

The Herald

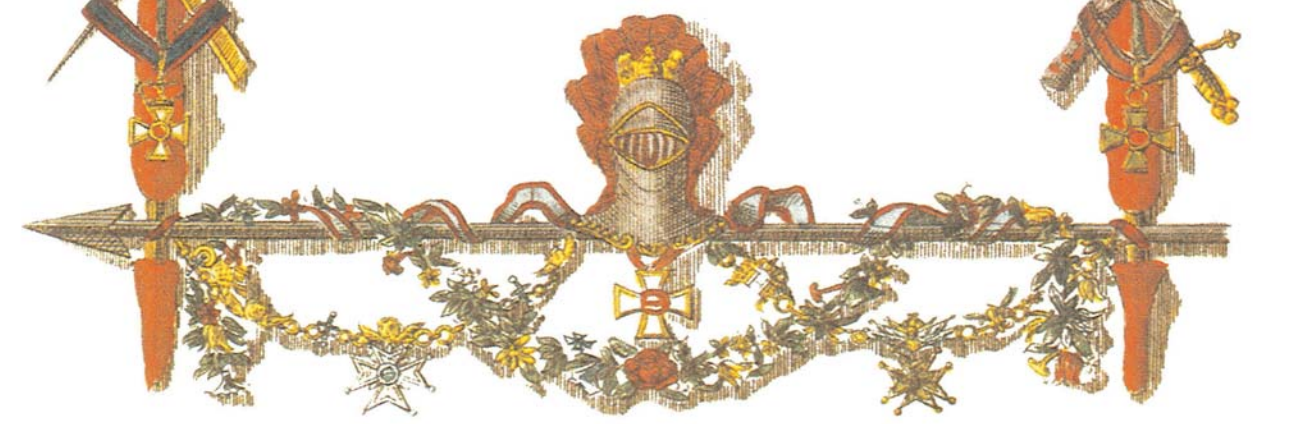


COMMUNICATION OF THE ORDER OF SAINT JOACHIM

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Summer 2006

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Coadjutor Grand Master Appointed

**His Excellency The Chevalier
Stephen Lautens GCJ, B.A., LL.B.
Appointed Grand Master's Deputy**

His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to announce the appointment of The Chevalier Stephen Lautens GCJ as The Order of Saint Joachim's new Coadjutor. The Order's Coadjutor acts as the Grand Master's deputy and representative, and assumes interim leadership of the Order in the case of the Grand Master's incapacity or death.

The Chevalier Lautens has previously served as the Order's Grand Herald and most recently as Vice Grand Chancellor. He continues to serve as Commander of the Canadian Commandery. He also maintains the Order's website and edited *Noble Hearts*, a history of the Order published for the 250th anniversary in 2005.

The Chevalier Lautens fills the vacancy left by the death in December of 2004 of the Order's previous Coadjutor Grand Master, His Excellency Alexander Sixtus Baron von Reden-Esbeck GCJ.

"I am honoured and humbled by the appointment as our illustrious Order's Coadjutor," said Chevalier Lautens. "I look forward to continuing to work with our Grand Master, Grand Chancellor and Grand Prior, as well as our growing number of members around the world.

"I also look forward to continuing to live up to the words of our famous Vic Grand Chancellor, Sir Levett Hanson GCJ, who described The Order of Saint Joachim in 1802 as 'an Order for the modern age.' We will continue to carefully preserve the best of our traditions and the timeless values of chivalry, while introducing innovations to better engage our worldwide membership, strengthen our Order and perform our charitable work."

The Coadjutor Grand Master can be reached at coadjutor@stjoachimorder.org.



Chevalier Thomas Falk KJ Appointed Grand Herald

His Excellency the Grand Master and Grand Chapter has appointed Chevalier Thomas Falk KJ to be the Order's new Grand Herald.

Chevalier Falk is a member of The Swedish Council of Heraldry (similar to the English Collage of Arms) and an accomplished heraldic artist. He already works as a heraldic artist for several chivalric orders.

Grand Herald of the Order is responsible for a review of members' titles and heraldic qualifications.

For a small donation to the Order, The Chevalier Falk will provide members with a digital rendering of their existing arms, or as a heraldic expert will work with a member to design appropriate arms.

