

established as centres in 1885. Although St. John first aid had been taught in Canada as early as 1882, it would not be until 1897 that Canada was established as a centre. Throughout the empire the Order was spreading, with its message of self improvement through first aid training. This is the principal reason that it continues to perform first aid training and provide ambulance services in many parts of the modern Commonwealth.

The Order of St. John has spread the hospitaller work — in the form of first aid training and emergency services — in a way never imagined by the original Knights Hospitaller in 1099, to parts of the globe that were not even known to exist at the time. **The Order spread throughout the Commonwealth and has become the largest Order of St. John in the world.** The Christian characteristics of faith, hope, and charity remain, though the Order has adapted to **welcome people of all faiths and backgrounds** working together to relieve the suffering of humankind wherever it may occur.

The Sovereign Head

Before the Royal Charter of Incorporation of 1888, the Order of St. John had **no official status in Britain or throughout the British Empire as an honour.** This situation was not unlike that now experienced by bodies using the name designation The Order of St. Lazarus. The Order of St. John was **simply a charitable organization** that involved itself in the teaching of first aid ambulance duties that **happened to have attached to it an order of chivalry;** one that was unrecognized by all relevant authorities — the Order of Malta, Papal officials, and, most important, the government of the United Kingdom. As we have seen, in the early days following the revival most members of the Order were romantics who were more concerned with recreating the ancient concept of chivalry than performing hospitaller work of any description. The involvement of **the Prince of Wales was central in affording legitimacy to the Order** as it evolved from what was little more than a private club to an **official British order of chivalry** engaged in important charitable works.

The first formal involvement of the royal family with the Order of St. John came in **May 1879** when the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold became presidents of the Ashford and Oxford Centres of the association respectively.⁶⁴

The Duke of Manchester and Lechmere were well aware of the symbolic power of **forging a strong association with the royal family.** Members of the royal family undertook various first aid courses and the **Duke of Connaught even received donations to the Order from his mother Queen Victoria.** **Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort was made a Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order of Malta in 1839.**

The Prince of Wales was greatly interested in the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, having been made a Bailiff Grand Cross of that Order in 1881, **one of the few non-Roman Catholics to hold the distinction.** The **Prince of Wales was fascinated by matters related to honour, honours, and the concept of chivalry.** He was after all the **heir apparent to the most**

powerful empire in the world, one consumed with the mythology and history of knights in shining armour, devotion to God and the King, and an ancient code of conduct; that was in the popular mindset seen as being responsible for the success of Britain at home and across the seas.⁶⁵ It would not be an unfair assessment to say that the Prince of Wales became involved in the Order of Malta in part because of the robes and decorations associated with the Order.⁶⁶ He also shared the Order's love of ceremony and although not a Roman Catholic, was devoted to its broader Christian ideals. Members of the royal family refused to allow their connection to the Order of St. John to be purely nominal, and even continued "to evidence a lively interest in its humanitarian objects."⁶⁷

Another key promoter of the Order was the seventh Duke of Manchester, who was elected as grand prior of England in 1861. Manchester was a close friend of the Prince of Wales⁶⁸ and this friendship played an important role in enlisting the support and patronage of the future King Edward VII. The royal family would take a keen interest in the work of the Order of St. John; most specifically first aid training. In 1876, Alexandra, Princess of Wales was made a Lady of Justice of the Order.⁶⁹ In 1882 seven female members of the royal family underwent first aid training and received their certificates: The Princess of Wales, Alexandra; the Princess Royal; Queen Maud of Norway; Princess Victoria; Princess Beatrice; the Duchess of Connaught; and the Duchess of Albany.⁷⁰ This was evidence of more than a passing interest in gilt baubles and medieval clothing. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle and daughter of Queen Victoria became involved in the Order following her husband's retirement as governor general of Canada and was made a Lady of Justice in 1883.⁷¹

During the 1887 Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, the newly founded St. John Ambulance Brigade played an important role in lining the parade route and providing first aid and medical treatment to members of the military and general public during the massive celebrations that took place in London. The public respect accorded to the St. John first aid training, certificates, and the ambulance brigade had grown significantly since the revival of the Order and inauguration of the earliest-first aid training centre founded at Woolwich in 1877 by Colonel Duncan.

With the profile of the Order firmly fixed in the minds of many in the United Kingdom, the Prince of Wales petitioned his mother, Queen Victoria, on behalf of the prior and members of the Order for a royal charter of incorporation.⁷² This charter was to have the effect of officially recognizing the Order as a British order of chivalry and offering royal patronage. The Order was given the style and title: "The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England." It was a unique form of recognition — and remains such — in that while many national organizations in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth possess a royal charter and or royal patronage, only the Order of St. John is also recognized as comprising part of the honours system.⁷³

On 14 May 1888, Queen Victoria signed the Royal Charter and it came into force. With this the Order received in essence a new constitution. In August of that same year the Prince

of Wales was invested as grand prior of the Order, while his eldest son the Duke of Clarence, was made sub prior. After the Royal Charter of 1888 was granted, Victoria wrote to her eldest son the Prince of Wales from Osborne House:

Dearest Bertie, — ... I want to ask you now to give me the Order of St. John and to make me a Dame Chevalier or “Lady of Justice,” if it can be, as I take so much interest in it all and should like to have it.⁷⁴

As sovereign head of the Order, Victoria was entitled to wear an insignia denoting her office and this was subsequently provided. This is believed to be the only occasion when a reigning sovereign has asked to be appointed to an order.⁷⁵

The Royal Charter had the effect of embedding the Order of St. John into the honours system in the United Kingdom and later throughout the Commonwealth. It also made official and inseparable the connection between the Order and its sovereign head. With this, the Order became totally separate from the Order of Malta and Rome, being subject only to the authority of the sovereign and officials of the Order in the United Kingdom. Unlike members of the Order of Malta, members of the Order of St. John were, and continue to be, permitted to wear their insignia as they are official honours of the Crown. Not surprisingly, the Order of Malta refused to acknowledge the reconstituted Order, even with the Royal Charter. It would not be until 26 November 1963 that a declaration was made jointly by both the Order of Malta and the Order of St. John professing the mutual respect that both Orders have for each other in seeking “ever more ways in which they can collaborate, to promote God’s glory and to alleviate the sufferings and miseries of mankind.”⁷⁶ It was also acknowledged that further discussions of the legitimacy of the Order of St. John should be “relegated to the realms of academic discussion.”⁷⁷

Further agreements followed and in 1987 the Order of Malta recognized the legitimacy of the Order of St. John on the basis of its standing as an order of the Crown. This was further enhanced in 2004 when the Order of Malta recognized that the The Alliance Orders of St. John of Jerusalem — Die Balley Brandenburg des Ritterlichen Ordens Sankt Johannis vom Spital zu Jerusalem, The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Johanniter Orde in Nederland, and Johanniterorden I Sverige — “share a common commitment to the traditions established by The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the middle ages,” and that the “four orders in the Alliance, stemming from the same root, are orders of chivalry as well as being Christian confraternities.”⁷⁸ This marked an extremely important step for the five orders, where there was once religious animosity and suspicion, a strong and mutually beneficial relationship has been formalized.⁷⁹



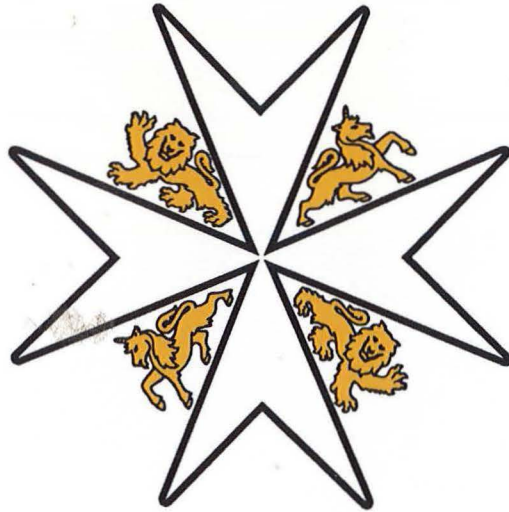
THE MAPLE LEAF AND THE WHITE CROSS



*A History of St. John Ambulance and the Most Venerable
Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Canada*

CHRISTOPHER MCCREERY





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***SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
KNIGHTS HOSPITALER***

**THE RULES OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER
2012**

*Under
The Constitution of H.M. King Peter II of 1964
And including references*

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I **NAME, TRADITION** [Const. Art. 1]

SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

§C 1.1 The name of the Order is the SOVEREIGN ORDER of ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM, KNIGHTS HOSPITALLER.

KP II abridged version of the name/title of the Sovereign Order is **O.S.J**; however, in order to avoid confusion with other Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, general usage for the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller is **S.O.S.J. CHRISTIANITY**

§C 2.1 As specified in the King Peter II Constitution “the Order is a Christian, chivalric, ecumenical and international community.”

AIMS

§C 2.1 The Sovereign Order is defined as a Christian, Knightly, chivalric, ecumenical, international organization.

The principal objectives are Charity and the Defense of the Christian Religion against Atheism.

True also to its traditions, the Sovereign Order upholds the ideals of a free world and the rights of men and women as defined in the Universal Declaration of the United Nations.

It aspires to make a contribution, strictly Christian, to the formation of human and spiritual leadership. The community is made up of persons who are distinguished by their origin, education, upbringing, capacities and worthy deeds.

Whilst taking an established and indispensable hierarchy into account, the Sovereign Order adopts the principle of social equality of all its Members.

CHIVALRY

Chivalry reflects the system of religious, moral and social codes, embodying the combination of qualities expected of an ideal Knight that developed in medieval times. Monarchs appointed some of their richer feudal subjects to be available for military service in the defense of the Monarch and his territories. Wealth was defined as those rich enough to own a horse, which is reflected in the French term "Cheval", meaning horse, as the root word for Chevalier. Those serfs so chosen received the accolade of Knight from their Monarch based on their personal courage, religious beliefs, moral standing, courtesy, and willingness to help the weak.

MOTTO

§C 3.3 Pro Fide, Pro Utilitate Hominum

For Faith, For Service to Humanity

Note: – there is no “and” or “&” between the two sections of the Motto.

FONS HONORUM [Fountain of Honour]

In traditional chivalric terms, only the Heads of Royal Houses, or Nations in their own right, may create Orders of Chivalry.

An Order, thus created, becomes a correctly established and continuing authority in its own right.

The translation of this term means “Fountain of Honour”. That Fountain is created in the person of a Sovereign, which in the case of SOSJ is King Peter II of Yugoslavia.

For SOSJ, Fons Honorum lies in the continuity and legal validity of the Sovereign Order as confirmed by King Peter II and, upon his death, by his brother, Prince Andre (see ICOC Register 1978). Today and in the future, the Fons Honorum for SOSJ remains in the Sovereign Order with the unbroken sequence of the Knights and Dames who made up the Sovereign Order upon the death of Prince Andre and continue to pass it to new Members in the future who conform to the conditions set out in the King Peter II Constitution of 19 March 1964, as amended. Continuity continues to reside in the Sovereign Council in which resides the sovereignty of SOSJ.

II **PURPOSE** [Const. Art. 2]

CHARITABLE WORK

The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller, is a Chivalric Order with a mission including aid to the sick and poor in Christ. SOSJ depends upon the efforts at the lowest level of its Units, which is normally a Commandery, to raise funds and organize efforts to satisfy this element of the Mission. The process for choosing the recipients of those funds and efforts lies within the Unit, but it must include approval by its Members. The supporting philosophy is that Members will be more anxious to participate actively when their efforts are in support of a local, known charity and one in which they have a voice in the selection process. This is not intended to preclude multiple Commanderies working together on a mutually acceptable charity as long as the Chapter General of each vote to do so. Any proposal for a charity to be supported by multiple Pories or the entire Order must be submitted to and approved by the Grand Master cum council.

cf. Mission Statement and Policy Objectives

MISSION STATEMENT AND POLICY OBJECTIVES

The following statement was adopted in 1996 by the Sovereign Council at its Meeting in Helsinki. It was re-affirmed at its Meeting in 1998 at Shillingford Bridge.

