



Queen Elizabeth II

Single System of Justice Unites Empire Nations

Queen Is Sole Source of Law Throughout Many of Its Lands

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Queen's Dominions beyond the seas, the Realm of Canada, the Union of South Africa and Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of New Zealand, the Commonwealth of Pakistan and Ceylon are drawn together into a single system of justice, equity, government and order that stems directly from the English monarchy. The Queen is the sole source of law throughout these lands. Across the extraordinary diversity of the world's climates the Queen's justice will be administered according to forms and usages handed down from the Middle Ages to the Parliament of Great Britain and, from Westminster, offered to the world. The Constitutional Monarchy to which Queen Elizabeth II is being enthroned is one of the greatest, longest lived and indeed one of the most mysterious institutions in the history of mankind.

Indeed our present Constitutional Monarchy is the Constitutional Monarchy of England, married to the ancient Monarchy of Scotland, and then extended by an infinite series of adaptations, loyalties and diplomatic inequities to meet the needs of people in every continent.

We did not gain our Constitutional Monarchy, as some nations have, by "going constitutional." There is no single written Constitution. The powers of our new Queen, or of Parliament, or of the exact pattern of our law. We have arrived at our Constitutional Monarchy by a series of accidents and chances of history—which we may well be excused thinking lucky chances, or well-contrived accidents. At the danger of a little smugness we are entitled, at the coronation of a new queen, to look back on the history of how we came to be as we are—a United Constitutional Monarchy with dominions across the seas. And we have avoided the worst disasters of history that have befallen others—the anarchy of the Middle Ages, and the destructive revolutions of the nearer centuries.

Today the Queen is the source of law in seven sovereign countries, and her writs run through some 51 colonial possessions. Imagine the intricacy of that Government! She has Governors-General and Ambassadors and Residents who represent her abroad; she has seven loyal Parliaments, and many provincial assemblies under them. She has lieutenants-Governors in Provinces and Puisne Judges who carry her justice to the Polynesians of the Gilbert Islands or the lonely fishermen of the Antarctic. Imagine the fantastic intricacy of all the legislation passed, of all the commissions sent forth and all the judgments handed down in the name of the Queen! Look on her likeness printed on the postage stamps of the world and marvel.

Origin of Rule

Yet we can discern the dim origins of this complex network of rule in the simple gathering of his Wise Men—the meet—that Egbert the Great called around him 1,000 years ago at the ancient town of Kingston-on-Thames. Perhaps peering too far into history to see the origin of our constitution among these rude Saxon princes—those who made Kingston their capital for the following 200 years. But certainly we cannot understand our own nation without turning back at least to the great Conquest of England by the Normans. It was that first, that made us a united monarchy and gave Queen Elizabeth II's heritage its toughness and durability.

King William, the victor of Hastings, won himself the whole kingdom of England. When he saw the chaos of feudal wars, the baronial strife that tore Normandy and France for the following hundreds of years we must be thankful for that conquest which made William the absolute master. One of the first great assets that went to making of our constitution was several hundreds of years of comparative internal peace at the time when every other country on the Continent was a seething turmoil of uncertain loyalty, anarchy and impermanence.

For that stability on which the King's peace is founded we must thank the tough, campaigning Duke of Normandy, William the Bastard, who conquered England and allotted it among his companions under a law that pressed great rights for the King's rights that could not be insisted on by the unlucky kings of France and Germany for many hundreds of years. There was comparative peace in England because the Normans, conquering Normans insisted that private war was illegal, even between barons; that only the King could strike coins, and that the King's justice would travel the country and sit in "assize" to give the King's judgments. (They were soon assisted by a jury to help them with local information.)

Thus was established the great medieval balance of power in England—with three elements, King, Barons and People. Because there was stability, and a fair degree of peace the great permanent institutions had a chance to grow. The King's Court, instead of wandering with him, started to settle and establish permanent administrative offices. The King called his barons together regularly and made them the first House of Lords. Then, later, other kings wanted to tax their subjects and gathered together representatives of the boroughs and the counties to make the first Commons. At the same time an agricultural revolution made property law more complicated and, out of the rights of buying and selling land, there grew up the Code of Common Law that is now disseminated across the world.

If the Norman Conquest is the first good fortune Britain had in her history which helped to make the monarchy of Elizabeth II sure and well-rooted and constitutional, then the second stroke of good fortune, (though it may seem strange), was the stubbornness of King Henry VIII the annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the break with Rome and the resulting impetus it gave to Britain's greatness and to her Parliaments.

The Kingdom of England that Henry VIII ruled was very different from the one we have today.

Coronation Stamps Link All Empire

New Issue Will Go To Many Millions Throughout World

By J. A. Atkinson

Down Empire highways and jungle trails goes the postman with a reminder—and a love, one it is—that the Empire family spans the world and is one in love and loyalty to the Queen.

The reminder—new stamps, one of the Commonwealth's rare Coronation issues. The only other of its kind in six reigns since postage stamps as we knew them began in 1840, was the commemorative of King George VI's coronation in 1937.

The new stamps, designed around a photograph of the Queen taken by Dorothy Wilding, are strikingly like a famous colonial issued nearly 100 years ago in Queen Victoria's reign. These Victorian stamps were taken from a portrait painted by Alfred Chalon, R.A. The Queen was so pleased with it she appointed him her painter in water colors.

How these Victorians have soared in value! A New Zealand penny corundum of 1855, used, is priced now up to £180 (according to condition). An unused (mint) stamp is marked up to £175.

Yes, stamp collectors seek the rare and the beautiful and are ready to pay for them.

What of the new stamps? Who designed them? A stocky, genial little man whose office window at Wimbledon looks on a flagstaff flying the Union Jack. Name—Ernest James Jackman (yes, a lifetime on the job).

Round the portrait of the Queen he built a design which Her Majesty chose from 20 submitted by his firm, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. and its rivals.

The new stamps will be used by millions of Empire citizens living in 61 colonies and territories.

Through these lands the Empire spirit weaves a story of courage and adventure. And the story of some of their stamps belongs to the highest realms of philately.

Let's call on British Guiana, a slice of Empire bounded by South America and the Atlantic. It is a British Guiana one cent black-on-red. It was issued in 1856 and, compared with the vivid British colonial of today, it seems faded, ugly and worn. Yet it is the rarest stamp in the world.

This fabulous piece of paper from the gold-and-diamond land sold for \$38,025 (then \$9500) at a Paris auction in the early 1920s and the last time it came on the market in New York, 1940, a secret deal was put through by Macy's, the big department store.

Neither the price nor the buyer was named. But \$40,000 (£14,285 at today's exchange rate) is said to have changed hands and the stamp is still in America. When the owner took it to be virtually destroyed he took an armed guard, too. This stamp gem was discovered by a schoolboy, Vernon Vaughan, when rummaging through old family papers in British Guiana. He sold it cheap because he preferred some flashy-looking foreigners. And though he was a collector all his life he died three years ago he never found another treasure.

Why is the stamp worth so much money? Because it is the only one of its kind known to exist.

Stamp of Mauritius

Now over to Mauritius, spice island in the Indian Ocean. Some of its stamps are famous and displayed at exhibitions all over the world. In the treasure class are two orange-red penny issues on an envelope. Only 14 of these stamps are believed to be left out of 250 printed so that Lady Gomm, wife of the Governor of Mauritius in 1847, could use them on her invitations to a garden party.

She sent an invitation to a friend in Bombay. Years later, a British stamp collector named Howard bought the envelope in an Indian bazaar for £50. He sold it to a London dealer for £1,600.

The envelope went to a New York collector, Alfred Lichtenstein, who is said to have refused \$30,000 for it.

Why such an offer? Because it is the only envelope known with two of these used penny stamps on it.

Lichtenstein's daughter, Mrs. John Denny Dale, displayed it at a London exhibition. King George was showing part of his collection. So was Carol the former king of Rumania.

I asked Mrs. Dale if the family would sell the envelope or exchange it. She replied: "Not for all the mink in Mayfair."

So if you have friends in Mauritius, ask them to look through their old family letters. If they find even one of these early penny orange-red stamps they will be interested to know the dealer catalogue price is £3,500.

Next stop Bermuda—the island of no income tax where sunshine and flowers make summer out of winter and Postmaster Peret made history in about half a dozen easy movements. He took a hand pressure stamp (like the one they use in the post office to date a postal order) pressed it into the ink pad and then stamped the words "Hamilton Bermuda" and the year "1848".

