



# CROWN & KORU

*...supporting the monarchy of New Zealand*

*Like science and technology, the monarchy is an institution for New Zealand's future.... pg. 8*

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## MONARCHY NEW ZEALAND

*Arikinui Aotearoa*

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### Editorial

In May, Monarchy New Zealand's Annual General Meeting will be the tenth over which I have presided as Chairman. It will also be my last. I have accepted appointment as head of the law school of Aberystwyth University in Wales, and I will be moving to the United Kingdom in July. I am sorry to be retiring from the leadership of Monarchy New Zealand, but am confident that I am leaving the organisation in good heart.

Over the past ten years there have been too many events, great and small, to canvas in this editorial. The monarchy remains constant, but political figures, and media trends, come and go. Some things remain constant, including the monarchy – and opposition to it. We need to accept that there will always be opponents of any political system, just as the majority of the people will support it.

Ironically, ten years ago the maiden speech of Green party MP Keith Locke introduced to us to his personal obsession with replacing the monarchy, irrespective of the opinion of the majority of the people of this country. This obsession bore fruit in his Head of State Bill, introduced this year into Parliament, after

nearly a decade in the wings, but rejected at its first reading by MPs.

In his maiden speech, Locke argued that it was time for New Zealand to “Break free of the British Crown” – an idea that seemed to suggest that New Zealand was in some way still a colony. He complained that “bowing before the British Queen reflects a colonial mentality”. If he were to understand that the Queen is Queen of New Zealand, he need have seen no difficulty.

Unfortunately this distinction was not apparent to him, blinded as he was by his narrow perspective. It was interesting that his speech was received with general bemusement by members of Parliament, the majority of whom, we might assume, thought that it was making a major issue out of something that was of little interest to the great majority of people.

Mr Locke also called the monarchy a “feudal relic”, as “nobody should rule because of an accident of birth”. While he acknowledged that the monarchy did not have a lot of power, this really missed the point. It is not the power exercised by the Crown that is important; it is the power that its existence denied to politicians.

The crowning absurdity of Mr Locke’s argument was his assertion that New Zealanders “should act and think for themselves, and not do anything just to get brownie points from other governments”. Was he implying that New Zealand remained a monarchy to please the British (or some other) Government? We are a monarchy because the majority of people recognise that this is the best form of government for us, and because it is part of our heritage. If we wanted to do so we could change; but why do so?

After languishing for many years, Locke’s Bill was drawn out of the ballot (a device to allow some private member’s Bills to be introduced into Parliament). The Head of State Bill was portrayed as a measure to provide for a referendum to ignite debate on the monarchy. But it was both badly drafted and ill-conceived, not least in putting the cart

before the horse; wouldn’t it be better to ask whether we wanted to seriously discuss the future of the monarchy before holding a referendum?

If Mr Locke and his confederates wish to advocate a New Zealand republic, they are free to do so. But they should do their homework first, nor should they force us to hold a referendum when the great majority of people do not want one. I don’t doubt Mr Locke’s sincerity – and indeed personal attacks upon him are inappropriate in an open and free society – but his judgement may be questioned.

Locke’s Bill fared as we might have expected (see pg. 4). The danger to the monarchy lies not in such initiatives, for they are unlikely to succeed. It lies in the complacency of the majority, and those who might be expected to be its natural supporters. They speak of the “inevitability” of a republic, or silently stand by when the system is threatened or weakened by politicians and others intent on self-aggrandisement. We must remind the majority, as well as the political elite, of the value and merit of our great constitution.

I invite you all, whatever your political conviction, to unite in thankful appreciation of the life of Her Majesty The Queen, and of the Royal Family. Let us hope and pray that this country has the collective wisdom to always recognise the true value of our monarchy.



Professor Noel Cox



## Around Aotearoa

### *Princess Anne's Visit*

Unbeknownst to most of New Zealand, Princess Anne, the Queen's only daughter, took a short vacation in Auckland this past March. Details of the trip are hard to come by. While it is known that the private visit was partly a holiday, the princess also attended a function to mark the launch of New Zealand's branch of Save the Children. (She has been president of that foundation since 1970.) She also had dinner with His Worship the Mayor of Auckland, John Banks.