1. To create and deliver to the fullest extent of the capacity of the Members of the Sovereign Order the benefits that can be developed for the Lord's sick and poor in both a material and spiritual sense.
2. To develop a team spirit and close family relationship throughout the Sovereign Order, exchanging experiences and skills so that our efforts will produce maximum result.
3. Vigorously, yet prudently and selectively, to seek out fine people to become Members of the Sovereign Order for the purpose of expanding our contribution to those in need throughout the world.
4. To create within the Sovereign Order an environment that will encourage and enthuse younger Members of the Sovereign Order, through promotion, to harness their energies to our purpose.
5. To work purposefully and diligently to establish our history in a formal way so that recognition by all may be undeniable.

III LEGAL STATUS

CHARITABLE STATUS

Registration for charitable status under the legislation of taxation jurisdiction is a complex subject and should be referenced under the appropriate local statutes.

Formal registrations exist as follows:

Canada

Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller
The Order of St. John Palliative Care Foundation

Europe

[Insert here the registered charities of the former SOHSJ]

United Kingdom and Ireland

Sovereign Order of St. John Grand Priory Trust

United States of America

The Order of St. John Charities in Western USA
Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem The Priory of Eastern USA
The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller,
Commandery of The Palm Beaches Foundation, Inc.
The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller
Washington D.C. Commandery
The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller
Nicaragua Commandery
The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller
Cleveland Commandery

BY-LAWS FOR TAX-FREE CORPORATE STATUS

When it is advantageous for a Unit of SOSJ to apply for designation as a tax-free corporation to facilitate its Mission of Charitable Work, there is normally a requirement that By-laws be prepared and submitted as part of the approval process for such designation. Those By-laws must be submitted to the International Office for approval by the Grand Commander after preparation but before submission to the tax authorities. Failure to do so will be considered a de facto resignation by the Unit Commander and Officers from their offices. In all cases, the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller, must be designated as the parent operation and beneficiary of any funds should that corporation be dissolved or its Trustees determine to leave the Order. All “designated funds” remaining at that time would be dispersed in accordance with the wishes of the donor at the time the gifts were received by SOSJ, with the remainder held for safekeeping and turned over to the new Trustees within that Unit once determined. Documentation confirming the approval of such designation by the appropriate government authority must be filed with SOSJ International Office.

cf. Charitable Work

REPRESENTATION/REPRESENTATIVE

The Sovereign Council, by resolution, directed at its meeting in Helsinki [1996] that no Member can represent the Sovereign Order without first having the purpose of such representation set out in writing by the Sovereign Council, or Le Petit Conseil acting on behalf of the Grand Master.

PROPERTY

All documents, financial assets, papers, Intellectual Property, Regalia and all other pertinent items and assets or equipment belonging to the Sovereign Order in the possession of any Officer or Member of the Sovereign Order remains at all times the property of the Sovereign Order. These items must be returned on request to the Registrar General or to the Grand Commander at the International Office of the Sovereign Order or such other place as instructed by these Officers acting on behalf of the Sovereign Council.

RULES OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER

The Rules of the Sovereign Order will take the place of and supersede in authority the Manual of Discipline of 1989 and The Rules of the Sovereign Order, as approved in June 1998 at Shillingford Bridge (The Red Book). The Rules of the Sovereign Order will be reviewed on an on-going basis by Le Petit Conseil and formally confirmed, with or without amendment, at each biennial meeting of the Sovereign Council.

The Sovereign Council is the only body who can amend Section I of The Rules of the Sovereign Order once approved.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A conflict of interest is any situation in which a Member, or anyone of his or her immediate family, is exposed to two or more duties, which, to some extent, are mutually incompatible. The conflict of interest may be “real” such as when a Member will be receiving a financial benefit from a transaction done by the Order, or “alleged” where others may think there is a conflict of interest.

While it is always best to avoid becoming involved in a conflict of interest situation, it is almost impossible, and sometimes counter-productive, to avoid all real or alleged conflict of interest situations. Moreover, it is imperative for the Member to make a timely, complete, and full written disclosure of the potential conflict of interest to the appropriate Officers of the Order before the transaction or activity occurs.

Appropriate Officers of the Order will determine if a conflict of interest exists and the appropriate action to be taken by the Member of the Order.

cf. Appendix 14. Code of Ethics

CONCORDAT

A Concordat is the first step in the process to achieve Reunification of the Orders of St. John that are legitimate descendants from that founded in 1113, continuing through Czar Nicholas II, and

confirmed by the Royal Charter and Constitution of H.M. King Peter of Yugoslavia. The Concordat is most simply the mutual recognition among the signers of the intent to share information about each other, allowing for the withdrawal by any signing party with six months notice to the other parties.

A Concordat was signed in June 2008 between the member Orders in Alliance and the Grand Priory of the Americas of the Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Formhals) with the hope that this Order will later be included in the reunified Order.

cf Charter of Alliance

CHARTER OF ALLIANCE

The Charter of Alliance is the second step in the process to achieve Reunification of the Orders of St. John that are legitimate descendants from that founded in 1113, continuing through Czar Nicholas II, and confirmed by the Royal Charter and Constitution of H.M. King Peter II of Yugoslavia. The Charter of Alliance is a “Recognition and Commitment to Unification” among the signers as we work for mutual support of the Mission to serve the sick and poor in Christ.

A Charter of Alliance was signed in June 2000 confirming the intent of four Orders of St. John working towards reunification. These Orders are:

- The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller
- Den Suveraene Sankte Johannes of Jerusalems Hospitals Orden
- Ordre Souverain De Saint Jean de Jerusalem
- Den Danske Malteserorden

Cf: Concordat

IV FINANCE [Const. Art. 4]

FINANCIAL REPORT

Where Units of the Sovereign Order are required by National Law to have audited returns, these will be submitted in the format prescribed by the Receiver General to the Grand Commander or Authorized Representative not later than April 30th for the preceding year.

Where audited returns are not called for by the Unit's National Law, the Unit must provide statements which may be unaudited but prepared by the Superintendent and certified by the Head of the Unit. These statements shall be in the same format prescribed by the Receiver General for audited statements. These will also be submitted to the Grand Commander or Authorized Representative not later than April 30th for the preceding year in the prescribed format.

The statements shall include:

- Balance Sheet to the end of fiscal year
- Income Statement for the fiscal year
- Cash flow statement
- List of authorized charities receiving donations

cf. Annual Report

cf. Financial Year

FINANCIAL YEAR

§C 4.4 The financial year is the calendar year.

ANNUAL REPORT

All units of the Sovereign Order shall submit annually on or before April 30th in a prescribed format to the Grand Commander or his appointee, an Annual Report which shall include but shall not be limited to:

- Financial Report
- List of constituent Members as of the end of the preceding calendar year, including details of their status, Offices, and grades in the Sovereign Order.
- Details of the constituent Members' contact addresses, telephone and facsimile numbers, e-mail address, etc.

cf. Financial Report

cf. Financial year

AUDITORS

§C 4.3 The Sovereign Council shall appoint a firm of professional auditors with at least two partners, neither of whom is a Member or Aspirant of the Sovereign Order. This firm shall conduct a Review Engagement of the International Accounts.

V HEREDITARY PROTECTOR [Const. Art. 5]

HEREDITARY PROTECTOR

§C 5.1 The KP II Constitution states that the Head of the Royal House of *Karageorgevitch* is the Hereditary Protector of the Sovereign Order.

The present Head of the Royal House is HRH Crown Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia who has not yet assumed the position of Hereditary Protector.

The House of Romanov remained Protectors of the Sovereign Order until 1917 when it was passed to King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, which established The Royal House of *Karageorgevitch* as the Hereditary Protectors of the Sovereign Order.

cf. House of Karageorgevitch

cf. House of Romanov

PROTECTOR

cf. Hereditary Protector

cf. Grand Conservator

HEREDITARY KNIGHTS

§C 5.2 Only the Protector may appoint Hereditary Knights or Dames of the Sovereign Order. Currently, no Hereditary Knights are active in the Sovereign Order.

VI GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of SOSJ was signed by H.M. King Peter II of Yugoslavia on March 19, 1964 when he was Protector of the Order. It refers to the history and is the basis for the governance of the Sovereign Order. The Constitution clearly states that what is not included “is governed by an ordinance of the Sovereign Council”. Such additions are included in The Rules of the Sovereign Order which are accepted and/or amended at each regular meeting of the Sovereign Council.

However, no procedure for amendment of the Constitution was included. A vote by the Sovereign Council at Jerusalem in 1994 to allow Dames of the Sovereign Order all the privileges previously accorded only to Knights was later ruled to be unconstitutional and steps were taken to implement a procedure for Constitutional Amendment. Approval of an Amending Process was given by the Sovereign Council at its meeting at Shillingford Bridge, England in 1998 and was ratified by the Bailiffs and the Chapter General of the Sovereign Order that year.

cf. Constitutional Amendment

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

§C 16 The Sovereign Council may pass a declatory act affirming what it understands to be within the law of the Sovereign Order regarding any matter; and such act may be passed without submission to the specified bodies under the Amending Process. However, the Sovereign Council has NO power to unilaterally amend the Constitution without properly following the Amending Process.

Any act contemplating an amendment to the Constitution of the Sovereign Order must be dealt with according to the Amending Process as follows:

1. Any amendment to be made to the Constitution, must be approved by a two-thirds majority of those eligible to vote and voting, either in person or by proxy, at a Meeting of the Sovereign Council.
2. No Amendment to the Constitution shall be permanently enacted until the same has been submitted to and separately approved by both the Bailiffs and the Chapter-General of the Sovereign Order.
3. The Bailiffs, by personal right, which excludes proxies, may by written ballot vote for or against the proposed Amendment.
4. The Members, constituted as a Chapter-General, may by written ballot vote for or against the proposed Amendment. In the vote of the Chapter-General, the weighted voting as set down in the Constitution shall apply.
5. If a proposed amendment in the Constitution is referred to the Bailiffs and Members, the vote may only be *for or against*. No further amendment to the proposed amendment is possible at this time.

6. Such voting will take place within a reasonable time, not more than three months, as set by the issuing Sovereign Council.
7. The results of such ballots are returnable on or before the specified date to such person or persons as the Sovereign Council shall decide, or whom failing, to such person or persons as the Grand Master shall decide. Such person or persons must be Members of the Sovereign Order in good standing. The specific results of such voting shall be held securely by the persons appointed to receive such ballots or votes until the next meeting of the Sovereign Council when the disposal of the voting papers will be determined.
8. A two-thirds majority of those Bailiffs eligible to vote and voting is required to be in favour of the amendment for it to become effective.
9. Additionally, a two-thirds majority of the total votes cast by the Members of the Chapter-General who are in good standing at the time of the approval of the Amendment by the Sovereign Council, and who remain in good standing at the time set for the vote, are required to be in favour of the Amendment for it to be come effective.
10. If the proposed Amendment is approved by each of the two bodies as above, it shall become effective on the date specified by the Sovereign Council within the Amendment. Individual Bailiffs and Members, if rejecting the Amendment, may submit to Le Petit Conseil their reasons as well as suggestions for further amendment.
11. Le Petit Conseil, if the Amendment is rejected, may consider any reasoning or suggested amendments and, by a two thirds vote, of the qualified members of Le Petit Conseil, may place a Revised Amendment to a ballot of all then qualified Sovereign Council members.
12. If this Revised Amendment is approved by such ballot, it shall then be resubmitted to the two affirming bodies under the same rules and conditions as above.

cf. – Proxy
cf. – Voting

AMENDMENT

cf. Constitutional Amendment

ORDINANCE (Ordonnance)

What is not mentioned in the text of the Constitution is regulated by Ordinance of the Sovereign Council and will be recorded as an entry in The Rules of the Sovereign Order upon completion of all voting requirements.

cf. Constitutional Amendment

GOVERNANCE OF THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL

The King Peter II Constitution and The Rules of the Sovereign Order govern all operations of SOSJ.