Above the figures he wrote "One penny" and below them "W. B. Peret".

These were Bermuda's first postage stamps. They are the catalogue prices them at £700.

Part of Pageantry:

Queen's Beast To Take Part

THE strangest animal to be given a part in the Coronation pageantry is now being created in a Chiswick studio. It is the Yale, one of the 6ft. tall "Queen's Beasts" which will sit upright outside the entrance to the annexe of Westminster Abbey.

All the 10 heraldic beasts—they include the Lion of England, the Unicorn of Scotland, the Dragon of the Tudors and the Bull of Clarence—are being designed by sculptor James Woodford.

It was at first thought that the Yale would take the shape of a rhinoceros or ram. The designs being prepared by Mr. Woodford are still secret, but it is almost certain that his Yale will be a goat.

When Mr. David Eccles, Minister of Works, first referred to the "Queen's Beasts," he described the Yale as "the Yale of the Beauforts."

Further research has disclosed the Yale as a mythical monster derived from Elatona. It was first known as "the Yale."

The heraldic animals will follow tradition in colour as well as shape.

The Yale is expected to be white with gold spots. It will have golden tusks and a golden mane and will be one of the fiercest looking of the animals.

One of the "four horses" being followed in the production of the Yale is a 15th century Garter Stall plate in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which bears the impression of a Yale.

"These animals were first thought of hundreds of years ago," an expert in heraldry said in London today.

"People drew on their imagination to 'create' fierce animals which they believed existed in foreign lands."

ferent from the monarchy we know today—and yet very much more complicated indeed than the one that preceded it. It was all the Norman kings had for government. The Tudor monarch had many troubles and many weaknesses—besides his wives. We need to be reminded that he had virtually no power to raise taxes, and neither had he that expensive modern addition to monarchy—a royal standing army. The kingdom was dexterously balanced on the pyramid of medieval society—the King, the Lords and the Church.

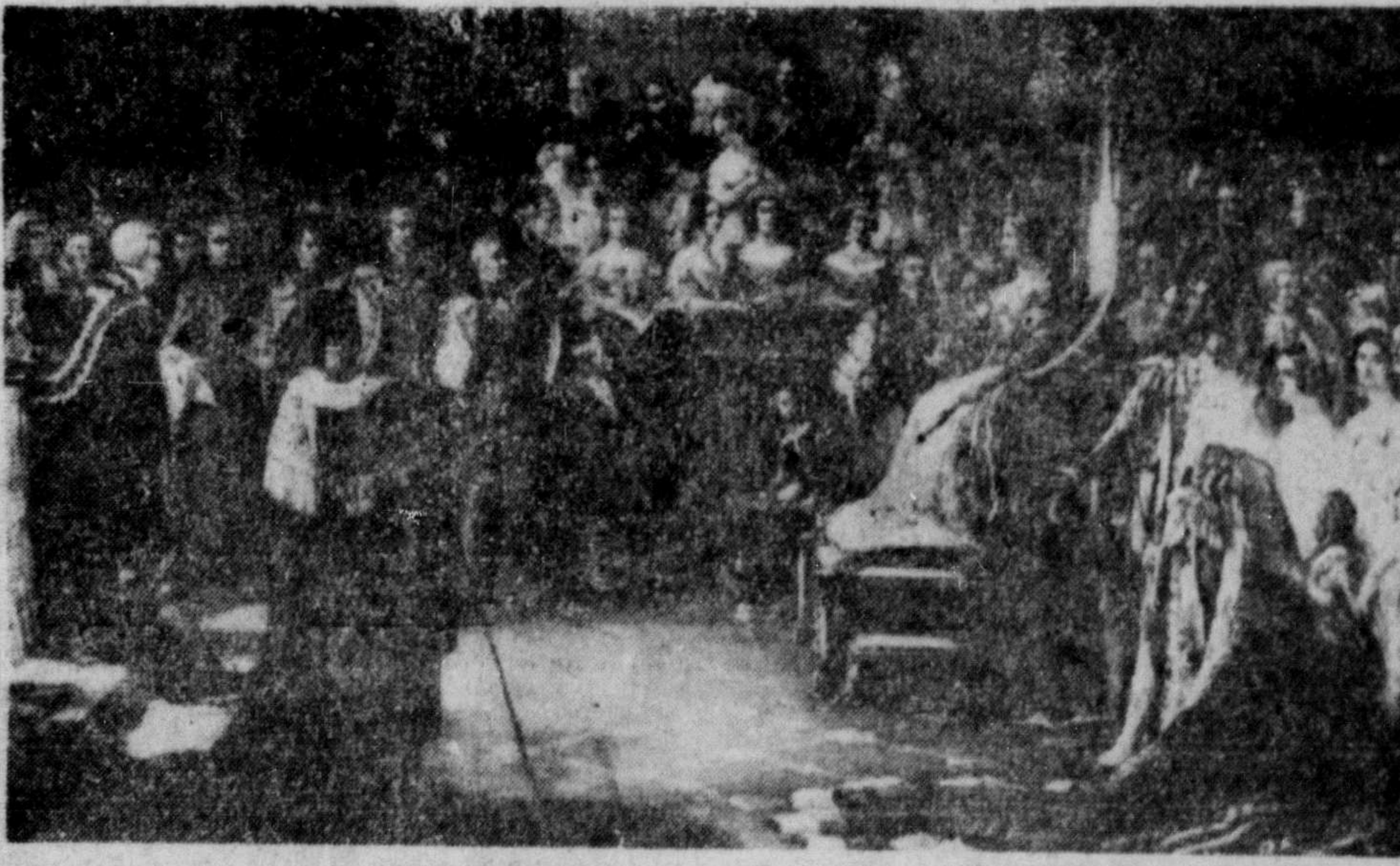
Then came the crisis of English history. We do not need to tell the story again—the embittered Catherine cast aside, the young and beautiful Anne Boleyn announcing her pregnancy to the King, the desperate hurry to legitimize and provide Henry with an heir—and then the fateful moment when the child was born, a girl. Little was it thought that the unwanted girl-child, Elizabeth, would inherit from her father a strengthened kingdom and the glory of a long and victorious reign.

The crisis for our monarchy in 1530 turned Henry towards his people. He needed money, and support, and an army. And he could only have these by building the strength of Parliament and gaining the support of his people. Because Henry was in a personal crisis, the monarch gained, permanently, Elizabeth inherited a Parliamentary system of government—while across the Channel, in France, the medieval monarchy evolved towards the mightiest despotism of Louis XIV. The British monarchy can indeed be thankful that these extremes were avoided.

Scotland, meanwhile, was still a separate kingdom. It had nurtured its patriotism in a series of wars with the English. But by this time it was clear that the continuance of two warring kingdoms in one island was wasteful. To say the least, it worked by the confusion and uncertainties of republicanism years, the people of England wanted to be without the certain sheet-anchor of a monarch as Head of the State. The English Parliamentary revolution was a very conservative revolution, although it appeared, at the time, violent to strike off a king's head, and it continued for nearly 40 years, from the first protest of Hampden at paying an unjust tax until the king who wanted to dictate his religion to his people was compelled to flee the country.



