unity could bring success. A devolved government would immediately bring stability and progress to this Province and our own security forces would defeat the IRA in six months," he said.

Although it was claimed that there was no fight with Protestants, only with the British Army, in practice the IRA had "a so-called truce" negotiated at Feakle, while at the same time they carried out sectarian attacks on Protestants.

"Numbers of the UDR, RUC and RUC Reserve are being murdered. They have also as their victims young Protestant farmers who are likely to inherit substantial farms along the Border areas," he added.

Professor A. J. P. Taylor's recent comments were simply stating in words what David O'Connell was doing in practice, said Mr. Baird. "His comments should, therefore, be taken seriously and regarded as a timely

warning. It is a mistake for Unionists to play down the words of Taylor."

NINE CO. ULSTER ENVISAGED

The Provisionals envisaged a nine-County Ulster, which would include Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan.

The latter counties up to 1920 had contained a sizeable number of Protestants. "Since then, Mr. de Valera's policy of cultural genocide has reduced the Protestant population to a totally insignificant minority. The over-all effect of his redrawing of the boundaries would leave the Protestants in a minority position, when they would find themselves under such pressure that there would be a massive exodus from the province," said Mr. Baird.

Loyalists were co-operating in their own destruction under the present system of direct rule. The admission by the Northern Secretary, Mr. Rees, that his office was in constant contact with the IRA proved that the IRA was satisfied that they did not need to apply pressure to force a Westminster withdrawal, but needed instead to weaken the resistance of Loyalists.

Mr. Baird went on: "The only salvation for our heritage and way of life is for the Loyalists to stand together solidly and to resist this definite campaign of cultural genocide which the present Westminster Government is prepared to tolerate."

Direct rule would take from Loyalists the jobs they had won by their hard work and industry over the last 50 years, "with its nominated boards, its biased housing programme and its encouragement of southern

involvement in our commerce and industry." After 1978 this would facilitate an avalanche of the Republic's work force into the North, Mr. Baird claimed.

The British Government was deliberately creating a situation where a million Protestants would become refugees within a short time. "She is presently ruling us illegally as we are not fully represented in the Parliament which makes laws for us, collects tax from us and controls our security forces."

"ILLEGAL RULE" CLAIMED

He reminded the audience that the British Conservative Party would not look after Loyalist interests any better than the Labour Government.

"Ulstermen of principle and high moral standing cannot tolerate for too long being ruled illegally by a Parliament which has demonstrated its total lack of moral courage and the common decency and honesty which one would expect from the Mother of Parliaments," he said.

The irony of the situation was that the South, "through cultural genocide," had reduced the Protestant population by 80% over 50 years, and the society there was hailed as just and fair; in the North, the minority had been treated very fairly, as evidenced by the 30% rise in its size, yet it was regarded as an area of discrimination."

Mr. Baird concluded: "Ulster will long remember her enemies in this island within and outside the province, and our so-called friends in Westminster who, in the hour of our need, betrayed us."

Another Apprentice Boys' march was held in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Need For Thinkers

Disagreement in U.U.U.C. on what should be the attitude to Direct Rule has caused some non-Unionists to argue that the Council is unlikely ever again to present a common front to the country. The contention is that the Official Unionists are determined to make their own decisions without the "pressures" of Messrs Paisley and Baird; that Mr. Baird's attitudes are particularly unacceptable to them. Whether this is a true reading of the case remains to be seen.

It is certainly true that the Ulster Unionist Party has declared its intention to oppose any membership of the para-military organisations in anti-Direct Rule "campaigns" in which it is involved. It believes that the fight for devolved government is properly the province of the politicians, the political parties and the people. It has to be added at once that the largest para-military, the UDA, has said that it has no desire to join with the UUUC in the matter.

One thing is becoming clear: there are those who have been politicians who are not to be so described any longer. They have left the political arena, if not the political scene, for new occupations or a deeper involvement in old ones. As they and their families must live they cannot survive a waiting time of doubtful duration. And there are the disillusioned ones who have found politics a worrisome, wearisome, business not worth the trouble they make for people.

It could be that the more determined to hang on no matter what people are not those we would most want to retain. There has always been those who clung to politics as a means of livelihood who are singularly ill equipped for the job. The need for political thinkers of quality was never greater than it is in Ulster now.

PARENTS DUTY TO CHILDREN

Star of Bethlehem Temperance L.O.L. 971 held its annual installation dinner on March 29 at the Drumkeen Hotel, attended by over 90 members and friends.

It was presided over by W. Bro. Wallace Costello, W.M., whose brother W. Bro. William Costello the outgoing W.M. was presented with Past Master's certificate and gift by the guest of honour Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Passmore, J. County Grand Master Belfast.

In the course of the address Rt. W. Bro. Passmore emphasised the responsibility of parents in giving their children proper guidance during the present period of moral and spiritual instability.

Other officers of the Lodge are:— D.M. Wor. Bro. Wm. Keary; Secy. W. Bro. David Boyd; Treas. W. Bro. Davison; Chaplain W. Bro. Rev. V. H. Ryan, B.A. and Bro. S. A. Armstrong, Lecturer W. Bro. L. P. Stewart.

GILLYGOOLEY VARIETY CONCERT

Gillygooley Orange Hall was filled to capacity for the Annual Variety Concert held by Gillygooley L.O.L. 339 on Friday, 26th March.

The compere for the evening was Mr. Wesley Atchison from Kesh, a native of the area.

One of the main acts of the evening was a one act comedy play entitled "Dr. O'Toole," presented by the Castlederg Amateur Dramatists, produced by John Dunbar. The scene was set in Dr. O'Toole's Dispensary in a small southern-Irish village. The part of Dr. O'Toole was played by Jim McKibbin, his assistant Michael played by John Dunbar, Judy O'Toole — Lorna Armstrong, Mrs. Nolan (the local gossip) — Deirdre Todd, Sergeant Sullivan — Fred Chambers, Mr. Rafferty — Andy Griffin, Mrs. Rafferty — Joyce Riddle, Mat Rafferty — Derek Hussey.

The entire cast are members of the staff of Castlederg Intermediate school and their presentation of this most entertaining play was well received. The voice of Frank Day from Enniskillen with his rendering of "Amazing Grace" amongst others, was greatly appreciated as was also the talented voice of Derek Hussey from Castlederg.

Miss Audrey Roberts and Miss Lorna Baxter from Omagh contributed by singing in their usual sweet harmonious voices. Songs were also rendered by Willie Donald, Newtown Stewart.

On the musical scene a selection of lively music was played by Misses Joan and Milanne Weir on their accordions. Both girls are members of Glassmullagh L.O.L. Accordion Band near Kesh. The skirl of the bagpipes set feet tapping as Eric McKimmon and Leslie Hamilton, both members of

Tullywhisker L.O.L. P. Band contributed to the programme.

A selection of organ music was played by Miss Ar Walker. Miss Deirdre Harpur and Richie Young presented a short sketch entitled "The Slippery Bench" presented by members of the Lodge namely E. George Armstrong, Bertie Hemphil, Bro. Ger McCauley and Bro. Malcolm McKinley. This received hilarious response.

At the conclusion of the evening Bro. Andrew S. Secretary thanked the artists for the most entertaining way they contributed to the programme.

He also thanked the audience for their continued support, and added that the Lodge were sorry that those who had wished to present could not do so owing to all seats being booked prior to the event.