



# THE ORANGE STANDARD

**Tercentenary  
of The Battle  
of The Boyne**



**1690 — 1990**

**MAY, 1988**

**"Lift up a standard for the people". — (Isaiah 62:10)**

**PRICE 25p**

## Juniors Plan To Aid Fund For Young

It was announced at a Press Conference in Belfast on April 14 that the Junior Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland will engage in a major fund raising exercise in aid of the Save The Children Fund.

This is a unique project in Orange history and is being supported by the Junior Orange brethren in both England and Scotland as well as those in Northern Ireland.

### GLORIOUS EVENT

It is considered appropriate that as we celebrate the 300th Anniversary of the Glorious Revolution and the rights and liberties we have enjoyed as a result of the events of that era we should wish to help those less fortunate than ourselves.

The choice of the Save The Children Fund as the Charity to receive support is ideal as it epitomises the very fundamental principles of the Orange Institution.

When established in 1795 the object of the Order was to aid and assist all loyal subjects

of every religious persuasion, and since then the Order has always been very supportive of the Widows, Orphans, and other needy persons. The parable of the Good Samaritan has been established as the standard to which the Junior Orange Order should seek to attain.

The Save The Children Fund is an international charity involved in work both within the United Kingdom and overseas.

At home the work is mainly concentrated on projects such as Family Centres and involvement in the re-settlement of Young Offenders.

In the overseas aspect the Charity is obviously involved in famine relief but this is only a small aspect of the involvement. The Fund prefers to

establish long-term projects in the various sectors, such as health, welfare, and education and have established programmes known as "seed corn" work which involve the initial training of the local population in a specific project preparing them to eventually assume responsibility for the project.

In addition the Fund has created a scheme whereby children may be sponsored. In this way an annual sum is donated to assist in the care and development of a needy child.

The Fund is justly proud of the fact that less than 15% of

income is spent on administration costs.

### HELPING NEEDY

The Junior Grand Master, W. Bro. Ken Wilson, has encouraged all the members of the Junior Association to become involved in the project which will not only help those in need, but will assist in the development of the Junior boys and will bring a greater awareness of the importance of the Glorious Revolution.

Most Wor. Bro. Rev. W. M. Smyth, M.P., in a message of support stated that he was "delighted with the decision of

the Junior Orange Association to mark the Tercentenary of the arrival of William Prince of Orange by raising funds to the work of Save The Children. Our Nation and the free world owe so much to legacy given us by William. It is, therefore, a privilege to commend the effort to all our people as we seek to help others."

Over the next few months various fund raising events will be staged throughout Ulster including sponsored activities such as Walks, Football Marathons and Cycle Runs, together with Cake Sales, Treasure Hunts, and Fashion Shows.

Dr. A. Hill, representing the Save The Children Fund, spoke of his pleasure in the fact that young folk are taking such an interest and are willing to give of their time and energy to help others.

In addition to the aforementioned fund raising activities donations may be sent direct to: The Grand Secretary, Junior Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, "House of Orange," 65 Dublin Road, Belfast BT2 7HE, or Mr. J. Conly, 138 Navan Fort Road, Armagh BT60 4PX.

### AT TORBAY

All monies collected will be presented to a representative of the Save The Children Fund in Torbay on 5th November, 1988, when Junior brethren from throughout the United Kingdom will assemble to commemorate the arrival of the Prince of Orange.

The actual sum raised in Ulster will, however, be credited to the Junior Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and the Save The Children Fund Northern Ireland Region.

## Eire Gangs Forays Into Fermanagh

The latest horrific murders in County Fermanagh during the past month underline the fact that this area has suffered more than most in Northern Ireland during the past 20 years, from the effect of republican terrorism.

Ulster Unionist security spokesman Ken Magennis was able to say, without being challenged, that there have been 112 murders in County Fermanagh and South Tyrone since 1969, and of these 111 have been committed by the Provisional IRA or some of its republican allies.

Yet, the beleaguered Protestant population refuses to give up the land its ancestors have farmed for generations, and have stood firm, against the toughest odds, on a border often crossed by murder gangs from the South.

The grim fact also is that these Southern based gangs have no doubt been supplied with information all too often by sympathisers on the Northern Ireland side of the border.

## Marathon Soccer Kick-off

Soccer personality Bro. Rab McCreery kicks off to start the 12 hours football marathon. On extreme right is Bro. Drew Doggart, organiser.





# Football Marathon Finances

An exciting 12 hours of football was experienced at Ballymacarrett Orange Hall on Friday evening/Saturday morning, 8th and 9th April.

The purpose of the event was to raise sufficient funds to send two junior brethren to Torbay to take part in the celebrations on 5 November, 1988, to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of King William III. Over sixty boys representing most lodges attended and whilst the football could be described as the good, bad and indifferent all were united in their enthusiasm to ensure the success of the event and to have a jolly good time.

The programme started on Friday at 8.00 p.m. when Bro. Rab McCreery, L.O.L. 891 — a former captain of Glentoran F.C. — kicked off to signal the beginning of 720 minutes of football. The teams, which were three a side, played on a League basis to ensure interest was maintained throughout and were under the control of Bro. Drew Daggart (District Chaplain).

The District Master, Bro. Godfrey Hawthorne and his

Secretary, Bro. Jim Fisher, were also in attendance.

As the night progressed various brethren and parents called in to give their support and the District were pleased to welcome their County Master, W. Bro. Thomas Ross.

Supper was provided on a relay basis and prepared and served by the Senior County Grand Master of Belfast, Rt. W. Bro. John McCrea, J.P., ably assisted by his District Master at Ballymacarrett, W. Bro. Thomas R. Haire, both of whom are also officers of the Junior District.

The mammoth task of providing an early breakfast of cornflakes, scrambled eggs, toast, marmalade and tea was also in their hands when some six dozen eggs and nine pan loaves were consumed.

The competition ran over time with the final play-off not taking place until 8.15 a.m. when Junior L.O.L. 143

emerged the winners and Junior L.O.L. 86 the runners-up. Trophies were provided for these teams.

Thanks are expressed to Ballymacarrett Orange Hall and W. Bro. Campbell Gibson (Hall Chairman) for tolerating it, to all who sponsored food, juice, finance, etc. and, most important, the boys who took part to make the event a successful and memorable one. Happily the only casualty of the marathon, which is expected to raise sponsorship in excess of £500, were two broken windows which have since been replaced.

## Lecturers Conference

The 40th annual Inter-Class Conference of Partick and Belfast Royal Black lecturers took place in the Orange Hall, Whiteinch on Easter Saturday.

R.B.P. No. 461 assisted in the opening with Sir Knight William Smith, R.W.M. presiding, assisted by Sir Knight Ronnie Smith, D.M.

Sir Knight William Jones, President of No. 4 Class was invited to proceed with this important meeting and on behalf of the Class extended a very hearty welcome to No. 4 Class, Ballymacarrett, Belfast as well as to the Scottish Grand Master, Sir Knight Peter Downie, John Gibson, D.G.M., and many visitors, including the Imperial Grand Lecturer Sir Knight Thomas Malcolm, Lisburn.

All were very much impressed with the degree work, and congratulated both Classes.

Sir Knights George Telford, President of No. 4 Class and Wm. Jones thanked all who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

The visitors from Ulster were taken for a tour of Ayrshire and this included a meal in the Horizon Hotel and a tour of the Burns country.

The Scottish brethren were invited to Belfast in 1989.

## DIY Defence in North Belfast?

Protestant residents in a beleaguered North Belfast community have warned security chiefs that it is prepared to mount its own defences against attacks by republicans.

The threat was made as a last-ditch attempt by families in the Alliance district to get a security wall built between them and the predominately Roman Catholic Ardoyne area.

Two residents associations which fear an escalation in sectarian attacks have claimed security chiefs are putting the cost of security above the price of lives in the Alliance, Glenbryn, Deerpark, Hesketh and the Ardoyne Road areas.

### 1,100 SIGN PETITION

A 1,100-signature petition demanding immediate action is being handed in to the RUC, the Security Commission, the Housing Executive, the DoE, and MPs.

The petition demands that a proper security wall be built as a protection against incursions from the Roman Catholic side of Ardoyne, and attacks penny-pinching security policies saying "We want you to start looking at this in terms of the costs of human lives and family homes".

One Protestant home in Alliance Crescent was recently destroyed in a petrol bomb attack, another badly damaged, and people say they are outraged by constant harassment.

So far the only thing that has been provided are two short pieces of corrugated iron — one across the entry in Alliance Avenue, and the other at the back of a house in Glenbryn Park.

Another complaint by the residents, spotlighted by the "Orange Standard" recently, has been the failure of the Housing Executive to carry through a housing rehabilitation scheme in the Glenbryn and Alliance areas, in contrast to the huge modernisation scheme costing millions of pounds in nearby Glenard.

A spokesman for the Alliance-Glenbryn residents said this had resulted in a slow exodus of Protestant residents from the area, which has been matched by derelict houses, giving rise to dumping in the area.

### HEALTH PROBLEMS

The spokesman said this had led to an increase in health problems, greater risks to the safety of children and had lessened the demand for houses in the area.

He added, "The residents want homes that can be lived in, and are demanding substantial investment in the area to maintain and improve their community before more residents are forced to move. If this happens, there will be no community left."

The people of Glenbryn and Alliance certainly deserve a fair deal from the Executive and the security authorities. A big renovation scheme, along with a proper security fence is needed to restore morale and give the area a new start.

## WANTED BAND

to accompany Lodge on 12th July, 1988, Ballymacarrett District No. 6.

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## Band Seeks Engagement

for 12th July 1988 Parade in Northern Ireland

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## Flute Band Requires Black Day Booking

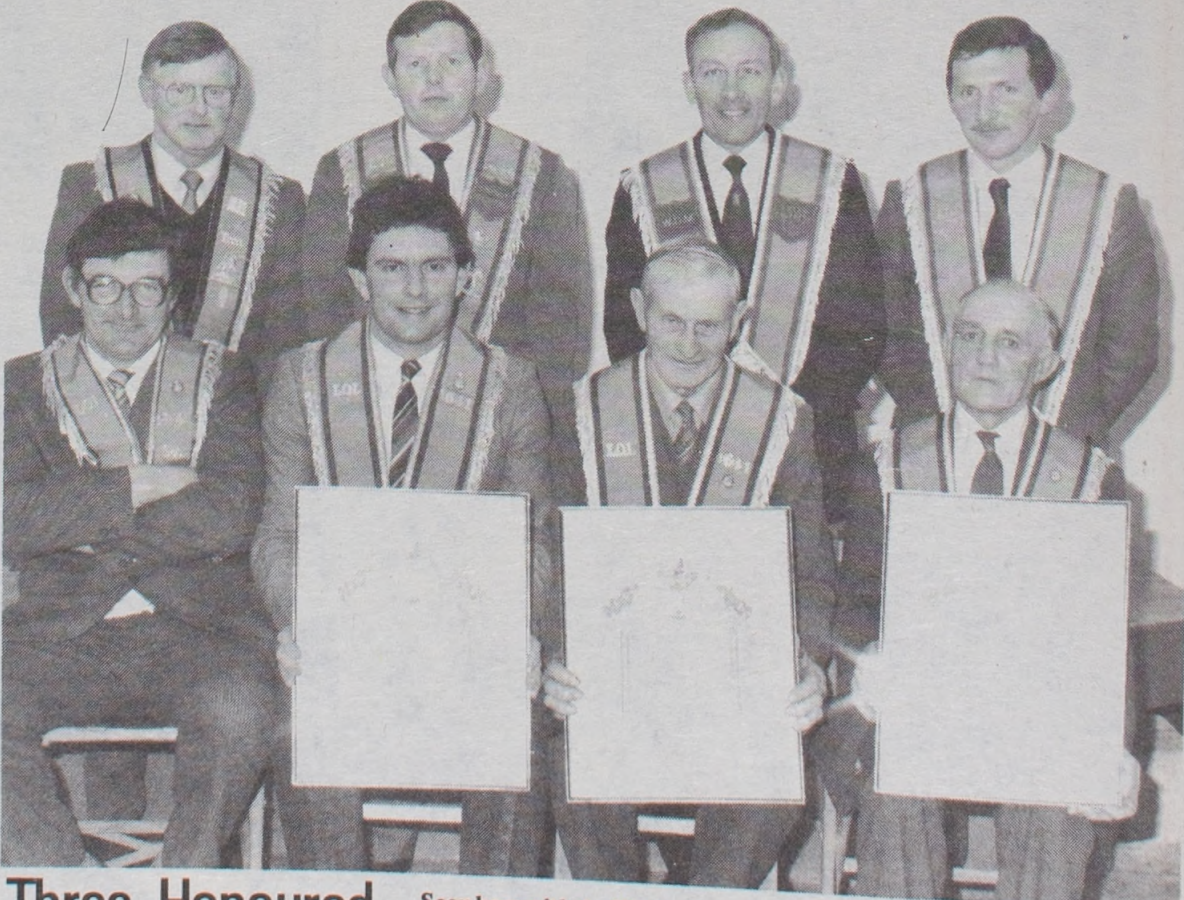
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## Three Honoured With 50 Year Certificates

Seen here with the W.M., Bro. W.C. Andrews are from left, Bro. David Barclay who received a certificate on behalf of his father Robert; Bro. William Hamilton and Bro. Harry Barclay. Back row: Bros Ernest Keatley, Treasurer; W. Bro. Robert J. Montgomery, District Secretary of Killen D.L.O.L. No. 12; W. Bro. James A. Emery, W.D.M., and Bro. Isaac Crilly, Lodge Secretary.

Photos: Norman Donnell, Castlederg.

(See Photo — Page 9).

## New £30,000 Orange Hall For Acton

Saturday, May 14 should be an occasion for a mini Twelfth when a new Orange Hall is officially opened in the village of Acton, a short distance from Poyntzpass, Co. Armagh.