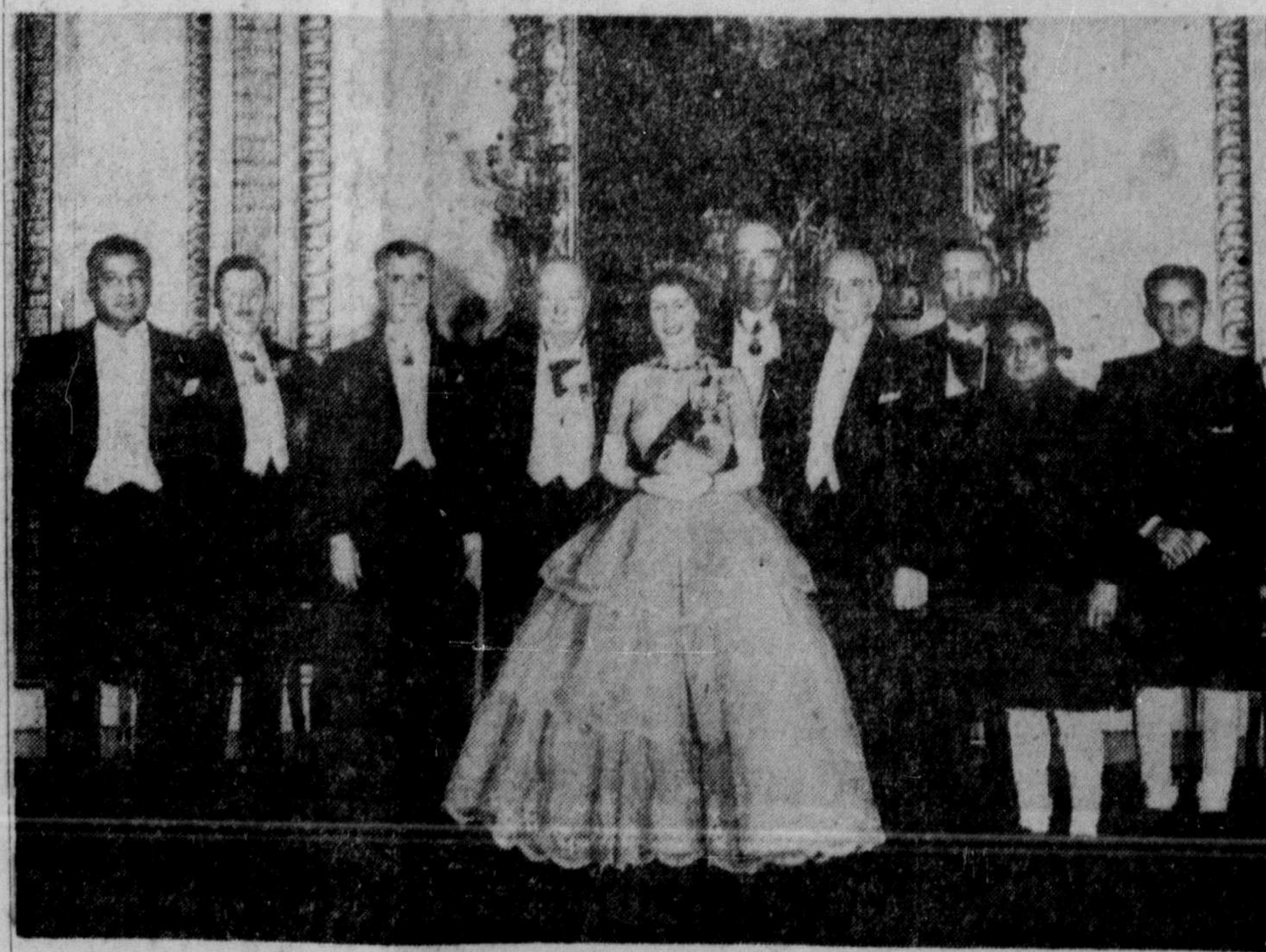
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR receives the crown of England on Christmas Day of 1066. His was the first coronation to take place in now famous Westminster Abbey.



CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA June 28, 1838. Queen wrote in her journal: "I was then seated upon St. Edward's Chair, then followed all various things."



QUEEN ELIZABETH at first opening of Parliament in her reign moves in solemn progress through the Royal Gallery to Throne. Earl Alexander is in front.



QUEEN ELIZABETH IN THRONE ROOM of Buckingham Palace with Commonwealth Prime Ministers during the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Nov. 1952.

Constitutional Questions Up to Prime Ministers

Each Government Is Formed on Basis Of Local Autonomy to Advise Queen

When the Prime Ministers of nine Commonwealth countries gather at No. 10 Downing Street for a conference on such topics as Commonwealth economic policy they are, and every one, the constitutional advisers of Her Majesty.

The essential relationship which holds together countries of the Commonwealth is that each of its governments is formed in accordance with local custom, to advise a single queen on the conduct of her policy.

It has been said recently that the Commonwealth is the most important and durable alliance in the world—and at the same time it is an alliance without formal obligations or written promises.

Coronation day presents a fitting moment to look closely at the unique structure of loyalty to Her Majesty as "Head of the Commonwealth". Last winter the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth examined the formulas used in the Coronation Ceremony to see whether they conformed with current usage, and with the sense of the words as they are today construed.

They reached again one of those compromises which have helped to preserve in the Commonwealth's latter-day evolution a quality of unity unique in world history.

The words "Head of the Commonwealth" first used to meet in 1949 the problem of republican India's desire to remain within the Commonwealth, were accepted by the Prime Ministers as the element which should be common to all forms of the royal title used throughout the Commonwealth.

And from that all-embracing standpoint, the Prime Ministers went on to devise the varied forms of the title suitable for use in the individual countries of the Commonwealth; the forms that will be used officially for the first time at the Coronation.

As the law stood at the Accession, the Queen was: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Queen, Defender of the Faith." It obviously required amendment. The entry of the Asian states of India, Pakistan and Ceylon made the Commonwealth no longer a "British" Commonwealth. Nor could the Sovereign of peoples of many creeds be universally designated "Defender of the Faith."

Further, the term "Dominion" had become unacceptable among members of the Commonwealth family hastening along the road of constitutional development. It was decided that designation of member states as "Dominions" should disappear; that the Queen would now rule over diverse member states separately as their own sovereign.

All these reflections of the changed conditions of the Commonwealth are recognized in the forms of title now to be used in each individual country.

Varied Title Forms

Two examples of the varied forms of title agreed on by the Prime Ministers at their conference in London are as follows:

United Kingdom—Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Pakistan—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of the United Kingdom and of her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

The old Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand—adapt the U.K. form with the addition of the recognition of the sovereignty as Queen of these individual dominions. South Africa refers to her as "Queen of South Africa and of her other Realms and Territories" but omits reference to the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

All the changes were subject, of course, to the concurrence of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, as laid down by the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The preamble to the Statute is of interest to recall, contained the following:

"Inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

When George VI took the Oath at his Coronation the question put to him by the Archbishop was in the following form: "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, of your possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging, or pertaining, and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs?"

To this the King replied: "I will." The form of the Oath will necessarily be changed at the Coronation of Elizabeth II.

First, there will be no more mention of Ireland, which became a Republic (in special relationship with the Commonwealth in respect of citizenship) by an Act of Parliament in 1927. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is now re-defined as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Other words will be changed in the Oath because there are now three great sovereign countries which have the same status and

rank as the Union of South Africa and the old Dominions. They are Ceylon, (which first emerged as Pakistan and India.

These three have not the same history. Immediately after the war was granted "Dominion status" it was then called, (It is remarkable how quickly, with common usage, the term Empire gave way to Dominions, and now to "Commonwealth"). Pakistan and Ceylon were next to emerge—on August 15, 1947, from the body of the "Indian Empire" (Previously should be noted, Burma had come a Commonwealth and then on January 4, 1948, declared itself a Republic and departed from the list of His Majesty's "allied and principled Commonwealths". The word itself was hardly known outside the narrow limits of Indian politics at the time of the last coronation, 1937. Yet now Pakistan takes place as one of the most firmly established countries in the world, a leader of the Moslem world, and loyal Commonwealth.

India has taken a different course. At first Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten remained. New Delhi as Governor-General after relinquishing the uniform of a Viceroy. Immediately an Act was presented in the British Parliament removing the "Empress of India" from the style of the King. Thus the British Empire of India ended. It had brought into existence at the end of Disraeli to flatter Queen Victoria and bring her to equal the imperial rank of Napoleon III. For Joseph, and the Car of all the Rulers. And it had reached the height of its glory with the coming of New Delhi by Sir Edwin Lutyens and the Durbar at night by George V and Queen Mary. It now is a new era has passed and the high title "Empress of India" will be deleted from the style of Elizabeth II.

In 1948, India was in the act of framing her complex constitution under which three hundred million people are governed. Her new constitution was a masterpiece of compromise that met Republican aspirations and the same time retain the advantages of the Commonwealth's alliance. The result was the unit and paradoxical arrangement agreed to by Mr. Attlee and the Prime Minister at the Conference of 1948. India became a Republic and appointed a President. It renounced allegiance to the Crown. India as a nation, though, maintained a special relationship to the British Crown that it recognized by declaring the King and his heirs to be "Head of the Commonwealth".

Such are the very rapid changes that have impressed themselves on the form and style of the Monarchy, and the procedure of the coronation, since the start of the previous reign.

These changes could all be expressed in the beautiful and sonorous words read out by heralds on a clear cold morning, February 1952 at the time of the Accession of Elizabeth II. One puzzled the few onlookers gathered in the courtyard of St. James' Palace was the presence of a figure—Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for the Republic of India, who was indeed a mystery who should be present for the accession of a new queen. But his presence signaled the close reality of the Commonwealth's "Head of the Commonwealth".

