



# The Monarchist League American Member Newsletter

September, AD 2002

## JUBILEE TO BE CELEBRATED

Members will have by now received invitations to attend a Banquet celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II to be held on Friday evening, October 18. The event is being held at the Dacor-Bacon House, 1801 F Street in Washington DC. Our Western States Delegate, Mr. Charles Coulombe, will be the speaker for the evening.

Proceeds from the banquet will be directed to benefit the children of Rwanda via the King Kigeli V Foundation. King Kigeli himself will be present as a guest of honour. Please contact Dr. Kenneth Gunn-Walberg for more information at 302-428-1323.

## CENTRAL STATES NEWS

### NEBRASKA BRANCH

The Branch will again participate in the annual King Charles the Martyr Service, which will be held on Saturday, February 1, 2003 at 10:00 AM. The service will be held at Saint Barnabas Church, Omaha. More details will be forthcoming in the next newsletter.

Please contact Nick Behrens at 402-455-4492 for more information.

## EASTERN STATES NEWS

### NEW YORK BRANCH

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.

### GREATER WASHINGTON DC

**PLAN AHEAD!** – The official annual King Charles the Martyr commemoration 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.

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.

## 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 – [yoelw@yahoo.com](mailto:yoelw@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.*

## GREEK PRINCESS TO STUDY IN BOSTON

Princess Theodora of Greece, the youngest daughter of King Constantine and Queen Anne Marie of Greece has enrolled at Boston's Northeastern University this Fall, where she will be in College of Arts and Sciences. The Princess and her parents were guests of University President Richard Freeland at a reception held the evening of September 10. Prominent Greek-American Northeastern University alumni were on hand to toast the royal family and welcome the Princess to Northeastern, including George Kariotis of Alpha Industries, George Chryssis of Arcadian Capital Management, Arthur Pappas of Astrodyne Corporation, and Gainesborough Investments' George Behrakis, Prominent Boston-area Greek-Americans with ties to Northeastern were also on hand: Metropolitan Methodios of the Greek Orthodox Diocese of Boston, Whitman Co. chairman James Lemonias, Ernst & Young Foundation's Arthur Koumantzelis, and president and CEO of Integretech Solutions Corp. George Danis.

## THE LOYALIST STATES OF AMERICA

*The following article was written by League member Joseph Crisp.*

It would be an extremely misleading statement to say that all American colonists were in favor of the revolution, which gave birth to the United States. There were in fact many who were stoutly opposed to such an idea. The average British colonist in North America considered himself just that: a British colonist. When Paul Revere rode through the countryside he shouted, "The Redcoats are coming" or "The regulars are coming". He did not say British because most people in America still considered themselves British.

Even among those who embraced the resistance to British authority there was very little support for a true revolution. Most Americans simply wanted to reform the current system, not invent an entirely new one. King George III himself was not extremely unpopular; many colonists would have been satisfied with representation in the British parliament. The problem was persuading the king to deal with them at all once they had taken up arms against him and killed government troops. Not to mention the amount of persecution heaped on the crown representatives.

The character of the so-called "liberty" groups leaves much to be desired. They constantly harassed government officials, assaulting them, vandalizing their homes, robbing them, and terrorizing their families simply because they were doing the job they had been hired to do. It is a well-

## The Monarchist League

known but little publicized fact that most of the acts, which were so unpopular in the colonies, were not enforced because the authorities feared for their safety if they tried.

Such injustice did not go unnoticed by all Americans at the time. John Dickinson was one prominent American who was sympathetic to the complaints of the colonists but condemned the violent methods they used against the government. He said, "The cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity, to be sullied by turbulence and tumult...Let us all be united with one spirit in one cause. Let us invent; let us work; let us save; let us implore the protection of that infinite good and gracious Being, 'by whom kings reign and princes decree justice'."

Dickinson was one of the many who believed that an eloquent and respectful petition, brought before King George III himself would impress their monarch and influence legislation favorable to the colonies. He viewed the rioters as warmongers who were only tempting Britain to retaliate against them. Above all he stressed loyalty to the nation of Great Britain and the monarch as representative of that nation, their mother country. His concerns were the same, but he advised impressing the government with their grace and civility instead of provoking them to anger.