It is to be the meeting place of Acton True Blues L.O.L. No. 254 and the ceremony to be performed by Bro. J. Nicholson, former Unionist M.P. for Newry Armagh.

Brethren from many parts of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic are expected to attend.

The new hall replaces a building which is more than a century in use, and it has cost £30,000.

Among the bands to take part are two from Co. Carrick and one from Co. Monaghan. In addition there will be brethren from both Counties and from Donegal and Leitrim.

Interest shown by the brethren of the three border counties and Leitrim owes much to the work of R.W. Bro. W. C. Moody, M.B.I. J.P., a Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, and a prominent figure in the Royal Arms Purple Chapter of Ireland.

Bro. Moody will not be present on this auspicious occasion as he and his wife Mrs. Florence Moody will be on holiday in Australia where they will be visiting the daughter Norma.

## APBD London Rally

The 375th anniversary of the London-Derry Charter was marked by the City of London Campsie Branch of the Apprentice Boys of Derry when it was the host club for the celebratory parade in the capital city of London.

Clubs from Liverpool, Corby, Fife, Portsmouth, Manchester and Ulster moved off from Horse Guards Avenue, past the Cenotaph where the wreath-laying party were Bro. Sam Sheppard, Bro. Ken Maginnis, M.P., Lieut-Governor Bro. Ron Simpson, G. Campbell, Londonderry Committee, Bro. Archie

Richardson, President London Campsie and Bro. Eric Jackson.

The parade proceeded along the Embankment, led by the Portsmouth Accordion Band, followed by Pride of Corby, Townhill Flute Band, Cumbernauld Flute Band and five hundred Apprentice Boys of Derry. The route then lay by way of the Strand, Fleet Street, St. Pauls and the Guildhall to Tower Hill where a rally took place.

Here the speakers were Bro. Maginnis, Bro. Gregory Campbell and W. Bro. Sam

Sheppard. The devotion was led by Bro. T. Jackson, Campsie and the opening and closing addresses were delivered by Bro. Richardson who welcomed and thanked those who had attended the parade.

The brethren then returned to Orange Street where the General Committee presented the Amalgamated Committee of England with their Charter.

Officers who were installed were Chairman, Eric Jackson (SAMS Murray); vice chairman, Archie Richardson; secretary, Paul Kingston; Chaplain, Tom Jackson; Campsie, London; treasurer, Simon Kirby, Manchester; Tyler, Jamie McCullough, London Campsie.

The Governor, Lieut-Governor and members of the General Committee extended a warm welcome to the newly formed Amalgamated Club their best wishes and hoped they would go on to strengthen to strength.

Bros. Tony Crowe, President, Parent, Mitchell, Ricky Durward, President, Scottish Amalgamated, David Miller, General Secretary, Albert McCartney and members from Ulster, Scotland and England wished the newly installed officers well in their undertaking.

Tea and a cold buffet were served by Sisters Christine Jackson and Sandra Robinson, and this was greatly appreciated.

A social function followed in the evening in the Royal College which proved to be a great success thanks mainly to Bro. McCullough.

Thanks are expressed to who made this evening so successful, especially to P. Kingsley and Simon



# Pageant to Recall William's Landing at Carrickfergus

Carrickfergus is to have a Pageant on June 18 in celebration of the 298th anniversary of the Landing of King William III. Prince of Orange - Nassau, in the Co. Antrim town.

It is being organised by the Carrickfergus District L.O.L. No. 19 Pageant Committee with the following officers: Chairman, D. Murdock, L.O.L. No. 553; Secretary, R. Jordan, L.O.L. No. 553; Vice-chairman, F. E. McKnight, L.O.L. No. 1544; Chief Marshal, F. Hagan, L.O.L. No. 968, and Assistant Marshal, J. McAtamney, L.O.L. No. 553.

In their brochure the committee state that the Pageant will be one of the main events in 1990 when they will celebrate the 300th anniversary.

The procession of Grand and District Lodges from Co. Antrim and the City of Belfast, led by bands, will leave Courtaulds car park at 1.30 p.m. and proceed via Belfast Road to the Harbour area. There they will meet the Officer of the Guard, Royal Standard Bearer, Guard of Honour, Dean Ward, Mayor and Town Sheriffs who will proceed from the Castle to the Landing point.

At 2 p.m. King William will land at the steps to be received by the Captain of the Guard and the Royal Standard

Bearer, the Orangemen having already taken up their places there.

During this stage the King will be honoured by a report of cannonfire. He will then be offered the key to the town which he will return, and Dean Ward will offer prayer.

Then the King will proceed to inspect the Guard of Honour, also the assembled brethren from Grand Lodge, two County Lodges and Carrickfergus District L.O.L. No. 19.

The King, Mayor, Dean Ward, and Town Sheriffs will then be transported in an open landau to the large Castle car park escorted by the Guard of Honour.

En route the carriage will stop and the King is greeted by a Quaker who joins them in the carriage - at the King's invitation.

On arrival at the car park the King will inspect the assembled ranks of Orange brethren, and then, mounted on his white horse, leads a procession through the town.

It promises to be a spectacular event which will once again call to memory three hundred years ago in one of the most historic towns in Ireland.

The *dramatis personae* is as follows: King William III, Brian Blair; Robert Dobbs, Mayor of Carrickfergus, 1690, Ritchie Neslon; Dean Ward,



This picture was taken at the Carrickfergus Pageant several years ago.

Rev. W. J. Beggs; Richard Horsman, Town Sheriff, 1690, Richard McKee; Marmaduke Newton, Town Sheriff, 1690, Robert Welsh; Quaker, James Gourley; Captain of the Guard, F. E. McKnight, all members of the Orange Institution, together with additional officers and soldiers from the Sham Fight Committee and brethren from various Lodges.

The brochure has this interesting cameo:

DID YOU KNOW? The significance of the Quaker taking part in the Pageant - Quakers (Society of Friends) Believe that all men are equal,

and therefore they do not recognize that anyone with rank, title and even Royalty, are any worthier than anyone else! - but today the Quaker takes off his hat to William III and lays it on the ground. He greets him as King, with the words "William thou art welcome to thy kingdom".

King Replies "I thank you sir, you are the best bred gentleman I have ever met".

The Quaker has recognized that the King has come to secure, civil and religious liberty for all. Thus allowing even Quakers to have their Religious Freedom.

## Death of World Orange Figure

It is with deep regret that we record the death of M. W. Bro. John H. Morris, M.B.E., J.P., at the age of 88 years.

Bro. Morris, who died in hospital, served in the Australian Army in the first World War in 1914-1918, and also served in the Royal Australian Air Force in the 1939-45 War.

Joining the Orange Institution he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Victoria for a number of years and also was Grand Master in that State. He was held in very high esteem by the Grand Orange Council of Australia.

He was elected a Vice-President of the Imperial World Orange Council in 1976, and continued to take an active interest in the World Orangeism till illness overtook him a few years ago.

His community service was considerable, and he held the office of Mayor of the City of Coburg for a period in the 1970's. In addition he was an active member of the Church of Ireland in Australia.

His wife predeceased him in 1987.

One of the pillars of Orangeism in Australia throughout his lifetime, he leaves behind a record of outstanding service.

Orangeism throughout the world will mourn his passing.

S.E.L.

## New Lodge Opened in Birmingham

The West Midlands District Lodge met in the Cromwell Mission Hall.

Representing the Midlands Provincial Grand Lodge were the P.G.T., Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Molyneux, H.D.C.M., and P.G.S., Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Allan. An apology was received from the P.G.M., Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Gilmore, who had a previous engagement.

The Lodge was opened by the W.D.M., Wor. Bro. Jamie A. Scrivens and routine business was proceeded with, after which the W.D.M. announced that a new Warrant had been granted to the Birmingham Sons of William L.O.L. No. 224.

The Provincial Officers were called on to make the presentation, but declined, as they thought it would be more of an honour for the W.D.M., he being the grandson of the new W.M., Rt. Wor. Bro.

James F. McCord, H.D.G.M.

The ceremony was duly carried out and the Provincial Officers carried out the election of officers which resulted as follows:

W.M., J. F. McCord; D.M., M. Miller; Chaplain, K. Crook; Treasurer, E. McCutcheon; Secretary, W. Clayton; Tyler, N. McVitty.

The District Lodge was adjourned to enable the Sisters of L.L.O.L. 509 to make presentations to the new lodge as follows:

Lodge Tablecloth, Sister M. A. Scrivens; and Inscribed Bible, in memory of the late

Bro. James Russell, P.G.L. by the W.M., Sister Irene Russell; a Set of Gavel from L.L.O.L. 509, by Sister J. Bond; the New Warrant by Rt. Wor. E. Hempton, H.D.G.M.; a Donation of £10.00 from L.O.L. 242; collection from those present, £23.

Rt. Wor. Bro. J. McCord thanked everyone concerned and hoped that the new Lodge would be an asset to the District.

The ladies then returned and the Lodge re-opened to continue with other business.

Tea served by the ladies at the end of the meeting.



Mrs. B. McKinley unveils a plaque in memory of her son Norman, a member of the Garvetagh Branch of the Apprentice Boys of Derry (Mitchelbourne Club) in Garvetagh Orange Hall. Standing, left to right, Bros. D. R. Hussey, Past President of the Club; R. McKelvey, Secretary; T. McKane, President; Mrs. McKinley, Bro. B. McKinley, father, and Rev. D. Fletcher, Club Chaplain. Seated: Mrs. K. Boyle, sister, Bro. R. McKinley, brother and Miss Ann McKinley, sister. Photo: courtesy Norman O'Donnell, Castlederg.

## Plaque Commemorates UDR Man's Murder

A memorial plaque was unveiled and dedicated in Garvetagh Orange Hall, on Sunday, March 6 in memory of Bro. Norman McKinley who was murdered by terrorists in a land mine explosion when he was on foot patrol with "B" Company UDR.

The murder took place on July 14, 1984, close to the Tyrone-Donagall border, a few miles West of Castlederg.

The plaque was erected by Garvetagh Branch of the Apprentice Boys of Derry, (Mitchelbourne Club) of which Bro. McKinley was a member. It was unveiled by his mother, Mrs. B. McKinley, and dedicated by Bro. Rev. David Fletcher, chaplain of the Club.

Members of the late Bro.

McKinley's family attended, together with representatives of the South-West Ulster Amalgamated Committee, Garvetagh L.O.L. No. 1486 officers and members, and representatives of other Branch Clubs from the South-West area.

The collection which was in aid of the UDR Benevolent Fund was taken up by Bro. R. Hill and Bro. E. Barnett, Newtown Stewart. The organist was Mrs. R. Daly.

A vote of thanks on behalf of all who assisted with the arrangements was proposed by Garvetagh Club President, Bro. Thomas McKane, and a vote of thanks to those of the host Club was proposed by Bro. John Hall, seconded by Bro. R. Hill, Newtown Stewart.

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# Contradictory Westminster "Assurances"

In a message to Unionists on March 31, the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Rev. W. Martin Smyth, B.A., B.D., M.P. said it had been his practice over the last few years to issue a statement to Unionists just before Easter, when republicans celebrate the 1916 rebellion against the Crown, and to use the occasion to underline Unionist belief in the truth of the Unionist case.

"This year is no exception, and in the third year of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Unionists must look to the future and remain firm in their stand against the Agreement," he said.

"The Leader of our party said at the weekend that it was the two Governments of the Republic and Mrs. Thatcher who would need rescuing when the Agreement collapses. We have the evidence of the death of the Agreement before us.

"Desperate attempts at a resurrection are being made but will come to nothing. Witness Mr. Haughey saying last week that devolution for Northern Ireland is not on. How does that square with British Government assurances that the Agreement actually seeks to promote devolution?

"Witness also Padraig Flynn's statement at the feast of republican triumphalism the St. Patrick's day parade in New York, that the Agreement is going nowhere. The Irish Government's own leaders are saying that it is dead.

"Unionists must respond to this situation by saying that we are entitled to equal treatment under the law and in the democratic process. That means we must be involved in the decisions of government. Mr. King and Mr. Wakeham have yet to bring forward proposals to reform Northern Ireland business at Westminster. They have also failed to respond to demands for meaningful local government in Northern Ireland.

"Unionists are waiting for that vital moment when one way or the other it is recognised that the Agreement is in fact dead. In the meantime we will act resolutely to restore democracy to Northern Ireland.

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# Press Call — No More IRA Funerals

One of the hardest hitting editorial comments in the aftermath of the slaughter of two young Army corporals at Andersonstown appeared in the "Sunday Telegraph" on March 27.

Under the heading of "Are you for terrorism or against it, Mrs. Thatcher?", the editorial referred to the media's ambivalent relationship with the IRA.

It continued: "But her (Mrs. Thatcher's) own Government's attitude to the IRA strikes me as even more ambivalent. After all, it was not the media which gave the IRA a virtually free hand to lynch those two British soldiers. No other terrorist organisation I can think of enjoys such opportunities. But the IRA does, by courtesy of Government policy, and one has yet to hear Mrs. Thatcher condemn herself for having allowed these funerals to proceed as IRA benefit performances without a police presence."

The hard hitting editorial, from the pen of Peregrine Worsthorne, continued: "The funerals of IRA terrorists are not Christian occasions. They are the IRA's favourite method for recharging the batteries of Republican fanaticism. Those macabre graveyard scenes keep the mythology of Irish nationalism alive. Yet the Government continues to allow them; even seems to lean over backwards to facilitate them.

"The SAS scored a formidable victory over the IRA in Gibraltar. Up to this point, the Government's implacable determination to win the war against terrorism is unequivocal enough. But then comes the *volte face*. Instead of the bodies being quickly and quietly buried in Gibraltar, with only their families present, they are flown back to Ulster where the IRA is allowed to lay on a hero's funeral. In God's name, why? No other country treats its terrorists with such respect, as if they were some species of honoured foe. Are you for terrorism or against it, Mrs. Thatcher?"