Some doubters may scoff at "the Commonwealth" idea. The concept is intangible, it leaves out of account the Queen's Justice. Through a system of respect for law for Parliamentary democracy, for the courts, for individual rights, of centuries of history, through the protected people of Africa to the Indian people in Hong Kong, the Commonwealth brings to one-quarter of the surface of the earth a concept of personal freedom that can still be nurtured and extended by the citizens of the ancient Roman Empire.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1953

★★★ THREE

Queen Was Groomed For Role From Her Earliest Childhood

Monarch's Young Life Spans Quite a Distance In Britain's Changing Social History

By Robert Temple

As the great golden coach comes in sight, millions waiting at the curb or by a television set may think of the life of our young Queen. They may look back on the life that they have watched develop to be crowned on this day. They may remember that their Queen was born in a London townhouse not half a mile from the route of the procession, very early on a fine spring morning in 1926.

The house was at 17 Bruton street, and was the old-fashioned home in London of the Earl of Strathmore (the Queen's grandfather.) The Duke and Duchess of York converted a room into a nursery on the second floor of this house — which, though numbered in Bruton street, actually faced Berkeley Square. But the Queen cannot go back to look at her birthplace because the old house was sold and demolished some years later and now a great block of modern offices stands on the site. Although the Duke and Duchess modernized the place to some extent, it is strange to recall that even such a little while ago these great town houses were run with many more servants than the Princess had later when she managed her own home at Clarence House. And when 17 Bruton street was acquired for demolition, the contractors found in its basement a curious relic of the Victorian age—a row of 20 copper baths which each morning the servants used to carry to the guests' rooms and fill from hot water cans brought through the winding corridors.

The infant Princess was in London for only the first three months of her life. They were troubled months but she, at least, was not touched by the General Strike which took place then. After her christening in the chapel at Buckingham Palace, she travelled north for the first time to her ancestral heritage of Scotland.

Glamis Castle is a noble keep, gloomy, lofty and resplendent with barbaric history. There Macbeth received his thrones: there the ancient regalia of Robert Bruce lay hid.

Comfortable Home

It is, and remains, the home of the Earls of Strathmore and it had been converted by the present Queen's grandfather into a fine and comfortable country residence by the addition of a modern wing. It was there that the Princess spent the first summer of her babyhood.

Even the Queen's young life spans quite a distance in Britain's rapidly changing social history. These were the 1920's which are now a far-off and almost historical era shot with the scarlet and gold of luxury and privilege—although the fabric was wearing threadbare.

The Duke of York, as the King's second son, was perhaps able to live more nearly the kind of life he liked than ever could the Prince of Wales. The life the Duke of York chose as his ideal was that of a quiet-living country squire: his interests lay in the care of his estates and gardens, and the pursuit of a benevolent, unassuming life as a family man.

He had married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, descended through an ancient line from the kings of Scotland. And, under the influence of his wife who was later to be Queen, he adopted much of the air and the manner of a Scottish laird. Certainly the family life of the York household was very far from Mayfair's glittering round. Rather, their life, and so the life of the Princess, was traditional and conducted with simplicity that must have made the childhood of the Princess happy and well-regulated. The little girl was in the charge of a Scottish nanny—the same who had cared for her mother. Life in the nursery was enlivened with delight at the arrival of "Lilibet's" first pets—two affectionate Chows.

Empire Era

The 1920's, as well as being the era of extravagant parties, was the era when the Royal Family became conscious of Britain's overseas interests and needs. Until King George V announced the empire's coronation after his coronation, that he would go to New Delhi, (just built by Sir Edward Lutyens) to be the Durbar, the monarchy had been amazingly insular. But, after the first World War, the worldwide connections of Britain, both within and outside the Empire, (as was still called) were paid ever-increasing attention by the Royal Family.

The Prince of Wales set out on his travels which were to give him time as the Wandering Prince of Empire. And when in 1927 the Commonwealth of Australia planned to inaugurate its first Parliament in the new capital at Canberra, Australia invited the Duke of York, with the Duchess, to attend as his father's representative. Whether the absence of her parents for six months touched the consciousness of the infant Princess is not known. She spent the time of her parents' journey across the world first with her Royal grandparents in Buckingham Palace, and then with her other grandparents, the Strathmores, at their English country home. Perhaps it was then just as she was first sitting up and expressing herself, that there began the very real and close attachment between the Princess Elizabeth and her grandmother Queen Mary. Certainly we can see all through her childhood the little Princess being taken out and walking hand in hand with the tall, dignified, cultured Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of York certainly found it a wrench to be parted so soon from their small daughter. When they returned plans had already been made for them to move into another town house, which, to Londoners, came to be associated with the two Princesses. It was 145 Piccadilly. The house was by no means picturesque in the Royal manner—it was just another old-fashioned solid house in the row at the south of Hyde Park facing Piccadilly (it was destroyed by a bomb during the last war). The Duchess of York

Peers Busy Picking Pages For Coronation Procession

NOW busily engaged in picking their pages are the peers whom the Queen has chosen for special appointments in the Coronation procession.

They have to choose boys between 5ft. 3ins. and 5ft. 6ins. in height, aged between 10 and 15.

Most peers have no difficulty in finding someone suitable. But Lord Hastings, who holds one of the Spurs, is "quite worried." No one he knows fits.

The other Spur-holder, Lord Churston, has no such difficulty. Says his wife: "He has the perfect page—a nephew, William Grosvenor, Lord Ebury's son."

"He is 12 years old and at a prep. school. He is very good-looking and very obedient. And he can wear the same suit as the last page wore in 1937."

Lord Portal, wartime chief of the RAF, has made an original choice. He has asked for Winston Churchill jun, the Premier's 12-year-old grandson.

Mrs. Pamela Churchill has not yet replied to his invitation. She will first consult father Randolph and then sound grandfather Winston.

Other choices: Lord Salisbury—his nephew, Hugh Cecil, 11, son of Oxford don Lord David Cecil; Field-Marshal Lord Alexander—his younger son, Brian, now at Harrow.

The duties of pages? They walk behind their peers carrying the coronets. A moment before the crowning they hand these over and retire to their places.

In fact, Royalty is very circumscribed. King George V possessed a number of houses and these he offered to his sons. The Duke of York made his home at Fort Belvedere. The Duke of York and his Duchess found Royal Lodge at Windsor suited their taste.

The education of a Princess might be a fitting subject for argument between philosophers. Is it learning that makes a ruler? Or is it better that a ruler should be unlearned in scholarly arts in order to come to the task of ruling with a clear mind? It could be long debated. But, as far as the Princess was concerned, she was soon clear that she was to become one of the best educated and well-read of little girls.

Until she was 11 her education was normal and quite relaxed. But then even at that tender age the sense of responsibility was emphasized. There on her he the abdication of her uncle King Edward VIII.

Life Divided

If on her coronation day Queen Elizabeth II looks back on her life, she will surely see that it divides into two main parts. The first is her life before the war broke out. In that time she was a child, a girl, a young woman. The second is her life after the war. In that time she was a young woman, a girl, a young woman. The first part of her life was spent in the comfort and security of a royal household. The second part was spent in the hardships and dangers of a world at war.

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Official Seal For Packages

CORONATION visitors to Bond Street this year will find their parcel and package purchases bearing an official seal—a guarantee that the goods have been bought in the famous shopping thoroughfare.

The seals will be miniature reproductions of a blue and gold plaque which the Bond Street Association have devised for display in members' shops.

About 80 of the plaques have already been completed. The plaques have a design representative of the end of the 17th century—the period when Bond Street began to be fashionable.

Duke should continue his naval career into which he had put so much eagerness and ability. So the Princess faced the prospect of a strangely uncertain future with the heaviest responsibilities. On one thing she was determined—that she would have an entirely new or retrained line of her own, made to her own design to suit herself. It is believed that it was Queen Mary who made the acceptable suggestion that Clarence House, in the Mall, should be reserved for the young couple.

Clarence House had been built for the Duke of Clarence, then an elderly admiral, so there is another royal association, the later became king as William IV. The house itself was not excessively large by palace standards. Yet it was sufficient to provide the Princess and her husband with a fine suite of private apartments in addition to the state apartments on the ground floor. The house, however, required a great deal of attention and the Princess devoted much of her time, even before she moved into it in May, 1937, to its careful arrangement and perfection.