Princess Anne is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals and of the Royal New Zealand Army Nursing Corps.

Hopefully Princess Anne will return to New Zealand in the near future. A little advanced notice from the government would be nice. As Prince William amply demonstrated, royal attention is good for kiwi tourism.

### *Anzac Day*

The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, Sir Anand Satyanand and his wife Susan Lady Satyanand, attended two official functions for ANZAC Day. The first was the dawn service at the Wellington Cenotaph where Sir Anand laid a wreath of remembrance on behalf of all New Zealanders. Later in the day, the Governor General gave his ANZAC Day address at the National War Memorial. (See pg. 11)

The actions of the Governor General on this day are extremely important as the representative of New Zealand's Queen Elizabeth – who is both Head of State, and head of the Armed Forces.

### *Government House Renovations*

Government House Wellington, the official residence of the Queen of New Zealand, and her representative the Governor General, closed in 2008 for extensive renovations and conservation work. It will not reopen until the latter half of 2011.

The considerable work being undertaken on the 12ha property includes structural repairs including a new, desperately-needed roof. The modifications will also include a return to the buildings original colour scheme and the installation of environmentally sustainable features.

Throughout the course of the work, the Governor-General lives at Vogel House in Lower Hutt.



Government House covered in scaffolding while restoration and conservation work is undertaken, March 2010.

### *Head of State Referenda Bill Defeated*

Monarchy New Zealand took an active part in the debate over Keith Locke's Private Member's Bill. We provided information and support to numerous members of parliament. The debate took place in the House on 21 April 2010 and was quickly and soundly defeated.

We are pleased that this distraction is finally off the government's agenda, and that Members of Parliament can finally return to the work kiwis are actually concerned about.

The arguments put forward by those in favour of the bill were antiquated and far from compelling. At times supporters seemed to be arguing from a 19<sup>th</sup> century colonial perspective with no regard for New Zealand's present day political reality.

Any suggestion of abandoning the best form of government in the world for an unknown, untested system requires much more effort and consideration by its advocates.

Video of the debate is available at: [http://www.inthehouse.co.nz/video\\_archive](http://www.inthehouse.co.nz/video_archive)



Keith Locke MP, affirms his allegiance to the Queen of New Zealand before taking his seat in parliament in 2008.

### ***Gift to New Zealand - Royal Inkwell***



The British Privy Council has given an historic royal inkwell to the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

The opening of the new Supreme Court building by Prince William in January was further marked by the presentation of an early eighteenth century silver inkwell, from the British Privy Council Office. It was made for Queen Anne in 1702, and was used at meetings of the Judicial Committee.

Two inkwells were used during hearings, and the presentation of one of these to the Supreme Court emphasised the continuity between the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

### ***84 Years Young***

Monarchy New Zealand wishes the Queen a happy 84th birthday. Technically, she will not turn 84 in New Zealand until her official birthday on June 7. Buckingham palace released several previously unseen photos and videos to mark the Queen's birthday. Some of these photos were taken while her parents were visiting New Zealand.



The future Queen Elizabeth II at the age of 6 months.

### ***Queen's Birthday Service***

The Vicar of the Parish of Takapuna, the Rev'd Jayson Rhodes, in conjunction with Monarchy New Zealand, will hold the annual Queen's Birthday Service at St Peter's Church, Killarney Street, Takapuna, on Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> June.

The Service, which commences at 10 am, will be followed by refreshments in the adjoining St Peter's Church hall.

Local members of our organisation are encouraged to attend the Service, and join in marking this annual royal occasion. Members living outside the North Shore are again reminded that they should encourage their

local churches mark The Queen's official birthday.

## Annual General Meeting

The 2010 Annual General Meeting of Monarchy New Zealand will be held at 2 pm on Sunday 23 May 2010, at the Leys Institute Hall – Lecture Room, 20 St Marys Road, Ponsonby, Auckland.

Candidates are now being sought for election to the Council and for office holders. Nominations, which are to be in writing, signed by the nominee and another member of the League, should be received by an officer at least three working days prior to the Annual General Meeting.

The Secretary can arrange for nominations to be signed where a member does not have ready contact with another member. Nominations will also be sought from the floor.