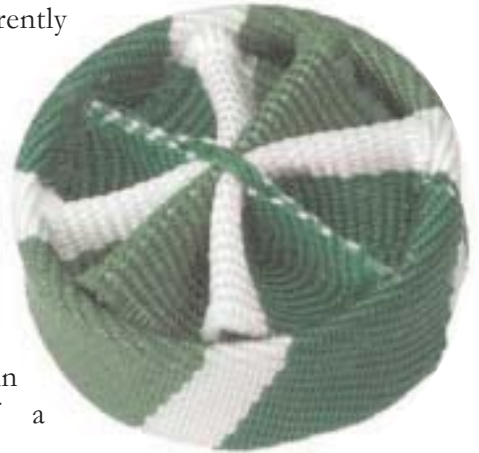
Our new Grand Herald can be reached at falk@stjoachimorder.org.



Rosette Authorized For Knights

The Order has authorized the creation of a lapel rosette for all members of the Order of Saint Joachim with the rank of Knight and above. The rosette may be worn at the member's option in place of the small enamel lapel cross of the Order currently worn.

The handsome 9mm rosette has been custom made by hand in the Order's green with an integral white stripe in the form of a cross.



The rosette is now available through the Members' Page of the Order's website or by emailing insignia@stjoachimorder.org. It is available at a cost of £10 for one or £25 for three, plus £5 shipping.

The Herald

~ Summer, 2006 ~

The Herald is published by The Equestrian, Secular and Chapterial Order of Saint Joachim under the authority of the Grand Master and the Grand Chapter.

Editor:

The Chevalier Stephen Lautens, GCJ
coadjutor@stjoachimorder.org

1755

Submissions, letters and comments are welcome.

The Order of Saint Joachim Receives Accreditation and Recognition by The International Parliament for Safety and Peace

On February 11, 2006, The Order of Saint Joachim was accredited and given official status of recognition by the International States Parliament for Safety and Peace (IPSP). The Decree of Official Accreditation and Recognition (reproduced opposite) also extends recognition of The Order by its member states.

The International Parliament for Safety and Peace was founded on December 15, 1975. The late Archbishop Makarios III, President of the Republic of Cyprus, was the first General Secretary. Archbishop Monsignor Viktor Busa now serves as Lord President, with international status as a Head of State.

The IPSP has parliamentary and diplomatic delegations in more than 135 countries in the world, and official recognition by more than 65 nations and states. Many Presidents and ex-Presidents, Ministers and Members of Parliament, Ambassadors and Consuls, representatives of science and culture, as well as business leaders sit in the Parliament as representatives. It sits as two chambers - a 400 senators and 800 deputies representing more than 135 countries. Mr. Vaclav Havel (President of the Czech Republic), Mr. Carlos Peres (President of Venezuela), and Mr. Franjo Tudjman (late President of Croatia), have been vice-presidents of the International Parliament for Safety and Peace. The parliament is a politically neutral and non-religious organization.

The purpose of the International Parliament for Safety and Peace is to ensure that all people in the world enjoy safety and peace, free from racial, religious or economic discrimination and oppression.

The IPSP has taken an active role in mediating numerous recent international and diplomatic crises, including the conflict between Turkey and Cyprus, the crisis between Somalia and Ethiopia, the conflicts in Uganda, Central Africa, Mali and Chad, the war in Middle East, the civil war in Rwanda, the crisis and the conflicts in the Congo, in Angola, Mozambique and Zaire. It has

worked to resolve racism in South Africa, civil war in Moldavia, and conflicts between Russia and Chechnya, Ecuador and Peru. It has officially participated in several international conferences of the United Nations.

The Order of Saint Joachim is honoured by this recognition and accreditation.



The Chevalier (Ritter) Georg Reiff, KJ, Ph.D., Diplomatic Counselor to the President of the IPSP, was instrumental in securing The Order's recognition and accreditation. The Chevalier Reiff lives in Germany, and feels a great connection with The Order's German roots and international outlook. The Chevalier Reiff is pictured wearing the modern revival of the uniform of The Order, which he wore on his recent wedding day.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT
for Safety and Peace
PARLAMENTO MUNDIAL
para Seguridad y Paz
PARLAMENTO MUNDIAL
para Segurança y Paz
PARLEMENT MONDIAL
pour la Sécurité et la Paix



PARLAMENTUL INTERNATIONAL
pentru Securitate si Pace
INTERNATIONALES PARLAMENT
für Sicherheit und Frieden
MIEDZYNARODOWY PARLAMENT
Bezpieczenstwa i Pokoju
PARLAMENTO MONDIALE
per la Sicurezza e la Pace

Intergovernmental Organization of the States

The Lord President

DECREE OF OFFICIAL ACCREDITATION AND
RECOGNITION

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

The Supreme Council of the Presidency of the International States Parliament for Safety and Peace, New Society of the Nations, has granted by Parliamentary Decree and approved by His Excellency The Lord President.

