VANGUARD BULLETIN



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THE END OF THE CONVENTION

The Convention failed in its second phase to gain the necessary agreement which would have resulted in Westminster agreeing to legislate for the establishment of a Government and Parliament of Northern Ireland. The reason for that failure lies mainly with the refusal of the U. U.U.C. to sincerely seek agreement on their own proposals as spelt out in the Convention Report. Other parties too must bear the responsibility for failure by their refusal to clearly state that agreement on Voluntary Coalition between parties in the Convention was the only way in which the Report could have found widespread acceptance and therefore made the Convention's conclusion a success.

The Vanguard Unionist Party can feel justifiably proud of their four Convention Members, William Craig, Glenn Barr, David Trimble and George Green, who used the final two-day debate in the Convention to argue constructively and responsibly the case for a Referendum on Voluntary Coalition. In a final debate marred by the personality attacks on our own Convention Members and characterised by the refusal of the U. U.U.C. to debate the real issues at stake, our four Convention Members stated clearly the only way the Convention could transform impending failure into success.

In this March Edition of "Vanguard Bulletin" we print extracts from the speeches of the Vanguard Convention Members

BILL CRAIGS' SPEECH

It is with a great sense of responsibility that I move the First Amendment because it is evident to me that to-day, and to-morrow presumably, we will be reaching a point where the Ulster people will have no means of effectively taking decisions as to the future Constitution of their own Province and in particular its institutions of government. I had hoped that Mr. West would give us some indication of his appreciation of the gravity of the situation. He was reported in the Press some days ago as having said nothing this afternoon to support that statement in any way. On the present path he outlines the Convention is obviously going to fail. I do not really see anything in Mr. West's proposal which would in any way satisfy the Secretary of State's requirements. I would hope that my Referendum Amendment might be of assistance in this direction. Unlike the right hon. Gentleman I realise that the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom have not accepted any portion of the Convention Report.

Mr. West would do well to refresh his memory and go back to the debate at Westminster on 12 January where he will find that the Secretary of State said:

"Provided that the necessary agreement can be reached, the Government accept in principle devolving power to a Stormont Parliament.

The **Government's** acceptance is conditional on our being able to reach a measure of **agreement** on the institutions of **Government**.

After the 1973 Act was put in suspense there was a great deal of rejoicing, particularly in U.U.U.C. ranks, that at long last the people of Northern Ireland were going to be given an opportunity of working out together how best the coutry should be governed. In fact, it was being constantly stated that no one could do the job better than the representatives of the people of Northern Ireland.

MR. CRAIGS' SPEECH Continued

We have arrived at the stage were it **looks** as if we may have to admit **failure**, notwithstanding **the** considerable amount of progress that was made **during** the lifetime of the **Convention**.

The position is that the **U.U.U.C.** proposals — which I consider to be imaginative and constructive - represented a form of government. Other parties in the Convention favoured an institutionalised form of partnership. There were two very distinct positions with perhaps variations of both positions and the job of the Convention was to find some way of reconciling them. All through our deliberations there was only one line of thought which indicated the possibility of reconciling the two positions in an agreement. That line of thought was really born out of the S. D. L.P.'s willingness to look at the U. U.U.C. proposals and see whether the aspect of the British system, of coalition government in particular situations, would not assist us towards agreement within the U. U.U.C. proposals. No other single statement in the Convention held out any hope. Unhappily, this was the one aspect of the British Parliamentary system which the U. U.U.C. were unwilling to explore. They made all sorts of excuses without first talking the matter out and laying down what they would have considered reasonable terms and conditions for such a move. We were told by some that they could not do it because it was in conflict with what they had committed themselves to during the Convention Election and that they had no mandate from the people.

I do not know — this is a matter of opinion — but certainly the policy proposals of the U. U.U.C. in no way ruled out this step. Before we let the Convention fail we should be looking to see whether we can make progress along the one hopeful avenue. The cost of failure isvery heavy and no one should be tempted to minimise it. We are not only allowing the Convention to fail if we do not follow this English system; we are putting the possibility of worthwhile devolution on the long finger. It would be foolish to kid ourselves or the country that we will get this measure of devolution without an agreement in the Convention.

From the beginning the I.R.A. feared that the Convention might succeed. It was the declared objective of the IRA to destroy the Convention. It is not hard to seek the reason, because if there had been an agreement on institutions of government the IRA would have been as good as beaten because that would have brought not only stability but a response from the whole community that would have made the task of the forces of law and order much easier. There is only one option open, that is to seek through a voluntary coalition an agreement within the report. That is the realistic position that we are all in. We have talked this thing through from every possibe angle and we do not look like getting anywhere. Before we pass the motions that will spell the end of the Convention and will remove our hopes of worthwhile devolution is it not reasonable that we seek the help of the people? I have heard all sorts of rash assumptions being made on the U. U.U.C. side of this **House**. I do not believe that they are reading the public mind aright.