The editorial then goes on to say that, as it is, the IRA seems to enjoy a special, almost, privileged, status, and nothing

had brought this unhealthy state of affairs home so dramatically as the extraordinary muddle that made the lynching possible.

He continued: "It would almost seem as if the senior officers of the RUC and the Army are so overawed by the mythological, not to say sacred, significance of these gruesome occasions as to be reduced to a state of dithering indecision, not so unlike that of a rabbit in front of a stoat. Fearless against the IRA when evil men are alive, the security forces become quite unmanned by the obsequies surrounding their death.

"What can this spectacle of official confusion do for the reputation of the IRA in the minds of a people as superstitious as the Irish notoriously are? One knows, of course, that the original motive for the security forces staying away was to avoid upsetting Irish feelings. But to carry this

sensitivity to the point where, as a direct result, two British soldiers get battered and shot to death by a savage mob, that is a sign of moral uncertainty, than which nothing could do more to sustain the reputation of the IRA as fighters in a righteous cause.

"When Britain hanged murderers, their bodies were not handed back to the families for a Christian burial under the glare of media publicity. They were laid to rest in unhallowed ground in the prison courtyard. Thus did the British state demonstrate its abhorrence of the crime of murder and of its determination to stamp it out. To the dead terrorist it metes out a totally different treatment and the Irish people are not so foolish, or so irreligious, as not to be able to draw their own conclusions."

The editorial concluded by saying that the war against terrorism had to go on, and "what is more, it has to be

carried on in a manner acceptable to British public opinion, since it is not only Irish sensitivities that have to be considered in these matters.

"In this respect there is one decision that should be taken forthwith. All further IRA public funerals should be banned. The terrorists, who chose to live in the shadows, should be laid to rest in equal obscurity.

"If the media are to be present, let them attend by British official invitation on a rota basis. Mr. Tom King, the Northern Ireland Secretary, tells us in tones of deep satisfaction that the Irish Government has now very decently agreed that the RUC policing of these funerals should be resumed. That is not enough. These funerals should not be allowed in their present form at all, and until both London and Dublin screw up their courage to stop them all that new talk of more effective cross-border co-operation in the battle against the IRA will be little more than mumbo-jumbo."

## RC Priests Sup Soup at Stormont Socials

A Roman Catholic priest who is locked in a bitter dispute with the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Cahal Daly, has let the cat out of the bag regarding regular dinners held with Stormont Ministers by leading R.C. churchmen, at which agreement is reached on the policing of West Belfast.

Rev. Patrick Buckley, Larne, claims that the purpose of these regular meetings was to persuade the clergy to act as a police force in the west of the city.

### CASH FOR CO-OPERATION

"As far as Stormont is concerned, West Belfast is a no-go area and the police are trying to use the Church as a means of controlling the people of West Belfast. In return, the Catholic Church is assured grants for its schools and funding for ACE schemes in the west of the city", the controversial priest claimed in

a lengthy interview for a publication called "A Belfast Magazine".

Rev. Buckley said he first learned of the liaison at an unreported clerical conference of about 200 priests.

"One of the priests got up there and spoke about how the Ministers at Stormont listened to the Catholic priests, especially the ones from West Belfast, and how wonderful it was when they go up to dinner every month or two months and meet King and Scott and the Ministers ask their views and things happened as a result.

"It would be wrong to underestimate the dialogue which is going on," he said, claiming the meetings were still in progress.

Mr. Buckley, who was a priest in the Divis area of West

Belfast before being transferred to Larne, is currently engaged in a High Court legal action against Bishop Daly over his alleged unfair dismissal from the priesthood, and Mr. Buckley now says Max Larne which he alleged the Bishop offered him £5,000 to leave.

"But I refused to go," he said.

The Northern Ireland Office confirmed that Stormont Ministers met Roman Catholic priests, a spokesman saying "Ministers take the opportunity to sample opinion from different walks of life and these include meetings with Roman Catholic priests and other members of the clergy... But there is no sense a regular party of priests who meet Government ministers."



The Pride of Ballymacanallan, Gilford District L.O.L. No. 13, with their trophies won during 1987. Seen here are Bros. Robert McCusker and Alexander Turkington.  
Photo: Bro. Clarence Wilson.



Pride of Ballymacanallan drummers with the trophies they won in 1987. From left Bros. Samuel Carey, Broomhedge, Samuel Sergeant, Gilford; Winston Sergeant, Gilford, and Rodney Dillon, Scarva. Photo: Bro. Clarence Wilson.



# Tercentenary Music Committee



In the last 300 years our heritage has been recorded in music and song. Carrying on in this tradition the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has established a Music Committee with the specific task to find or commission new tunes, ballads, etc., and to re-kindle interest in our traditional music.

When these musical pieces have been collated the Committee will make them available to the Brethren and General Public. To this end the Committee will be presenting a Festival of Music and Song in the Tercentenary Year of 1990.

All our Brethren and Friends will have their part to play in ensuring the success of the year's celebrations. The first opportunity for you to be involved is a Grand Song Contest now being organised by the Music Committee.

We are asking you to write a song that will convey the meaning of the Tercentenary Celebrations.

The Song can cover any aspect from the Williamite period or subsequent developments up to the modern day Orange period. In recognition of the importance of this contest the Committee will present a Prize of £200 to the writer which they believe best encapsulates our tradition.

All submitted lyrics must be of an original nature. They can however be set to either original or established tunes.

Entries to arrive not later than First Post on Friday, 6 January 1989, where after they will be forwarded to an independent panel for adjudication.

At this stage entrants are only asked to complete the Form (on this page) of their intention to take part.

## TERCENTENARY SONG CONTEST

(NAME) .....

(ADDRESS) .....

I intend to enter ..... Songs and agree to abide by the conditions below:-

- [1] The lyrics (and music where applicable) are my/our own.
- [2] The organisers will have joint copyright.
- [3] I agree not to publish, print, or produce the Song before a date agreed by the organisers.
- [4] The organisers will have prior right to publish, print, or produce in consultation with myself.
- [5] I enclosed £1.00 registration fee.

Signed .....

This Form to be returned to:-

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland – Music Committee  
“House of Orange”,  
65 Dublin Road,  
BELFAST BT2 7HE.

## Music For The Next 100 Years

“If music be the food of love, play on...” Surely this applies as much to our brethren today as anyone else. Have unnumbered thousands not carried on our love and respect for the glorious revolution and it's consequences right through to the present day? As we take part in our Orange Walks is the sound of tramping feet not accompanied by the sound of music from our marching bands?

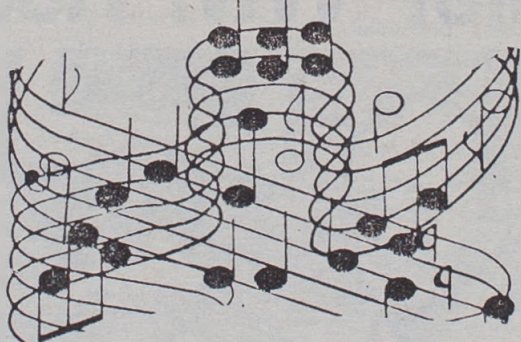
It is therefore only right that the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have set up a Music committee with the specific task of producing new tunes and songs as well as re-kindling interest in our traditional music, and to bring this to a fruition in our Tercentenary year of 1990.

This committee has been active for many months and are well advanced with their plans. As a consequence we are already in possession of a number of new marches and have a number of active minds across the country beavering away on many others. The new melodies being worked on will cover the full spectrum of our marching bands, from flute (part and melody) brass, accordion, and pipe. If you have a piece of music which you consider appropriate the committee would be delighted to hear from you.

However as these items are planned to coincide with our Tercentenary Celebrations we are not in a position to release these tunes immediately. We will however be releasing these new melodies in the Autumn/Winter of 1989, so that the bands will be able to play the full range of new items during our Tercentenary year of 1990.

All tunes will be made available to our marching bands and will in the case part band music have the full range of parts available. However to help our forward planning we would ask any member of a band to complete the form attached and give details of your band and type of music required.

## 300 Years of Music And Song



“The time has scarce gone round boys, three hundred years ago.....”. The tune and words which are well known to us all. When you see the words of this song or even just hear the music they immediately bring to your mind the three hundred years of our history.

You will have seen from the other items on this page that the G.O.L.I. has set up a Music Committee as one of the main features of our Tercentenary Celebrations. This committee has been working now for some considerable time on planning a musical celebration in keeping with this historic event.

You will see that the Music Committee are sponsoring a New Song Contest and are also busy organising new music to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Battle of the Boyne. However, almost as important a job is that of presenting these new items to the Brethren and our other friends.

To achieve this aim we are now in the process of organising a Festival of Song and Music for March 1990. This event is being planned as a happy blend of old favourites plus a selection of the new items now being prepared. At this Festival of Music you will therefore be able to witness the tunes and songs stretching across 300 years of our heritage.

However, this event was originally planned as a “one-off” and would be staged at a central venue. A happy problem has now arisen, so much so that we are experiencing a demand that will exceed our original idea of a “one night stand”. We have received requests from the Brethren right across the country asking us to expand this idea. With a response as good as this the committee were only too happy to expand the event into a Festival of Music.

While it is heartening to the organisers, it has also created some problems, with which we will need your help. If we are to fulfil our extra commitments we shall have to increase our pool of artists, on both the vocal and musical sections. To help us we ask all of our friends who have musical or singing experience (however limited) to complete this form and return it to Tercentenary Music Committee, 65 Dublin Road, Belfast.

## Information/ Application Form

### 1990 Music Sub-Committee

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone .....

Do you sing in a choir?  
What voice – soprano, alto, tenor, bass?  
Are you prepared to attend rehearsals for 3-6 months?

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

Are you a soloist? .....

Are you a composer? .....

Are you an arranger of music for choir and/or orchestra? .....

Are you a choirmaster? .....

Are you a conductor of choir and/or orchestra? .....

Details of experience when answering the questions would be helpful.

On behalf of .....

..... band I would wish our name to be included in the register of bands for circulation of new march tunes.

The band is Flute/Brass/Pipe/Accordion\* and is/is not\* part arranged. Further information to be forward to:-

Name: .....

Address: .....

Signed ..... on behalf of the band.

Please return to:  
Tercentenary Music Committee, 65 Dublin Road, Belfast BT2  
Tercentenary Music Committee,  
65 Dublin Road, Belfast. BT2 7HE.



# Comment — Comment — Com

## Kennedy Flashes in And Out

The visit to Ireland of Joseph Kennedy, Senator for Massachusetts, got its share of media attention. Known only to some of us as the son of the assassinated Robert Kennedy, and nephew of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, he was seen to be deeply committed to republican and anti-British attitudes in the Irish situation.

To be described as a parrot for the SDLP was a not inapt description of a man who readily admitted to a close attachment to that party, and a special affinity with John Hume. He showed no intention to become better acquainted with Unionist aims and aspirations and in whatever he said there was evidence that he did not recognise the legality and morality of the British presence in Northern Ireland.

The media commentator who said that Joe Kennedy was much more concerned to retain the Irish vote in his constituency than to get a clearer view of the Ulster problem, was on target. Those who expressed the fear that Kennedy's jaundiced view of the Province would further adversely affect our standing in the USA can rest assured that what he says back home will make no difference. The Irish-Americans whose votes he covets have these views deeply ingrained already.

Anyone who has had any contact with this body of American opinion knows how closed are their minds to anything that suggests Roman Catholics are other than victims of the inequalities and injustices from which they have always suffered. This one-sided reading of the history of Northern Ireland takes no account of the reasons for imbalances and the extent to which Roman Catholic wounds are self-inflicted.

Kennedy concentrated a deal on West Belfast. We remember West Belfast in other days when the mills and foundries were busy and many from the Shankill and the Falls had jobs in them. They were firms, founded in some cases by poor Protestants who did what Roman Catholics seemed not to have the determination to do, build up businesses for themselves and for the benefit of others. The favouring of Protestant employees by Protestant employers in a society economically impoverished and divided religiously and politically was understandable if not always to be commended on Christian with ethical grounds.

That Roman Catholics and Protestants worked happily together in businesses which have long since disappeared, and were located in West Belfast between the Shankill and the Falls, is generally agreed. When they closed up for reasons which were largely if not entirely for monetary reasons and profit motives, the area was grievously disadvantaged. The many new businesses which came in the short "golden era" of Ulster's economic development, were located elsewhere.

Whatever the reasons for the missing out of West Belfast, the fact is that apart from the oil-fated De Lorean Motor Company, the terrible unemployment figures for much of the area, has made for big trouble for the city and the Province. Because few would question the contention that mass unemployment and civil disturbance go together it is in everyone's interests that there should be work in West Belfast.

Anything the Government can do to encourage business development there is to be commended by all right-thinking

citizens. But the greatest obstacle to development remains, while the IRA threatens and destroys people and businesses, there the prospects for improvement in employment are poor.

The sheltering succouring and supporting of the Provos is a very big charge on the Roman Catholics of West Belfast. It comes the rest of us, for terrorist violence keeps prospective investors away from the Province which means that when the terrorist gets the heave-ho things will get better. Until that happens the prospects for West Belfast and elsewhere in the province remains very poor. Kennedy will make his interest in the residents of such areas more than words if he persuades American industrialists to go there.

The promise of a sizable sum of money from the Government to be used to benefit West Belfast and to attract investment there is good news, but violence casts its shadow which promises failure rather than success however good the intentions and whatever amount of money is spent. Employment with Kennedy and administration of justice by Dukakis, the Democrat frontrunner for the American presidency, were the Northern Ireland issues of the same week.

The blatant use of the "Troubles" here to boost support for an American presidential candidate who wants Irish American votes is peculiarly ironical when it should be remembered that the people who made America more than any others were the same as the Ulster folk whom he ignores in favour of those whose families and friends went there much later and accomplished much less.