ACCREDITATION AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF RECOGNITION

to Most Honorable

ORDER OF ST. JOACHIM

with Seat in London, England, directed
by The Grand Prior, The Most Rev. Douglas Lewins, GCJ

Be it know therefore, that, the said Official Parliamentary Decree of Accreditation granted to Most Honorable ORDER OF ST. JOACHIM bears full validity and recognition with all Governments and Nations members of the International States Parliament for Safety and Peace, under International law Statutes recognized by Vienna Convention of 1961 and 1963.



THE LORD PRESIDENT (as Head of State)
+ Msgr Senator Viktor Busà

for: THE MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Senator Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa



Given in Palermo, Italian Republic, February 11, 2005
Reg. N° 0/45

Postal Address: Executive Department of Foreign Affairs - Viale Teocrito, 12 (Zisa) - 90135 Palermo, Italy
Presidential Office: 10, Via Marchese di Roccaforte - Italy - 90143 Palermo
P.O. Box 103, Postal Office Succ. 34 - Piazza Unità d' Italia, 13 - 90144 Palermo, Italy

From Ritter to Sir to Chevalier

The Use of Chivalric Titles by Stephen Lautens, GCJ

It is well known that the word and honourific title 'Chevalier' is from the French term for horseman, or mounted warrior. The term Chivalry itself is derived from the word Chevalier.

As civilized Europe fell underneath the influence of French culture in the 1700s, and French became the language of the Courts and nobility of Europe, many French words and titles were adopted. In the French hierarchy of nobles the title 'Chevalier' was traditionally borne by a younger son of a duke, marquis, or count, although it was later expanded as a noble title in and of itself.

Less well known is the fact that instead of the Continental title 'Chevalier', prior to 1823 knights of The Order of Saint Joachim were accorded the right to assume the title of 'Sir' in Britain. It was not until regulations published in the London Gazette on December 6, 1823 (and restated and enlarged upon again on May 15, 1855) that British subjects were prohibited from adopting the title 'Sir' on the receipt of a foreign knighthood. Further, it required the British sovereign's permission by royal warrant before a British subject could accept any foreign order of knighthood, and even then such permission shall not authorize 'the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a knight bachelor of the United Kingdom.'

Prior to the 1823 regulation, only military officers and persons in the employ of the sovereign were required to first apply for a royal permission before accepting a foreign order. This permission took the form of the 'King's Warrant'. In England a

Royal warrant was granted only after the body charged with the investigation of honours and matters of pedigree and succession - the English College of Arms, a branch of the Royal household - satisfied itself and reported to the King that the foreign order and its bestowal were genuine. The sovereign then decided whether the acceptance of the honour by the subject was in any way offensive.

This system of recognition by warrant or Royal grant existed in other countries as well. On April 27, 1791 King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia issued a similar Royal Grant permitting the wearing of the insignia of The Order of Saint Joachim by a Knight Commander of Saint Joachim serving in his army:

CONCESSION

In Favour of M. de Cronhelm, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment of light Infantry, by which permission, is granted him to wear the decoration particularly appertaining to the Commanders of the Order of Saint Joachim, in conformity to the Statutes of that Order.



Sir Robert Ker Porter (1777-1842)
Artist, diplomat and Knight of The
Order of Saint Joachim

His Majesty the King of Prussia, my Sovereign, having learnt from M. de Voss, Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of light Infantry, that M. de Cronhelm Lieutenant and Adjutant of the said Regiment, was installed at Gründstadt in the Empire, as a Knight of the Order of Saint Joachim; and that he is at present a Commander of the said Order, which Dignity, may in process of time, be of singular Advantage to him: being however obliged by the Statutes, to wear the Decorations assigned to the Commanders of the said Order; he most humbly requests His Majesty, to grant him his most gracious permission to that effect.