Clarence House has only been occupied by royal families since it was built, not much more than 40 years ago. The first was that of William IV; the second was another Duke of Edinburgh, the son of Queen Victoria; the third was Prince Arthur of Connaught, the year was very happy and auspicious for the Princess. She had met the young Prince Philip of Greece, (as he was known), in her

On her 18th birthday the Princess had officially come of age, and she had before the war ended, taken her place on a Council of Regency, in the absence of her father. Prince brought duties. The Princess began to employ a small private secretarial staff of her own to look after her engagements. She continued to live in Buckingham Palace with a special suite of rooms set aside for her. Among the duties of returning peace were many clamorous invitations for the royal family to visit each and every one of their Dominions.

The king decided that he would go with the whole family to South Africa. It was more than a year, however, and a rather bleak post-war year—before the Royal Party left Portsmouth aboard H.M.S. Vanguard on February 1, 1937. The year was very happy and auspicious for the Princess. She had met the young Prince Philip of Greece, (as he was known), in her

Planned Wedding

But, before they could start putting their home in order, the young couple had to deal with wedding party with very much more than the usual royal family duties to fulfill and the world was beginning to see the young Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The atmosphere was one of spontaneity and gaiety.

The Princess returned to Sandringham for Christmas with her family. There, plans for the wedding were discussed. The Edinburghs had already inspected the house at Sandringham. There was a great deal to be done and the Princess complained as much as any young woman could of the swiftness with which her decorations were completed.

Different Designs

She and the Duke had different designers prepare plans for their separate sitting-rooms. The living room was something rather simple and intentionally naval in the Duke's room and a yeilding and relaxed effect in pastel colours in the Princess's own sitting-room.

Soon, however, the boys came into the Princess's engagements had been cancelled. The country hoped for an heir to the throne. That hope was realized on November 14, 1938, six months before the Edinburghs moved into Clarence House. And the bells told Britain that the Princess had a son. The baby, Charles, there had not been a royal Charles since the twinning, Stuart who squandered Neil Gwynne for a short time the Princess and her husband were allowed to live the life of any young couple with their first-born. But before long Philip's naval duties called him to Malta where he was appointed "Commander of the Fleet" and the rigate "Chequers" was being groomed for the command of his own frigate, the "Marepie", which he took over in May 1939. That he was shown no preferential treatment was obvious. The Princess had to fly to Malta to spend the Christmas of 1939 with him because he was not due for home leave.

The national joy at the birth of Princess Anne in August 1950 was short-lived. It had been obvious for some time that the King was far from well. Less than a year after Britain had acclaimed his recovery from a serious leg operation they were once again anxiously watching the outlet wards outside Buckingham Palace. A cold the King had caught early in 1951 developed into influenza and a few months later a further and long operation. For a short time he seemed to rally, and he insisted on carrying out a navy programme of public appearances. But it was a wan, tired-looking man who walked on to the runway at London airport in January last year to watch his daughter and her husband take off for a tour of East Africa and Australia.

A few days later Prince Philip took his wife for a walk in the grounds of the house built for them as a wedding present by the people of Kenya.

He told her what a shocked world already knew. That same evening the girl who had arrived in the Colony a few days before, laughing and gay, was flying home bereaved to her mourning family to face her Queenship and to open a new chapter in the history of the Commonwealth.

No Announcement

The Royal party left for South Africa without announcing an engagement. But the Princess was unmistakably radiant and rumor had a nibble that the royal family had decided to postpone the announcement until after the Princess's 21st birthday.

The Royal visit to South Africa was overwhelming and strenuous. It meant travelling 10,000 miles in two months. The King, despite the already painful dislocation of his legs, was determined to complete the whole program. His Queen and his daughters tried to take some of the burden from him.

In the summer of 1947 the engagement was announced. Parliament gave its official sanction to the proposed marriage of the heiress presumptive, and Prince Philip of Greece abandoned his claims to the Greek throne and his foreign title and became Lt. Philip Mountbatten RN until he was enabled by his future father-in-law to take the title the Duke of Edinburgh.

The date of the wedding was fixed for November 20. Immediately the Princess was faced with great domestic responsibilities. As the heiress to the throne she would have to keep an official household in an official residence. She also wanted to maintain a country home.

It had been decided that the



PRINCESS ELIZABETH as heir apparent in May 1937 after King George VI was crowned at Westminster.



YOUNG PRINCESS makes her first broadcast—talking to the children of England about the war.

ON HER 18TH BIRTHDAY in 1944 young Princess begins busy round of her first official duties.



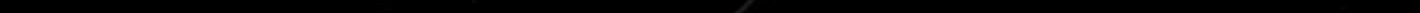
TOUR OF KENYA finds Princess greeting Prince Bin Salim after he had been overcome by shyness.

AS QUEEN in October 1952, Elizabeth II in crown of black and white satin adorned Royal Air.



ON CANADIAN TOUR in western Canada Princess and her husband examine gift from Indian tribe.

GUEST OF PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN in Washington as part of a three day tour of United States.



Queens Helped Make Britain Great



QUEEN MARY I was the first queen of England and the daughter of Henry VIII. Half Spanish and Catholic in her religion, she sought to renew Roman ties.



QUEEN ELIZABETH I was another daughter of Henry VIII who succeeded Mary I. The daughter of Anne Boleyn, his second wife, she had long reign (1558-1603).



QUEEN MARY II (1688-94) was dual reign of William and Mary, unique in history of Great Britain.

First British Queen Ascended Throne in 16th Century

FOR all their chivalry, medieval men had no high opinion of the virtues of women as rulers, so it was not until the 16th century that a queen was accepted as ruler of England. An attempt to establish a woman on the throne was made in 1135 when Henry I died leaving no son but a daughter, Matilda (or Maud). Although the king had intended that his daughter should succeed him, Matilda's cousin, Stephen, had little difficulty in seizing the crown. Throughout almost the whole of Stephen's reign

(1135-54) there was civil war between Stephen's supporters and the Matilda faction and most of England was abandoned to anarchy. This anarchy was remembered for centuries and England was not unnaturally anxious that the experiment of a queen should not be repeated. The desire for a son was largely responsible for Henry VIII's divorce of Catherine of Aragon—the divorce that was the occasion if not the cause of the Reformation in England.



QUEEN ANNE (1702-14) was sister of Mary II, who was married to William III. Line died of Orange. Anne was married to Prince George of Denmark. Line died.



EARLY PORTRAIT OF VICTORIA now in the National Gallery of London shows her in all her regal splendor. She was the first empress.



QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901) had longest reign. During this time Great Britain went through industrial revolution and saw prosperity of nation reach peak.

Radio, Television, Press To Report Every Phase

Event to Become One of Century's
Greatest News Event for Coverage

By Brett Oliver

One person, a woman, Queen Elizabeth the Second, is soon to become the centre of one of the century's great news events. For just over five hours, the world will pause as a British monarch is crowned Queen of a quarter of the globe.

From the moment she appears for her drive to the Abbey till her last handwave on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, those minutes will belong to the millions. It will be an unforgettable moment in history, not likely to come again for many years.

It is right then that the most will be made of this historic moment of colourful pageantry. For, wherever they are, English-speaking people will want to have a part in it—by seeing, hearing or by reading. The task on that day is clear for those who will bring a Commonwealth of Nations to the side of a Queen as she accepts her crown.

It will be done on a scale never yet attempted. Out from the streets of London will flow a torrent of words, written and spoken, taking the news to the four corners of the earth. Within the United Kingdom itself, Britons will be able to see and hear the ceremony, as the minutes pass. For with television and radio at their touch, there will not be a home in the land unable to come to London that morning.

And in time, there will be few who have not seen a filmed record of the majestic scene. How is it being done? How will 700 million people be informed of what happens in London on June 2?

The answer lies in the planning, the organisation and the hard work which is being poured into the job of "covering" the coronation. Radio is still the greatest medium for informing the greatest number of people in the shortest time. Thus, the prime task falls to the British Broadcasting Corporation. Its job is to describe each moment of the Queen's drive to the Abbey, her Coronation there and her triumphant tour along the processional route back to Buckingham Palace.

To do this, the BBC, working in co-operation with nearly all the world's main radio organisations, will have 250 commentators and observers flooding the wavelengths of the globe with an on-the-spot description relayed over 1500 stations.

A small, highly-trained team, including men from the Commonwealth, will cover the occasion for listeners within the British Isles. And simultaneously, their voices will be heard in all parts of the Commonwealth through a world-wide link-up.