## A Border Bishop's Appeal

The Church of Ireland Bishop of Kilmore, Dr. W. G. Wilson, with only two of his parishes in Northern Ireland, speaking at the funeral service of another murdered UDR soldier, part-time, condemned again the genocide of the border area where out of 132 murders 131 were Protestants. Such a fact is too easily overlooked by those who talk about peace in Ulster. That there is an IRA plan for the province which has no place in it for Protestants is evidenced by such a statistic.

The Bishop's plea to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to do something to stop the extermination of border Protestants must be heard by men who express sympathy for the bereaved while the killings go on. As he says sympathy is not enough. The perpetrators of these crimes are Roman Catholics, known to Roman Catholics and sheltered by Roman Catholics. If there is any authority left in the Roman Church action must be taken against the murderers and those who condone their atrocities. Such action is long overdue.

## The Good Old Days

American politicians come and go. Some British politicians come and stay with little more benefit to the Province. Two of them are presently running the gamut of abuse, Needham of Social Services, and Mawhinney of Education, for decisions that are being rejected by experts in both fields.

The fact that these Ministers of State in the N.I. Office are not accountable to an electorate who voted for them or the party they represent, is an argument against the form of Direct Rule we have had since 1972. This lack of accountability — Mawhinney being

an Ulsterman makes no difference — is a serious disadvantage to the administration of the country and an argument for devolution.

Many are having to do a rethink on the Stormont Government of other days and to conclude that on balance it was better than what has replaced it. The lack of respect for the direct rulers is the evidence that this way to govern Ulster is not good enough. The situation here is crying out for a proper political settlement, and that is not to question for a second the need for a military victory over the IRA.

## Junior WM Receives PM Certificate



During a recent meeting of Kilbracks Junior LOL No. 75 in Markethill Orange Hall, Bro. Philip McCall was presented with a Past Master's certificate by Bro. Gary Hutchinson, the new W.M.

Bro. McCall has the distinction of being the first W.M. since the lodge was re-formed in February, 1986.

Since being re-formed, the Lodge has flourished under the leadership of the Superintendent, Bro. Bertie Marshall, a tireless worker for it. His efforts are greatly appreciated by Markethill senior Orange District, under whose auspices the Junior Lodge operates, Bro. Marshall is ably supported by Bros. D. McCul-

lough, G. Dougan and G. McCall.

The Lodge now has 44 boys in its ranks, and this month there will be a big event when its new banner is unfurled. During the past two years the Lodge has used a second-hand banner, kindly donated by Primatial True Blues Junior LOL No. 27, Armagh.

The new banner will be proudly carried for the first time in a demonstration, on May 21, when the Lodge will accompany the other County Armagh Lodges to their demonstration in Bangor.

All in all, Junior Orangeism is in a healthy state in Markethill, as in several other parts of the "County of the Diamond".

Bro. Philip McCall, left, received his Past Master's certificate from Bro. Gary Hutchinson, W.M. of Kilbracks Junior LOL No. 75, Markethill Orange Hall. Looking on are Bro. David McCullough, assistant superintendent, and Bro. Bertie Marshall, superintendent. Photo: "Ulster Gazette".

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# STANDARD BEARER

## Eire's Anti-Protestant Discrimination

One has always suspected that there is a long running campaign of discrimination against Protestants in the Irish Republic. A week ago that suspicion was confirmed by a report in the form of a submission sent to the Government in Dublin by an organisation called Campaign to Separate Church and State which has its base in Dublin. The organisation asked that their document be sent to the Anglo-Eire conference at Maryfield, but, not surprisingly, the Government did not have the courtesy to acknowledge that they had received it. And the Campaign's secretary, Mr. Dick Spicer, also reveals that he had to appeal to the British Embassy in Dublin to intervene. It was only then that Mr. Spicer was able to state that the British Embassy promised to see that the submission will be sent to Maryfield immediately. Mr. Spicer further intimated that he twice asked Dublin's Foreign Affairs section why they had failed to acknowledge its receipt of the submission, and even then failed to get satisfaction! This is not only a remarkable document but more remarkable that there appears to have been a deliberate attempt at a cover up. We shall now await the publication of the contents of the submission, and when it is available it must definitely be given worldwide publicity. Plans to that end ought now to be put in train and every section of the media apprised of the matter.

## Why Protestant Silence?

If there is amazement at the Dublin Government's secrecy and discourtesy might not the question be asked why have the Protestant Churches and the sole representative of the Protestant community down there who has a seat in the Dublin Parliament remained silent on this vexed question? The churches frequently are at pains to state that relations between the various churches — Roman and Reformed — are excellent, and no doubt on occasions that is manifest. Yet when a body like the Campaign for Separation of Church and State submits a document clearly pointing in the other direction the public at large must have reservations. One area which has been an open

sore with Protestants in the Republic has been the repressive stipulation that candidates for public appointments must be competent in the use of the Irish Language. For as long as the 26-Co. State has existed this has been a weapon against the best interests of the Protestant community, particularly in the 1920's when Protestants who were educated in schools where Irish had not been taught were at a decided disadvantage. Now the whole issue has been brought out into the open and we await a reply from Secretary of State, Tom King, as to what representations he intends to make to Charlie Haughey and his Ministers on a matter of grave concern. It must be pursued with the utmost vigour, not least on the floor of the House of Commons in London. Were the boot on the other foot the welkin would ring, as it has done in the past. Now is the moment to argue for a Fair Employment Agency in the South.

## Deprivation in West Belfast

Bishop Cathal Daly of Down and Connor loses no opportunity to state the claims of the Roman Catholic community, and hard on the heels of the news that Belfast may get not one but two orders for the building of liners at Belfast's Harland and Wolff shipyard he was on radio, television and in the newspapers urging that Roman Catholics should get their share of the additional work for which men will be recruited. I find it strange that any industry, least of all a shipyard, should build ships on the basis of the religion of their workforce. One would have thought that the Bishop would have suggested that ships be built by men of known skill and expertise. But not so. The Bishop, who is not a plater, welder or draftsman, thinks otherwise. He is, of course, on more familiar ground when he is dealing with the deprivation which is rampant in West Belfast, an area rapidly gaining the same reputation as West Beirut. There where the Unionists once returned a Westminster M.P., the IRA and its splinter groups are in control, having taken over authority from the security forces and the Roman Church. Just as the INLA have been able to force around 260 employees out of the DHSS offices in Londonderry because the Department is about to conduct an investigation into the alleged activity known as



## Joyce and the Roman Tyranny

James Joyce, who was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith in Dublin, became so estranged from his religion and the politics of the newly formed Irish Free State that as one of our country's foremost writers he had to seek exile in Paris to escape from the R.C.-inspired censorship which damaged Irish writing then and even to the present day. Joyce wrote on one occasion "I confess that I do not see what good it does to fulminate against the English tyranny while the Roman tyranny occupies the place of the soul" (Critical Writings of James Joyce" Page 173). He returned to Ireland, but shortly afterwards he longed for Paris when he wrote the bitter comment on the "Playboy of the Western World" . . . "I sometimes wish I had never left my garret in the Rue d'Assas." What a sad commentary on Irish life . . . as it was . . . and is.

"doing the double," that is claiming State unemployment benefit while at the same time working in gainful occupations. This action by the "liberators" is simply an extension of the practice of screwing all one can from Government funds.

## Downgrading the 1688 Revolution

This year we are celebrating the 300th anniversary of the Glorious Revolution which dawned with the arrival of William Prince of Orange, a fact of history which deserves to be marked with thankful remembrance. So far there is no indication that Great Britain is in the mood to give this tercentenary the significance it so richly deserves. There is to be no issue of a special commemorative stamp, no great service of thanksgiving in St Paul's, that splendid edifice which has seen so many wonderful occasions of State with its pageantry and colour. The signs are that the year will be allowed to pass without anything that might offend the susceptibilities of Cardinal Hume or the Irish voters in various places throughout the Queen's Realm. One pointer to this prevailing mood was provided by the "Sunday

Telegraph" in its issue of May 24. Megan Tresidder in a longish article stated "The gloriousness of the victory in 1688 of Protestant Prince William over Catholic King James II will certainly be overplayed in 1988." It appears that those who suggested this celebration were informed that Professor Charles Wilson, the chairman of the history sub-committee wrote to advise colleagues that the "Glorious Revolution" the phrase originally proposed for the 1988 celebrations was discarded (wait for it!) on the advice of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office "because of its political overtones." According to Tresidder, who I can hardly imagine, holds a degree in History, schoolchildren will not find anything in the

"William and Mary" exhibition at the Banqueting House, Whitehall in July to inform them of the consequence for Catholics in Ulster nor to remind them that "Good King Billy" — William of Orange — continues as the battlecry for Ulster's Orangemen." A blatant piece of outrageous biased journalism seldom ever to appear in the Conservative-orientated "Sunday Telegraph." Of course in recent days we have noticed a very pro-Roman tendency creeping into its pages.

## Who do the BBC, UTV Serve?

The columns of the "Belfast News-Letter" have in recent days reflected the growing disillusionment with the BBC in Northern Ireland. Day after day readers have been expressing their serious misgivings over certain aspects of the presentation of news and views, and the seemingly preponderance of contributors to their regular programmes who display what is sometimes overt, and at others, a covert bias against the Unionist position in Ulster. It is unbelievable that the BRITISH Broadcasting Corporation should act as a vehicle for the vapourings of Gerry Adams to call for the departure of the British Forces from Northern Ireland. The BBC are here in Belfast and Londonderry because generations of loyal Ulstermen and

women have stubbornly resisted the claims for a United Ireland, and should it ever come about that British influence ceases to exist in this part of the United Kingdom then be assured that the BBC and UTV will be among those who will be singled out for inclusion in the "Brits Out" campaign. How long can it be till the BBC realise that in their inability to see how they are being used in an anti-British plot they are placating the enemies of all that is British and causing deep distress to those who have made it possible for them to occupy their Headquarters in Ormeau Avenue. Of course the BBC and other sections of the media must operate on the basis of impartiality, but a line has to be drawn and the BBC and UTV at times disregard the limitations of their brief.

## No Cash, No Jobs from Kennedy

So Senator Joseph Kennedy has come and gone following his visit to Ireland, North and South. Strangely he would seem to have come here for two main purposes: first to highlight the strategic value of the Irish vote in the United States Presidential election in November next, and secondly to vilify the Unionists and Protestants of Ulster. No doubt when he got back to the land of the free on the other side of the Atlantic to which the Irish from the 26 Co. Republic continue to flock for economic reasons and to escape from the Republic whose dire distress offers no hope to them he will benefit electorally. Kennedy is a son of the assassinated Robert Kennedy and a nephew of the U.S. President Jack Kennedy who suffered the same tragic fate at the hands of a gunman. But more importantly our recent visitor is the grandson of Joe Kennedy who

was U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James around the time World War II broke out. He achieved notoriety when he forecast, incorrectly, as it so happened, that Britain could not win the war. The Kennedys have long enjoyed the fruits of opulence in Boston which they could never have hoped to attain in Co. Wexford. Yet for all their tremendous undying interest in the Irish and the Old Country they have not seen fit to spend a single dollar in the original homeland. Not a factory or other source of employment has stemmed from the Kennedy coffers. This rising scion of the Kennedy clan was seen in the right places to galvanise U.S. Roman Catholic support in the forthcoming election. . . . West Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, in all of which places he met the right folk including Armagh where he was seen to kiss the Cardinal's ring. Ouch!

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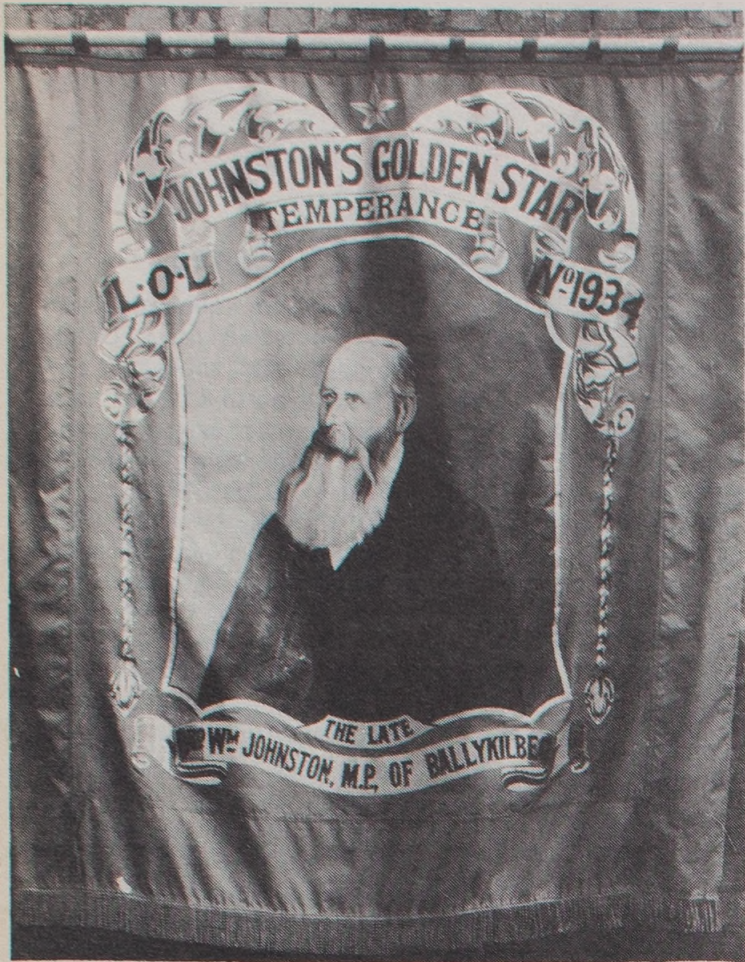
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The redoubtable William Johnston of Ballykilbeg was a legend in his own lifetime. A minor County Down landlord, Ballykilbeg being the name of his estate near Downpatrick, to the people of Sandy Row, the Shankill and Ballymacarret he was an Orange and Protestant folk-hero second only to that other William of "glorious, pious and immortal memory."