His Majesty, therefore, in consequence of the Resolution taken by his Ministers, the twenty fourth of last Month, has most graciously granted to the said Lieutenant de Cronhelm, His Royal Permission, to the end that he may

publicly wear the Decorations, especially appertaining to a Commander of the said chapteral Order of Saint Joachim, in conformity to the Statutes thereof, and make use of the same, upon all Occasions, without hindrance, or molestation; promising to Lieutenant de Cronhelm, in virtue of the concession issued from his Council, to protect and maintain him in the enjoyment of this Privilege, so often as shall be necessary.

And thereupon the said M. de Cronhelm, and all and everyone, whom it may concern, must regulate themselves conformably to these presents. In Witness whereof, the said grant was sealed with the Royal Seal, and signed by the Ministers of State, and the Chiefs of the Department of the Order. Done and given at Berlin, the 27th April 1791.

By His Majesty's special command, Woellner.

A similar Royal warrant or concession was recorded as having been granted by Leopold II, King of Hungary and Bohemia (later Holy Roman Emperor), the text of which is as follows:

Leiningen, August the first 1790,

'You will see by the present, that our well beloved son, Christian has rendered an essential Service to our Order, in obtaining permission from the Council of War, of his Apostolic Majesty, the King of Hungary and Bohemia, to wear the Badge thereof, this will authorise the whole Army to wear the same Distinction; that is to say, such as may be henceforward invested therewith. Our son was obliged to transmit the Statutes to the Council of War; which was pleased to praise, and to approve the same. We are happy to have it in our power to make you acquainted with so desirable an event; and we send you herewith, an authentic Copy of the Royal concession.

'His Majesty, in consequence of the Deliberation of the Council of War, bearing date, the twenty third of last month, having been most graciously pleased to grant to the Sub Lieutenant Comte de Leiningen, His Royal Permission to wear the Cross of the Order of Saint Joachim; the Commandant of the Regiment is therefore charged to give information of the same to the said Sub Lieutenant.'

Signed, Bender, Comte de Balliet de Latour

June the eleventh 1790.



**Leopold II
King of Hungary and Bohemia
and Holy Roman Emperor**

In Prussia and Hungary, as in almost all European countries, the sovereign had the right to determine what could be worn on his subjects' uniforms. This continues today, with countries issuing restrictive regulations regarding approved decorations for wear on military uniforms.

In the case of The Order of Saint Joachim, prior to 1823 the English College of Arms issued several warrants approving the wearing of our Order's insignia by English military officers. The most famous example is the King's warrant dated July 15th, 1802, registered in the College of Arms permitting Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of The Order of Saint Joachim.

General Sir Charles Imhoff was granted the Royal Warrant to accept and wear the Grand Cross of The Order of Saint Joachim on May 18, 1807. Also receiving Royal Warrants were Viscount Merton (William Nelson, Horatio's elder brother), and Philippe D'Auvergne, Prince de Boullion, Rear Admiral of the Blue. Royal warrants were individually issued for each person on a case by case basis. There was no blanket acceptance of a foreign order, even after it had been recognized by the King's Warrant.

Unlike military recipients, the acceptance and wearing of foreign orders by private British subjects appears to have been largely unregulated before 1823, and did not require royal or government approval. As noted above, private individuals who received foreign knighthoods, whether from foreign sovereigns or chivalric orders, were able to wear the insignia in public and legally adopt the title 'Sir' or 'Lady'. There were several high profile individuals who became knights of The Order of Saint Joachim prior to 1823, and used the title 'Sir' or 'Lady'.

A famous (or infamous) example was known as The Chandos Peerage Case, involving English genealogist and writer Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges (1762-1837). Bridges claimed the right to the hereditary title of

Baron Chandos of Sudeley, by common law rather than by the normal criteria of the College of Arms. He edited Arthur Collins' Peerage of England, inserting a statement about his supposed right. This put him in a direct bitter conflict with the English College of Arms. He was ultimately denied that title amidst rancorous accusations and politics. Brydges was made a Knight of The Order of St. Joachim in 1808, and began to use the title 'Sir', which the College of Arms denigrated but could not prevent. Brydges was finally made an English baronet in 1814, which did not prevent the Herald of the College of Arms from publishing a poison pen account of the case in 1834.