## In the Other Realms

### The Bahamas

The Queen appointed a new Governor General for the Bahamas on the advice of the Bahamian Prime Minister. Sir Arthur Foulkes was installed 14 April as the Bahamas' 8<sup>th</sup> Governor General since independence.



Sir Arthur Foulkes

### Canada

On 8 April 2010, the Governor-General of Canada appointed a new Lieutenant Governor for the province of Alberta. Colonel Donald Ethell is one of Canada's most decorated soldiers. He is a veteran of 14 international peacekeeping missions and was also deployed by the United Nations to provide reconnaissance for the Arias Peace Plan. He will be Alberta's 17<sup>th</sup> viceregal representative.

## United Kingdom

On 6 April, the Queen agreed to Prime Minister Gordon Brown's request for a dissolution of the British Parliament. The election will be held on 6 May. The Queen will formally open the new Parliament on 25 May.



Royals on wheels!

Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall and wife of Prince Charles, broke her left leg while walking in the hills of Scotland. Despite the injury, which requires a plaster cast, she has promised to carry out all of her official engagements. This is yet another example of royal dedication to the public.

**What's in a Name?**

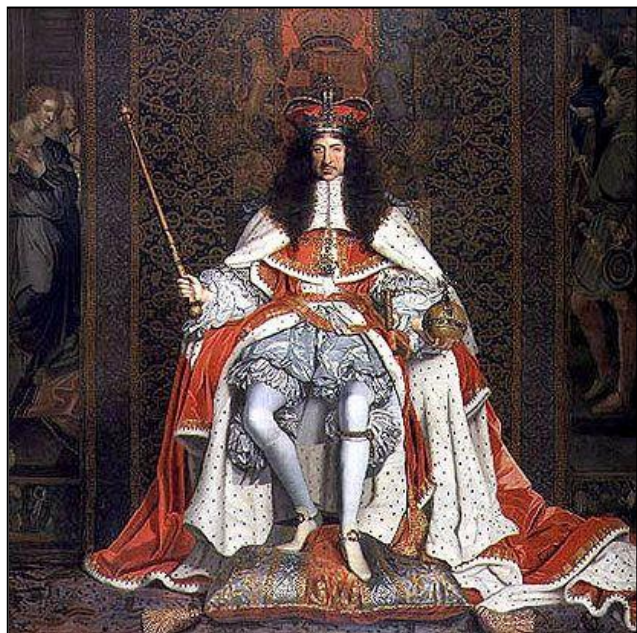
King Country is a region of the western North Island named for the area where the Māori Kingitangi Movement arose. This movement was founded by the Maori King Tawhiao and flourished in the 1860s. The Māori monarchy is still based in this region today.

## The Restoration – 350 Years Later

The 8 May 2010 is the 350th anniversary of the end of the Cromwellian dictatorship. With the death of the “Lord Protector” Oliver Cromwell, and the resignation of his son, Richard, the path was paved for the reestablishment of the monarchy.

The monarchy that was restored three and a half centuries ago has been borrowed by dozens of other nations around the world since then. Indeed, no monarchy has ever been shared by so many sovereign countries, or by so many people. When Charles II returned to his throne he could never have imagined that his decedents would one day wear the crowns of 34 nations from Antigua & Barbuda to Uganda, from Malta to New Zealand.

The restoration was an English (and Scottish) event in so far as it was an internal matter for that nation to resolve. However, over time it has become an international event. Through the lens of history it is possible to see that the restoration created ripples that circled the globe and eventually reached the shores of New Zealand. Thus, in a way, one of the foundation stones of New Zealand’s



Charles II was restored to the thrones of England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1660. In the centuries to come his decedents would occupy 10 times as many thrones.

democracy and history was laid on that April day.

Keeping with the restoration theme, one of our reader’s has kindly provided the following article.

### The Development of Coinage under Charles II’s Reign:

Just as arts and science flourished under the restored monarchy, so did the art of coin-making. The introduction of mechanised processes resulted in coins gaining a more modern look with screw presses replacing hand-hammering in the minting process. There were also major changes in coin design. Britannia (modelled on Frances Teresa Stuart – later Duchess of Richmond) first appeared on British coinage in 1672 with her image gracing the new copper halfpennies and farthings.

Another innovation was the addition of edge lettering

“DECUS ET TUTAMEN”, an inscription still used on the modern £1 coin.

