



# The Monarchist League

## American Member Newsletter

December, AD 2002

### JUBILEE CELEBRATED

On Friday, 18 October, about 20 members and friends of the League gathered at the historic Bacon-Dacor House, just two blocks from the White House, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. Speakers at the white tie reception were International Council members Charles Coulombe, and Canon Kenneth Gunn-Walberg. H. M. King Kigeli V of Rwanda was in attendance at this event which was also a benefit for the charity he presides over, the The Kigeli V Foundation for the Children of Rwanda.

### CENTRAL STATES NEWS

#### NEBRASKA BRANCH

The Branch will again participate in the annual King Charles the Martyr Service, which will be held on Saturday, January 25, 2003 at 10:00 AM. The service will be held at Saint Barnabas Church, Omaha, 40<sup>th</sup> and Davenport Streets. The Service will be a Solemn High Mass with Sung Matins serving as the Liturgy of the Word. The music will include choral works by Orlando Gibbons, and Adrian Batten.

There will be a brunch and meeting following the service in the church Undercroft. This will be hosted by members and friends of the Nebraska Branch. Please contact Nick Behrens if you would like to help or contribute some food items.

For further information, contact Nick Behrens at 402-455-4492.

### EASTERN STATES NEWS

#### GREATER WASHINGTON DC

**THE ANNUAL KING CHARLES THE MARTYR** service will take place next year on Saturday, February 1, 2003 at St. Paul's Church, K Street, in Washington DC. The Rector of the church is the Rev. Fr. Andrew Sloane, and the preacher for the day will be the Rev. Fr. Barry E.B. Swain, SSC from the Church of the Resurrection, Manhattan. Also

present will be the Rt. Rev. Keith Ackerman SSC, Bishop of Quincy, IL.

The music will include the Mass in G by Franz Schubert, as well as anthems by Sir Edward Elgar and Thomas Weelkes. There will be a luncheon

following the Mass. The cost is \$25 per person. Reservations are required for the luncheon. To make a reservation, please mail checks made payable to "St. Paul's Church", attn, SKCM Luncheon, 2430 K Street, NW, Washington DC 20037. Please make reservations no later than January 15.

There are at present 25 to 30 members in the Washington DC, Maryland, and eastern Virginia area. This is more than enough members to start a League Branch in the area. We encourage members in the area to contact our Eastern States Delegate, Dr. Kenneth Gunn-Walberg, to discuss organizing a new branch.

### NEW YORK BRANCH

**The Russian Nobility Association Easter Ball** will be held on May 16, 2003. Invitations with further details will be sent to members as the date approaches, but it is not too early to mark your calendars! This event will be held in New York City. The cost will be \$225 per person.

For information about future New York Branch events, or if you have suggestions, or would like to help, please contact Stephen Stephanou at 212-255-2900, or write 105 Duane Street, Apt. 52-A New York, NY 10007.

### FLORIDA CHAPTER

League members in Florida and Southeast Georgia are encouraged to contact Brad Lawrence, 800 Lincoln Road, Neptune Beach, FL 32266, to find out about future gatherings of the new Branch in that area. Visitors and guests are most welcome.

### WESTERN STATES NEWS

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH

For information about future Branch events contact Mr. Roy Green at 818-244-2389, or Mr. Charles Coulombe, 626-357-7236, [ccoulomb@mail2.thinline.com](mailto:ccoulomb@mail2.thinline.com)

#### SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH?

Members in the San Francisco or Northern California area who would be interested in getting together for social events and possibly in forming a new branch are asked to contact League member Joel Wallenberg at his e-mail address – [voelw@yahoo.com](mailto:voelw@yahoo.com)

### YOUR DELEGATES

**Eastern States**--Dr. Kenneth Gunn-Walberg, Suite 701 1303 Delaware Ave. Wilmington DE 19806, 302-428-1323

email: [canonken@mymailstation.com](mailto:canonken@mymailstation.com)

**Western States**-- Charles Coulombe, PO Box 771, Arcadia, CA 91066. 626-357-7236

email: [ccoulomb@mail2.thinline.com](mailto:ccoulomb@mail2.thinline.com)

**Central States**-- Nick Behrens, 3166 Kansas Avenue, Omaha, NE 68111. 402-455-4492

email: [nbehrens@metropo.mccneb.edu](mailto:nbehrens@metropo.mccneb.edu)

*The Monarchist League: American Member Newsletter* is a quarterly publication edited by Nick Behrens.

### DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN NYC

On Wednesday, October 16, HRH, The Duke of Gloucester attended a luncheon given in his honour at Asprey's Restaurant, 56<sup>th</sup> and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. The Duke was in the city to promote the work of English Heritage, the government sponsored organization charged with the responsibility of maintaining many of England's ancient monuments. Guests at the luncheon were given information about English Heritage and ways that Americans can support its work.

### EDITOR'S COMMENTS

If any member is interested, I have several years of back issues of both *Monarchy* and *Royalty* Magazines. The *Monarchy* copies come up to the 2001 issues (Volume 22) and go back to 1987. Most of the volumes are complete, though a few are not. For the cost of postage, I would be most happy to send all or part of these on to anyone who would like them. To contact me, please see the information in the delegates box.

### LEAGUE ITEMS IN US DOLLARS

Items advertised in the League journal *MONARCHY* are ordered directly from League headquarters in London. Payment may be made by personal checks or money orders. For your convenience, these items and their cost in US dollars, postage from Britain included: League Neck Ties - \$21, League Blazer Badges - \$21, League Lapel Pins - \$7.50, Back issues of *MONARCHY* are \$2.50 per issue. Old issues of "*THE MONARCHIST*" (our previous publication) are \$4.00 per issue.

## The Monarchist League HAWAIIAN KING HONOURED

A crowd of more than 200 attended the 166th birthday ceremonies honoring King David Kalakaua on Saturday, November 16 on the lawn at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu. The occasion was marked by pomp and pageantry. Members of the Hawaiian Royal Family were present, and the palace was decked out in red, white and blue flags and bunting reminiscent of how the royal residence was decorated for the jubilee celebration on King Kalakaua's 50th birthday on Nov. 16, 1886.

The master of ceremonies was University of Hawaii professor Niklaus Schweizer, an authority on Hawaiian culture, who said the weather — sunshine mixed with light rain— was the perfect complement for a day honoring the man who was known as the Merry Monarch. "Rain is always a blessing in the Hawaiian culture, so, this is the perfect day — a little rain, but sunshine when it counts," he noted.

Backed by the music of the Royal Hawaiian Band, Mr. Schweizer gave a brief talk outlining some of the history surrounding the annual palace event. "The Royal Guards were disbanded on Jan. 18, 1893, one day after the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani," he told the audience. "However, on Nov. 16, 1963, they were revived by Col. Walter Judd of the Hawai'i Air National Guard. Since 1963, the governor has resumed the traditional annual inspection on King Kalakaua's birthday. Today, therefore, marks the 39th anniversary of the reinstatement of the Royal Guards."

As the Royal Hawaiian Band played the "King's March," written by King Kalakaua himself, the Royal Guards marched from the barracks on the palace grounds to the front steps of the palace for the ceremonial inspection conducted by Prince David Klaren Laamea Kaumualii Kawanākoā along with Col. Stan Osserman of the Hawai'i Air National Guard.

After the review, the Royal Guards, all members of the Air National Guard and all of Hawaiian ancestry, were posted at the four gates of the palace grounds and remained there until 3:30 PM.

A more solemn ceremony took place at 9:15 AM the same day in the chapel at Mauna 'Ala, the Royal Mausoleum on Nu'uānu Avenue. The annual event was open to the public, but most of the three dozen people at the gathering were members of Hawai'i's four oldest 'āhāhui, or cultural associations.