Two other notable individuals who derived and used the title 'Sir' and 'Lady' from their Order of Saint Joachim knighthoods were brother and sister Robert Ker Porter (1777-1842) and Jane Porter. Robert Ker Porter was an artist and later an accomplished diplomat. As a young artist at the Royal Academy he specialized in panoramic military scenes and was invited to St. Petersburg by Tsar Alexander I to decorate the Admiralty. In 1807 he was created a Knight of Saint Joachim, which some accounts curiously report as having been conferred on him by the Tsar himself. In 1813 he received a third knighthood from the British Prince Regent, followed by many other foreign awards and honours.

Jane Porter's novels 'Thaddeus of Warsaw', published in 1803, and 'The Scottish Chiefs' made her a household name in popular pre-Victorian fiction. A note to the introduction the 1844 edition of Thaddeus of Warsaw explained:

'It was on the publication of these, her first two works, in the German language that the authoress was honoured with being made a lady of the Chapter of St. Joachim, and received the gold cross of the order from Wirtemberg [sic].' Pg. 4.

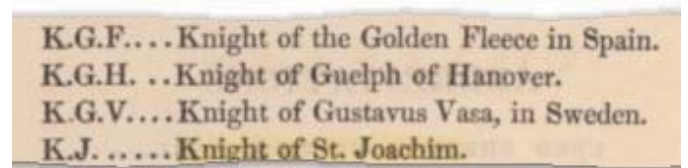
More than simply 'Lady Jane Porter', she frequently styled herself as being a 'Lady Canoness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim'. She appeared often in society wearing the 'costume' of a 'Lady Canoness', which had the sombre look of a nun's black habit. It is not known where her design came from, although Hanson offers a brief description of the female dress of the Order in 1802:

On the 20th of June, and on the 4th of November, as likewise on all the Feast Days of the Order, all such Ladies, as are decorated therewith, in case they present themselves, or appear at the Court of the Grand Master, must be dressed in black Silk, and the unmarried, in white, made up after the Mode of the Country: on other Occasions the Dress and Colour depend upon themselves, entirely.

Her extravagant title as a 'Lady Canoness' is not referred to anywhere in the Order's records, nor is why The Order of Saint Joachim is referred to as 'Teutonic', except perhaps that its Grand Chapter was at the time based in Germany.

Regardless of her fanciful title, by the law and custom of the time, Jane Porter and her brother were entitled in England to refer to themselves as 'Lady' and 'Sir' by virtue of their knighthoods from the Order of Saint Joachim. Clearly, those who had received similar honours from the British crown felt their knighthoods more 'genuine' than any received from foreign sovereigns or chivalric orders, and one does not have to look hard to find disparaging remarks from some quarters about these honours.

Nonetheless, even with the passage of the regulations in 1823 concerning the prohibition on the acceptance and recognition of foreign knighthoods, it is curious that anyone who had received a foreign knighthood prior to 1823 was permitted to keep and use the title 'Sir'. The 1828 edition of Debrett's Baronetage of England recognizes 'K.J.' as an abbreviation used in society for a 'Knight of St. Joachim', as does the British government's 1832 Parliamentary Guide, 'A Key to Both Houses of Parliament', reproduced below:



K.G.F.... Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain.
 K.G.H. .. Knight of Guelph of Hanover.
 K.G.V.... Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.
 K.J. Knight of St. Joachim.

General Sir Charles Imhoff's obituary in the May, 1853 edition of The Gentleman's Magazine makes specific reference to the fact that his right to the title 'Sir' derives from his knighthood received from the Order of Saint Joachim, and that this right continued following the change in the regulations. However, when the

last of the pre-1823 recipients of knighthoods from The Order of Saint Joachim had died in England, the right in that country of our knights to the title 'Sir' died with them.

Some orders of chivalry continued to use the title 'Sir' privately within their order for their knights, but more and more the practice evolved to revive the term 'Chevalier' to indicate a knighthood received from a secular order and not derived from a reigning sovereign. The choice of 'Chevalier' probably comes from

the continuing influence and international prestige of the Légion d'honneur, an order of chivalry established by Napoléon Bonaparte on May 19, 1802, which conferred upon its knights the title 'Chevalier'.