#### FAMILY HERITAGE

Born on 22nd February 1829, Johnston's Orangeism may have been hereditary for the family was reputed to have played a forward role in the Glorious Revolution. His great-great grandfather, William Johnston of Killough, is credited with being the founder in 1733 of the first Orange Society in Ireland, the Loyal Society of Blue and Orange.

It was with such ancestry that William Johnston of Ballykilbeg joined the Orange Order on 8th May 1848, the same year in which he entered Trinity College, Dublin. From Trinity he was to graduate with a B.A. in 1852 and an M.A. in 1856. He was subsequently called to the Bar.

By the mid 1850's, Johnston was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orange

Lodge of Ireland, had founded the Down Protestant Association and was the moving spirit of the "Downshire Protestant" newspaper.

1857 marked both the publication of "Nightshade" (one of his novels in which Ribbonmen, "prowling Jesuits," and "liberal Protestants" were combined in a lurid demonology of the damned) and his first and unsuccessful bid to enter Parliament as the Member for Downpatrick.

Despite this setback, in the 1860's he emerged as the leading campaigner against the unpopular Party Processions Act of 1850. It was his opposition to this legislation which was to make William Johnston of Ballykilbeg a folk-hero.

The Party Processions Act had been passed by Lord John Russell's Liberal administration in response to the affray which had occurred at Dolly's Brae on the Twelfth of July of the previous year. The intention of the legislation was to ban Orange parades.

While scarcely welcoming the legislation, the leadership of the Orange Order, being aristocratic and cautious, was anxious to remain within the law and not favourably disposed to challenge it. However

# WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Ballykilbeg

## A Loyalist Folk Hero

rank and file Orangemen grew increasingly dissatisfied at what they believed to be their leadership's timid respectability. Johnston shared the frustration of the rank and file and offered them alternative leadership.

#### LEGISLATION CHALLENGE

In July, 1866, he held a great jamboree on his estate to celebrate the Twelfth. Other Orange demonstrations were held that year at Lisburn, Kilwarlin, Waringstown, Lurgan, Portadown and Dungannon. Johnston decided to challenge the legislation directly. On the Twelfth of July, 1867 he led a massive but peaceful and orderly parade from Newtownards to Bangor in clear defiance of the Act.

On his arrival in Bangor he made a speech boldly stating that he and his followers would tolerate no longer the suggestion that it was illegal for Orangemen to march on the Twelfth when it seemed perfectly legal for Roman Catholics to march through the streets of Dublin.

Contrary to the advice of their Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Conservative Government insisted on prosecuting Johnston for defying the Liberal-inspired legislation and at the Spring Assizes in February, 1868, Johnston was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Downpatrick Gaol. Johnston's martyrdom conferred upon him heroic status.

While in prison Johnston's supporters adopted him as the candidate of the United Protestant Working Men's Association of Ulster for the Belfast constituency in the forthcoming General Election. The Conservative Party was invited to endorse his candidates but declined. In doing so the Conservatives were curiously blind to the implications of their own Reform Act of 1868 which had extended the franchise to large sections of the urban working class and almost quadrupled the electorate of Belfast.

Thus, Johnston was to contest the seat as an Inde-

pendent Conservative, pitching his appeal to the newly-enfranchised electors who had already demonstrated that they were his natural supporters.

On the Twelfth of July, 1868, with the election in prospect, Johnston engaged in some pre-electioneering:

"We will have an Orange Party, please God, after a while in the House of Commons... for all the good some of the Ulster members do the Orange cause, they might as well have been selected from the Deaf and Dumb Institute."

#### ELECTION TRIUMPH

With an easy command of such rhetoric and a populist programme drafted by the Rev. Hugh ("Roaring") Hanna, Johnston humiliated the Conservative Party by heading the poll in the double-member constituency with an impressive 5,975 votes when the election took place in November.

The two official Conservative candidates managed to poll only 3,540 and 1,580 respectively and were pushed into third and fourth place by Johnston's running mate, Thomas McClure. The newly-enfranchised electorate had decisively endorsed Johnston and his opposition to the Party Processions Act.

In 1869 the new Independent Conservative member for Belfast introduced a bill for the repeal of the Act but was unsuccessful. However, in 1872 Gladstone's administration quietly repealed the offending legislation. Thus within three years Johnston saw realised the object for which he had sought election and entered parliament.

Although Johnston had been imprisoned by a Conservative administration and had in turn humiliated the Belfast Conservatives, he gravitated naturally towards the party. At Westminster he sat with the Conservatives. He frequently expressed his admiration for Disraeli whom he had already described as a "genius" in an issue of the "Downshire Protestant" in June 1862.

In the General Election of 1874 he was adopted by the Belfast Conservatives as an official candidate and re-elected. In 1878 for his loyalty to the party he was rewarded with an inspectorship of fisheries at £700 p.a. Since this was an office of profit under the Crown, he was obliged to leave the Commons. However in 1885 following what was regarded as a partisan speech at the General Synod of the Church of Ireland in Dublin, he was dismissed by Gladstone's administration.

Fortuitously his dismissal made possible a return to politics and in November 1885 Johnston was elected Member of Parliament for South Belfast which he was to represent until his death. His re-appearance at Westminster coincided with Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule and it was Johnston's opposition to Home Rule which was to give coherence to the latter part of his political career.

#### HOME RULE RALLY

Both in 1886 and in 1893, he helped mobilise opinion and organise opposition to Gladstone's Home Rule Bills. He was involved in the organis-

ation of both the great Ulster Hall rally of 22nd February, 1886, at which Lord Randolph Churchill was the principal speaker, and the Ulster Convention of 17th June, 1892. William Johnston died at Ballykilbeg on 18th July 1902. He had travelled from London to open an Orange bazaar in Lurgan on 10th July and two days later attended the Twelfth celebrations at Ballynahinch. Most fittingly, it was his last public appearance because on William Johnston that day the cardinal date in his calendar.

While William Johnston's principal claim to fame must be his successful opposition to the Party Processions Act and his assertion of the right of Orangemen to march, it is also worth noting that he was the author of several Orange ballads, including "The Orange and the Blue" and "The Orange Standard."

(I am greatly indebted to Bro. John Smyth of L.O.L. 1934, based in the Albertbridge Road Orange Hall, for drawing to my attention the worthy subject of his lodge's banner, William Johnston. It is a fine banner and a fine topic.

Ian McShane, The Ulster Society Banner Project).

## Stormont's Banking Links With Dublin Exposed

The Ulster Unionist M.P. for Strangford Mr. John D. Taylor has asked the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, what are the most recent percentages available for the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the community; what percentage of Protestants and Roman Catholics are known to be employed by: (a) the Bank of Ireland and (b) Allied Irish Banks plc; and which departments of the Northern Ireland Office employ either the Bank of Ireland or Allied Irish Banks as their bankers.

Dr. Brian Mawhinney replying at Westminster stated: "It is estimated that 36.8% of the population of Northern Ireland aged 16 and over in 1987 were Roman Catholic and 60.9% non-Roman Catholic. In the survey from which these figures are taken 2.3% of those surveyed did not state a religion."

"The latest available figures published by the Fair Employment Agency in March, 1986, show the percentages of Protestants and Roman Catholics employed in the banks referred to as follows:

	Protestant (%)	Roman Catholic (%)
Bank of Ireland	42	58
Allied Irish Banks plc	28	72

"The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland employs Allied Irish Banks plc as its banker. No other Northern Ireland Department employs either bank as its principal banker, although several have isolated accounts with one or the other."

In a subsequent comment Mr. Taylor stated: "These figures show conclusively that there is massive under-employment of Protestants in the staffs in both Bank of Ireland and Allied Irish Banks. If a similar level of discrimination were applied by industries or commerce in Northern Ireland against Roman Catholics there would be a major political outcry and condemnation by the Secretary of State, Mr. Tom King."

"It is, therefore, all the more outrageous that the Secretary of State continues to support and employ one of these banks in all the banking work associated with the Department of Agriculture (N.I.) in the NIO."

## The 'Orange Standard'

The Management Committee of the "Orange Standard" has approved the following rates for advertising as from the February, 1988 issue:

One inch single column . . . . .	£1.00
Two inch Double column . . . . .	£6.00
Three inch Double column . . . . .	£9.00
Four inch Double column . . . . .	£12.00

Discount to be offered on the following basis:

One year's advertising — 15 per cent discount
Six months' advertising — 10 per cent

The price per copy of the "Standard" will be 25p from this date also. This is the first price rise for a considerable time.



# Ulster — A Colony in Foreign Office Connivance

Young Unionist chairman David Hume has warned that Unionists should not expect the present rows over the Anglo-Irish Agreement to result in the end of the Agreement. He claimed that the situation in Ulster is part of a Foreign Office operation to get rid of what they see as "former colonial outposts."

Addressing Orangefield Unionist Association, the Y.U. chairman said that for many years the Foreign Office had defined Northern Ireland as a colony and he alleged that what was currently happening in Hong Kong with the Sino-British Agreement was dangerously similar to what was happening in Ulster.

## HONG KONG SIMILARITY

"It is hardly surprising that we can be defined as a colony, for in many years we resemble a colony. Non-elected place-men form the bulk of membership on our health and

education boards, our elected representatives have no effective power, and we are governed by a joint, unaccountable administration which disregards the wishes and views of our people" the Y.U. chairman said.

He alleged there were similarities with Hong Kong, where a Sino-British Agreement had been signed which effectively handed Hong Kong over to China, and where a new Public Order Act had been rushed through the legislature, many there believed, to prevent criticism of China, which is due to take over the colony in 1997.

The aggressive claim of China to Hong Kong was similar to the territorial claim over Ulster by Eire, and was compounded in Hong Kong's

case since the original Treaty deeds pertaining to the colony were not held by Communist China but by the Republic of China, based in Taiwan.

## NO CONSULTATION

The Y.U. chairman claimed that in both Ulster and Hong Kong a referendum on the Anglo-Irish and Sino-British agreements respectively had not been allowed because the British Government knew full well what the residents would have said — the Agreement would have been rejected by the people they affected.

In both cases he said those who were most affected were not consulted by their Governments beforehand.

He claimed that in both

Hong Kong and Ulster the Government was not concerned about consent, but about achieving the acquiescence of the populace in its plans. "If the government had wanted our consent in Ulster they would have listened to Unionist proposals for the future government of Northern Ireland before the Agreement was signed, they would not send useless men over to govern us, and they would be sensitive to our views. Instead they hope to wear us down and achieve acquiescence, and in many cases they have done just that."

"In Hong Kong it is the view of some that after China takes over Peking will not have to come and lay down the law because there are already enough timeservers in Hong

Kong itself. Do not believe that we do not have timeservers of our own in Ulster" he told the meeting.

## CARROTS AND CUDGELS

Mr. Hume said a propaganda had operated in both Hong Kong and Ulster over the past years and that in Hong Kong a combination of "carrots and cudgels" had been employed to achieve acquiescence in the Sino-British Agreement. But the reality was that people had no confidence in the Agreement and felt betrayed by it. Money was being withdrawn from the colony and people were leaving.

He claimed that in view of the fact that Mrs. Thatcher

apparently accepted Eire's claim over Ulster — since she had not protested about it to the Eire Government, Unionists ought to ask her if it was planned after a few years to say, as the Government said in Hong Kong, that they had received co-operation from the neighbouring Government and that they were confident enough to hand over their territory to it and announce a withdrawal date.

## "SHADOWY F.O. MEN"

"Perhaps that is the plan for Ulster. But it will not succeed. Let us remind the shadowy men of the Foreign Office and Northern Ireland Office that it took just 13 young men in Londonderry in 1688 to frustrate the plans of a Monarch. Just so, there are enough solid Ulster folk today to subvert all the plans that exist to submerge our people and destroy our identity" he warned.

## Birmingham Lodge Marks Jubilee

Lord Cairns Memorial L.O.L. No. 242 has marked its 50th anniversary, since re-opening in 1938 by holding a dance and buffet in the Perry Barr Conservative Club, Birmingham.

The guests included the Midlands Provincial Grand Lodge Officers, and the Sisters of L.L.O.L. No. 509, Birmingham, and L.L.O.L. 53 Corby.

After an enjoyable meal, the Loyal Toast was proposed by Rt. Wor. Bro. E. Hempton, H.D.G.M.

The W.M., Wor. Bro. D. Brown, welcomed the brethren, sisters and friends and said how pleased he was to preside on this memorable occasion. He hoped that the lodge would go from strength to strength.

The P.G.M., Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Gilmore, replied on behalf of the visitors and spoke of the valuable work contributed by the members of L.O.L. 242 to the Provincial Grand Lodge

and to the Grand Lodge of England.

To show appreciation of the Provincial Grand Lodge he asked the W.M., Bro. Brown, to accept a wall clock. Bro. Brown suitably replied. A donation from the lodge has been sent to the McCrea Memorial Fund.

The lodge has a magnificent history, having been in existence around the Amalgamation of the Orange Associations, the Humber then being 1242, the Grand Lodge of England met in Birmingham in 1880, and over the years has met there on several occasions.

Minute books extant date back to 1912, and it seems that although there were eight Lodges in the Birmingham area, it was a struggle to hold meetings regularly. L.O.L. 242, sometime in the late 1930's handed in their Warrant, but it was taken out again in 1938 and since then

has been active at Provincial District and Grand Lodge of England level, officers giving freely and generously of their services.

One of these, Bro. James Moreland, a native of Portaferry and a well known personality, joined 242 in the 1950's. An ardent member, he

served the Institution at all levels.