After the chapel service, which included chants and musical tributes, the small congregation filed into the underground Kalakaua Crypt adjacent to the chapel to place flowers at the burial place of the king. "This is a celebration of his life," said Bill Maioho,

### 3

mausoleum curator, who is the sixth in the family line to hold the position. "In Hawaiian style, death is not part of the celebration. We value his birth and the time he was alive."

### REZA PAHLAVI AT HARVARD

On Wednesday, Prince Reza Pahlavi, son of the late Shah Reza II of Iran gave a major speech at Harvard University. The venue was John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies Conference on The Study of Religion and Terrorism.

The text of the speech may be found the on web site [rezapahlavi.org/speeches/harvard112002.html](http://rezapahlavi.org/speeches/harvard112002.html)

### ROYAL CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN

HRH Crown Princess Marie Chantell of Greece, wife of Crown Prince Paul, daughter-in-law of exiled King Constantine II, and a resident of New York City, is now entering her fifth year as the designer and founder of Marie Chantell LLC, her own line of high quality children's clothing. Producing two collections a year, the line is designed for children aged three months to eight years. The clothes range from casual play clothes to more sophisticated pieces, including cashmere and fine-wale corduroy separates, hand-embroidered fabrics, and genuine shearing outerwear. Her clothes are available at the following stores: Bergdorf Goodman, Henri Bendel, Saks Fifth Avenue, FAO Schwartz, and Bloomingdale's. For more information, call 212-274-1100 or visit [www.mariechantell.com](http://www.mariechantell.com).

### ROMANOV EXHIBIT IN KANSAS

The Topeka, Kansas International Museum is currently presenting a special exhibition titled "CZARS – 400 Years of Imperial Grandeur" through March 15, 2003. Two Hundred and sixty-seven items from the Armoury Chamber of the Moscow Kremlin are being exhibited in eleven galleries depicting the lives and times of the Romanov Dynasty. Among the items is the famous Tercentenary Faberge Egg presented to Nicholas II in 1913. Two other Faberge works are also featured.

The ticket prices are \$18 for adults, \$16 for Senior citizens, and \$8 for Children 14 and under. Tickets should be purchased in advance for specific times and dates. To purchase tickets call toll free 1-866-

### The Monarchist League

357-2927, or 785-357-4000. Tickets may also be purchased on line at

[www.kansasinternationalmuseum.org](http://www.kansasinternationalmuseum.org)

The Museum is located at the West Ridge Mall near 21<sup>st</sup> and Wanamaker Streets on the West side of Topeka.

### KING OF SWEDEN IN MINNESOTA

On Thursday morning October 24, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia, on their fourth trip to the Twin Cities, dedicated the restored veranda and gardens at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis. A group of second graders from Shorewood, MN served as part of the welcoming committee for the King and Queen.

"Are they here yet?" Patrick Gage, age 7, asked his twin sister Emma, while craning his neck to see if he could spot the royal couple's motorcade moving down Park Avenue. Before long, Patrick got his answer. The king and queen emerged from a black limousine into a small group of people waving blue and yellow Swedish flags. As they made their way up a red carpet to the front of the institute, Patrick and Emma stepped forward to present the queen a bouquet of flowers. "It was cool," said Emma to the reporters of her moment with the Queen. "My feet are like icicles."

A crowd of about 250 braved chilly temperatures to attend the dedication ceremony at 9 AM, which celebrated the first-phase completion of the institute's \$18 million renovation. The King chose the institute as a Royal patron last year, marking it as an organization to receive special attention from the Royal Family. The institute is the oldest and largest museum of Swedish-American history in the United States. Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak, Swedish ambassador to the United States Jan Eliasson, and president of the institute's board of trustees, Paul Tillquist also spoke at the ceremony about the contributions Swedish immigrants and the institute have made to Minnesota.

After listening to the speakers and to a chorus who sang the traditional Swedish hymn "Kungssangen" (King's Song), the King spoke to the crowd. "It is a pleasure to be here again," the King said. "We would like to thank you for what you're doing to preserve the memory of the old homeland over here."