The earliest documents of The Order of Saint Joachim were written in both French and German, and use the German equivalent of 'Ritter' interchangeably with 'Chevalier' in describing its member knights. That tradition continues today, even though for a time it also came with the right to the title 'Sir'.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES IMHOFF.
Feb. 14. At Darlesford House, Worcestershire, aged 86, General Sir Charles Imhoff, Knight of St. Joachim.
 Sir Charles Imhoff, though of German extraction, was, we believe, a native of this country, and related to the celebrated Warren Hastings, who was a native of Darlesford.
 In 1786 he was recommended by Queen Charlotte to the notice of the reigning Prince of Waldeck, and was appointed by his Serene Highness to the command of a company in one of his regiments, which he joined in 1787, at Arolsen, the capital of Waldeck. He remained in Germany for some years; but, having completed his military education, returned to England at the commencement of the war in 1793, and accepted a commission in the Berkshire militia; which he quitted a Captain in 1798, and then purchased a troop in the First regiment of Life Guards, by commission dated April 4, 1799. In 1801 he became Major in the 4th Foot, and on the 5th of Feb. 1802, Lieut.-Colonel in the same regiment.
 At the peace of 1802 he again visited the Prince of Waldeck, but returned home from Berlin at the renewal of the war. He continued on half-pay until 1807, when he was for a short time Inspecting Field Officer of the volunteers of the North Inland district at Nottingham; and was next appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the fourth garrison battalion, stationed in Jersey. He retained that command in the Channel Islands until June 1812, when he was placed on the staff as Inspecting Field Officer of the Guernsey Militia; and, after having occasionally officiated as commanding officer of the garrison during the ab-

544 *Gen. Sir R. Barton.—Reas*
 sence of the Lieut.-Governor, he was regularly sworn into that office on the 25th June 1814, and exercised its functions until the 20th August following.
 He was successively promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army in 1811, Major-General 1814, Lieut.-General 1830, and General 1846.
 On the 18th May, 1807, he received the royal licence to accept the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim, and from that period he had enjoyed the titular distinction of a Knight in this country,—the regulation to the contrary with respect to Foreign Orders of Knighthood not being issued until the year 1813.
 Sir Charles Imhoff married Feb. 19, 1795, Charlotte, sixth daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. She died on the 14th March, 1847.

General Sir Charles Imhoff's obituary in the May, 1853 edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine*. His title 'Sir' derives solely from his having been awarded the Cross of the a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of Saint Joachim in 1807, which he was permitted to accept and wear by the King's Warrant issued on May 18th of that year. His continued use of the title 'Sir' was permitted after the issuance of regulations in 1823 prohibited the use of foreign titles by British nationals, wrongly stated in the above notice as being made in 1813.

Major Timothy Zack KJ Honoured

Major The Chevalier Timothy Zack KJ is about to finish a tour of duty in Kuwait with the US Forces. During this time he has served with distinction, been wounded and has received several honours and awards.

As a Country Coalition Officer, Task Force Gator, 377th Theater Support Command, Multi-National Forces-Iraq, Major Zack assisted over 15,000 Soldiers from 28 Coalition Countries in preparation for, and support of, their Iraq combat mission.

While in Kuwait, Major Zack is one of only 12 recipients and only four Americans to ever receive the Polish Army Multi-National Division Award. Major General Piotr Czerwinski of the Polish Army, the division commander, presented the award to Major Zack for "exceptional meritorious achievement in support of the Multi-National Army Division." His work included assisting Polish and Slovakian troops as a US Army Country Coalition Officer.



Major The Chevalier Zack KJ is presented with a certificate of merit by Coadjutor Grand Master Lautens GCJ at the Toronto Garrison Ball in February 2006



Major The Chevalier Zack KJ (right) is presented in the field with the Polish Army Multi-National Division Award by Major General Piotr Czerwinski of the Polish Army.

Major The Chevalier Zack also recently received the Korean Army Multi-National Division Award from Major General Jung, Seung-Jo the Korean Zaytun Division Commander. Major Zack is the first foreign officer in 2 ½ years of the Zaytung Division's operations to have received this award for his support of Korean operations in Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan.