When the Juvenile Lodge started he became superintendent. Ill health dogged him for many years, but he still retained his association, until he passed away peacefully in February. Sympathy of the lodge was extended to his wife Marion.

## Amnesty for the IRA?

There can have been only one motive for Amnesty International's sickening, smarm-Alick decision to hold its own "inquiry" into the shooting of the three IRA bombers in Gibraltar.

It was a deliberate smear against Britain. A deliberate insult to the security forces who beyond a doubt saved hundreds of innocent lives that day on the Rock. A deliberate attempt to cast doubt on the impartiality of a coroner's court.

It is impossible to know exactly why it is that, year after year, Amnesty International chooses to thumb its nose at British justice and at Britain's campaign against terrorism in Northern Ireland.

All that can be said for sure is that every time it gives comfort to the murderous thugs of the IRA, it betrays the real victims of political oppression worldwide whom it was established to protect.

"Sunday Express", April 3.

## Castlederg RBDC Officers Elected

Castlederg Royal Black District Chapter No. 6 election of officers was conducted by Sir Knight Jack Hunter, Omagh, District Lecturer, Omagh D.R.B.C. No. 4, assisted by Sir Knight Robin McLoughlin, Newtown Stewart R.B.P. No. 203. Those elected were:

W.D.M., Alexander Patterson; D.D.M., Jack Burke; Chaplain, James A. Emery; Deputy Chaplain, Norman McMullan; Registrar, William T. Montgomery; Deputy Registrar, Isaac Crilly; Treasurer, Derek R. Hussey; Deputy Treasurer, Fred Gilchrist. Lecturers, Howard Speer, Samuel Semple; Censors, John J. Patterson,

John I. Lowry; Standard-bearers, Jack Sproule, Ivan Buchanan; Pursuivant, Bob McKinley. Committee, Fred Gilchrist, foreman; John Lowry, Ken Browne, Robert J. Montgomery, David Hunter, Dai Vaughan, Isaac Crilly.

Sir Knight Patterson, assisted by Sir Knight Hunter presented certificates to those who have passed the first certificate examination for lecturers: William Adams, William T. Montgomery (R.B.P. 76), Jack Lowry, Isaac Crilly (R.B.P. 191), Howard Speer, Robert McKelvey, Jack Burke (R.B.P. 689) and Fred Gilchrist, Norman McMullan (R.B.P. 699).

## Aussie Support For Jailed MP's

In a letter addressed to R.W. Bro. Walter Williams, J.P., Imperial Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. Hilton R. Wickham, J.P., Grand Secretary of the Grand Orange Council of Australia, Croydon, New South Wales, stated:

"I have received advice from the Imperial Grand Master about our dear Brother, Rev. Martin Smyth, and his fellow M.P.'s who have been sent to goal in protest against iniquitous public order legislation.

"On behalf of all members of the Orange Order in Australia I would ask that you convey our support to these brethren in the stand they are taking for freedom of public expression.

"I have circulated all State Grand Lodges about the

matter and asked that it be brought to the attention of all Lodges under their respective jurisdictions so that they may be informed of the stand these worthy men have taken.

"I have asked that all members remember the four brethren in their daily prayers to Almighty God and ask that His blessing be upon them at this time.

"It is indeed regrettable that a 'good intentioned well-wisher' paid Jim Molyneux's fine, thus creating a division among the M.P.'s — or was it perhaps deliberately planned? I'm sure our brother would have joined his mates had he been allowed. Indeed I understand he was most distressed that he was prevented from doing so. No doubt justice will ultimately prevail!"

"Light looked down and behold Darkness,  
'Thither will I go,' said Light.

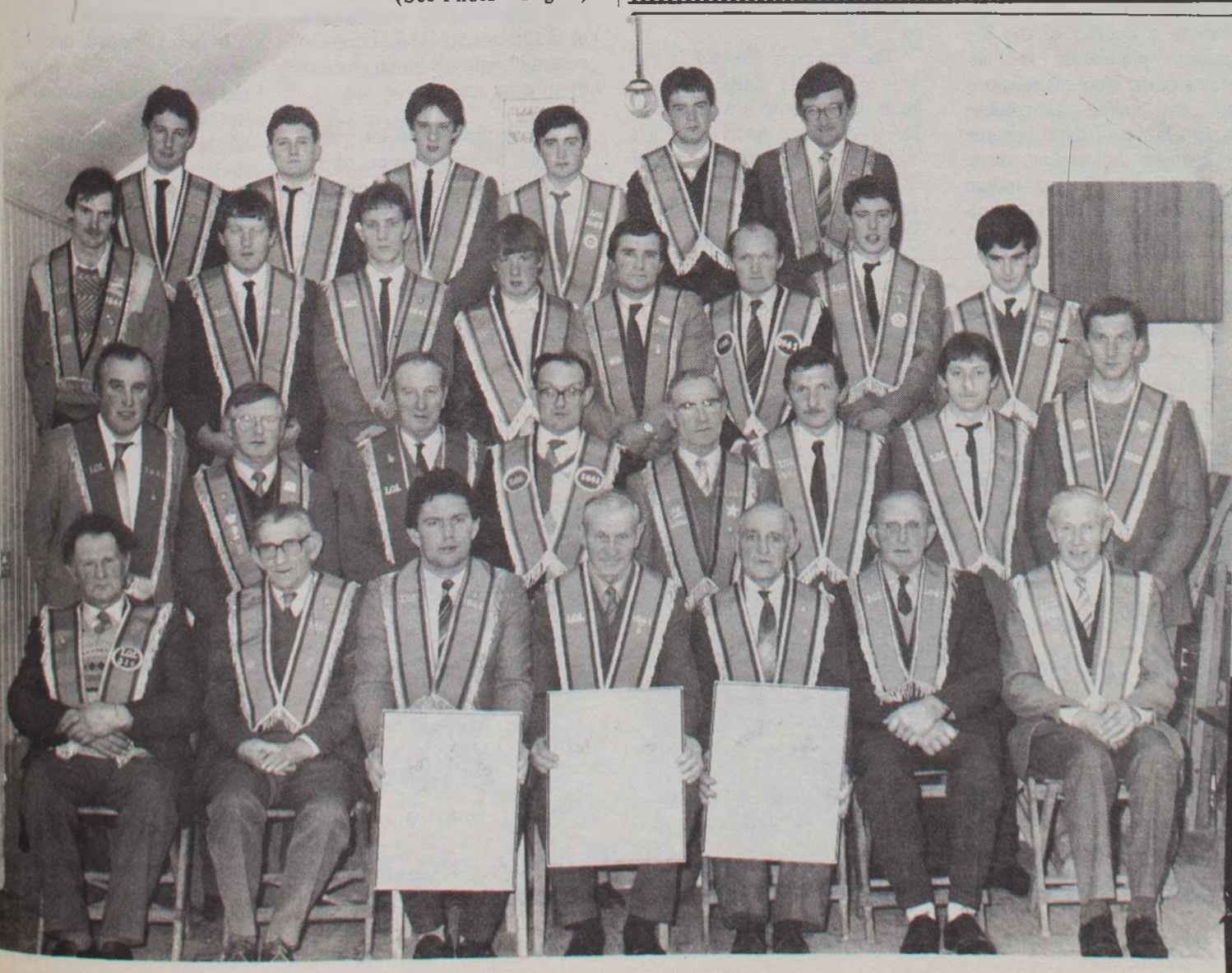
Peace looked down and behold War,  
'Thither will I go,' said Peace.

Love looked down and behold Hatred,  
'Thither will I go,' said Love.

So came Light and shone;  
So came Peace and gave rest;  
So came Love and brought life.

And the Word was made flesh,  
and dwelt among us." — Laurance Housman.

Aghyaran Rising Sons of William L.O.L. No. 1641 honoured three of their brethren at their monthly meeting, by presenting 50 Year Certificates. (See Photo — Page 2).





# 'Canadian Orangemen — Indians'

The appearance of Red Indians in the Toronto Twelfth parade always occasions surprise among spectators.

Because some of us have taken part in Toronto celebrations, and a few of us have been entertained at the Indian Reserve near Deseronto at Tyendinaga by Indian Orangemen and their families when in Canada for the 1982 sessions of the Imperial Council, we were interested to receive a copy of an essay by Professor Robert St. Cyr.

Titled "Travels in Orange Indian Country" it deals with the author's experiences in a study he made of the Iroquois and Mohawk Reserves in the summer of 1986.

## FRONTIER SHARED

In an opening historical note St. Cyr says that the homeland of the Iroquois Confederacy of Six Nations shared the frontier with the colony of New York prior to the signing of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776. And that some Irish Protestants (Scots-Irish, Ulster Scots) had a lucra-

tive and influential relationship with the Iroquois.

When these Irish remained loyal to Britain in the Revolution the Indians joined them, for they had also been encouraged to be loyalists by the Anglican mission established by Queen Anne in the 18th century.

Three people played a critical role in this loyalist alliance—Sir William Johnston (formerly of Co. Meath) his Mohawk wife, Molly, and her half-brother Joseph Brant. Although the loyalists were not defeated in their war on the New York frontier when the peace treaty was signed in 1783, London surrendered the Iroquois homeland to the USA.

The Brants determined to find a new homeland in the wilderness of British America, Canada, far away from US jurisdiction. In 1784 Mohawks settled along the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. The settlement is now the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve.

Joseph Brant managed to obtain a vast tract of land, some of which he sold to white friends whom he wanted to educate the

By S. E. Long



Indians in agriculture and handicrafts. The land was for all the loyalist Indians and located on the Grand River.

The present Six Nations Reserve consists of what remains of the Brant grant and is near Brantford, Ontario. Both communities are conscious of their Britishness and the Christians among them are Protestants.

Tyendinaga's Orange lodge was founded in 1848. About 1930 there were five or six Orange lodges on the Grand River. They included the New Credit Lodge which was founded by the Mississauga band of Ojibways, who had been invited to settle there. They had come from the Credit River near Toronto.

## LAST GRAND RIVER LODGE

The last Grand River lodge ceased to function about 1961. LOL 9 at Tyendinaga flourishes with plans for increasing membership and enlarging the lodge hall. Out of the number of Indian lodges in the 1920s, many reserves had them, 99 is the sole survivor. The Six Nations Reserve has about 8,000 Indians while Tyendinaga has 1800. They are self governing communities.

About a quarter of the Six Nations population are adherents of the Iroquois religions and are called Longhouse People. Some of them became Orangemen in earlier days. There is a bar by the Indian leaders against Roman Catholicism in the reserves.

Professor St. Cyr first visited the Six Nations Reserve in August 1984, to study the Orange heritage and Indian self-government. This was after he had some research work behind him at the US Bureau Of Indian Affairs at Washington. He returned again to the reserve in February, 1985, to see the Iroquois games with their snow-snake races with religious meaning for the Longhouse People.

He used an opportunity in August 1985 to show pictures of Orange events in Ulster to try to stimulate discussion on Indian Orangeism. He was also concerned to know more about the traditional religion.

In July, 1986, the Professor gave a slide lecture on the "History of Native Orangemen" in the Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre, the historic Mohawk boarding school and the site of the Royal Chapel of the Mohawks, Ontario's oldest church.

The museum director is the son of the last master of the last lodge on the reserve and his wife who uses her maiden name, Roberta Jameison, a descendant of the Ulster born Mary Jemison, the heroic 18th century lass who was adopted by the Senecas. Roberta was Ontario's Indian Commissioner in 1985.

The research director is the son of the last active Orangeman belonging to a white lodge some distance away and his assistant is the niece of one of the few Orangemen on the reserve. Although Tyendinaga supports WIEC the staff were

unaware of the existence of LOL 99, though Roberta Jameison's Orangeman uncle turned out to be a close friend of Melville Hill, P.M., and secretary of 99.

When St. Cyr attended the Ontario East demonstration at Shawville, Quebec, (Lee Murphy lives there and Belfast Orangemen and boys have visited there) he found the town council members were mostly Orangemen.

## ULSTER LINKS

When Irish Protestants settled in the Ottawa Basin, among them was an Orangeman in 1803, Bro. Murphy. Shawville's Anglican cemetery has many Ulster names on its headstones. Remarkably Irish Protestants and Roman Catholics settled side by side and separate in the townships, so that while in Shawville there is no R.C. church or school in Quyon there is a very strong R.C. presence. St. Cyr found that the Orange demonstration at Quyon was possible by the courtesy of the Agricultural Society which lent its premises and because the members mostly Roman Catholics, catered for the brethren and their friends.

Most noticeable in the parade was the Mohawk Lodge and its flute band. The Orangemen and women were dressed in buckskins and head-dresses which though not Iroquois garb is what Indians are expected to wear. St. Cyr was surprised to find no clergyman on the platform and no prayers were said. When he pointed out afterwards that the Mohawks white Anglican rector was present in civvies he got the impression that they would have invited him to participate had they known. It is a reflection on Protestant ministers in the area that while the R.C. priest drops in to Orange social functions to entertain with his guitar none of them ever appear.

The Professor was impressed by the predominance of the Ulster dialect at the demonstration and surprised to discover that many of the

speakers were fourth generation Ulstermen. He pointed out that the Ulster dialect is supreme in parts of Canada and America which makes it somewhat unique among dialects.

A visit to the Grand River Pow-wow on the fourth weekend in July is written about with an infectious enthusiasm. The Pow-wow, a dance competition attracts competitors from long distances among them some from South Dakota, more than 1,000 miles away.

The essay has useful insights into the religious situation in Tyendinaga, which is strongly Anglican, though Pentecostal Church competition for Indian support.

There is special reference to the Bay of Quinte Flute Band and the influence of Bro. J. Walker, the Toronto-born son of Ulster immigrants, and Walker of Londonderry descent.

## BAND PROSPECTS

An enthusiast for band music he had worked in Nashville, Tenn., for several years, as a professional musician. Having moved into the area on marriage he sees his Orange calling as a recruiter of young through music. He organised the band and in 1986 he promises to have a band of standard he can respect. Through the band a junior LOL is in prospect.