Anything not covered by King Peter II Constitution or The Rules may be addressed in local bylaws consistent with the tenor of SOSJ and its Mission. Such local bylaws may be used and enforced only after approval by the Grand Master cum council. They must be submitted through the chain of command to the Registrar General for circulation for final approvals.

Revisions to local bylaws must be made and approved and be consistent with the most recent edition of The Rules and any Amendment of the King Peter II Constitution in the same manner as the first bylaws of a Unit.

GOVERNING BODIES

The Governing Bodies of the Sovereign Order of St. John are:

§C 7.1 The Sovereign Council

§C 8.1 Le Petit Conseil

Units of the Sovereign Order are created by resolution of Le Petit Conseil with the approval of the Grand Master and can be similarly terminated or redefined by that Council with the approval of the Grand Master.

§C 11.1 Commanderies

§C 11.4 Independent Commanderies

§C 11.5 Pories

§C 11.5 Grand Pories

VOTING

§C 12 The Constitution sets out the following weighted votes for each Rank of Members in the Sovereign Order but does not indicate when this system is required to be used:

- Knights or Dames of Justice 10 votes
- Knights or Dames of Grace 5 votes
- Knights or Dames Grand Cross of Honour 3 votes
- Knights or Dames of Honour 1 vote

The only usage required is for approval of a proposed Amendment to the Constitution in a Chapter-General of the entire Sovereign Order. In all elections the rule is one person, one vote, except where a casting as well as a deliberative vote is allowed.

A Chairman of a Governing Body or Committee within the Sovereign Order has both a *deliberative* and a *casting* vote.

Votes may be by show of hands or, on demand by a Member, must be by a roll-call or by a ballot.

A ballot may be demanded even after a vote on a show of hands has taken place but must be demanded prior to the next item of business commencing.

In situations where a vote by show of hands is used, there shall be only one vote per person, in which case proxies are not counted. Proxies would, however, be counted in voting by roll-call or by ballot.

Units and Governing Bodies may conduct, when appropriate, a postal or facsimile ballot. At least two official Scrutineers who are Members of the Sovereign Order *in good standing* will be appointed as necessary to count the votes. Proxies are NOT permitted in such a ballot.

In cases where a postal or facsimile ballot is being used, there can be no variances to the submitted motion permitted in the response. The vote is either “For” or “Against”.

cf. Constitutional Amendment

cf. Proxy

cf. Appendix 5

PROXY

A Proxy is an instrument, in writing, granting *at least* the power to vote on behalf of a qualified Member to another Member for a specified meeting and for adjournments thereof.

For the purpose of clarity, it is emphasized that the Holder of a Proxy must be a Member in good standing of the Sovereign Order and must otherwise be qualified to attend that meeting.

Proxies may be utilized in meetings of the Sovereign Council, but a proxy may only be granted to another current member of the Sovereign Council. Such Proxy Holder has only the right to be heard AND to vote on matters approved in the Agenda, but not to introduce any additional matters to the Sovereign Council on behalf of the Proxy Grantor. However, Proxies are NOT permitted for votes by written ballot conducted outside a scheduled meeting.

Proxies, to be valid, must be in the form set for a specified meeting and must be declared with the Secretary of the meeting at least twenty-four hours in advance of the stated hour for the meeting.

Proxies can, thereafter, only be withdrawn by the grantor of same on due personal notice to the Secretary of the meeting.

A person attending a Meeting but leaving before the termination or adjournment thereof may deliver his or her Proxy to any Member still attending that Meeting. Granting of Proxy may only apply to the person leaving the Meeting but not to any Proxies held by him or her unless specified in the initiating proxy document.

A Member holding a Proxy can only cast one vote on a show of hands. In the case of a roll call vote or vote by ballot, all proxy votes are counted.

cf. Member

cf. Petit Conseil

cf. Sovereign Council

BALLOT

cf. Voting

A. THE GRAND MASTER [Const. Art. 10]

GRAND MASTER

§C 7.1 a The Grand Master is the President of the Sovereign Council.

§C 10.1 (as amended by Sovereign Council 2004)

The Grand Master is elected by the Sovereign Council. The Term of Office of the Grand Master shall be a single term of eight (8) years.

The Grand Master will have the same age limit of eighty (80) years as is applicable to Bailiffs and Voting Members of the Sovereign Council.

In the event of the Grand Master being unable to effectively and efficiently carry out the duties of the Office he or she will immediately tender his or her resignation to the Sovereign Council from the Office. Should he or she fail to retire voluntarily Le Petit Conseil is empowered to intimate a “de facto resignation” to the Grand Master and initiate an election for a new Grand Master.

cf. Emeritus

Note: A Lieutenant Grand Master is not elected for life but for a specified term of Office. In all other respects he or she enjoys the same responsibilities, rights, and privileges as a Grand Master.

The election of either the Grand Master or the Lieutenant Grand Master requires a two-thirds majority of the Sovereign Council in session voting in person or by proxy. Such election may also be conducted when the Sovereign Council is not in session by a mail or fax ballot but there is no proxy voting in such a ballot.

cf. Sovereign Council – Composition

§C 10.2 a The Grand Master has the right to withhold a decision of Le Petit Conseil if it is deemed to have the effect of an Ordinance for fifteen days and to demand it to be immediately placed before the Sovereign Council.

§C 10.2 b The Grand Master has the right to withhold a law or Ordinance passed by a Sovereign Council for eight days and to require it to be voted upon for a second time. Such a specific referral may only be made once.

The Grand Master has certain prerogatives and duties in the Sovereign Order.

Any power to appoint or create which may be exercised by the Grand Master extends to the revocation of such appointment or creation by the Grand Master *cum council*.

Cum Council is a definition or description used in a number of sections of the Rules. When used, it means that the Grand Master would undertake the particular authority with the approval of the Sovereign Council when it is in session or Le Petit Conseil when the Sovereign Council is not in session.

§C 10.1 a **Bailiff**
A Bailiff is appointed by the Grand Master on the proposal of Le Petit Conseil.

§C 10.1 b **Elected Commander of Unit**
A Knight *or Dame* Commander is appointed by the Grand Master on nomination by the particular Unit with the approval of Le Petit Conseil.

§C 10.1 d **Ecclesiastical Council**
The Grand Master, on nomination by Le Petit Conseil, appoints Members of this Council.

§C 10.1 e **Knight or Dame of Justice**
The Grand Master, on nomination by Le Petit Conseil, appoints Knights *or Dames* of Justice.

§C 10.1 f **Knight or Dame of Grace**

The Grand Master appoints Knights *or Dames* of Grace or Knights *or Dames* Commander of Grace (Grade).

PARDON

§C 9.4 The Grand Master has the power of pardon or grace over decisions of any Court of the Sovereign Order in matters of discipline.

LIEUTENANT GRAND MASTER

§C 10.5 In the absence, inability, or incapacity of a Grand Master, the Sovereign Council may elect a Lieutenant Grand Master by whom the responsibilities, rights, and privileges of the Grand Master are assumed for a set period of time. The term of Office of a Lieutenant Grand Master may be specifically extended by a subsequent vote of the Sovereign Council.

The election of the Lieutenant Grand Master requires a two-thirds majority of the Sovereign Council in session voting in person or by proxy. Such election may also be conducted, when the Sovereign Council is not in session, by a mail or fax ballot but there is no proxy voting in such a ballot.

cf. Grand Master

GRAND MAGISTRACY

A name for the office of the Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER

This office is maintained by the Secretary-General when an appointment is made by the Grand Master.

cf. Grand Magistracy

cf. Secretary – General

SECRETARY-GENERAL

§C 10.3 The Grand Master may, with the approval of Le Petit Conseil, appoint a Secretary-General, who is the Officer responsible for the Secretariat-General of the Grand Master and must be at a minimum grade of Knight *or Dame* Commander.

On the death, resignation or retirement of the Grand Master, any Secretary-General appointed by him or her shall automatically demit such Office.

On death, resignation, or retirement from Office, the Secretary-General or his or her legal representatives shall forthwith deliver to the Grand Master or at his or her direction all records, etc., of such office without limitation.

The Secretary-General may not serve as a Conventual Bailiff.

The Secretary-General will carry out those duties, which from time to time may be delineated by the Grand Master, in context with KP II.

Secretariat-General

§C 10.3 The Office of the Grand Master when in operation.

COUNCIL OF REGENTS

§C 10.5 The Council of Regents is immediately appointed on the death, resignation, incapacity or unavailability of a Grand Master on a permanent basis.

The only situation when a Council of Regents would not be immediately appointed would be if the demittal of Office of the Grand Master or of the Lieutenant Grand Master for whatever reason takes place during a duly convened meeting of the Sovereign Council. If the Sovereign Council does not re-elect the incumbent or elect a successor, then the Council of Regents comes into being at the end of that Sovereign Council meeting.

The Council of Regents, once so appointed, shall take all reasonable steps within 180 days to call a meeting of the Sovereign Council for the purpose of electing a Grand Master or Lieutenant Grand Master.

The election may be conducted by postal or facsimile ballot of all Sovereign Council members.

The Council of Regents is to be composed of the First & Second Vice Presidents of the Sovereign Council together with a third Bailiff appointed by the Protector. If there is no Protector, the appointment is made by Le Petit Conseil.

Likewise, should the Protector decline to or not make such an appointment within thirty days of the convening of a Council of Regents, Le Petit Conseil will elect, at a duly constituted meeting or by postal or facsimile ballot, the third member from among the Bailiffs of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Sovereign Council – First Vice President & Second Vice President.

cf. Sovereign Council- Quorum

B. SOVEREIGN COUNCIL [Const. Art. 7]

SOVEREIGN COUNCIL

§C 7.1 The Sovereign Council is the legislative body and custodian of the Sovereignty of the Sovereign Order.

When the Sovereign Council is in session, its authority is in precedence over all other Units, Councils, and Committees of the Sovereign Order and no meeting of any Unit of the Sovereign Order may occur when the Sovereign Council is in session without specific written approval of the Sovereign Council.

The authority and powers of Le Petit Conseil shall be automatically assumed by the Sovereign Council while it is in session.

The approximate date and location for the next two meetings will be approved at each regular meeting of the Sovereign Council.

Call to Meeting

§C 7.4 A Meeting may be properly summoned by any of the following:

The Grand Master
Le Petit Conseil
One third of the Bailiffs.

A majority of the Members of the Council of Regents is required when appointed.

When Le Petit Conseil calls a meeting, a majority is required.

The Call, which shall be issued to all qualified Members by the Secretary-General or the Grand Commander under direction of the Grand Master, must stipulate the time and place of the Meeting together with details of the agenda for the Meeting and must be sent, by hand, by mail, by email, or by facsimile, to all qualified Members at least twenty-eight days before the date of the Meeting.

Failure to issue such call by the Grand Master may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Call to Extraordinary or Special Meeting

A Special or Extraordinary Meeting is a meeting that is not in the normal sequence of meetings as directed by the previous regular Council meeting. The number of qualified members to constitute a quorum is required before such a meeting can be convened.

A meeting, once correctly called, must be scheduled within forty days of the formal receipt of such call. Only the business stated in the Call may be considered. For only these meetings, those Members of the Sovereign Council not in attendance may participate electronically.

Composition

§C 7.1 The qualified Members constituting the Sovereign Council are:

The Grand Master or Lieutenant Grand Master
The Conventual Bailiffs
The remaining Bailiffs
Grand Priors
Priors

Bailiffs Emeritus, Members of the Ecclesiastical Council, and Members of the Supreme Court, including Auxiliary Judges, may attend and address the Sovereign Council but may not participate in any vote.