I would appeal to the U. U.U.C. that before they close the doors on the Convention, on this body of elected representatives with the opportunity to shape the future institutions of Ulster they should go back to the people and say, "We need your help." The only way that can be done is to have this question put to the people by way of referendum. If the U. U.U.C. are afraid to do that then they are no longer sure or what their mandate from the people is.

MR. BARRS' SPEECH

In rising to support the Referendum Amendment may I say that over the duration of the Convention many of us have not been able to whip up the enthusiasm even to get up and speak because of the intransigent position of not only the U. U.U.C. but also the major bloc (S. D. L. X-'.) on the opposite side of the house? We must remember that when the Convention was brought into being we found ourselves in a position whereby most of the parties, and the British Government, put down their preconditions on what the Convention was all about. Indeed, when the British Government put down their preconditions - power sharing and the Sunningdale agreement - the U. U.U.C. automatically put down their precondition and said they would have nothing to do with it. Likewise, the S. D.L.P. said that unless there was power sharing at the other end they would have nothing to do with it. Each of us in turn came to this house expecting 100 per cent of our own policies.

The U. U.U.C. took the decision - rightly so, and so did my own party - that there would be no institutionalised power sharing in this Province, that there would be no Council of Ireland, and that no man as a right can claim a place in Government, whether he be from one side of the House or the other. We believe in majority government. We believe that it is the only way in which this province can be governed. Then, of course, we were caught up in the talks on voluntary coalition and because we had come to an impasse we believed that everything was going to be **lost**. There are some **people** in this House who would rather forget those talks on voluntary coalition, but let me underline on behalf of my party, that we made it perfectly clear that there could be no such thing as a voluntary coalition unless those entering into a voluntary coalition could give allegiance to the State, support publicly the forces of law and order, give up their aspiration for a United Ireland and for their aspirations for a Council of Ireland.

That was the **position**, and if the S. **D.L.P**. cannot give allegiance to the State then as far as my party is concerned the S. **D.L.P**. will not be **included** in voluntary **coalition**. That is the **reality** of the situation and we have stated it quite **clearly**.

Mr. Chairman, if everyone in this House would recognise the situation we would all agree that we need a devolved Parliament. Anything less is disastrous, economically, socially and, most important, constitutionally.

Have the **U.U.U.C.** the guts to chuck Westminster out or are they going to listen to what Westminster says? That is the decision the U. **U.U.C.** are faced **with**. It is no skin off my nose one way or the other but it is going to be a lot of skin off **theirs**. We asked the S. **D.L.P.** to **sort** out their **allegiances**. Surely the time has come when we on the **Loyalist** side sort out our **allegiances**. Let me state quite clearly that my allegiance is to this **Province**,

to Ulster first. I do not on the one hand say that our first priority is the link with the United Kingdom and on the other hand spit in the eye of the sovereign Parliament. The U. U.U.C. will have to make up their mind one way or the other bout where their allegiance lies. I have nailed my cololus to the mast and my first allegiance is to this State. We on the Loyalist side have one guarantee which we all seem to forget about: our majority in the country. If there is something we do not like we can pull it down. Therefore, we can afford to be magnaminous.

The reality is **this**, you accept either **95**% of something or **100**% of nothing.

MR.GREENS' SPEECH

I support the referendum Amendment put forward by Mr. Craig. I do so because I feel it is only fair at this stage that the people of Northern Ireland should have an opportunity of freely expressing what they think should be done about government and what type of government they believe could now have a chance of succeeding

When we came into this Convention we did so for one purpose, as I have stated before. First of all, our main aim was to try to restore to Northern Ireland a system of Government that could work, not one that is going to please us all — we do not expect that — but one that could work and help run the country for the benefit of all the people.

The **one** thing we cannot afford is another period of Direct **Rule**.

Some things should be put straight for the **record.Mr**. Craig and myself and the other two members are more or **less** being pilloried by the Loyalist **politicians**. I should **like** to know **why**, because up to the present we have never voted against the U. **U.U.C**. and voted with them every time in this **House**.

We were not expelled for opposing U. U.U.C. policies. We were expelled because we dared — and I want to put this clearly, Mr. Chairman — to speak about a Voluntary Coalition document which you wrote and our people in the U. U.U.C. commissioned.

Some people are always preaching about the truth and about doing things in an honest manner. These people should look into their own backgrounds and their own consciences when they start talking about principles. I do not know exactly what some people mean by principles, Mine are very simple, I will state them again. I came to this Convention to try to have brought back to Northern Ireland a government run by the people of Northern Ireland. That is the main reason I am here.