The wording meaning “an ornament and a safeguard” was suggested by Samuel Pepys and can be traced back

to a line in Virgil’s Aeneid. The gold guinea coin (named after the Guinea Coast where the gold was sourced) was also introduced during His Majesty’s reign.

Of course, the information in the previous two paragraphs should be of no surprise to readers of this magazine – we know that arts, science and innovation flourish under a stable parliamentary constitutional monarchy.



This lettering was intended to make counterfeiting coins more difficult, but it also describes the role of a constitutional monarch very well!

Stephen Brewster

## The Queen's Message to the Commonwealth



Today's societies are constantly seeking ways to improve their quality of life, and science and technology play a vital part in that search.

Experimentation, research and innovation, mean that more opportunities for improving people's lives exist today than ever before. Take long distance communication, where the obstacles of time and geography have been dramatically reduced: people can now use mobile phones to be in instant contact virtually anywhere in the world, be it with a medical centre in the Himalayan mountains in Asia, a Pacific island school, a research facility at the South Pole, or even the international space station, beyond this planet altogether.



The International Space Station passing over New Zealand.

Advances in modern telecommunications are also having a marked economic effect on people from developing nations in the Commonwealth, helping to transform small to medium-sized businesses. The internet is playing an important part in helping to nurture these fledgling markets but, as yet, it

still remains an unaffordable option for too many of our Commonwealth citizens.

Progress in the fields of healthcare, manufacturing, and education have, for the most part, helped improve people's lives throughout the world. In the health sector, the Commonwealth has shown how collaborative schemes can successfully assist member states to fight pandemics and diseases.

In making these advances the Commonwealth recognises that the best forms of innovation are those that unite, and help build resilient partnerships and better societies as a whole.

This is particularly important for the more than half of the Commonwealth citizens who are under 25 years of age. It is vital that their potential to build on the exceptional scientific expertise that exists in member states is also fully supported through education and social development. The Commonwealth understands this, and should continue to aid and encourage our young people to participate in the exciting new opportunities that lie ahead, in the knowledge that progress is something which must be sustained and shared by all.

Elizabeth R

8 March 2010

### Commentary:

Though she is 84 years old, the Queen's comfort and familiarity with technology bespeaks a personal adaptability and an engagement with the modern world.

Too often the monarchy is described as an institution of the past. While indeed it is firmly rooted in the past, it is fundamentally an institution for our future. The Queen's acknowledgement of this is a strength for both the Commonwealth, and for New Zealand as a realm.

The Queen's has offered a very positive message about science, the future, and human advancement. Hopefully, it will serve as encouragement to everyone.

## The Monarchy in Print

Howard Leeson (ed.), *Saskatchewan Politics: Crowding the centre* (Canadian Plains Research Centre, Regina, 2009)

This book, a compendium of academic essays on the Canadian province contains a chapter, "The Crown in Saskatchewan: An Institution Renewed", by Dr Michael Jackson, which has much of interest to those who value the monarchy.

In Jackson's analysis, the role of the Crown in Saskatchewan is not only secure, but probably more entrenched than at any time since Saskatchewan became a province of Canada in 1905. This was because of a number of factors, some deliberate, and some accidental.

From the 1970s the provincial Crown was deliberately enhanced, and given a more positive role than at any time since the 1930s. Equally importantly, from the 1970s the choice of Lieutenant-Governor was less overtly partisan, starting with the appointment of Stephen Worobetz (1970-76). State ceremonies were enhanced from the 1980s, and a new Government House was acquired in 1984.



The standard of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

Even constitutionally, there was progress, ensuring that the office of Lieutenant-Governor did not decline to a mere cipher. In 1961 the reservation, by Frank Bastedo (the then Lieutenant-Governor), of a provincial Bill for the assent of the Governor-General,

helped to remind the political elite of the independence of the office. Premiers were given regular audiences by the Lieutenant-Governor from 1992.

Externally, the dismissal in 1975 by Sir John Kerr of the Whitlam Government in Australia, and the earlier dissolution controversy in 1926 between Mackenzie King and Meighen (which harmed Governor-General Viscount Byng's reputation, but which also led to the redefinition of the role of Governor-General throughout the Empire and Commonwealth), also served to highlight the importance of vice-regal discretion and independence.