On reaching age eighty, a Member of the Sovereign Council must submit written resignation from the Council to the Grand Master. Failure to do so will be taken to be resignation *de facto*. This Rule can be waived by a decision of the Sovereign Council when in session or by a postal ballot when not in session to extend the period of service to an Officer of the Sovereign Order who is still active for a period of two years until the next meeting of the Sovereign Council provided always that the Officer continues to hold active Office for the whole of the extended period. This vote will be called by the Grand Master.

Delegation

§C 7.3 The Sovereign Council has the power to delegate part of its powers to Le Petit Conseil.

Not all powers and authority of the Sovereign Council are automatically delegated to Le Petit Conseil.

President

§C 7.1 a The Grand Master is President of the Sovereign Council.

During a Council of Regents, they will, from among their own number, appoint the President.

In situations where the Grand Master is unable or unwilling to chair a meeting of the Sovereign Council, in whole or in part, the Presiding Officer shall be the first available and consenting in order of the First Vice President, the Second Vice President, or the Bailiffs present in order of seniority of appointment as such.

First Vice President

§C 7.1 b The highest ranking of the five Conventual Bailiffs is officially the First Vice President of the Sovereign Council and first replacement of the Grand Master.

The Grand Commander is the highest ranking Officer among the five Conventual Bailiffs.

Second Vice President

§C 7.1 c The highest ranking Officer of the Bailiffs, excluding the First Vice President, is officially the Second Vice President of the Sovereign Council and the second replacement of the Grand Master.

The definition of highest ranking Officer for this purpose is precedence in date of appointment as Bailiff. When Bailiffs are appointed in the same year, the date of appointment to Rank of Knight or Dame of Justice will govern such precedence.

The Second Vice President will act together with Le Petit Conseil in filling casual vacancies on the Supreme Court.

cf. Supreme Court – Casual Vacancies

Quorum

§C 7.2 To effect a Quorum both of two qualifications must be met when the meeting proceeds to business:

- Two thirds of the qualified Members *in good standing* are present in person or by proxy.
- One third of the qualified Members *in good standing* are present in person

cf. Composition of Sovereign Council

Rules

§C 7.2 The Sovereign Council establishes its own rules except where mandated by the Constitution.

The Rules of the Sovereign Order, as approved by the Sovereign Council, shall also be in preference over any so established.

Votes

§C 7.2 All items, except those reserved otherwise in the Constitution, are reached by a simple majority vote of those present in person or by proxy.

On demand by a Member, a vote by ballot must be taken.

The President of the Sovereign Council has a casting as well as a deliberative vote at all times.

During such times as the Sovereign Council is not in regular session, decisions requiring a vote will be decided by a postal or facsimile ballot of all the then qualified Members *in good standing*.

cf. Proxy

cf. Voting

Proxies

Proxies may be utilized in meetings of the Sovereign Council, but a proxy may only be granted to another current member of the Sovereign Council. Such Proxy Holder has only the right to be heard AND to vote on matters approved in the Agenda, but not to introduce any additional matters to the Sovereign Council on behalf of the Proxy Grantor. However, Proxies are NOT permitted for votes by written ballot conducted outside a scheduled meeting.

cf. Proxy

cf. Voting

ORDINANCE (Ordonnance)

What is not mentioned in the text of the Constitution is regulated by Ordinance of the Sovereign Council and will be recorded as an entry in The Rules of the Sovereign Order upon completion of all voting requirements.

cf. Constitutional Amendment

SEAT OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER

§C 2.2 The International Office of the Sovereign Order will be designated as the seat of the Sovereign Order's central administration.

AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL

The Sovereign Council at its bi-annual meeting shall appoint an Audit Committee with a minimum of three (3) members from the Knights and Dames of the Rank of Grace or higher to serve until the close of the next Sovereign Council Meeting or until replacements are appointed. The Grand Commander, the Registrar General and the Receiver General shall not be eligible for appointment.

C. PETIT CONSEIL [Const. Art. 8]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive body of the Sovereign Order of St. John is Le Petit Conseil. It is made up of the Conventual Bailiffs and Grand Priors which acts as the Central Administration of the Sovereign Order, managing routine proceedings.

cf. Conventual Bailiff

cf. Petit Conseil

PETIT CONSEIL

§C 8.1 Le Petit Conseil is comprised of the five Conventual Bailiffs. The Grand Commander, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Hospitaller, and the Grand Counsellor are elected separately by straight majority vote of the Sovereign Council Members. The Grand Conservator is appointed by the Protector. When there is no Protector in the Sovereign Order, the Office of Grand Conservator is filled by a Bailiff who is elected by the Sovereign Council with the approval of the Grand Master at the bi-annual meeting of the Sovereign Council. Upon election of a Protector, the Member holding the Office of Grand Conservator will immediately submit his or her resignation to the Grand Master. Le Petit Conseil may invite Grand Priors to its meetings.

§C 7.1 b A candidate for Conventual Bailiff must be, already, a duly appointed Bailiff *in good standing* and must maintain Membership *in good standing* during that term of office. Any Conventual Bailiff who ceases to be *in good standing* has resigned *defacto* from his or her Office.

§C 8.1 Le Petit Conseil is the Executive Body of the Sovereign Order and its central administration, responsible for managing current affairs. A quorum for all decisions of Le Petit Conseil shall be three Conventual Bailiffs *in good standing*.

Any power to appoint or create which may be exercised by Le Petit Conseil extends to revocation of such appointment or creation.

§C 8.2 Le Petit Conseil and the Sovereign Order may be validly committed to third parties by a signature of a simple majority of its members.

The Sovereign Council shall, as a matter of business at the regular scheduled bi-annual Meeting, conduct elections of the Members of Le Petit Conseil to hold office until the next regularly scheduled meeting. Failing an election, the previous holder of an Office shall be deemed to have been re-elected.

Any duties or powers reserved to Le Petit Conseil will be assumed by the Sovereign Council while it is in session. The exception to this is Extraordinary or Special meetings of the Sovereign Council called for action on specified issues.

Casual Vacancy

In cases where a vacancy occurs in Le Petit Conseil through resignation, death or otherwise, the Grand Master upon recommendation of Le Petit Conseil, will appoint a Bailiff as an acting member of Le Petit Conseil until the elections are held for Conventual Bailiffs at the next meeting of the Sovereign Council.

Lieutenants

§C 8.4 Le Petit Conseil may appoint Lieutenants for each of its members.

Candidates for such appointment should preferably be, as a minimum, of the Rank of Knight or Dame of Grace.

On the death, resignation, or retirement of a Conventual Bailiff, any Lieutenant(s) appointed to that person will automatically demit Office. A majority of the remaining Conventual Bailiffs may request that any Lieutenant remain in Office until a replacement Conventual Bailiff is elected.

Minutes

Minutes of all meetings of Le Petit Conseil shall be distributed to all Members of the Sovereign Council upon approval by Members of Le Petit Conseil. This will be done via mail, fax, email or a combination thereof.

cf. Minutes

Rules

§C 8.3 Le Petit Conseil has the authority to establish its own internal rules unless otherwise set by the Constitution.

§C 8.5 The Chairman of Le Petit Conseil is the Grand Commander, who will have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

Meetings of Le Petit Conseil may use proxies, but each proxy may only be granted to another member of the current Petit Conseil.

CONVENTUAL BAILIFF

§C 7.1 b There are five Conventional Bailiffs. The Constitution specifies by tradition the sequence to be:

The Grand Commander
The Grand Marshal
The Grand Hospitaller
The Grand Conservator
The Grand Counsellor

The designation of Conventional Bailiff shall only be used by the Member while holding such office.
cf. - Petit Conseil and Position specific Rules

GRAND COMMANDER

§C 7.1 b The Grand Commander is a Conventional Bailiff and the member of Le Petit Conseil responsible for Internal and Financial matters.

cf. Petit Conseil

Registrar General

The Registrar General is a Lieutenant to the Grand Commander appointed with the approval of Le Petit Conseil.

cf. Le Petit Conseil – Lieutenants

The Registrar General is responsible for the maintenance of the Register of Membership of all Members of the Sovereign Order, which will include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- Details of Investiture
- Details of Promotion

- Details of the holding of any Office in the Sovereign Order
- Details of current status, address and Oblation payments

Viewing of a Member's personal file, or obtaining a full certified copy thereof, will be made available to the Member without reserve subject to reasonable time and cost request.

Register of Membership

A complete and detailed record of all Members of the Sovereign Order will be maintained by the Registrar General at the International Office.

cf. Registrar General

Seal

The Seal is an embossed emblem. The Keeper of the Seal is the Registrar General, who is also entrusted with the Emblem of the Sovereign Order. The Seal may only be used by the Registrar General with the approval of Le Petit Conseil and the Grand Master.

Master of Regalia

The Master of Regalia is a Lieutenant to the Grand Commander appointed with the approval of Le Petit Conseil.

The Master of Regalia will be the custodian of the Sovereign Order's supply of Insignia and Regalia and shall be responsible for the arrangements for their manufacture according to the approved details of design for the items.

The Master of Regalia may fulfill this obligation through regional deputies, subject to the specific approval of Le Petit Conseil.

The matters of design and definition of the Insignia and Regalia are the responsibility of the Grand Marshal subject to approval by Le Petit Conseil, including items specific to a Unit.

cf. Regalia

GRAND MARSHAL

§C 7.1 b The Grand Marshal is a Conventual Bailiff and the member of Le Petit Conseil responsible for Heraldic and Ceremonial matters.

Heraldry

The responsibility for Heraldry within the Sovereign Order rests with the Grand Marshal.

Heraldic matters can be classified into two principal components:

- Those of the Sovereign Order itself, including but not limited to those of the Units.
- Those of Individual Members of the Sovereign Order.

Regulations respecting all such matters will be issued from time to time by the Grand Marshal, with the approval of Le Petit Conseil, and shall be appended to these Rules without the necessity of prior Sovereign Council approvals.

Grant of Arms

The Grand Marshal may issue, with the approval of Le Petit Conseil, regulations for the granting of Armorial Bearings to Members of the Sovereign Order.

The grants are not mandatory for Members of the Sovereign Order but are recommended.

These grants can be created by the King of Arms of the Sovereign Order.

Register of Grants of Arms

The Grand Marshal, in conjunction with the King of Arms, will maintain a register of all Grants of Arms to Members of the Sovereign Order. The Grants may be either by appropriate authority or Grants made by right of the Sovereign Order.

The Grand Marshal will have the prerogative of refusing such registration if the submitted documentation is not, in his or her opinion, of the required validity.

Any Member whose request for registration is refused can appeal that decision to the Grand Master, whose decision will be final.

cf. King of Arms

King of Arms

The King of Arms is a Lieutenant to the Grand Marshal appointed with the approval of Le Petit Conseil. This position should be filled by a Member with an interest and knowledge in Heraldry and Regalia.

cf. Herald

cf. Priory – Herald

GRAND HOSPITALLER

§C 7.1 b The Grand Hospitaller is a Conventual Bailiff and the member of Le Petit Conseil responsible for Social and Charitable matters.

cf. Petit Conseil

GRAND CONSERVATOR

§C 5.3 The Grand Conservator is the permanent representative of the Protector and also President of the Council of the Protector. The Protector may only appoint a person ALREADY a Member of the Sovereign Order.

§C 7.1 b The Grand Conservator is also a Conventual Bailiff and a member of Le Petit Conseil.

When there is no Protector in the Sovereign Order, the Office of Grand Conservator is filled by a Bailiff who is elected by the Sovereign Council with the approval of the Grand Master at the bi-annual meeting of the Sovereign Council. Upon election of a Protector, the Member holding the office of Grand Conservator will immediately submit his or her resignation to the Grand Master.