Major The Chevalier Zack was also honoured by The Order of Saint Joachim at the Toronto Garrison Ball in February 2006. The Garrison Ball hosts over 2000 soldiers, officers and guests. Members of The Order of Saint Joachim who were also serving members of the Canadian and US military attended, and the then Vice Chancellor, Stephen Lautens GCJ, presented Major The Chevalier Zack with a certificate of merit "in recognition of his upholding The Order's finest traditions of service and sacrifice."

Major The Chevalier Zack will be returning to the US in August to take up his new duties at the Pentagon. He is married to Christina Zawierucha-Zack, an English teacher at Orchard Park School High School and an Adjunct Professor at Buffalo State College.

Membership Roll

His Excellency the Grand Master and Grand Chapter are pleased to announce the following new members and promotions:

Knights Expectant

Robert A. McTaggartCanada
 Nicanor TeculsecuCanada
 Klaus-Michael Lohe KSAGermany
 Rev. Dr. Gordon Kenworthy-Neale ...Aust.
 Anders BlomqvistSweden
 Lt. Walter DermottCanada
 Peter Craig MitchellUK
 Petr Jan VinsCzech Republic
 Craig ElleryAustralia

David GrappioAustralia

Knights / Dames

Captain Ulf EdbergSweden
 Commander Dr Bryan R. OliveUK
 Dr Steffen W GrossGermany
 Cherry Patricia Kirkwood MartinUK
 Colonel Floyd JackUSA
 Georg Reiff, Ph.DGermany
 Nugent M. SchneiderCanada
 Dawn SchneiderCanada
 Murray Galloway GCSLCanada
 Lt. Sean LivingstonCanada

Knights Grand Cross

Stephen LautensCanada

Blazer / Uniform Buttons Available

The Order has commissioned the creation of brass military-style buttons for wear by our members.

The buttons feature The Order of Saint Joachim's arms of a cross pattée surmounted by the ducal crown of Saxe-Coburg over an eight pointed cross. They are domed and stamped in uncoated brass like military buttons.

The buttons are available in two sizes, suitable for jacket front and cuffs.

They are available in sets of 9 - three large and six small buttons at a cost of £15 plus shipping. Additional buttons and other combinations (for uniform use or double-breasted blazers) are available on request.

To order buttons, please either visit the Order's website at www.stjoachimorder.org/orderinsignia or email: insignia@stjoachimorder.org.



Charitable Project: Redeem The Generation - Ethiopia

For 2006 The Order of Saint Joachim has designated Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia as one of the principal objects of its child-focussed charitable efforts.

Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia is child and youth focused organization. It is an indigenous, legally registered, non-governmental organization which began in 2001 by working in 23 schools of the City Government of Addis Ababa, and Oromiya National Regional State. It is the creation of one individual, Ato Ashenafi Addisu, who first conceived of the project in 1999. He began by making youth and adolescents aware of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS through talk and chalk methods. On his own, he taught high school students about the HIV /AIDS epidemic and its social effects. He visited each and every accessible classroom in Ethiopia.

The goal of *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* is to improve the lives of orphans and vulnerable children, to make them sustainably self-sufficient, and make them active and creative citizens through the provision of education and other social supports.

Currently in Ethiopia there are more than 3.8 million orphaned children. Of these, 1.2 million children have been orphaned as the direct result of HIV/AIDS. This number is expected to increase to 4.4 million by 2014 (MOH, 2002). In Addis Ababa alone, there are more than 60,000 street children. According to the World Bank report, an estimated 5,000 people are infected each week in Ethiopia. If the rate of infection continues, one third of Ethiopians between the ages of 15 and 24 would ultimately die of AIDS.

Many of the infected segments of society are exposed to abject poverty, stigmatization and

abuse. Under such conditions, abandoned children will be tempted to resort to illegal means to support themselves, such as theft, and robbery. At best, they will be exploited as child labour. Female children are also at risk of sexual exploitation. These conditions threaten not only the lives of the children, but also the very fabric of Ethiopian society.

Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia has so far reached almost 400,000 youth by focusing on behavioral change lessons over the past four years. It has been able to register over 12,000 youths as volunteer members of the organization. Currently, there are 1,893 trained and active members who give free services regarding HIV/AIDS and poverty reduction. These projects included services of care and support to HIV/AIDS orphans, care and support to PLWHAs, behavioral change teachings about HIV/AIDS among the youth in the country and other groups in different communities.