49 Languages

Simultaneously, too, accounts of the ceremony will be broadcast in every language used by the BBC in its external services—49 altogether, including such unfamiliar tongues as Kuoyn, Vietnamese and Marathi.

Staid in many respects, but unequalled in handling big occasions, the BBC is determined that the news will be spread further and wider than ever before. The time factor will not in every case allow for overseas transmissions to be broadcast direct. Some will therefore be recorded for use later in the day. For 12 hours after the ceremony, the BBC will transmit edited programmes in English containing recordings of the day's most dramatic moments.

Night broadcasts overseas will include descriptions of the celebrations in London, interviews with well-known visitors from many countries, as well as recordings of the morning ceremony. To achieve world-wide coverage on this scale, the BBC is briefing 20 engineers to man the 80 commentary points which will be established inside the Abbey and along the processional route. The majority of this team will spend Coronation eve in a building adjoining Broadcasting House, sleeping on cots, ready to be on their feet on the first thing in the morning without having to converge through a jam-packed London.

Out on the streets, they will be responsible for controlling scores of microphones and hundreds of miles of wire so that the ceremonies pass smoothly through to the waiting world. A temporary sound control room just round the corner from the Abbey will be the words are clear, and a second control position in the head verger's room inside the Abbey will help channel the word-picture of the ceremony correctly into overseas wavelengths.

The British Post Office has a big part in the arrangements. It is providing nearly 400 sound circuits besides 800 wire extensions for microphones. The finest camera for the BBC Coronation Day will climax a week-long rush of special programs ending, perhaps, 1200 hours.

But sound broadcasting is not the end of the corporation's assignment. The wonder of television, in its infancy when King George VI was crowned in 1937, should ensure that an estimated 20,000,000 people will have a better view than the multitudes lining the streets.

The television coverage is to be handled on almost the same scale as the radio broadcast. Fourteen cameras spaced along the route, and three inside the Abbey, will pick up nearly every moment of the three hours. The finest commentator in the world could not hope to compete against the impressions which will be captured for the greatest triumph for TV since the Abbey ceremony itself.

After careful deliberations, inspired by public opinion, the Coronation Commission in December approved the extension of television to include the Recognition, the Crowning and the Homage, cardinal parts of the whole Abbey ceremony. But to maintain the dignity of the occasion, TV screens everywhere will be blank during the Anointing, the Communion Prayers and the Administration of the Sacrament.

Besides the camera focussing on the High Altar, two others in the body of the Abbey will give a per-

German-made Flags to Hang

GERMAN-made flags will decorate some London buildings during the Coronation. They were found in Germany in crates marked "Germany for the Germans." Some of the flags are naval signals.

"A theatre can put up a 'pay-off' signal when a show is a hit," today said Mr. Alec Godwin, head of a Wapping wholesale firm that bought the flags. "But most purchasers simply want them for decorations."

The flags sell by the pound. Usual price for the all-wool flag is 10s. a pound. That is about 3s. 6d. a square yard. Some Union Jacks are 30ft. by 20ft.

view of the congregation in the Nave and the processions to and from the Altar.

As the crowned Queen and her entourage emerge from the great building, other TV crews will take up the picture and carry it through till Her Majesty turns for the last time from the famous balcony of the Abbey to the Abbey steps.

Continental Europe is to view the Coronation also. Television transmitters leap-frogging over the Channel will send the living picture into homes in France, Belgium, Holland and Western Germany.

Proximity makes this possible. The United States, in spite of its tremendous resources, is not to see a televised version of the event till more than 15 hours later. At first it was ambitiously hoped to have aircraft acting as relay stations spaced across the Atlantic so the image could be fed into the colossal American network. In this way, Americans up to 3000 miles away might have viewed the Coronation as if they were sitting in the Abbey themselves.

Though feasible, the project has been ruled too costly—about £28 million would be needed—and the United States is now to receive a film taken from the TV cameras. It will be rushed across the Atlantic by air and transmitted over both Canadian and American networks. Most countries overseas, however, have no television services and, till newsreels and color films reach them, the people will have to rely on radio and their own papers.

Nowadays, newspapers are unable to compete against radio in the coverage of an event like the Coronation—just as radio is in its turn overshadowed by television. But it is a fact that most people, although they have watched or heard an event, still like to read about it in their papers. And that is where the descriptive writer comes into his own.

So an army of writers is gathering to cover the Coronation. They are coming from every part of the world and, in the 24 hours after the coronation, they will be on the spot. The words will be cabled from London, then overseas newspapers will have their own correspondents working on the spot, providing an individual description to far-away readers. Feature writers, with more time available, will follow up with neatly-rounded articles for plump magazines at home and abroad.

The British press, geared for a supreme day, will have fresh editions on the streets of every city almost as quickly as events progress. Whatever the treatment it is given, the coronation will be the most important papers and news agencies will have seats in the Abbey. The main paper will be spread along the processional route. For those carrying their reports overseas immediately, the Post Office is providing direct lines to London's central office, where banks of teletype operators will send the despatches beaming round the globe.

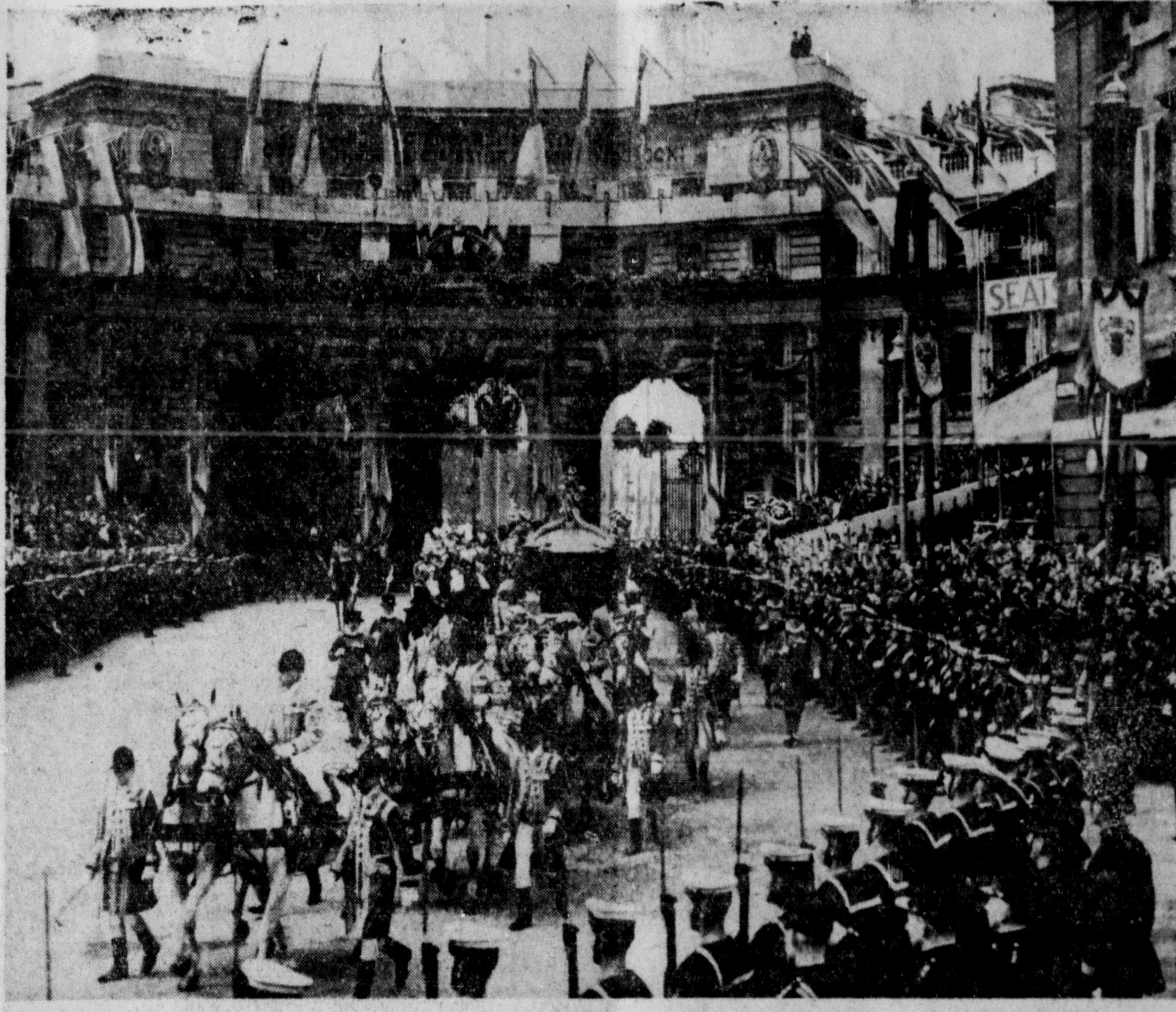
Radio Pictures

These will be followed almost immediately by radio pictures, the first images of the crowned Queen to reach countries outside television-served Europe.