Council of the Protector

§C 5.3 In this section of King Peter II Constitution, the Council is mentioned as an office of the Grand Conservator but no duties are elsewhere reserved to it.

cf. Petit Conseil

GRAND COUNSELLOR

§C 7.1 b The Grand Counsellor is a Conventual Bailiff and the member of Le Petit Conseil responsible for Information and External matters.

cf. Petit Conseil

D. COURTS OF THE ORDER [Const. Art. 9]

DISPUTES

The methods of dispute resolution within the Constitution are:

§C 9	The Supreme Court
§C 9.3 b	Court of Bailiffs
§C 11.4	Priory Court of Honour

SUPREME COURT

§C 9 The Supreme Court is established to do the following:

1. Rule on the Constitution, laws and ordinances of the Sovereign Order.
2. Give judgments on matters affecting Members of the Sovereign Order, excluding matters between Bailiffs.
3. Give a Ruling on matters submitted by the Sovereign Council, the Grand Master, Le Petit Conseil or the Protector.
4. Hear appeals from the Courts of the Grand Priories or the Priories.

Judges

The Sovereign Council appoints for a period of three years, from the Knights and Dames of the Rank of Grace or higher, three Judges and two Auxiliary Judges to the Supreme Court. No Judge may participate in any Office or Council in the Sovereign Order.

Members of the Supreme Court, including Auxiliary Justices, have the right to attend any meeting of the Sovereign Council and to address same but shall not be eligible to vote.

Composition

§C 9.1 The Court is formed by a Bench of a minimum of three Judges including, when necessary, the Auxiliary Judges. All appointments are made by the Sovereign Council for a period of three years.

Judges and Auxiliary Judges shall be eligible for re-election.

In order to serve, Judges and Auxiliary Judges must be at the minimum Rank of Knight or Dame of Grace and may not hold any other administrative office in the Sovereign Order.

Nominees for Judges and Auxiliary Judges may, at the time of appointment, find themselves not properly eligible but may, within one hundred and twenty days and before sitting as a member of the Supreme Court, purify their eligibility. Failure to do so within this time limit shall result in their appointment being cancelled.

Judges and Auxiliary Judges should preferably be by profession judges, justices or lawyers.

No Judge or Auxiliary Judge may deliberate on matters in which he or she is personally involved.

Chairman

The Court appoints its Chairman. The Sovereign Council may recommend a Chairman.

Casual Vacancies

In order to constitute the necessary quorum of three justices after including the Auxiliary Justices for the sitting of the Court in judgment, any vacancy in the Supreme Court Justices may be filled by the Grand Master on nomination of Le Petit Conseil acting together with the Second Vice President of the Sovereign Council.

This appointment may be for a specific term in order to fill a temporary vacancy due to, for example, conflicts of interest or personal disqualification on a specific matter before the Court.

When the appointment is made to replace a Judge or Auxiliary Judge for other than a temporary vacancy, the term of appointment shall be for the balance of the term of the Justice being replaced.

Rules

§C 9.2 The Court establishes its own rules unless otherwise set by the Constitution or by basic jurisprudence.

Pardon

The Grand Master has the power of pardon or grace over decisions of any Court of the Sovereign Order in matters of discipline.

JUDGES

On reaching the age of eighty (80) years, a serving Judge must submit his/her resignation to the Grand Master. Failure to do so will be taken as a resignation de facto. Le Petit Conseil, with the approval of the Second Vice-President of the Council, will appoint an interim Judge to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the Sovereign Council in session.

cf. Supreme Court

AUXILIARY JUDGE

cf. Supreme Court

COURT OF BAILIFFS

§C 9.3 b A Court of Bailiffs is formed as necessary to deal with matters of dispute only between individual Bailiffs of the Sovereign Order. The Court does not deal with disputes between any Bailiff and the Sovereign Order itself, which are the province of the SOSJ Supreme Court.

HIGH COURTS OF GRAND PRIORIES OR PRIORIES

§C 10.1 c The High Courts of the Grand Priories or Priories are appointed by the Grand Master on the recommendation of Le Petit Conseil.

High Courts are also appointed for Independent Commanderies when necessary.

The definition of these High Courts and the duties attributed to them are not specified in the Constitution.

PRIORY COURT OF HONOUR

§C 11.4 A Court of Honour of a particular Priory is appointed its own Priory Chapter-General.

VII PROVINCES OF THE ORDER [Const. Art. 11]

ELECTIONS

The proper procedure to be used for the election of individual Members as elected officers in each Unit of the Sovereign Order is specified in Appendix 5.

cf. Voting

cf. Appendix 5

CHAPTER-GENERAL

Historically, all Members of any Unit of the Sovereign Order, or of the Sovereign Order as a whole, may be convened for matters affecting that assembly, and will be known as the Chapter-General of that assembly.

Voting on business of a Chapter-General may be undertaken by mail or by facsimile.

INDUCTION

Induction is the formal recognition of assumption of office which is confirmed by taking the Oath of Office in accordance with The Rules. The Induction Ceremony will be conducted by at least the next senior Officers in the chain of command.

The Induction of a Grand Prior, Prior or Commander will be held at a Ceremony in a Church as set out in Appendix 10 of these Rules, whenever possible.

cf. Oath of Office

cf. Appendix – 10

OATH OF OFFICE

A Member, upon election as an Officer of the Sovereign Order, will, upon assuming the responsibilities of such office, swear an Oath of Office in the presence of a Member of Clergy who is also a Member of the Sovereign Order and witnessed by two additional members preferably at or above the rank of Grace. The Oath shall be:

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful to the duties of [Office] and will protect and maintain the Constitution of the Sovereign Order together with all its lawful subordinate regulations so help me God.

The official date for assumption of duties will be the date of signature on the approval by the Grand Master. The original signed version of the Oath of Office must be received at the International Office within 30 days of that date. Failure to submit within the 30 day period will be assumed to be resignation *de facto* from that Office.

cf. Commander
cf. Prior
cf. Grand Prior
cf. Bailiff

TERMS OF OFFICE

cf. Appendices 6 to 8

PRAYERS

An opening and closing prayer should be used at appropriate meetings of the Units of the Sovereign Order and of its Councils. A suggested wording for these prayers is found in Appendix 4 of these Rules. The Prayer of St. Francis is also approved for use within the Sovereign Order.

cf. Appendix 4

MINUTES

Minutes shall be maintained in the correct form by each Administrative Unit of the Sovereign Order.

The Minutes may be in a national language of a particular Unit. For Le Petit Conseil and Sovereign Council Meeting the Minutes will be in English.

The Grand Commander, or the duly designated appointee, shall have the right to inspect the Minutes of any particular Unit and to require a certified copy of same.

HERALD

Each Unit should appoint a Member to the Office of Herald. The Herald is responsible for all matters of Heraldry and Ceremony within the Unit. Liaison will be maintained with the Grand Marshal and the King of Arms.

cf. King of Arms
cf. Priory – Herald

CHAPLAIN

A Chaplain or Chaplains for any Unit in the Sovereign Order must be confirmed by the Grand Prior to serve a Unit of the Sovereign Order within his, her or their jurisdiction.

A Chaplain must be a Member of the Sovereign Order who is ordained and licensed for the Ministry of Word and Sacrament in a Christian denomination.

OBLATION

Each Priory or Commandery shall establish its own amount, date and proration for the Unit's Oblations in addition to the International Oblations.

cf. Oblation

A. GRAND PRIORIES [Const. Art. 11.5]

GRAND PRIORY

§C 11.5 Le Petit Conseil has the power to create Grand Priories and to subordinate particular Priories to them.

Such creations and subordinations are subject to the approval of the Grand Master.

Currently the Grand Priories of the Sovereign Order are:

- The Americas
- Europe

A Grand Priory is a senior administrative and operational unit and, accordingly, will have a formal administrative structure with elected and appointed officers.

cf. Petit Conseil

GRAND PRIORY OF THE AMERICAS

§C 6 The Grand Priory of The Americas has jurisdiction over the following:

The United States of America,
Canada,
The Central American Countries and the Caribbean,
The South American Countries.

GRAND PRIORY OF EUROPE

The Grand Priory of Europe has jurisdiction over the Countries of Continental Europe and the United Kingdom.

GRAND PRIOR

§C 11.5 The administrative head of a Grand Priory.

§C 11.2 A Grand Prior must be at the Rank of Knight or Dame of Justice or higher.

A Grand Prior is elected by the particular Grand Priory Chapter-General from among its Knights or Dames of Justice. Such election is subject to confirmation by Le Petit Conseil.

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Grand Prior should they be convicted in the courts of any offense involving fraud, be an adjudged bankrupt, or be defined, according to the legislation of national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

Powers

The Grand Prior is the Head of a Grand Priory and has the following powers which may be further and specifically delegated to a Prior and an Elected Commander of a Unit:

1. To appoint or dismiss Officers of the Grand Priory or Priory and appoint Deputies except for elected Officers whose appointment was made by the Grand Master *cum council*. In such case, a request for such dismissal must be submitted to the Grand Master *cum council*.
2. To transfer an Officer to another Office.
3. To appoint or dismiss a Chaplain for the Grand Priory but not for a Priory or a Commandery.
4. To appoint an Almoner who will then become a Member of the Council and to dismiss and replace same.
5. To confirm the appointment of the Chancellor to the Grand Priory and the Vice Chancellor to a Priory both of whom will be Deputies to the Grand Prior and Prior respectively and to notify the Registrar General of such appointments.
6. To call special Council or Chapter meetings with at least ten days' notice.
7. To suspend for eight days implementation of any Council or Chapter decision which is considered to be detrimental to the Sovereign Order or a contravention of the King Peter Constitution. During this time the Grand Prior must submit such suspension and the reasons therefore to Le Petit Conseil for review and decision. The suspended decision may not be implemented until Le Petit Conseil has granted permission to proceed.
8. To appoint Members to act in a special advisory capacity to the Grand Prior, Prior, or Commander, to invite them to attend specific meetings of the Council or Chapter, and to dismiss same.
9. To make the final decision on recommendations for new Members.
10. To establish Pories or Commanderies on the recommendation of the Council and with the approval of Le Petit Conseil and the Grand Master.

cf. Grand Priory

cf. Prior

cf. Oath of Office

cf. Executive Council

cf. Le Petit Conseil

GRAND PRIOR EMERITUS

cf. Emeritus

B. PRIORIES [Const. Art. 11.2]

PRIORY

A Priory can only be created by a decision of Le Petit Conseil and with the approval of the Grand Master on the recommendation of a Grand Prior. The Rules of the Sovereign Order - COMMANDERY - state that the basic Unit of the Sovereign Order is a Commandery with no limit on total numbers of Members. Any recommendation for the establishment of a new Priory would require substantial proof of the need for such an additional administrative Unit of the Sovereign Order before consideration being given by Le Petit Conseil and the Grand Master. Any reduction in membership *in good standing* to twenty-nine (29) or below will cause reversion to Commandery designation with loss of representation on the Sovereign Council. The Grand Master *cum council* may approve an exception and allow continued status as a Priory upon a request from the responsible Grand Prior.

cf. Prior

cf. Provinces in Section 3

Chapter-General

§C 11.4 The Chapter-General of the Priory is composed of all Members of the Sovereign Order, *in good standing*, domiciled in the Priory.

The definition of domicile refers to status within the records of the Sovereign Order and not to national jurisdictions.

The Chapter-General should meet at least once a year to review and approve all financial and other business brought before it.

The Prior and other Officers retain their respective Offices only with the continuing trust and confidence of the Priory Members.

Commandery

§C 11.4 The Priory Chapter-General decides on the formation of a subordinate Commandery. Approval is granted by Le Petit Conseil upon recommendation of the Prior and Grand Prior, if applicable, and must be confirmed by the Grand Master.

This decision is territorially limited within the defined geographical jurisdiction of a particular Priory.

cf. Commandery

Court of Honour

§C 11.4 This Court is appointed by the Priory Chapter-General.