Even when open warfare had actually broken out many still remained loyal. Even in the Continental Army itself, well into the war, officers still lifted their glasses to their anointed sovereign, George III. The first American flag, known as the Grand Union flag, was a modified British Red Ensign. The 13 stripes represented the colonies and their rights for which they fought while retaining the Union Jack in the canton symbolizing their loyalty to Great Britain.

The problem with warfare is that it only made each side even more determined not to negotiate. The British refused to talk with subjects engaged in armed rebellion and as defeat followed defeat the Americans grew more and more determined to settle for nothing less than total independence. However, tens of thousands of Americans not only refused to take part in the revolution, but also took up arms against their fellows in support of their king and country.

Many were sympathetic to the demand for representation but they drew the line at resorting to warfare to solve the problem. These people were the true losers of the American Revolution. They were persecuted during the conflict and forced to leave once it was over. Their homes and land were confiscated and most were forced to flee to Canada once the United States was secure as a nation.

Given these circumstances, it is not hard to believe that tens of thousands of loyal Americans joined the ranks of the British army to put down the

American revolutionaries.

These volunteers were a valuable part of King George's forces in the war due to their knowledge of the terrain and temperament of the populace. Most were employed as rangers and light infantry. The Loyalist American Regiment, the Queen's Rangers, and to a large degree, the British Legion were some of the famous units in the British army comprised of those Americans who remained loyal to their king.

Naturally, these men took much greater risks than their British comrades because of their stance of 'betraying the traitors' or refusing to be loyal to those who were being disloyal. If captured, they could count on much worse treatment because of this, a fact which no doubt led them to harbor even harsher feelings toward the American rebels than even the British felt.

To these people, the war was not being fought for liberty and freedom. The war was being fought to gain western territory the king had promised to the native Indians, to stab in the back the mother country that had sent troops to defend them against the French, and to line the pockets of those wealthy colonists who had never paid a cent in taxes and had no intention of starting now because the parliament in London claimed they owed it to them. In all, about 50,000 loyal Americans were in the king's service at some time during the war in infantry, cavalry, artillery and naval units.

For the most part, the vast majority of Amerindians and Africans were loyal to Great Britain because of the security the British crown offered them. King George had granted the Amerindians ownership of all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and this was land that the American frontiersmen were very intent on acquiring for themselves. Naturally, this led the natives into the British camp. As for the black community in America, slavery was not seen as a very "proper" institution at the time. Later on, Great Britain would abolish slavery long before the United States and the British government offered full freedom as a British subject to any slave who enlisted in the king's service. This was of course, a powerful incentive to join the British army.

Even in the global war that ensued against Great Britain, the allies America gained were far from being purely motivated. They had little sympathy for rebels, and all but Holland were absolute monarchies, but it was mainly the desire to take advantage of the war to gain British holdings and advance their own countries. When France's King Louis XVI was beheaded by revolutionaries in his own country, the aging George III remarked that God had punished the French king for giving aid to enemies of the monarchy in America.

## The Monarchist League

In all, about one-third of the entire population of the American colonies disapproved of revolution and remained loyal to their mother country. By 1779 there were actually more Americans in the Loyalist regiments of the British army than in George Washington's Continental Army. In that year as many as 8,000 loyalists were enlisted in the King's army while Washington could muster only 3,468 volunteers.

Even in the highest echelons of the revolutionary society, loyalists were present. Benjamin Franklin is widely known in history as a founding father of the United States, however less attention is given to his son who was an opponent of the revolution and a faithful supporter of King George. Clergymen who were well versed in the "Divine Right" of the Bible, especially Anglican ministers, were also strongly loyalist. One such minister, Reverend Mather Byles, was famous for saying of the revolutionary government, "Which is better-to be ruled by one tyrant three thousand miles away or three thousand tyrants one mile away?"

One colonial minister, Jonathon Odell, attacked those clergymen who embraced the revolution as traitors to their faith as well as their king and wrote the satirical rhyme of one of his rebellious contemporaries, "Whilst to myself I've humm'd in dismal tune, I'd rather be a dog than Witherspoon". Historians have estimated that the total number of passive and active loyalists in the American colonists was about 250,000.