The band would enjoy participating in an Ulster Twelfth demonstration. An invitation for 1990 would add something to any parade and especially if were possible for the Mohawk LOL 99 to be there too. Any would be sponsors should make contact with the lodge.

When I wrote of our visit to Deseronto in 1982 it was say something about the quality and hospitality of the Mohawks. We shall not forget their dances and songs and their spirit of fun and obvious devotion to the Orange cause.

## Dangers of Integrated Education

Sir, — In a recent published communication from the undersigned in the "Orange Standard" with regard to the denial of our Protestant rights as citizens of this seemingly forgotten outpost of the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the so-called Accord, both Westminster and Leinster House have come up with yet another insult to our heroic and historically cultural important past, namely integrated education. This, I am sure, is welcomed by the puppets of Dublin, the S.D.L.P.

Integrated education must be objected to and opposed with all our vigour, as it is all too obvious the programme of action the counterparts of the Anglo/Gaelic Agreement have in mind is to brainwash our Protestant youth into thinking that their history and their culture (Orange Protestantism) is unimportant; far from it! Our Protestant Nation and people are built upon it, rock of ages!

In my previous published communication, I stated that the so-called Accord has many evils directed toward us Orange Brothers and Sisters and the Ulster Protestant people in general. Integrated education is yet another attempt to destroy our birthright to our own land, the right of self-determination of our children's education is all very important in 1988, as the Marxist and pseudo-socialist education taught in our schools is contrary to the true teachings of our Protestant faith.

As someone who is proud of his Protestant education, which I gained from my departed father (L.O.L. 1338), John W. Hynds. I truly believe it is time, and not before time, that the task of educating our Protestant youth should be the task of the Orange Order, otherwise our Nation will become yet another multi-racial and, therefore, multi-educational system, which does not work as previous attempts prove.

Our future is our faith, our folk, our nation, as one.

Yours etc.,  
ANDY HYNDIS,

Templemore True Blues  
L.O.L. 1205  
Belfast.



## Historic Postcards

This is one of a series of historic postcards printed during the Ulster Unionist anti Home Rule campaign in 1912. It was printed and published by H. R. Courtney, 71 Ann Street, Belfast.



King James II had been four years on the Throne by 1689 and the Siege of Londonderry. "The policy which he pursued in Ireland from the beginning of his reign was to reverse the state of things which had previously existed, to put the Protestants under the feet of the Roman Catholics, and to use the latter as his instruments in establishing arbitrary power." ("Derry and Enniskillen in the Year 1689," Thomas Witherow, 1913).

#### "LYING TALBOT"

He appointed Richard Talbot, later Earl of Tyrconnell, as his Lord Deputy in February 1687. Known as "Lying Dick Talbot" he had come to Ireland with the reputation of being coarse, unprincipled and unscrupulous.

He had soldiered in Spain and the Netherlands, but his preferment by James came from an introduction by his brother Peter, afterwards Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Talbot remodelled the whole administration of the country, central and local, civil and military.

While implementing James' policy for Ireland he tried to reassure the Protestants with the promise of protection, in return for loyalty, against attacks from Roman Catholics. He echoed the sentiments expressed by James who was always concerned about English opinion and wanted to avoid being charged with the persecution of Protestants.

The Protestants would not accept the assurances of James and Talbot, for the good reason that he was quickly replacing Protestants with Roman Catholics in all civilian and military posts of importance.

The final indignity was to disarm the Protestants and to put law and order into the hands of ill disciplined, badly paid, soldiery who plundered and robbed at will. Many Protestants fled the country and those who could not or would not go "counted on no better fate than to be robbed first and murdered afterwards." (Witherow, p25).

Without trust in the Government and the law courts to deal justly with them the Protestants were in a frightening situation. When Talbot was advised of the landing of William of Orange at Torbay on 5 November, 1688, he sent 3,000 of his regular troops to England to support King James. He strengthened the 4,000 who remained with levies to meet any Irish emergency. These newly enlisted men, because there was no money to properly maintain them, found the disarmed Protestants easy targets and stole their goods and murdered some of them.

#### PROTESTANT FEARS

The bad situation of, and prospects for, Protestants everywhere in Ireland towards the end of 1688 was felt intensely in Londonderry. The feeling had grown that the intention of the Roman Catholics, shades of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in Paris in 1572, was to kill the Protestants.

The feeling was strengthened by the finding of a letter in a Comber, Co. Down, street on about December 3, the date on the letter, addressed to Lord Mount-Alexander. It was written in an illiterate hand, real or bogus, and warned of the massacre of Protestants on 9 December, 1688, by Roman Catholics who would be rewarded for their murders.

The letter was accepted as genuine and the writer thanked for giving such timely warning to people in grave danger. Copies were sent to Dublin and Londonderry where it arrived on 7 December. Whoever wrote the letter and whatever his intention — the warning had no basis in fact — it started in train events which resulted in the Siege of Londonderry and the loss of Ireland to King James.

As Lord Mountjoy's regiment had been taken from the city to replace those whom Talbot had sent to England, never again was the Lord Deputy to have military strength in the city.

The information that "gathered up" Roman Catholic soldiery were on their way to Londonderry to replace Mountjoy's men, when taken with the letter to Mount-Alexander convinced the citizens that they must defend their city.

Alderman Tomkins "afraid to act and...equally frightened not to act" sought the advice of two clergymen, the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Hopkins, who believed in the divine right of kings and advised against rebellion, and the Rev. Thomas James Gordon, Presbyterian Minister of Glendermott, who told him to have the gates shut against the King's troops. In the event thirteen young apprentices locked the gates of the city against the Redshanks.

#### THOSE NOBLE THIRTEEN

They were Henry Campsie, William Crookshanks, Robert Sherrard, Daniel Sherrard, Alexander Irwin, James Steward, Robert Morrison, Alexander Cunningham, Samuel Hunt, James Spike, John Cunningham, William Cairns, Samuel Harvey. Many of the prominent people of the city were frightened at the thought of facing the wrath of the king, but David Cairns, Knockmany, Co. Tyrone, was the first prominent public man to identify himself with what the humble apprentices had done. It was he who formed the inhabitants into six companies on 10 December, 1688.

The Londonderry citizens denied that their action was disloyal and rebellious. To them it was a matter of self preservation. It was later that they declared for William. When they first heard of his arrival in England they questioned his ability to overthrow King James after Monmouth had failed to do so. When he succeeded they offered him their loyalty.

In the meantime Lord Mountjoy asked permission for his Protestant troops to enter the city, and Colonel Robert Lundy and two companies were admitted. The Protestant Mountjoy was to be Talbot's victim, for when he sent his lordship to France to meet James it was a subterfuge to get rid of him.

Talbot had already told the King that Mountjoy was a traitor, so that instead of being allowed to tell James that it was advisable for him to make terms with the Prince of Orange on the orders of Louis he was jailed in the Bastille. He was kept in prison until 1692, and was killed soon after when fighting for King William in the battle of Steenkirk.

#### ARRIVAL OF JAMES

On 12 March, 1689, James arrived from France at Kinsale, Co. Cork. Instead of the large force, which the Irish expected, he had with him 1,800 men. This figure is

# Ireland Under King James

By S. E. Long

disputed. He was met by Talbot on whom he conferred the title Duke of Tyrconnell as reward for his zealous service in the Jacobite cause.

On 24 March James entered Dublin to receive a joyous welcome. Next day he issued several proclamations. Among them was the summoning of a Parliament to meet on 7 May in Dublin. He opened it in person wearing his Kingly robes and a Crown newly made in Dublin. He introduced brass and copper money. Memories of it were kept alive in Protestant toasts that coupled it with popery and wooden shoes as an evil from which William had delivered Ireland.

James saw Ireland as the step towards his Restoration to the English Throne and tried initially to conduct himself in such a way as to gain English support and sympathy. He called on all his subjects to assist him defeat the Prince of Orange and to furnish supplies to his army in the field. He spoke about liberty of conscience and said that he was determined that the Established Church would not be deprived of its position.

And yet on 20 September, 1689, Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, was taken from the Protestants and consecrated for Roman Catholic use and made the Chapel Royal of King James. James sent a French officer M. de Pusignan to recruit men for his forces in the North for they had been repulsed at Coleraine. On 8 April, against the advice of the French ambassador, d'Avaux, and Tyrconnell James started out for Londonderry.

In the meantime on 9 March a Protestant Council met at Loughbrickland, Co. Down, when Captain Baldwin Leighton arrived from England with a letter from William to Lord Mount Alexander approving of the measures taken by the Protestants for self-defence and promising speedy relief.

On 22 February in a declaration William spelled out how he intended to treat those who opposed him. The newly acclaimed King was to be charged with sometimes being too generous to his enemies while not rewarding his own people, many of whom had suffered grievously in his cause.

#### THE PROCLAMATION

William and Mary were Proclaimed King and Queen in Armagh, Hillsborough and other towns held by the Protestants in the north-east.

Tyrconnell recognising the growth of opposition to James sent a message by the Rev. Alexander Osborne, Presbyterian minister of Dublin, whom he knew to have influence with Northern Protestants, assuring them of his determination to safeguard their interests.

Osborne was present at Loughbrickland. He wrote a letter that night at Hillsborough to Sir Arthur Rawdon of Moira, detailing the Lord Deputy's suggestions, and conditions, for the avoidance of killing and devastation in Ulster.

Rawdon, a prominent member of the Church of Ireland, was known as "the Cock of the North" for his courage and boldness in the Protestant cause. The threats made by Tyrconnell of an uprising of the Roman Catholic people in support of his troops, something he could not prevent or control, made the Protestants, nobility, gentry and people, determined to fight for William and Mary.

They were encouraged to take a stand by Osborne who told them that "it was better to die honourably than live miserably under Popery and slavery; that their self-defence might be of great consequence to Britain as well as Ireland either to their advantage or disadvantage as their part should be well or ill acted." (Witherow 65).

On 12 March Osborne advised the Protestants "not to

put confidence in the Lord Tyrconnell, or any of his promises, but if they possibly could, to defend themselves to the utmost."

In their reply to Tyrconnell the Protestant Council rejected his proposals and said, "We declare the utter abhorrence of the effusion of blood, and that we will use all proper means to avoid it, but cannot consent to lay down our arms, which we were forced to take up for our own defence, nor to part with our goods by any other than legal means; and that we are ready to appoint persons to treat on such heads as are consistent with the safety of our religion, laws and liberties." Expectantly the offer was not taken up by Tyrconnell.

#### THE STRUGGLE BEGINS

At Dromore, Co. Down, the Williamites under Rawdon made their first stand, but when they saw the strength of the Jacobite forces they fled in disarray. Pursued beyond Hillsborough they lost a hundred men in the retreat.

Hillsborough Castle, with provisions and money, was captured by the Jacobites. The Jacobite commanders Hamilton and Sheldon, granted protection to non-combatant Protestants, but those possessing arms were harshly treated.

"The Break of Dromore" was such a disaster to Lord Mount Alexander that he fled to Donaghadee, and from there escaped to England, one of several people of property who found refuge there and in Scotland. Rawdon, Major Baker and others marched North and reached Coleraine, to be joined by Lord Blayney from Armagh with the cavalry and infantry which had repulsed

the Jacobites at Ardrea Bridge.

At Coleraine the Williamites withstood the assaults of the Jacobites. They were so unsuccessful in other encounters with the enemy that they abandoned a plan to defend the town of Coleraine accepting Lundy's invitation to come to Londonderry. The usual "scorched-earth" policy was pursued; nothing was left behind which could be of value to the enemy. Anything that could be carried went with them.

Londonderry became the place of refuge for people from all over Ulster: every county had men at the siege.

On 21 March Captain James Hamilton arrived from England with 8,000 stand of arms for the garrison, 480 barrels of powder and £594 in money. Without this supply of arms, ammunition and cash the defence of the city could not have been contemplated.

#### PROCLAIMED

He brought also a commission to Lundy to be received by him when he took the oath of fidelity to King William. The oath being taken by Lundy and the sheriffs, aldermen, officers and the great majority of the people, William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen on 22 March.

Colonel Lundy's loyalty was probably always to James. In hindsight there were many who were to say that his intention in gathering the Protestants to Londonderry was to hand them over to James in surrender at the appropriate time. What is not in question is that he had failed abysmally to have the city prepared for the attack that everybody knew would happen.

(To be continued).

## The Death of The Queen

Mary died of smallpox — the disease which had taken William's parents — on 28 December, 1694. William's grief was such that after a week of mourning without food or sleep he seemed at the point of death himself. It was many weeks before he resumed his kingly duties. Mary's death aged him noticeably.

Elizabeth Villiers left the Court and less than a year later married Lord George Hamilton, a distinguished soldier, who was soon afterwards created Earl of Orkney.

Life was never to be easy again for William after the Queen's death and sickness became his constant companion. He appears to have suffered from pernicious anaemia, a condition which produce lethargy and disinterest in the ordinary things of life.

There is no evidence, however, to suggest that he lost interest in his appearance. To maintain his robes and clothing he employed his faithful seamstress, Edith College, who had accompanied him in the wars. He remained generous, especially to those very needy people who were brought to his attention.

But increasingly he coveted privacy, and as he grew more reclusive, rumour mongers made play at his expence. The more imaginative of them

made him an alcoholic and a homosexual. While not a teetotaler he was never addicted to alcohol; and he was never found in compromising situations.

A tragedy akin to the death of his wife came to him on the sudden death in 1700 of his beloved nephew, and his hoped for heir to the Throne, William, Duke of Gloucester, the son of his sister-in-law, Anne, and George, Prince of Denmark. A period of intense grief followed to arouse further questions about his own state of health.