Jackson's view – and it is hard to disagree – is that two key elements served to reinforce the position of the Crown in Saskatchewan. Appropriate vice-regal appointments since 1970, and the active support of premiers, were crucial. One might observe, from a New Zealand context, that we have been well-served by our Governors-General, and most Prime Ministers have shown the office due respect. But more could, and should, be done to remind political leaders of the constitutional role of the Governor-General. Regular audiences would be a good starting point.

### Heads Will Roll...



This remarkably-shaped 5 cent coin is currently legal tender in the East Caribbean States, though a more rounded replacement is being phased in. The East Caribbean States are the independent nations of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. All of these nations are Commonwealth Realms except for Dominica, which is a republic.

## Letter to the Editor

I read with interest in your first issue of 'Crown & Koru', the suggestion that HRH Prince Charles should have a separate title for his role as heir apparent to the Crown of New Zealand.

As was pointed out, the title Prince of Wales, as used in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Duke of Rothesay, as used in Scotland, might not be appropriate to any styles and titles used in New Zealand.

May I respectfully suggest that a title including the name 'Waitangi' could be used (Prince of Waitangi) with the appropriate Maori word for Prince? Or indeed the Maori word for Crown Prince be used to show New Zealand's separate identity to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

John M Scott

### Editors note:

Prince Charles' many separate titles are represented visually by a number of different flags. He uses the following designs in various parts of United Kingdom.

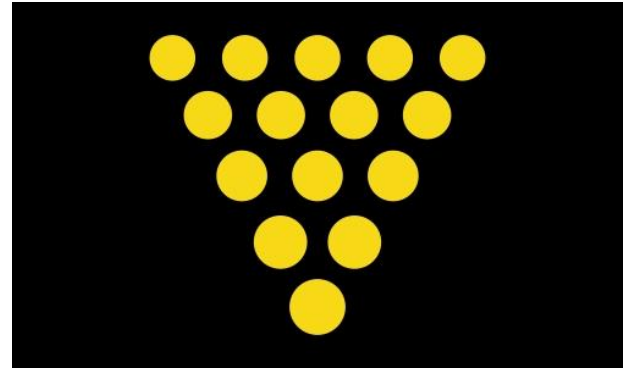
Among all of these designs it would be nice to see a distinctly New Zealand banner, to specifically represent the heir to the throne of New Zealand. Perhaps modifying the personal flag of the Queen of New Zealand would be sufficient?



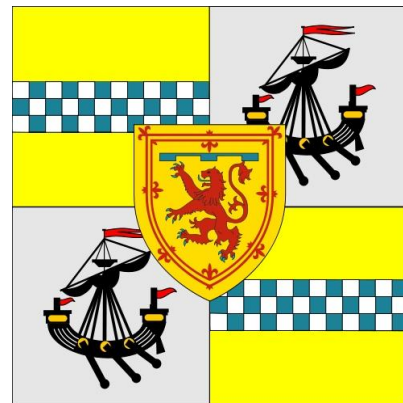
Used throughout England, Northern Ireland, and when travelling abroad.



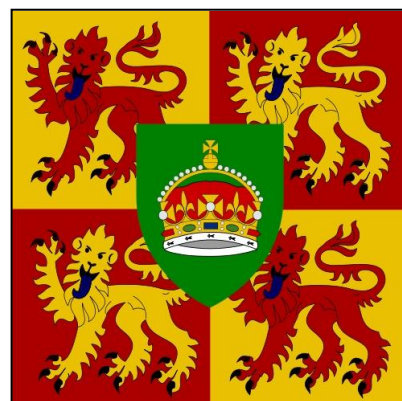
Used in Scotland to represent the heir apparent to the King or Queen of Scots.



Used in the Duchy of Cornwall to represent the Duke of Cornwall.



Used in the Duchy of Rothesay to represent the Duke of Rothesay.



Used in Wales to represent the Prince of Wales.

## That's what she said...

[There are] enduring values which seem to characterise New Zealanders: a sense of fairness and justice; a willingness to be outward-looking; a natural compassion for others; and above all an individuality of approach, which somehow has a very powerful connection with the rich diversity of this beautiful land. These remain, in 2002, essential to the Kiwi character.