Herald

§C 11.2 The title of the designated Officer appointed by the Priory Chapter-General in charge of Heraldic and Ceremonial matters.

Hospitaller

§C 11.2 The title of the designated Officer appointed by the Priory Chapter-General in charge of Social and Charitable matters.

Superintendent

§C 11.2 The title of the designated Officer appointed by the Priory Chapter-General in charge of Internal and Financial matters.

Vice – Chancellor

§C 11.2 The title of the designated Officer appointed by the Priory Chapter-General *who is* the Deputy to the Prior.

PRIOR

§C 11.2 The Head of a Priory.

A candidate for the position of Prior must already be a Knight or Dame of Justice.

The Prior is elected from among the Knights or Dames of Justice of a Priory by the Chapter-General of that Priory. The election is subject to confirmation by Le Petit Conseil and the approval of the Grand Master.

In cases where a Priory is newly created, a Member may be promoted, if necessary, and appointed as the Prior by the Grand Prior subject to approval of Le Petit Conseil and subsequently of the Grand Master.

On reaching age seventy-five, a serving Prior must submit his or her resignation from active office in writing to the Grand Prior, if applicable, or the Grand Master. Failure to do so will be taken as resignation *de facto*.

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Prior should he or she be convicted in the courts of any offense involving fraud, be an adjudged bankrupt, or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

cf. Priory – Chapter-General
cf. Oath of Office

PRIOR EMERITUS

cf. Emeritus

COMMANDERIES [Const. Art. 11.2]

COMMANDERY

§C 11.4 It is considered that the basic unit of the Sovereign Order is the Commandery. Commanderies are formed by the decision of Le Petit Conseil upon recommendation of the Prior and Grand Prior if applicable, within whose jurisdiction the Commandery is to be established. That decision is then subject to the approval of the Grand Master. Where the desired Commandery is not within the defined geographical area of either a Priory or Grand Priory, Le Petit Conseil has the authority to create it, subject to approval by the Grand Master.

A new Commandery, approved by the Grand Master with the approval of Le Petit Conseil, must have a minimum of ten (10) Aspirants before the Unit is accepted as an operational Commandery of the Sovereign Order and an Investiture held. Pending meeting this requirement and following such approval, the title will be *Commandery in Formation* which will be under the jurisdiction of the Priory or Commandery nearest to its geographical area. Aspirants accepted into the Sovereign Order as members of the *Commandery in Formation* will receive the Accolade of Knighthood/Damehood at a Ceremony of Investiture being held in the nearest Unit to its geographical area. The Commander of the Unit will have the title of Acting Commander until the acceptance of the Unit as operational.

Any Unit of the Sovereign Order with fewer than thirty (30) Members will be considered a Commandery and will be ineligible to speak or vote in the matters of the Sovereign Council. Achieving that level of thirty (30) Members, however, does NOT qualify automatically for designation as a Priory. See requirements for the establishment of a new Priory.

cf. Commander
cf. Independent Commandery
cf. Grand Prior - Powers

COMMANDER, Elected Head of Unit

§C 10.1 b The administrative head of a Unit.

§C 12.1, 12.2 Appointment to Commander may only be done in the Ranks of Knight or Dame of Grace and of Justice.

The Commander is elected from among the Members of a particular Unit by its Chapter-General. Such election is subject to confirmation by the Prior and Grand Prior within whose jurisdiction the Unit is established and thereafter by Le Petit Conseil. Final approval is given by the Grand Master.

In the case of Independent Commanderies, the election is subject to confirmation by Le Petit Conseil. Final approval is given by the Grand Master.

The first Commander of a new Commandery is appointed by the Prior within whose jurisdiction the Unit is established. Such appointment is subject to confirmation by the Grand Prior and thereafter by Le Petit Conseil. Final approval is given by the Grand Master.

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Commander should he or she be convicted in the courts of any felony or offense involving fraud; be an adjudged bankrupt; or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

A Commander of a Commandery is permitted to use the title of Commander while in office but is not automatically promoted in Grade unless within the requirements set out for promotion in King Peter II Constitution and The Rules.

cf. Commandery

cf. Oath of Office

cf. Appendix 6 – Commander, Position Description

cf. Appendix 7 – Prior, Position Description

KNIGHT OR DAME COMMANDER Elected Head of a Commandery

cf. Commander – Elected Head of Commandery

INDEPENDENT COMMANDERY

§C 11.5 Le Petit Conseil has the power to create Independent Commanderies, subject to the approval of the Grand Master. The power to create these Commanderies only extends to geographical areas not within a defined Priory.

The Independent Commanderies will, where applicable, come under the authority of the Grand Commander who will act as their Prior.

VIII MEMBERSHIP [Const. Art. 12 as amended]

QUALIFICATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE SOVEREIGN ORDER

The Sovereign Order is an Order of Chivalry whose Mission is to help the sick and the poor in Christ. To qualify as a unit of the Sovereign Order, there must be funds and/or effort and material being provided to them in the name of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller. It is insufficient to have members who give to charity or do charitable things but not in the name of the Sovereign Order to claim credit for or fulfillment of that Mission.

The Sovereign Order is not an honorary society or source of medals for persons, however well intentioned they may be, who do not achieve the objectives of our Sovereign Order in the name of our Sovereign Order.

MEMBERSHIP

A Member of the Sovereign Order is a person who has been admitted and invested and who continues *in good standing* by, among other things, the payment on behalf of that member of the appropriate annual International and any additional Oblation assessed by the Grand Priory, Priory and Commandery.

Oblation payments cannot be made directly to the International Office by individual members of a Unit. It is the responsibility of each Member to ensure that the proportion of their Oblations due to the International Office is paid by the Unit to which he or she is attached no later than March 31 of the same calendar year for which the Oblations are due. An extension of 30 days will be granted upon written request by the Unit, if such request is received by fax or mail at the International Office no later than the close of business on the March 31 due date. If such a request for extension is NOT received by this deadline, ALL MEMBERS of the delinquent Unit will be advised in writing that payment has not been received and will be requested to make payment directly to the International Office in order to remain in good standing. At the end of the 30 day extension, ALL MEMBERS of the Unit remaining in default will be assumed to have resigned *de facto* and may be subject to expulsion by the Grand Master *cum council*.

Members of the Clergy may be excused such oblation, but they are expected to help the charitable efforts of the Unit.

Any Member declared *not in good standing* loses all rights of membership including, but not limited to, the right to vote in the affairs of the Sovereign Order, the right to nominate person(s) for election, and the right to hold office. Reinstatement of those rights upon the full payment of Oblations due will occur 90 days AFTER valid payment is received in the International Office.

Any Member convicted in the courts of any offense involving fraud or other serious felony, or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind will be assumed to have resigned *de facto* and may be subject to expulsion by the Grand Master *cum council*. The immediate superior of such Member is responsible for initiating this procedure through the chain-of-command.

Persons may resign *de scripto* or *de facto* by failing to meet the requirements for Membership specified in the first paragraph of MEMBERSHIP. Such persons may only be re-admitted by the Grand Master acting on the recommendation of Le Petit Conseil.

Membership in the Sovereign Order may be revoked by the Grand Master on the recommendation of Le Petit Conseil for conduct in breach of the Oath contained in the Petition for Admission, of the Vow given during the Ceremony of Investiture, or any other conduct detrimental to the well-being of any of its Members.

cf. Oblation

PETITIONER

A Petitioner should be from a good family background, of Christian faith and of excellent reputation. Each Petitioner should be introduced to the Sovereign Order and guaranteed by two Members who are in good standing. These guarantors, under normal circumstances, should have personally known the Petitioner for at least two years.

Each Petitioner should be introduced into the Sovereign Order within the Priory or Commandery of their residential domicile. Exception to this may only be with the written approval of the next highest authority of such relevant Units involved.

In cases where such residential domicile is not within the specified boundaries of a Priory or Grand Priory, the application for Membership shall be reviewed by the Grand Commander as to the correct territorial designation under rules defined by Le Petit Conseil.

cf. Demoiselle

cf. Squire

cf. Dame

cf. Knight

cf. Petitioner

PETITION FOR ADMISSION

Each Petitioner to the Sovereign Order must complete a Petition for Admission form as issued by the Sovereign Order. No other method is accepted from anyone declaring an interest in becoming a member of the Sovereign Order. Additional form(s) may be required by a Local Unit, who will take responsibility for preparation, completion, and storage.

A Curriculum Vitae as later defined must be attached to the Petition for Admission form.

The Petition for Admission form must be signed by two Members of the Sovereign Order who have known the Aspirant for a minimum of two years as Guarantors. The Petition for Admission form must be submitted to the Unit of the Sovereign Order within the domicile of the Petitioner and addressed to the Head of the Unit. In the case of an Independent Commandery, the submission should be sent to the Grand Commander unless the Commandery is under the jurisdiction of a Grand Prior, when it should be addressed to that Officer.

The Petition for Admission is approved and accepted by the appropriate Grand Prior after due process, except in the case of an Independent Commandery. In such case, the Grand Commander will approve and accept the Petition.

The original of the Petition for Admission must be forwarded to the Registrar General at the International Office for permanent storage, complete with Curriculum Vitae, upon Investiture of a Knight or Dame. A copy of these must be retained by the Unit.

cf. Appendix III

PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

The version in the appendices is the English version but the language of usage may be otherwise set by the particular Prior or, in the cases of Independent Commanderies, by the Grand Commander.

cf. Appendix III Petition for Admission

CURRICULUM VITAE

A brief description of an Aspirant's career history including educational and employment details as well as charitable involvement, which is to be attached to the Petition for Admission.

cf. Petition for Admission

ASPIRANT

An Aspirant is a prospective Member of the Sovereign Order whose Petition for Admission has been fully approved but has not yet been invested.

§C 15.1 The minimum age for Investiture as a Knight or Dame is 23 years old. Units of the Sovereign Order may set a higher minimum age.

cf. Petitioner

SEPARATED ORDERS OF ST. JOHN

Members of separated Units can be admitted to the Sovereign Order by the Grand Master *cum council* provided they swear loyalty to the Constitution and meet any other requirements specified.

OBLATION

The Oblation is the annual mandatory payment made by a Member towards the support of the International Office, the relevant Grand Priory Office and the various Units of the Sovereign Order.

Payment of the Oblation is a condition of continuing Membership in the Sovereign Order except for Members of the Clergy who are not liable for payment of International Oblations or Grand Priory Oblations.

Each Priory or Commandery shall establish its own amount, date and proration for the Unit's Oblations in addition to the International Oblations.

The amount for International Oblations is \$75US until changed by an amendment to The Rules. Payment of this amount for each Member must be paid by the Unit of the Sovereign Order to the named International Headquarters bank account, which is maintained on behalf of Le Petit Conseil by the Grand Commander, not later than March 31 in the Calendar year due. The amount of the Grand Priory Oblations is \$50US for the Grand Priory of the Americas or the equivalent in Euros for the Grand Priory of Europe. Payment of this amount must be paid into the named Grand Priory bank account maintained for the relevant Grand Priory by the Grand Prior, not later than March 31 in the Calendar year due. The Head of a Unit is responsible for ensuring payment is made, based on the Roster of Members current as of December 31 of the immediately preceding year.

For Members newly invested within the Calendar year before July 1, submission of the full annual amount of Oblations must be received at the International Office or Grand Priory Office, no later than 30 days after Investiture. For those being invested July 1 or later, no submission of International and Grand Priory Oblations will be due for the calendar year, but those Members shall be counted in the Roster at December 31 for payment for the subsequent year.

Oblations for Honorary Members of a Unit are required to be paid by the responsible Unit of the Sovereign Order to the International Headquarters bank account as indicated above.

A. INVESTITURE

INVESTITURE

Investiture is a formal Service of a Christian chivalric nature signifying Admission to the Sovereign Order as a Member.