One of the services being provided by *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* is care and support to HIV/AIDS orphans. Currently, 165 children (age 6 months to 17) are beneficiaries of the service rendered by the organization. Only 27 of them have so far secured permanent sponsors. The remaining orphans are now living a hopeless life except the temporary support of the organization.

The broad aims of *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* include:

1. To give assistance to orphans who lost their parents due to HIV/AIDS and encourage them to self-help.
2. To educate and protect the Ethiopian community from HIV/AIDS and related reproductive health issues.
3. To train and engage unemployed youth in creative works.

The direct target groups in this project are orphans and vulnerable children in Addis Ababa, especially in the Gulele and Yeka suburbs.

A number of programs by *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* are already in place to work towards these goals. These include the direct financial and other support of orphans with HIV/AIDS, an information tent campaign in the cities, employment training of young people, youth health and employment conferences, volunteer training and mobilization, college scholarships for disadvantaged youth, and to work with other NGOs, international charities and volunteers for the delivery of assistance.

This ambitious phase of *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* is planned to last for five years (January 2005 - December 2009) at a cost of about \$750,000 US.

Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia has requested the assistance of the international community in support of their goals.

The support of the sick, the orphan and the homeless is one of the oldest missions of The Order of Saint Joachim. For this reason, The Order of Saint Joachim has chosen *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* as one of the objects of its charitable giving in 2006. The Order will be making a donation to *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* from its general charitable fund, and encourages its members to consider it when making their own charitable contributions.

Contributions may be made directly to *Redeem the Generation - Ethiopia* by contacting the Executive Director, Mr. Ashenafi Addisu by mail or email as follows:

Ashenafi Addisu
 Executive Director
 Tel. 251- 1- 623725
 P.O. Box 33036
 Addis Ababa
 E-mail: redem@ethionet.et

Members may also choose to forward donations through the Office of our Grand Prior. Please send international money orders in UK Pounds Sterling (to avoid bank fees diminishing your donation) to:

H.E. The Chevalier the Most Rev.
 Douglas Titus Lewins, GCJ
 Grand Prior
 The Order of Saint Joachim
 161 Russell Lane
 London, England N20 0AU

Please make it payable to The Order of Saint Joachim and clearly indicate it is a donation to the *Redeem the Generation Project*.



Notices

New Addresses

Please note the new address for all correspondence with our Grand Prior:

H.E. The Chevalier the Most Rev.

Douglas Titus Lewins, GCJ

Grand Prior

The Order of Saint Joachim

161 Russell Lane

London, England N20 0AU

Email: grandprior@stjoachimorder.org



Please note the new address for all correspondence with our Coadjutor Grand Master:

H.E. The Chevalier Stephen Lautens, GCJ

Coadjutor Grand Master

The Order of Saint Joachim

186 Gough Avenue

Toronto, ON, Canada

M4K 3P1

Email: coadjutor@stjoachimorder.org



All members are asked to inform the Order of any changes to their mailing or email addresses. Changes can be sent to the Coadjutor at the address above

The annual oblation for all members is £15. Members may pay online through the secure banking link on the Order's website. Members taking advantage of this online banking can pay by credit card and are asked to add £1 to their dues to cover transaction fees (total £16). The secure payment web address is:

www.stjoachimorder.org/payments.htm

International money orders in British Pounds payable to The Order of Saint Joachim can be forwarded to the Grand Prior by mail.



2006 Oblations

A few members still owe their 2006 oblations. Oblations must remain in good standing to maintain membership in the Order with all its rights and privileges.

Webstore

New items have been added to the Order's webstore. To see what's available and to order, go to www.cafepress.com/stjoachim. Proceeds go to the Order's charitable fund.

Presentation Cross Available



Due to overwhelming demand, The Order of Saint Joachim has again made available a specially commissioned presentation version of the neck insignia of the Order.

This cross is all enamel with a separately applied central disk featuring a finely detailed figure of St. Joachim. It comes in a handsome red leatherette presentation case with the

Order's arms printed inside in gold.

This cross is available to existing Knights for £85 including shipping or as an upgrade for newly-made Knights at the time of their advancement for an additional £50. For details please email insignia@stjoachimorder.org or see all insignia available for purchase by our members at www.stjoachimorder.org/orderinsignia.