Films, comprehensive and vivid, will give the world the final and most complete account of the day. Newsreels for world-wide distribution will be quick off the mark and behind them will come the polished feature films, most of them in color.

J. Arthur Rank, Britain's film mogul, is preparing to make a full-length color film and 25 British cameramen working with a new color system have been earmarked to produce an hour-long celluloid record.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to ensure that the full dignity of the Coronation ceremony is maintained in every film made. The reels will be lifted from the cameras by executives of the film companies and put at once into sealed canisters. Then, they will be taken by car from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace where, in a private room, Dr. Fisher, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Scarborough, and the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, acting for the Royal Family, will see the films developed and screened.



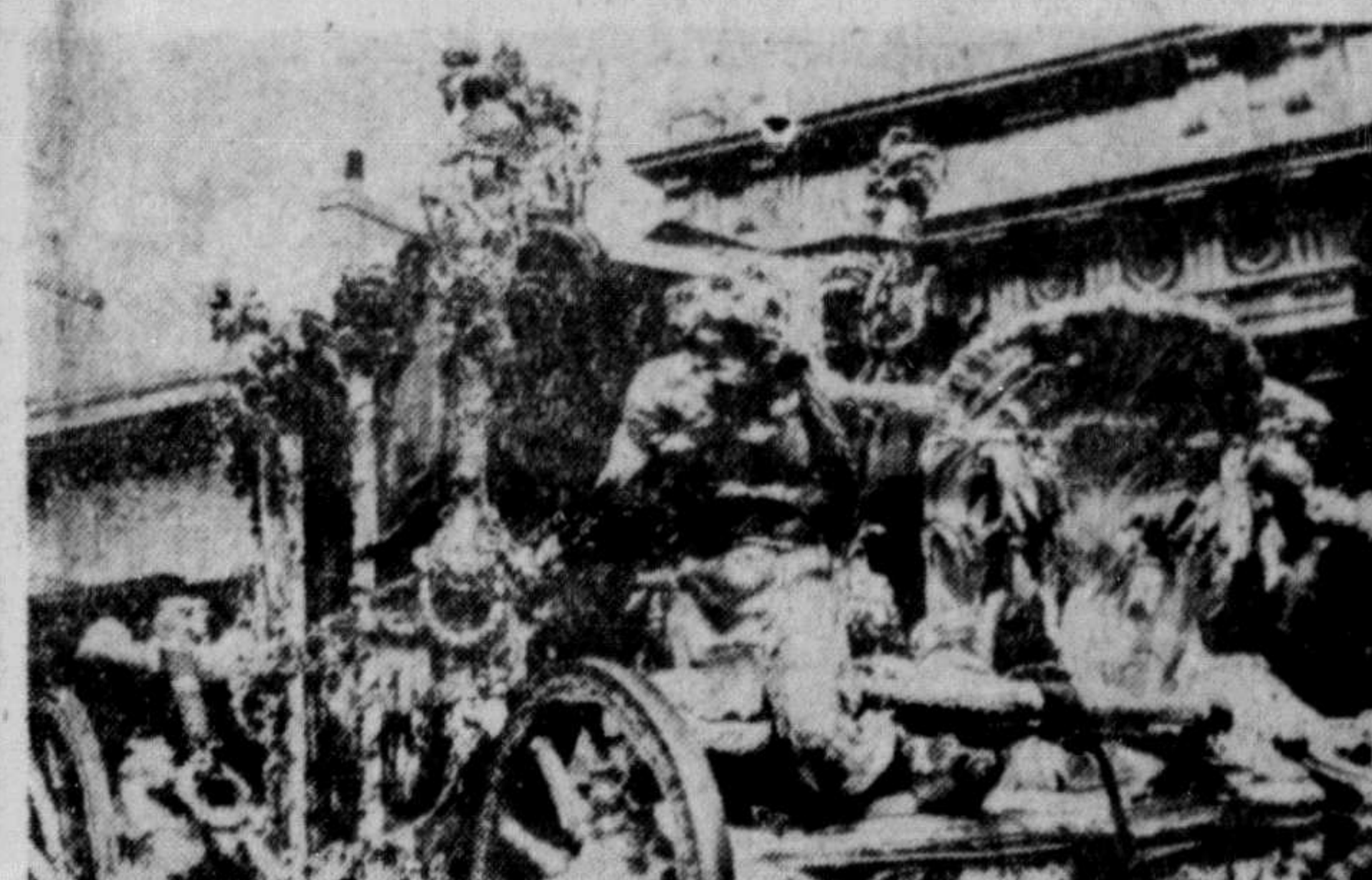
CORONATION PROCESSION of King George VI in the Royal State Coach passing through Admiralty Arch.



ECONOMY ROBES designed for peers and peeresses for the 1953 Coronation because of high costs.



TWO HEAD-DRESSES specially designed by Hartnell the Queen's dressmaker for any color but black.



GUARDS BEARSKINS being made in London mounted and sewn on specially constructed wire frames.



CEREMONIAL SWORDS ordered totaling 2,000 are put together by firm of noted specialists.

Coaches, Uniforms and Robes Are Being Prepared

By Dorothy Barkley

OUT of their glass cases and storage places where they have been preserved from dust and moth since the last Coronation have come the coaches, uniforms and robes to be used on June 2.

The ceremonial coaches required the most renovation after the ravages of time. The Royal State Coach, completely regilded in 1937, has had its panel paintings cleaned and transferred to new wood, specially proofed against woodworm and weather. And the Lord Mayor's coach, in which dry rot and moth were suspected, has been overhauled and repainted.

Of the three state coaches in the procession—the Royal State Coach, the Lord Mayor's Coach and the Speaker's Coach—the Royal Coach, although almost 200 years old, is the youngest. It was completed in 1762. The Lord Mayor's several years previous to that, and the Speaker's dates from the time of Queen Anne.

The Royal Coach, now used only at coronations, this year makes its seventh appearance in a coronation procession. George III ordered it for his coronation in 1761—but it was not completed until a year later when he drove in it to the State Opening of Parliament. After this event, the Royal Stable Clerk wrote in his journal: "His Majesty went to the House of Peers to open the session in the new State Coach. The mob was exceeding great yet no other accident happened but one of the door glasses and the handle of the door being broken."

Only kings and queen of England may ride in the coach. It has never left London—and superstition has it that it would be unlucky for the coach to be used elsewhere. The supreme artistic extravagance of an age renowned for its luxury, money was lavished on it—it cost over £7,000. This is hardly surprising, since it is gilded with 18-carat gold, and has oil painted paintings

depicting emblematic subjects designed by Cipriani, the leading Italian artist of the day.

It is constructed in the style of an ancient Roman chariot—and, like the chariots built for Roman triumphs, is loaded with trophies to commemorate British victories of war.

On the centre of the roof are the figures of three boys symbol of England, Scotland and Ireland. They support the emblems of state—the Imperial Crown, the Sceptre, the Sword of State and the insignia of Knighthood.

Has Rubber Tires

The Queen should have the most comfortable Coronation ride in the first time to the Abbey. Because of the coach's immense weight—over four tons—it is unsafe to draw it at more than walking pace, even though a handbrake has now been fitted. One advantage of this slow pace is that all those on route will have ample opportunity to see the Queen as she passes by.

The interior is decorated in rich scarlet velvet on which are embroidered the rose, thistle, shamrock and State Crown. For Edward VII's coronation, the coachman's box was removed because the king thought that it prevented the coach from seeing properly. The state harness, worn by the postilion-ridden—and so they are today.

The coach is drawn by eight Windsor Greys. (Their name arose from the fact that the royal horses were stabled at Windsor until 1937). The state harness, worn only by the horses that draw the State Coach, was made for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria in 1837, and cost £15,000. Each set weighs 130 pounds and was originally cut from a single hide of red Morocco leather. The cloth cloths are of royal blue cloth edged with gold embroidery. On account of its great value, the harness is always kept stowed on dummies at the royal stables.