#### DEATH OF JAMES

When news reached William of the death of James II on 20 September, 1701, and that his son had been proclaimed King of England by Louis XIV, he was visiting The Hague. He mourned in violet for the death of his uncle and determined that his cousin would never sit on the Throne.

Exhorted to return to England he was not strong enough to return at once. It was on 4 November, his fifty-first birthday, that he reached Margate after a tedious journey, thence to Greenwich and on to Hampton Court.

He spent Christmas, 1701, at Hampton Court and later moved to Kensington. On New

Year's Eve he opened Parliament with a speech of his own writing. It was low key with a warning on future danger for the country, with war again near at hand, but also with encouragement, for he expected his people to exceed their former greatness.

When out riding on 21 February, as he urged his horse into a gallop it stumbled, and he was thrown on his right shoulder breaking the collar bone. It was set by Bidloe, his doctor, and it had to be reset when it was knocked out again by the jolting of the carriage.

On 4 March at Hampton Court it was clear that the King's life was drawing to its close. He received Holy Communion with his friends, Dr. Govart Bidloo, Hans William Bentinck, later Earl of Portland, and Dr. Hutton, and in view of his courtiers through the open door of his bedroom. "Pressing Bentinck's hand against his heart, he gave two or three gentle sighs, and died on the last words of the Commendatory Prayer." (Robb, vol 2, 481).

His request to be buried at Mary's side was honoured. At midnight on 12 April, 1702, he made his last journey from Kensington to Westminster Abbey.

"He knew how a prince should rule his people  
So that they obey his commands of their own free will,  
This he had learned in masterly fashion from his forebears,  
Whose illustrious blood and virtue are honoured by all."

(Droste)



# "No Talks Till Accord is Suspended"

Speaking at the Victoria Branch of the East Antrim Unionist Association in Carrickfergus, the County Grand Master, R.W. Bro. John McCrea, J.P., said the Ulster Unionist Party Leader and the Democratic Unionist leader since last year's General Election opened a series of talks with Government officials to explore any avenues that may be open to discussions on future government of Northern Ireland.

"The proviso to such discussions has not changed from November, 1985, when our leaders made it perfectly clear that we are not prepared to

discuss or negotiate until the Anglo-Irish Agreement was either suspended, laid aside, or annulled. The opposition to the Agreement is as strong today as it was in November 1985.

"The Secretary of State has had a habit of describing everything relating to Ulster as 'very real', 'welcoming', 'assurances', 'co-operation', or 'encouraging'. His favourite phrase relating to the Agreement used to be 'it continues to yield encouraging results'. His attitude of late has changed, and he desperately seems to be trying to get these Talks to bear fruit. There are two main reasons

why this will not come about: firstly, there is a misunderstanding of the Unionist position, and secondly is the dishonesty of a foreign Government who were partners of the Agreement and yet under Articles 2 and 3 of their Constitution claimed jurisdiction over an integral part of the United Kingdom. This itself is contrary to the terms of the Agreement.

"Regarding John Hume's latest stance, the question must be put if this is the same John Hume and the same Social Democratic and Labour Party who are now calling for talks with Unionists, and who from 1982 until 1986 refused to

participate in the Northern Ireland Assembly? Now the SDLP will talk and it is clear that they have a better base from which to start or they have received Government assurances through the usual Dublin back door of prospects which will meet their demands.

## "SIGNIFICANT"

"It is significant that these talks have come so soon after John Hume's meetings with Sinn Fein. This decision to talk with Sinn Fein has obviously caused deep division between John Hume and the party faithful, such as Eddie McGrady and Dr. Joe Hendron who have consistently

opposed Sinn Fein in their own constituencies with considerable success."

Bro. McCrea stated that two obstructions must be removed before Constitutional Government can return to this Province. The IRA must be defeated before there can be peace. The very existence of a peace-seeking people in this part of the United Kingdom has been threatened for 19 years by the actions of the IRA, and only a military solution will rid us of these drags of humanity.

Secondly, the road loyalists have travelled since November, 1985, within the Anglo-Irish Agreement is a road that

will lead us to a political desert, barren of life, void of direction and totally lacking of people who sincerely believe in the ability of the Agreement to bring peace, stability and reconciliation.

The nation as a whole, be warned, must beware of the "dubious intent" of John Hume. He is, after all, speaking on behalf of, and under instruction from, the two main problems for Ulster's present situation, i.e., the IRA and Charles Haughey, names which from past history have been synonymous with attempts to claim control over Ulster.



## Hume-Adams Meeting

Sir, — In the lead-up to the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, and in the two years since, John Hume has been widely recognised as the leader of constitutional nationalism i.e. "respectable" nationalism in Northern Ireland.

A number of disturbing questions arise from the recent meeting between John Hume and Gerry Adams which Mr. Hume has an obligation to answer. What was the purpose of the meeting? What was on the agenda? Who was the powerful figure responsible for setting up the meeting?

According to press reports the question of an IRA ceasefire was not on the agenda. If this is true, then it is extremely

## "Don't Rely on B.B.C. or U.T.V."

Sir, I agree entirely with the views and sentiments expressed by Bro. Andy Hynds L.O.L. 1205. In the February issue of the "Orange Standard" regarding media coverage of Twelfth July celebrations.

We can have live coverage of the All Ireland Gaelic Football Final, the All Ireland Hurling Final, on a Sunday afternoon and also a recorded version on Sunday night, something which holds little or no interest for the Protestant population.

The excuse given by the B.B.C. for the limited coverage of the 1987 Twelfth was that it fell on a Saturday. This would lead one to believe that cameramen, technicians, etc., are prepared to work on Sundays rather than Saturdays.

Regarding other Loyalist celebration coverage, we get a few seconds of Black Saturday, a few seconds of Derry Day, as for the Sham Fight at Scarva, the B.B.C. and U.T.V. must never have heard tell of it.

As Bro. Hynds says, form a body within the Order to film and reproduce each forthcoming celebration. During the next three years there will be much to celebrate. Do not depend on either the B.B.C. or U.T.V. giving these events the coverage they deserve.

Yours faithfully & fraternally,  
James A. Campbell.  
Treasurer,  
Golden Star L.O.L. 491.

# Letters to The Editor

difficult to justify the meeting, especially in the light of recent tragic events in Northern Ireland.

Within two months of the Enniskillen atrocity in which Marie Wilson and 10 other innocent people were savagely murdered, John Hume appears to be offering a lifeline to the Provos. Mr. Hume himself described the Enniskillen massacre as "probably the most deeply provocative act" to be committed against the Unionist people. Surely Mr. Hume must realise that his meeting with Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein will be seen by many Unionists as a deeply provocative act.

The suggestion by Gerry Adams in the *Hot Press* interview that the Enniskillen massacre was out of character for the Provos flies in the face of the Provos record in Co. Fermanagh over the past 15 years. Over 200 fellow countrymen of the dead of Enniskillen have been slaughtered by the IRA. Only too well do the people of Co. Fermanagh know there was nothing out of character for the Provos in the Remembrance Day Massacre.

Once before the SDLP threw a political lifeline to the Provos. That was in the Fermanagh/South Tyrone by-election in 1981 when the

SDLP abandoned the election and gave a free hand to the Provos in the name of "nationalist unity."

Does the meeting between John Hume and Gerry Adams signify a new, undeclared, but no less tangible alliance between "constitutional" and the more lethal kind of nationalism? Any suspicion that this was the case would be a major set-back for hopes of peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. — Is Mise.

AINE NI LUASA,  
71 Threadneedle Road,  
Salthill,  
Galway.  
("Irish Times," February 9, 1988).

## Holiday Chalets

Sir, On behalf of the Loyal Orange Orphans Society of England, may I draw your readers attention to our "Holiday Chalets".

We have 3 chalets, situated in Towyn, near Rhyl, North Wales. They are available for letting from Easter until the end of October. Price range is from £45 - £75 per chalet, per week.

Each chalet has separate bedroom, living room and kitchen and will sleep up to five people, and are situated quite close to all amenities and local bus services.

We also have for sale a cassette tape of original Orange Tunes, played by a local group, at £3 each. They are excellent value and all proceeds are for the benefit of our Orange orphans.

Anyone wishing to hire a chalet or purchase a cassette tape, please contact Bro. S. Roberts, c/o Liverpool Provincial Club, 38 Everton Road, Liverpool 6.

May I take this opportunity to wish all your readers the compliments of the season and a peaceful New Year. I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

(Sis) Ann Wright, (Sec.).

## Making Our Case in U.K.

Sir, In March 1979 a letter offered in the "Kensington News and Post" in London under the heading "What Most Londoners Don't Know" which tried to explain the situation in Northern Ireland from a Loyalist point of view. In the 19 years since the "Troubles" started Unionists have continuously failed to put their case across in a constructive way that either explains our position or to win friends.

What's the problem? Is it the way we package our views or it because we have two separate Unionist Parties putting across the Loyalist case. With the Government determined to enforce the Anglo-Eire Agreement it is now time for the Ulster Unionist and Democratic Unionist Parties to follow the example of the Liberal/S.D.P. Alliance and come together in a single Party?

The situation in our Province is too serious in my view to justify the existence of two separate Unionist Parties. I appeal to the Leaders of the UUP and DUP, through the "Standard", to consider a single Unionist Party option as a way of putting the Loyalist case across. Yours faithfully,  
James Annett (Juni)  
Linley Drive, Comber

# Kennedy Visit to Ulster a Vote Catcher

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast County Grand Orange Lodge in Belfast Orange Hall, recent comments by American politicians, including Joe Kennedy who visited Ulster recently, were considered *inter alia* and the following statement was released:

"Last week's visit to the Province by Mr. Joe Kennedy was nothing other than a publicity circus. However, it raised several points which enlightened the minds of the loyal people of Ulster.

## FACTS IGNORED

The stalwart propagandists of the SDLP were responsible for fuelling Mr. Kennedy's already pre-conceived notions by leading him on a tour of Belfast's most decadent area. However, they failed to point out that this decadence stemmed from the behaviour of

the people residing in that area.

From the early 1970's, there has been a consistent and systematic campaign of destruction aimed at factories and businesses in this area. The impression was also given that only nationalist areas suffered from unemployment, social deprivation, poor housing and lack of facilities.

Indeed, the SDLP had the audacity to demand a vast sum of money to be poured into the area. Experience has proven this would be a waste of resources.

There are many Protestant areas where there is considerable unemployment, where housing is totally inadequate and where social conditions are primeval.

However, the residents in such areas struggle constantly, if not to improve them, at least to maintain them and ensure there is no worsening of the situation. They do not sit back and expect hand-outs.

We see the action of the SDLP as an exercise to cover up the behaviour of the people of West Belfast on March 19, when the whole world witnessed at first hand the sub-human behaviour of the inhabitants.

No matter how much conditions improved, these evil people will not mend their ways. Protestant people in the same conditions, and there are many, demonstrate remarkable self-control, discipline and restraint. They do not see

these conditions as being their opportunity to run amok. Therefore, whilst the SDLP might fool an ignorant American they do not so easily fool us.

## SDLP MOTIVES

The whole three day period was an excellent opportunity to see the SDLP in their true light. They are already cavorting with murderers' representatives; now they are painting a picture of so-called British injustice.

Yet these same people attempt to veil themselves in a cloak of respectability, and who wish to sit in positions of authority and responsibility. We expect there will be many future occasions when the SDLP will show their true position, and we do not envisage any difference in their attitudes."

# IRA Steeped in The Blood of Loyalists

The Co. Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast in a Press statement said that S.D.L.P. M.P., Mr. Seamus Mallon has now stated that he has talked and is prepared to talk further "with those whose souls are steeped in the blood of Ulster men and women. After a long period of ill concealment, he is emerging in his true colours, and the resulting hue is a very unpleasant shade of green.

"The Westminster Government refuses to talk with Sinn Fein, yet they expect Councilors at local level to debate with them. There can be no room at the debating table for those who murder and maim their way to it.

The real reason for such frenzied activity to organise talks is that Nationalist politicians know the days of the IRA are numbered, thanks at last to those in mainland Britain having the message so cruelly brought home to them in the aftermath of the horrors of Enniskillen and the events of Saturday 19 March. They are desperately trying to gain whatever benefits they can before the Government finally cracks the activities of the IRA, and leaves them with no leverage.

"Mr. Mallon's comments of a 'pan-nationalist' front have no bearing, because since the 26 Counties were coerced into opting out of the United Kingdom, the impetus has always been the unification of Ireland whether by force, persuasion or intervention. "There has been no indication that unionists want to talk to the Dublin Government. The message is clear and simple: Northern Ireland does not want Dublin's interference, because Dublin has nothing to offer Northern Ireland, which is an integral part of the United Kingdom. It may as well be said that Brighton Council is intending to hold talks with the Dublin Government."

## Religion of Canada's M.P.'s

There are 282 seats in Canada's House of Commons, and present known religious affiliations of its Members, which are available, are as follows: **Progressive Conservative:** 26 Anglican; 25 United Church; 8 Presbyterians; 6 Baptist; 3 Lutheran; 25 Misc. Protestant; 58 Roman Catholic; and 3 others. **Liberal:** 4 Anglican; 3 United Church; 2 Baptist; 2 Misc. Protestant; 20 Roman Catholic; 3 Jewish. **New Democratic Party:** 2 Anglican; 5 United Church; 1 Presbyterian; 1 Lutheran; 3 Roman Catholic; 2 others.

It should be noted that there are some 79 other Members

who make up all Parties, whose religious affiliation is not known. These figures would then suggest that the total religious affiliations of the Members are: Protestant 118, Roman Catholic 81, Jewish 3, Others 6. Not Known 79 for a total of 282 Members.

JOHN WESLEY, the preacher and founder of the Methodist Church, wrote the following lines and called them his Rules of Conduct:

Do all the good that you can  
By all the means that you can  
In all the ways that you can  
At all times that you can  
To all people that you can  
As long as ever you can