These values also explain why it is both a privilege and a pleasure to have served as Queen of New Zealand for these fifty years. I thank you all for the loyalty and support you have given to me throughout this time.

I look forward to continuing to serve to the best of my ability in the years to come. It fills me with great pride to stand before you here today to express my lasting respect and deep affection for this country and for New Zealanders everywhere.

Kia ora mai tatou.

– Elizabeth II, Queen of New Zealand  
(From a speech in Wellington, 2002)

## Anzac Day Address

Greetings, Kia Ora,  
Kia Orana, Fakalofa  
Lahi Atu, Taloha Ni.

Today we commemorate the 95th anniversary of the Gallipoli campaign, honouring those who fought and perished in one of the toughest and bloodiest military campaigns in our country's history.



We gather in thousands in towns and cities across New Zealand; in former battle sites around the world, and at Gallipoli itself. We are joined by the multitude of nations who came together for a common purpose in 1915.

This is a day to remember a great national tragedy. Gallipoli claimed an enormous number of fatalities, leaving in its wake a legacy of shattered lives, broken hearts and lost dreams.

Despite this tremendous loss of life, the bonds arising from the shared Gallipoli experience have proven to be far more enduring than the enmity of wartime.

They have been a central element in the ties that bind New Zealand and Australia, forging a relationship that continues to strive for a safer and better world, in the true spirit of the Anzacs.

Gallipoli is also significant in world history as a story of enemies who displayed mutual respect during the battle and who became friends after it. No battle since has forged such strong friendship and everlasting peace in its aftermath.



Every year, the Turkish Ambassador reads the heart-warming words of General Kemal Ataturk, who said of the fallen New Zealand soldiers: '...after having lost their lives on this land they become our sons as well.'

Anzac Day represents more than the opportunity to remember the sacrifice of our servicemen and women, reflect on the horrors of war and resolve to learn from the lessons and experiences of Gallipoli.

It is also a reminder of the bonds, forged in the horrors of battle, but strengthened over the years by people of goodwill on all sides, seeking to honour their dead by building a better world, one based on shared experiences and understanding.

No reira, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, kia ora,  
kia kaha, tēnā koutou katoa

Hon Sir Anand Satyanand, GNZM, QSO  
Governor-General of New Zealand

## What You Can Do to Help

With the defeat of Keith Locke's republican bill, there is an opportunity for Monarchy New Zealand members and supporters to write to Members of Parliament who voted against this bill and say thank you. Just as kiwis like our parliamentarians to know when we are not happy, it is also good to let them know when we are. The vote was along party lines, with National, the Maori Party, ACT, and the Progressives all voting against the idea. Labour and the Greens voted for Locke's Bill.

Alternatively, you may wish to consider writing to the Government and your MP about the status of the 2012 Diamond Jubilee celebrations for our Head of State in New Zealand.

Elizabeth II will have been Queen of New Zealand for 60 years in 2012, and as with other realms, such as the United Kingdom and Canada, large celebrations are planned. We are still waiting to hear New Zealand's plans. You may wish to ask what kiwi celebrations are planned and when they will be announced.

In both cases, letters to Members of Parliament are c/o Parliament Buildings, Wellington. Postage is free.



## Terminology:

**Reserve Powers:** In many constitutional monarchies, the monarch (or Governor General) has a series of powers which can be employed without the consent of parliament, the cabinet, or the Prime Minister. There are usually strict constitutional conventions concerning when these powers may be used, and these conventions are enforced by public pressure. Using these powers in contravention of tradition would generally provoke a constitutional crisis.

Nevertheless, these powers are extremely important and could be exercised in an emergency such as a constitutional crisis, or in wartime. They would also be very relevant in the event of a hung parliament.

It is generally accepted that, in New Zealand, the Queen and Governor-General have five reserve powers:

- 1) to appoint a Prime Minister following an election, or accept the resignation of an incumbent Prime Minister
- 2) to dismiss a Prime Minister
- 3) to dissolve Parliament and call new elections
- 4) to refuse a Prime Minister's request for an election
- 5) to refuse assent to legislation

Of these, only the power to appoint a Prime Minister has ever been used.

## Keep up with Monarchy New Zealand



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