Following the speeches, the Royal couple grabbed shovels and planted the final birch tree in the new garden. Later, they took part in a private panel discussion about Swedish-American immigration, before departing for New York.

The King and Queen last visited Minnesota in 1996, when they embarked on a statewide tour. For more information on the Institute, visit [www.americanswedishinst.org](http://www.americanswedishinst.org) or call (612) 871-4907

## AMERICA AND THE CACTUS THRONE

*The following essay was written by League Member Joseph Crisp III.*

The history of American involvement in other nations is one most sons of Uncle Sam would rather not discuss. In the way of choosing the winning side or in choosing the moral side, the U.S. has frequently come up in the wrong. This can include such examples as Friedrich Ebert over Kaiser Wilhelm II, Vladimir Lenin over Tsar Nicholas Stalin, Lon Nol over King Norodom Sihanouk, the Plantation republicans over the Queen of Hawaii, Ngo Dinh Diem over Emperor Bao Dai and even more recently Karzai over Zahir Shah.

However, seldom is it doubted that the United States did the right thing in regards to our good neighbors to the south in supporting the forces of President Benito Juarez over the regime of Emperor Maximilian. After all, the Second Mexican Empire was born at the hands of Napoleon III in Paris, supported by an army of Frenchmen and in the end fell after only roughly three years of life. Mexicans still celebrate the 5th of May as a second independence day marking their victory over the French. However, we should pay more close attention to exactly why America supported Juarez over Maximilian and exactly what the American response was. In fact, it was far from being universal.

First of all, we must consider the principle of the Monroe Doctrine which ordered Europe to keep "hands off" in the Americas. I suppose we can always debate whether or not America did this out of the goodness of its heart or out of a desire to control the destinies of the weaker Latin American countries themselves rather than any European nation. Certainly if we were meant to be the caretaker of Central and South America our record of success would seem to be non-existent.

I will not go into all of the details on how the Austrian Archduke Maximilian was persuaded to accept the Mexican crown; however, it should first be made clear that sometime before his arrival Mexico was divided by two Presidents. The first was General Miguel Miramon, a conservative supported by the Catholic Church, landowners, the remaining Spanish aristocracy and the majority of the mestizos who made up the bulk of Mexico's population. The other

## The Monarchist League

was Benito Juarez, a full blooded "Indian." (I don't believe Mexicans use the politically correct term 'Native Americans') who had granted numerous freedoms to the people of Mexico. However, he was far from being universally popular. In particular he gained widespread disapproval for his campaign to secularize the nation and place the Church under government control. He confiscated all Church property, closed down all monasteries, convents and seminaries.

Most of Europe supported Miramon but America, from the very beginning, gave their backing to the now fugitive leader Benito Juarez. Was this loyalty out of pure liberal brotherhood, supporting the common man over the powerful general? Although some may make the argument, it is probably more likely that U.S. support came from the fact that, while serving as President, Juarez signed the McLane-Ocampo Treaty which gave the United States the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the right to send U.S. federal troops into the interior of Mexico to protect American owned property. For all but signing away his country's sovereignty, Washington D.C. paid Juarez the hefty sum of \$2,000,000.

When Maximilian and Carlota were escorted to Mexico City and crowned Emperor and Empress of Mexico, the United States was unhappy to say the least. However, this was not totally widespread. The leaders of the southern Confederacy were hopeful at the sight of France (Napoleon III close to being a Confederate ally) arriving on the American continent. Maximilian tried to assure both his people and the Washington government that he was a man who appreciated the need for public freedom, liberty and broad based government. He did not consider himself to be a foreigner any longer but stated, "No power on earth shall turn me aside from the accomplishment of my task; henceforth, every drop of my blood is Mexican...you shall see me fight side by side with you for your independence and integrity."

The Lincoln administration, however, refused even to deal with representatives of Maximilian's government, no matter how liberal or enlightened he appeared to be. They even made the absurd statement of calling the Hapsburg royal a "revolutionary." Republican Clubs opened up in many major northern cities, enhanced by the fact that Maximilian's government, and to a greater degree France, Great Britain and Belgium had been giving moral and other indirect support to the Confederate States of America in their 'war for independence' against Washington D.C.