A Petitioner may be deemed eligible for Investiture into the Sovereign Order based upon the following qualifications:

- . Meets the requirements as specified under Petitioner.
- . The Aspirant has completed the Petition for Admission noting his or her Christian denomination and the Petition has received full approval.
- . The Aspirant participates in the reciting of the Nicene Creed in which it affirmed "We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins."

An Investiture may only be conducted by the Grand Master or by a Member of Le Petit Conseil appointed, in writing, by the Grand Master for that purpose.

Investitures are conducted under the authority of the particular Prior and Grand Prior or in the case of Independent Commanderies by the authority of the Grand Commander when appropriate.

According to historic usage, the Investiture of a Knight is by formal dubbing with a Sword while kneeling before the Presiding Officer. Allowance should be made for those who are physically challenged.

Consistent with the tradition that Dames do not handle instruments of war, Dames are precluded from handling the Sword.

Clerics and Dames do not kneel before the Presiding Officer and the Sword is not used based on respect and tradition. In these cases, the Presiding Officer shall place his or her hand appropriately on the Aspirant's shoulder.

cf. Petitioner
cf. Appendix 3

The Ceremony of Investiture may be combined with that of Promotions and of Induction to a particular Office in the Sovereign Order. It should include the following items and shall, at all times, be subject to the religious requirements of confession and usage of the Unit:

- Allocution
- Call to Worship
- Reading of The Gospel
- Blessing of the Regalia
- Vow of the Knight/Dame
- Investiture
- Promotion and Induction, when applicable
- Recitation of The Nicene Creed
- Benediction

The tradition of a denomination or of national usage shall take precedence over a particular form of Service, but the principal items as set out above should be observed within any Service.

cf. Beatitudes
cf. The Nicene Creed
cf. Induction
cf. Promotion
cf. Regalia
cf. Sword
cf. Vow

VOW

Upon the true faith of a Christian, may God witness that I hereby vow and dedicate myself as a servant of Christ and the poor, the first qualification of a true Knight/Dame.

As a member of the body of Christ, I promise to be faithful and loyal to the ideals of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller; to do everything in my power to contribute to its glory, protection, prosperity, support and utility; to combat everything prejudicial to its well-being; never to act contrary to its dignity, but conduct myself always as a true Knight/Dame of Christ, that is to say to live as a good Christian and a person of honour.

I, therefore, in all humility, charity and respect, agree to join to bring about, by prayer and deed, salvation to all, by helping to promote a lasting Christian unity.

I will adorn my Knighthood/Damehood with true charity, the mother and solid foundation of all virtues. I will wear on my person the famous Christian Cross of Amalfi, with its eight points constantly reminding of my religious vows always to bear on my heart the Cross of Jesus Christ, adorned with the virtues that attend it.

BEATITUDES

The Cross of Amalfi bears the eight points representing the Beatitudes and should be referenced in the Service of Investiture.

NICENE CREED

The Nicene Creed is accepted by the International Council of Churches as the definition of being a Christian.

cf. Investiture

cf. Appendix 4

SWORD OF INVESTITURE

The Sword to be used at an Investiture should be reserved for that purpose.

cf. Investiture

INVESTITURE COSTS

The costs associated with the conduct of an Investiture or the related activities should be reasonable while allowing for adequate funds to be generated to support the charitable mission of the Commandery and/or Priory.

EXPENSES

The Grand Master or a person acting in his place may be reimbursed from the International Account for Air Travel Expenses incurred for attending and presiding at an Investiture. The reimbursement shall be for Coach/Economy fare for one (1) person at the lower of cost or \$1,000 US per trip.

The hosting Priory or Commandery shall be responsible for reimbursement of the Grand Master or a person acting in his place for Lodging and Event Costs at the lower of cost or \$500 US per trip.

The reimbursements must be requested and are not automatic.

B. KNIGHTS & DAMES [Const. Art. 12 as amended]

KNIGHT

§C 12 A Knight is a Christian man from a good family background and of excellent reputation whose Petition for Admission to the Sovereign Order has been fully approved and who has received the accolade of Knighthood at a formal Ceremony of Investiture.

§C 15.1 The minimum age for Investiture as a Knight is twenty-three (23) years. Units of the Sovereign Order may set a higher minimum age if desired.

cf. Dame

cf. Aspirant

cf. Squire

cf. Demoiselle

cf. Petitioner

DAME

§C 12 A Dame is a Christian woman from a good family background and of excellent reputation whose Petition for Admission to the Sovereign Order has been fully approved and who has received the accolade of Damehood at a formal Ceremony of Investiture.

§C 15.1 The minimum age for Investiture is twenty-three (23) years. Units of the Sovereign Order may set a higher minimum age.

cf. Aspirant

cf. Knight

cf. Squire

cf. Demoiselle

cf. Dame

C. CLERGY OF THE ORDER [Const. Art. 13]¹

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL

¹ ***This section contains items involving the Ecclesiastical Council which do not require Sovereign Council approval. cf. §C 13. 2***

§C 10.1d The Grand Master, with the approval of Le Petit Conseil, appoints Members of this Council.

§C 13.2 This is a Council of representatives who are Ordained and Licensed Clergy of the principal Christian denominations, appointed by the Grand Master with the approval of Le Petit Conseil.

The Council will establish its own regulations for operating purposes.

Members of the Ecclesiastical Council have the right to attend any meeting of the Sovereign Council and to address it but shall not be eligible to vote.

ECCLESIASTICS

§C 13.1 Ecclesiastics are Ordained and Licensed Clergy who are admitted to the Sovereign Order as Knights or Dames of Honour and may be promoted to Knights or Dames of Grace or Justice.

Such Members may continue to use their Ecclesiastical designation in pre nominal titles.

They are not permitted by the KP II Constitution to be members of the Sovereign Council or Le Petit Conseil. They may not be appointed Bailiffs or Heads of Units.

Members of the Clergy may be included in the Councils of the various Units of the Sovereign Order as special guests with privilege to speak but not to vote.

cf. Appendix 4 – Prayers and The Nicene Creed

PRELATE

§C 13 Members of the Ordained Clergy who are promoted to the rank of Knight or Dame of Grace or of Justice will bear the title of Prelate.

D. SQUIRES, DEMOISELLE, DONATS, SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS

SQUIRE

A young man between the age of 18 and 23 years may be admitted into the Sovereign Order as a Squire following standard admission procedure for a Knight of Honour. This is considered a minimum age, but Units of the Sovereign Order may establish a higher minimum age. A Squire has no vote on matters of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Demoiselle

cf. Petitioner

cf. Aspirant

DEMOISELLE

A young woman between the age of 18 and 23 may be admitted into the Sovereign Order as a Demoiselle following standard admission procedure for a Dame of Honour. This is considered a minimum age, but Units of the Sovereign Order may establish a higher minimum age. A Demoiselle has no vote on matters of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Aspirant

cf. Petitioner

cf. Squire

DONAT or Donatus

A Donat is a person working for the Sovereign Order as an employee or manager and is recognized for service to and support of the Sovereign Order while not being admitted to full Membership of the Sovereign Order.

A Donat need not be a baptized Christian.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

It has become usage in the Sovereign Order to honour individuals for services to the Sovereign Order or to the communities served by it.

Such an honour does not bestow Membership or voting rights on the recipient and does not involve Investiture.

It is not a requirement that Honorary Members are of Christian faith.

Honorary Membership is granted by authority of the particular Prior and Grand Prior as applicable with the approval of the Grand Master on the recommendation of Le Petit Conseil.

In cases relative to Independent Commanderies, the approval process is similarly defined excepting that the requisite authority is particular to the head of the respective Unit.

IX RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS [Const. Art. 12]

A. RANKS

RANKS

§C 12 Ranks are defined in KP II as Honour, Grace and Justice.

GRADES

Refers to the levels within the Ranks of Grace and Justice, eg. Knight *or Dame* Commander of Grace versus Knight *or Dame* of Grace.

cf. Ranks

KNIGHT OR DAME OF HONOUR

§C 12.3 This is the Rank bestowed upon a new Member upon Investiture into the Sovereign Order as a Knight or Dame.

cf. Knight

cf. Dame

KNIGHT OR DAME GRAND CROSS OF HONOUR

§C 12.3 This is an Honorary Title conferred upon a person by the Grand Master upon nomination by a Unit of the Sovereign Order and approvals by the Prior, Grand Prior, and Le Petit Conseil.

KNIGHT OR DAME OF GRACE

§C 10.1 f Promotion in rank to Knight *or Dame* of Grace is the prerogative of the Grand Master. It does not require recommendation by Le Petit Conseil. The Grand Master will normally act upon nominations and approval by the appropriate Commander, Prior, and Grand Prior.

§C 12.2 General definition.

PRELATE

§C 13 Members of the Ordained Clergy who are promoted to the rank of Knight or Dame of Grace or of Justice will bear the title of Prelate.

KNIGHT OR DAME COMMANDER OF GRACE (Grade only)

cf. Commander – Grade only

COMMANDER, Grade only

§C 10.1 b The promotion in grade to Commander of Grace is the prerogative of the Grand Master. In the case of a Commander of Justice, such action of the Grand Master also requires the previous approval of Le Petit Conseil.

When this title is granted in Grades of the Sovereign Order for other than the head of a Unit, it shall refer to those who have assumed significant responsibility or Office within a Unit and who are promoted to that Grade.

No person may serve, or continue to serve in a position of significant responsibility or as an Officer of a Unit should he or she be convicted in the courts of any felony or offence involving fraud; be an adjudged bankrupt; or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

KNIGHT *OR* DAME OF JUSTICE

§C 10.1 e Promotion in rank to Knight *or Dame* of Justice is authorized by the Grand Master upon nomination by the particular Unit, Prior and Grand Prior as applicable and approval by Le Petit Conseil.

§C 12.1 General definition.

KNIGHT *OR* DAME COMMANDER OF JUSTICE

§C 10.1 b Promotion to this grade within the rank of Justice is authorized by the Grand Master upon nomination by the particular Unit, Prior, and Grand Prior as applicable and approval of Le Petit Conseil.

§C 12.1 General definition.

KNIGHT *OR* DAME GRAND CROSS OF JUSTICE

§C 12.1 Promotion to this grade within the rank of Justice is authorized by the Grand Master upon the nomination and approval of Le Petit Conseil.

The appointment of a Member to the Office and position of Bailiff automatically advances that person to this grade.

A Knight or Dame who is recommended for this Grade is not automatically elevated to Bailiff.

cf. Bailiff

BAILIFF

§C 10.1a A Bailiff is appointed by the Grand Master on the proposal of Le Petit Conseil.

§C 10.1a The number of Bailiffs, not including Bailiffs Emeritus, is strictly limited to twenty.

Bailiffs who have resigned membership in the Sovereign Order *de scripto* or *de facto* automatically cease to hold Office as Bailiff and do not continue as Bailiff Emeritus.

On reaching the age of eighty years, a Bailiff must submit his or her written resignation (*de scripto*) from active Office to the Grand Master for acceptance at the next Regularly Scheduled Meeting of the Sovereign Council effective as of the end of the meeting. Failure to submit a written resignation will be assumed to be *de facto* resignation.

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Bailiff should he or she be convicted in the courts of any offense involving fraud; be an adjudged bankrupt; or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

Any Bailiff who has not attended three consecutive meetings of the Sovereign Council will be, subject to specific approval by the Grand Master, granted status of Bailiff Emeritus and shall no longer have a vote on the Sovereign Council.

cf. Bailiff Emeritus
cf. Court of Bailiffs

ELEVATION OF BAILIFF

A newly appointed Bailiff should be formally elevated to the Office at the earliest convenient time and location.

This elevation should normally take place at a Service connected with the administration of the Oath of Office or at a Ceremony of Investiture. It may also be conducted at a separate Ceremony.