### ROYALISM AND THE USA by Joseph Crisp

This Summer, almost unnoticed, passed the anniversary of the June 6<sup>th</sup> invasion of Nazi occupied Europe by the United States, Great Britain, Canada and other assorted Allied powers. In that war America fought against several monarchies, most importantly the Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Japan. However, in each of these nations, nationalism had replaced monarchism as the driving force behind foreign relations and government policy. The King of Italy and the Emperor of Japan were left with little authority by men like Mussolini and Tojo, the respective Hitlers of Italy and Japan. It was not until the end of the war in each country, when the public became aware of the folly and horrific dangers of their political leaders, that the monarchs were able to use their position to change things for the better. King Victor Emmanuel III promptly dismissed Mussolini from office and Emperor Hirohito ordered the Japanese people to surrender and admit defeat, something they had never done before.

World War II was the price the Allies had to pay for World War I and the downfall of the monarchies around the world. In particular we think of the

Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, Romanov and Ottoman Empires as those who could have kept World War II, and subsequently the Cold War from occurring, or at least being so destructive. Rather than loyalty to a crown, to an historic dynasty that represented a people, many nations of the world gave their loyalty to political strongmen when these traditional figures were taken away. They claimed superior position for their nations, abstract ideals, and their people. Such racism would have been impossible before, and would have been even more difficult if the multi-ethnic empires of Europe could have been reformed and allowed to survive. Hitler himself detested the Hapsburg Dynasty of Austria because they had made Vienna a multi-ethnic city and Kaiser Franz Josef was such a noted friend of the Jewish minority.

In World War II, we saw the consequences. Americans might ridicule the immense respect and religious deference given to the Japanese emperor, but in fact the United States fought a war across Europe to enable the restoration of several monarchies. The Kings of Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Queen of the Netherlands were restored because of American and Allied victories over Nazism. It is unfortunate that we, and the other allies, allowed the Soviet Union, corrupt successor of Tsar Nicholas II, to effectively conquer and absorb all of Eastern Europe and overthrow the legitimate monarchies in the Balkans.

In Asia, it was U.S. General Douglas MacArthur who personally fought to keep the Japanese emperor on the throne when many others wished to see him deposed and treated as a common criminal. He had met Hirohito, knew what kind of man he was, and most importantly, how much he was needed to make the Japanese surrender and American occupation go smoothly and peacefully. In Southeast Asia, the declaration of war from the Kingdom of Thailand was never even recognized, and the Allies actually gave permission to the Emperor of Viet Nam to use the recently surrendered Japanese garrison to defend the Forbidden City and his legitimate regime from the Communist forces. This, however, he refused to do saying, "I cannot allow a foreign army to spill the blood of my people." Perhaps the administration felt a bit guilty. It was the United States that had armed, outfitted and trained the Vietminh communists years earlier.

Besides these World War II reminders, we also just witnessed the Golden Jubilee of HM Queen Elizabeth II, who, had things gone a bit differently in years past, might have been our own monarch. Great Britain remains one of the most shining examples of why monarchy is a benefit. While so many governments and political systems around the world have risen up and fallen to pieces over the

## The Monarchist League

years, Great Britain has remained "constant as the northern star". In a poll taken in this Jubilee celebration, only 12% of Britons say they would favor scrapping the monarchy in favor of a republic. Incidentally, in 1999 a poll of Americans showed only 12% favored having an American Royal Family, in either case, I don't think such a change will be very likely.

Today, an exceptional 75% of us staunchly republican Americans think highly of Queen Elizabeth II and 70% believe the Royal Family is a good thing for England (according to Gallup Poll). Despite what lingering bias we may have as a nation, it is nice to know that the majority of Americans seem to be able to tell that monarchy can be of benefit to many people. Perhaps such an attitude will allow for American support of royalist causes in nations, which desperately need a monarchist restoration such as Afghanistan, Iran or Laos. We should also keep in mind that, just because our federal republic and system of representative democracy has worked here, it has in fact failed in most other nations that have attempted to copy it; proof I think that it is not America's government, but America's ideals and the American people that make our country great.

### EDITOR'S COMMENTS

You will note that this issue is much smaller than normal. This is due both in part to the editor's lack of time in the past month to work on it, as well as not having received reports from the branches and members. I again ask members for reports on Royal visits, exhibits, events etc. for future issues.

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.

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.