If we are to **look** to the future we have to start now and get together a form of Government that is going to run this country for the benefit of **all** the people in **it**. Those who are not prepared to do that **should** say so clearly and state the reasons they will not do **so**. Strange as it may seem, **I** support a referendum

MR. TRIMBLES' SPEECH

The members sitting to my lear (U.U.U.C.) will probably recall the basic tactic and approach that the U. U.U.C. adopted when it came into this Convention. It was a question of adopting the approach, "We have reasonable proposals that we are going to put in a reasonable way; the proposals we have are ones capable of standing on their own; they do not have to be pushed through by a diktat or by. a mere force of a majority in the House or anything like that, they can be argued through and defended and any alternative scheme can be knocked on the head."

Where that approach collapsed entirely was in the events of 8 September of last year after which it was no longer possible for the members (U.U.C.) on my left to assert that they were reasonable people making reasonable proposals. After other people had said to them, "Look, we will discuss your proposals with you to try to get agreement with in them," the vere thought of finding themselves in the unfortunate position of agreeing with certain other persons caused the U.U.U.C. immediately to bolt. They then lost any opportunity of convincing outside people, and particularly people at Westminster, that their proposals were reasonable and ought to be listened to.

It was possible at that date, if the matter had been handled differently, that the discussions would have come to an end and the U.U.U.C. would have been able to go to Westminster and say, "We made an offer to include certain gentlemen. They were not able to come up to the mark. Therefore having gone as far as possible for us to go consistent with our principles, we have done all that could be expected of us," The U.U.U.C. might then have had a very real chance of having its proposals carried at Westminster.

The U. U.U.C, has lost that chance. It cannot get it back because the clock will not go back. If one is to achieve success for the Convention Report a slightly different way will have to be adopted.

In our Referendum Amendment we have tried to map out what we believe to be the only realistic course towards obtaining agreement and the restoration of a Parliament

So far most of my comments have been directed towards members of the United Unionist Coalition. I want to turn my attention now to other Members, particularly those in the Social Democratic and Labour Party. It is well to bear some points in mind.

It is very easy to slip into the fallacy of thinking that it is **all** simply a matter of minority **rights**. The minority do have rights in many **fields**. The fact is acknowledged in the Convention **report**. **But** we must not **overlook** the fact that the majority has **rights**. Its members are entitled to insist that the institutions of government and the basic nature of the State should reflect their views and aspirations. Subject thereto the legitimate aspirations of minorities **should** be catered **for**. **It** is very easy to overlook majority rights because of my point about majorities having **rights**, it must **be** said to **the** members of the S. **D.L.P**. that the proposal that was being discussed not only by us but by others — it was generally referred to as the Voluntary coalition — **was the** best option that was available to **them**. In fact it was the only option that

MR. TRIMBLES' SPEECH Continued

available to them. They may wish to have something more or something better. I know that they look with some nostalgia to the 1973 Act, but they must appreciate that is not something that can happen again and it will not happen again.

The best they can hope for is the voluntary coalition we have referred to and on the terms and condition we have referred to. To hope for more than that is to be like the gentlemen to my left who asked for too much and, as a result, got nothing. This is something which ought to be appreciated. In the situation we are in today the only way of making that option a reality is through a referendum and by not being prepared to support the call for a referendum they are doing themselves and this community a very grave disservice.

It is our view that in the failure of this Convention we will be losing the chance of restoring a Parliament at Stormont. We believe that the failure to take that chance is a mistake as great as the mistake made when Stormont was surrendered in 1972. In our view it was weak and irresolute leadership in 1972 that lost the Ulster Parliament. In . our view also it is weak and irresolute leadership that is losing the chance in 1976 to restore that Parliament, I think it is a personal tragedy for the leader of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition (Mr. West) that he has been involved in both situations. I also find it interesting to note that the person who is to-day the driving force in the United Unionist Coalition (Paisley) did not in 1972 officiously strive to keep Stormont alive. I will not say he was happy, but he did not shed too many tears over its going and then he adopted an integrationist approach.

In 1972 he was not prepared to exert himself to defend **Stormont** and in 1976 he does not seem to be prepared to exert himself to restore **it**. We believe that the Amendment which we have down is the best way **forward**. Consequently I would recommend it to **members**. In the debate of the last few days I have been reminded of an old Russian proverb that I came across in the pages of the "Gulag Archipelago", volume 2, to the effect that we should look for our brave men in prisons and for the fools amongst politicians.



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Bloomfield - H.Q. - Every third Tuesday of Month.

THEY threw away the chance of restoring a Stormont Parliament. Give your SUPPORT now to the Vanguard unionist party and unite all Loyalists in 1976 to establish an Ulster Parliament.

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