The postillions' livery is in the royal colors of crimson black and gold. And they wear powdered wigs, velvet jockey caps, embroidered jackets and white breeches. Their riding boots have gilt spurs, and they carry gold-mounted whiff-whiff whips.

Four walking men, chosen from the staff of the Crown Equerry in the Royal Mews, march on each side of the team. Their livery is similar to that of the postillions except that they wear knee-length coats. Four Royal footmen walk in pairs on each side of the coach itself. They wear frock coats, knee breeches and buckled shoes.

The Sovereign's Escort, which precedes the coach, is made up of three elite corps—the Life Guards, the Blues, and the Yeomen of the Guard—all wearing their centuries-old attire. The Life Guards were formed originally from the Cavaliers who went into exile with Prince Charles Stuart, later Charles II, and returned with him. Today, they wear white-plumed silver helmets, steel breastplates, red tunics, gold lace aiguillettes, white buckskin breeches, knee boots, and white buckskin gaiters. The Blues were part of the Parliamentary Army—fighting against the King—and the order to disband them was never carried out. Their uniform is blue tunic, steel breastplate, white breeches and knee boots.

Inside the Abbey, the Queen has an escort of Gentlemen-at-arms, who accompany her from the door through the nave and choir. The guard was formed by Henry VIII in 1509 with the injunction that it should always consist of "Gentlemen extricate of noble blood." There has of course been much change since then. Their uniform, which today is a dark blue tunic with gold lace, would cost £500 new and is there-

fore handed down from generation to generation—was given to them by William IV to replace the former Tudor style.

Two Other Coaches

The two other ceremonial coaches in the procession are those of the Lord Mayor of London and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Mayor's coach—known as the "Gingerbread Coach"—is almost 200 years old, and weighs just under four tons. It is so nicknamed because of its fantastically carved wooden body and rich gilt rococo ornamentation. Its interior is decorated in crimson velvet and gold upholstery, and it has tasselled seats. Allegorical pictures on the outside—Scales of Justice, Faith, Hope and Charity—were painted by the same Italian artist, Cipriani, who was commissioned to ornament the Royal State Coach. The Lord Mayor's coat-of-arms are painted on the door, and the Lord Mayor himself has an escort of Pikemen of the Honourable Artillery Company.

The Speaker's coach was once the State Coach of Queen Anne, and she drove in it to her own coronation. Now it bears the coat-of-arms of the Speaker. Last used at King George VI's coronation, it will be pulled by two brewers' horses. Two running footmen, chosen from draymen's assistants, will accompany the coach.

Other carriages, of a smaller, less ornate variety, will take members of the Queen's family to the Abbey. Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth will travel in cars. Peers and peeresses, though, will travel to the Abbey by special underground trains. They will then be within walking distance of the Abbey, and so will avoid the traffic confusion bound to arise if they all travelled by car.

Peers who are in the processions and coronations in the Abbey wear robes of state with coronets. But there have been relaxations in traditional attire for peers not taking an active part at the Abbey. In 1509 with the injunction that it should always consist of "Gentlemen extricate of noble blood." There has of course been much change since then. Their uniform, which today is a dark blue tunic with gold lace, would cost £500 new and is there-

they wear either mantles of any order of knighthood to which they may belong or Parliament robes over evening dress with trousers in place of knee breeches. If below the rank of earl, they may wear a cap of state instead of a coronet. The number of rows of ermine's tails on his robes denotes difference in rank—two rows for a baron, and four for a duke. Their coronets, too, have subtle variations. A duke has eight gold strawberry leaves on his. An earl has eight silver balls raised on points with gold strawberry leaves between the points, a viscount 16 silver balls and a baron six—with no strawberry leaves. They are not allowed to adorn their coronets with jewels or precious stones instead of silver balls.

Peeresses at the Abbey are likewise wearing robes of state and coronets according to their respective ranks. The coronet of a peeress is similar to that of a peer, except it is smaller. In their robes, peeresses show their difference in degree by a nice distinction between the number of rows of ermine's tails and the length of the train. A Duchess, for instance, has a two-yard train and four rows of ermine's tails, and a baroness only a three-foot train and two rows of ermine's tails.

But for countesses and baronesses who do not possess these robes, the Queen's dressmaker, Norman Hartnell, has designed, with the Queen's approval, special "economy" robes costing about a tenth of the price of a traditional robe. The new robe, of crimson velvet instead of silk velvet, is edged with white ermine in place of the customary ermine. And only six yards, compared with 20 for the old style, are required. The white ermine collar is powdered in the same way with ermine's tails to denote rank. As an alternative to the coronet, crimson velvet caps of state have been specially designed.

And so the procession, not only in the coaches but in the uniforms and robes worn by those taking part, presents a cameo of English history over past centuries.

Invitation To Royalty Cut Down

Many Kings Who Saw 1937 Crowning Unable To Attend This One

By Yorke Henderson

On a spring day in 1937 the heirs to more than a dozen monarchies watched George VI of Great Britain crowned in Westminster Abbey. They made much of the solemn-eyed, 11-year-old, heir apparent to the British Throne; a fairy tale child-princess in state robes and tiny coronet. But few of them were to see her ascend the throne herself, for the royal invitations to this year's coronation have mirrored the changed face of Europe.

Many of the heirs who saw the 1937 crowning are now kings themselves, as such are barred from attending the coronation. If they were present, they would be crowned heads of state over the British sovereign. That, of course, could not happen, so tradition has seen to it that they are not invited.

Other monarchies have been toppled by the westward surge of Communism. And now some of the royal guests who want to proudly to the Abbey are not officially recognized by Britain's Royal Household.

Three royal princes only will return in their own right to witness the glittering Abbey ceremony. Two are from Western Europe—Crown Prince Olav of Norway and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The other is Prince Asfa Wossen, eldest son of the Emperor of Abyssinia. Prince Bernhard will represent the Netherlands again because as a Consort he is not the head of the State. With his wife, now Queen Juliana, he brought a romantic note into the pageantry of the 1937 celebrations. They had cut short their honeymoon to be in London and grateful Britons showed they appreciated the gesture. Crown Prince Olav of Norway with his Swedish-born wife, Princess Martta, can come again because his father, King Haakon, a sturdy 80, still sits on the throne.

Sweden's King, Gustav Adolf, as Crown Prince, represented his country last time. Now he will send his second son, Prince Bertil. His eldest son, Prince Gustav Adolf was lost in 1947 in an air crash.

Greece's representative in 1937 was Crown Prince Paul. Now, as king, he may decide to send his 12-year-old son, Paul. But if he does, Queen Frederika will probably accompany him. He is a lieutenant of the Duke of Edinburgh and in line of succession to the British Throne she would probably be allowed to attend the Abbey ceremony.

Denmark's King, Frederik IX, succeeded to the throne since the last coronation. But he has no sons and because Denmark does not recognize female succession he will send his 65-year-old cousin, Prince Axel.

Belgium was represented by King Leopold's brother, Prince Charles of Flanders. But Leopold has since abdicated and this year the royal house in Brussels will be headed by his 18-year-old son, Prince Albert, who represented his brother, King Baudouin at the funeral of King George VI. Japan will send 19-year-old Crown Prince Akihito. He was living in the life of a British country squire on a 100 acre estate near the late Bernard Shaw's home at Ayot St. Lawrence. He was forced to quit his country estate in 1937 when Emperor Hirohito dispatched his own brother, Prince Chichibu, a tuberculosis sufferer, who died this year.

Paul, the intelligent of Yugoslavia, is one of the questionable visitors. Britain at present is officially friendly with Tito's Yugoslavia, the only Communist country outside the Iron Curtain. That friendship in any case might be endangered if Paul were asked by Britain to ride in the same procession as the Yugoslav crown prince, Prince Michael of Rumania raises similar difficulties. At present Michael, onetime owner of 150 castles in his native country, is living in a British country squire on a 100 acre estate near the late Bernard Shaw's home at Ayot St. Lawrence. He was forced to quit his country estate in 1937 when Emperor Hirohito dispatched his own brother, Prince Chichibu, a tuberculosis sufferer, who died this year.

Perhaps more delicate than any is the status of Egypt. One ruler not represented, as the provisional Coronation invitations were dispatched by the Foreign Office, Egypt's monarchy existed in name, although there were indications that the Nubian regime intended—and still plans—to abolish it. But any, on Coronation Day, a plump exile in his sun-baked Mediterranean retreat will remember how he came to Britain 16 years previously as Crown Prince Farouk, accompanied by his mother, Queen Nazli.

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