In fact, after the American Civil War ended in defeat for the Southern states, many disbanded Confederates, including such high-ranking officers as John B. Magruder, Sterling Price, Jo Shelby and Edmund Kirby-Smith went south to join the armies of Mexico. Most of the men ultimately chose the side of Emperor Maximilian, their nation's would-be ally.

President Lincoln, however, sent Maximilian's European allies a sharp warning in March of 1862: "A foreign monarchy set up on Mexican soil in the presence of European naval and military forces would be an insult to the republican form of government which is the most widely spread on the American continent, and would mean the beginning rather than the end of revolution in Mexico. The sympathies of the United States would be on the side of her sister republic, for the liberation of the continent from European control has been a leading feature of American history in the past century."

As usual, Lincoln sounds like the perfect American President. However, conscious of the fact that he has assumed god-like status in this country, I would like to look at his words a little more closely. Notice that he calls the regime of Maximilian an insult to the republican form of government, as if to say that the character of the nation is not as important as its style. Where does the happiness and benefit of the people find mention? Would he then approve of any republican government no matter how harsh? He also notes that it is the most widespread form of government on the American continent. While this is true, he seems to suggest that was a natural development when in fact the United States put considerable pressure on nations from Mexico to Brazil and others to stop their monarchist movements in their tracks.

As most of you probably know, however, as soon as the Confederacy was crushed, the United States sent a large army of battle hardened veterans to the Texas border to help persuade France to withdraw their military support of Maximilian's government. They also sent a new minister to Mexico (by warship no less) along with the infamous General William T. Sherman who came along to survey the military situation prior to an American invasion. However, according to a letter sent by the Empress-Mother of Austria to her son Maximilian these two "did not find such great sympathy for Juarez as they expected in Mexico, but rather a number of parties, all of them hostile to each other." which describes the basic state of Mexican politics all throughout their history.

Emperor Maximilian informed the United States, according to his Imperial Proclamation of December 1st, that he would hold a broad-based national

## The Monarchist League

Congress to determine the fate of Mexico and pledged to surrender himself to its decision. When the result voted by a large margin to keep the monarchy, Juarez, the U.S. government and subsequent history all argued that the Congress had consisted of nothing but die-hard Maximilian supporters from the start, conservatives, aristocrats and Catholic clergy.

At last, when Emperor Maximilian was betrayed and captured at the siege of Queretaro, it was widely known before any legal proceedings had even been discussed that the young monarch would die at the hands of the Juarez government. France, Austria, Belgium and Great Britain all urged the United States to stand against this, for few people anywhere believed Maximilian guilty of anything other than being left behind to pay for the crimes of Napoleon III. This was done naturally because, even at that time it was clear that Washington had the most influence over the Mexican republicans since U.S. diplomatic and military assistance had made the survival and eventual success of the Juarez government possible. However, according to all accounts, the effort of Washington to win mercy for Emperor Maximilian was far from being sincere.

And so, what was the result of this mixed involvement by Americans in the life of Mexico's Second Empire? Naturally Emperor Maximilian was promptly executed by firing squad with two of his generals, his last words being "Viva la Mejico" and those of his soldiers, "Viva la emperador." Benito Juarez enjoyed American support for the rest of his term but did not live to carry out all of his hoped for reforms. In his place came his well-known general Porfirio Diaz who established perhaps the most tyrannical and oppressive regime seen in Mexico since the death of Santa Anna. He was eventually overthrown, but lived out the rest of his life in luxurious exile in Paris. As for Maximilian's American supporters, most decided to return home after his defeat, though some continued further down to South America to establish themselves. Mexico's subsequent history has also not shown considerable improvement.

AMERICAN MONARCHIST ARCHIVE



Office of the Eastern States Delegate to the Grand Council  
of the International Monarchist League, 2017.

Proper crediting of the original publication for quotations  
and other reproductions is required.