The Elevation of a Bailiff will be held at a Ceremony in a Church as set out in Appendix 11 of these Rules.

cf. Bailiff
cf. Oath of Office
cf. Appendix – 11

CONVENTUAL BAILIFF

§C 7.1 b There are five Conventual Bailiffs. The Constitution specifies by tradition the sequence to be:

The Grand Commander
The Grand Marshal
The Grand Hospitaller
The Grand Conservator

The Grand Counsellor

The designation of Conventual Bailiff shall only be used by the Member while holding such office.

cf. - Petit Conseil and Position specific Rules

BAILIFF EMERITUS

A Bailiff Emeritus is no longer required to pay any Oblations to the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

He or she will still retain the title of Bailiff and Regalia but will not be eligible to vote in matters of the Sovereign Council.

He or she will, however, retain the right to receive notices of and to attend any meeting of the Sovereign Council and to address same.

cf. Emeritus

GRAND MASTER

§C 7.1 a The Grand Master is the President of the Sovereign Council.
§C 10.1 (as amended by Sovereign Council 2004)

cf. Government – The Grand Master

PROMOTION

Recommendation for promotion on the official form must be sent to the Grand Prior also enclosing full details of the office held or services undertaken to justify the promotion to either Grace or Justice Rank. If the Grand Prior approves the recommendation, it will be sent to the Registrar General for transmission to the Grand Master for granting the promotion. In the case of Justice Rank, the recommendation has to be approved by Le Petit Conseil before submission to the Grand Master.

Promotion to the following Ranks requires, under normal circumstances, the minimum years of service as follows.

From Honour to Grace	Three years
From Grace to Justice	Two years

These timings are a minimum requirement; promotion is not an automatic process.

The Grand Master *cum council* has the power to reduce these timings and approve an accelerated Promotion if it is in the best interest of the Sovereign Order.

Once the promotion is approved by the Grand Master, it must be formally recognized at the next available Investiture Ceremony held in the applicable Priory. The promoted Member is entitled to use the appropriate Post-Nominals and Regalia of the Sovereign Order from the date of the approval by the Grand Master.

Unit Commanders should not advise any member in advance that a recommendation for promotion is being made as Le Petit Conseil and the Grand Master may not grant the recommendation if thought not to be appropriate or justified.

AGE LIMITS

The following maximum age limits apply:

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Maximum Age</u>
Commander	70
Prior / Grand Prior	75
Bailiff	80

This age limit means the person occupying the office must resign on his or her birth date when he or she reaches this age. This Rule can be waived by a decision of the Sovereign Council when in session or by a postal ballot when not in session to extend the period of service to an Officer of the Sovereign Order who is still active for a period of two years until the next meeting of the Sovereign Council provided always that the Officer continues to hold active Office for the whole of the extended period. This vote will be called by the Grand Master.

B. TITLES

PRE- NOMINAL TITLES

Pre-nominal titles may only be used for and within the business of the Sovereign Order as follows:

“His Most Eminent Highness”	for:	The Grand Master	H.M.E.H.
“His or Her Excellency”	for:	The Lieutenant Grand Master	H.E., Bailiffs [including Bailiffs Emeritus] H.E.

Military pre-nominals will not be used unless the Member is a full time Officer in a Military Service of his or her country.

POST- NOMINAL LETTERS

Post-nominal letters may only be used – observing general protocol and practicality – for and within the business of the Sovereign Order, as follows:

<u>Rank and Grade</u>	<u>Knight</u>	<u>Dame</u>
-----------------------	---------------	-------------

Of Honour	KSJ	DSJ
Grand Cross of Honour	GCHSJ	DCHSJ
Of Grace	KGSJ	DGSJ
Commander of Grace	KCSJ	DCSJ
Of Justice	KJSJ	DJSJ
Commander of Justice	KCJSJ	DCJSJ
Grand Cross of Justice	GCSJ	GCSJ

Medals:

Medal of Merit	MMSJ
Cross of Merit	CMSJ

Post-Nominals of academic qualifications or membership in any other organization are not used in the Sovereign Order. Only Post-Nominals of an Honour by a Head of State should be shown and take precedence to the Post- Nominal Letters of the Sovereign Order.

EMERITUS

The designation of Emeritus is granted only to a person holding the Office and authority of Prior or above, who, still being a Member of the Sovereign Order, has retired from the Office. This designation must be officially granted by the Grand Master cum council.

The status of Emeritus allows such a Member to retain and use the Regalia of Office but he or she will not be eligible to vote in matters of the Sovereign Council unless otherwise qualified.

C. AWARDS

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

The Certificate of Merit is awarded to persons in recognition of services to the Sovereign Order and to the Communities that it serves. In the case of Members it may be awarded when promotion is not yet warranted for the Member.

The Grand Master authorizes this recognition upon approval of Le Petit Conseil. Nominations may be made by the particular Unit, Prior and Grand Prior or responsible member of Le Petit Conseil when applicable.

A recipient need not be a Member of the Sovereign Order nor of the Christian Faith to receive this recognition. The award of this Certificate does not entitle the recipient to post-nominals.

MEDAL OF MERIT

The Medal of Merit is awarded to persons in recognition of service to the Sovereign Order and to the communities that it serves.

The Grand Master authorizes this recognition upon approval of Le Petit Conseil. Nominations may be made by the particular Unit, Prior and Grand Prior or responsible member of Le Petit Conseil when applicable.

Recipients need not be of the Christian faith or a Member of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Bockstal's Insignia OSJ

CROSS OF MERIT

A Cross of Merit and Diploma is only presented to a Member for exceptional meritorious service to the Sovereign Order.

The award of a Bar to the Cross of Merit may be made to a person who already holds the Cross of Merit, in recognition of continued service to the Sovereign Order and the communities it serves.

A Cross of Merit may be issued in Gold or Silver. Details on the awarding and wearing of this decoration are found in Bockstal's manual, "Insignia of the Sovereign Order", as amended. The Silver Cross of Merit is the initial award for meritorious service. The Gold Cross of Merit may only be awarded to those previously awarded the Cross of Merit – Silver.

X REGALIA & INSIGNIA [Const. Art. 3]

A. REGALIA

REGALIA

The Regalia of the Sovereign Order is determined by the authority of the Sovereign Council as to the various Ranks and Grades of Members on the recommendation of the Grand Marshal in consultation with the King of Arms and approval of Le Petit Conseil and Grand Master.

Details on the wearing of these decorations are found in the amended “Insignia O.S.J.” by the late Bailiff Henri Joseph Bockstal, GCSJ, former King of Arms and in the Manual of Regalia approved in 2010. In normal circumstances, Regalia is only worn for formal or ceremonial functions of the Sovereign Order. Exceptions to this are funerals or memorial services of a deceased Member, when attending an event authorized by proper military authority, and when attending an event as the official representative of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Robes

cf. Rank Designation on Robe Collar, Appendix 2

NECK RIBBON

The Regalia of the Sovereign Order shall be worn by Knights and Dames on the appropriate Neck Ribbon.

ROBES

Each Member will wear a full length Red Robe vertically edged (65mm width) and collared (110mm width) in white. The Robe will be lined in white and have on the left breast a White Cross of Amalfi, the dimensions of which will be 400 mm in diameter.

The wearing of the Robe will be mandatory for certain Ceremonies within the Sovereign Order such as an Investiture Service.

CLOAK

cf. Robes

CAPE

A Cape may only be worn by the Clergy of the Sovereign Order as an addition to their Ministerial Robes. The Cape is made of Black Satin with a stand-up stiffened collar. The Cape is lined with White satin and worn over the shoulders. The length of the Cape should be 60 centimeters or 2.0 Feet.

SASH

As defined in Appendix 2, a Sash is permitted for holders of the Grand Cross of Justice and is worn over the right shoulder. The Sash and the neck Regalia are both worn with formal dress and in Ceremonial situations. The Sash is worn only with formal dress.

B. INSIGNIA

ARMS OF THE ORDER [Const. Art. 3]

§C 3.2 The Arms of the Order depict a regular white cross on a red coat-of-arms placed on a Maltese Cross (a cross with eight points) in silver, all of which is topped by a closed crown of the Order and sits on a double-headed black eagle.

FLAG OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER [Const. Art. 3]

§C 3.3 The flag of the Order displays the white Maltese Cross on a red background.

cf. Section 3- History

COLOURS OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER

§C 3.3 The Colours are red and white, described in Heraldry as Gules and Argent.

BADGE

This Badge is the Cross of Amalfi surmounted by a crown.



The metal used in the badge, gold/gilt, should be the same throughout the design and, where colour is used, only the Cross should be of white enamel.

The Cross without the Crown may also be used as an emblem of the Sovereign Order.

cf. Cross of Amalfi, Section 3 History

CHAINS OF OFFICE

In normal circumstances the design for chains would be prescribed for the Protector and the Grand Master.

When the Chain is worn, the Sash of the Sovereign Order is not worn and the relevant Insignia of the Sovereign Order are transferred as pendant to the Chain. Chains are worn on the outside of the Robe.

Chains are worn at Ceremonies of Investiture and all other appropriate occasions.

cf. Regalia

cf. Sash

MINIATURE SOSJ MEDAL

On appropriate occasions, Knights and Dames of all Ranks may wear on their left breast an approved replica miniature of the Medal of the Sovereign Order suspended from a narrow red ribbon.

Members are reminded of protocol requirements and restrictions within various national jurisdictions to which they should adhere.

Miniature Medals are normally worn at evening events in formal dress but may also be worn at other functions if appropriate.

APPENDIX 1

CHARTER

We, Peter II, by the grace of God, King of Yugoslavia, Grand Protector of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Following the example of our illustrious Protectors of the Religion; Godfrey of Bouillon stipulating the territorial donations to the Order, Pope Pascall II confirming the total independence of the Order in 1113, in perpetuity the Popes Callixtus II, Celestine II, Lucius II, Eugenius II, Innocent II, and Anasthasius IV, the latter issuing a decree in 1154 – that on the death of the Master of the Order no-one is to be named by deceit, cunning or violence, but only he who is elected by the Brothers according to the will of God, then again the Bulls of Alexander IV, Boniface VII, Urban VIII, Clement IX, and finally Pius VI who, in 1779, put forward the Pastoralium Nobis confirming once again the absolute independence of the Order; recalling the August gesture of Emperor Charles V who gave the island of Malta to the Order in 1530 in free and unencumbered fief; referring to the illustrious example of the Tsar Paul the First of Russia who reinstated the Order in all its splendor at St. Petersburg and confirmed it in all its full and complete sovereignty; then the protection of which King Louis XVIII of France assured the Commission des Langues Francaises; then the protection assured the Order in Russia from Tsar Alexander the First to Nicolas the Second; remembering that Our Crown is the legitimate proprietor of the Holy Relic of the Arm of St. John the Baptist, Patron Saint of the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem.

We recognize and confirm the sovereignty of the O.S.J. which, although for the time being without a territorial base, is none the less sovereign in its dealings with other States, and independent in its internal organization, in the election of its leader, and in the promulgation of its Constitution. We assure the present Grand Master (72nd of the Order), His Most Eminent Highness Colonel Paul Granier de Cassagnac, the testimony of our support and of our affection.

We shall watch the Chapter of the Brothers of the Order elect after him a worthy successor capable of maintaining his work.

We invite all the Brothers of the Order to respect the sacred principle of the Obedience due to the Grand Master, following the illustrious example of the Popes who repeatedly recalled to the Brothers the obedience owing to the Grand Master, and to the Government and to his Council.

We rejoice at the hospitalier program of the Order based on moral, spiritual and material assistance and help in rehabilitating old prisoners.

We shall watch over the future promulgation of the new Constitution of the Order by the Grand Master and his Council.

We keenly wish to see the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem join with the Orders of St. John in its hospitalier activities, or at least, to work in the same spirit of ecumenism and charity.

We invite The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem so ably governed by Our August Cousin, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of the United Kingdom, the Johanniter Order of

the Grand Bailiwick of Brandenburg, and the Roman Order of Malta, to unite with us in our cause.
FOR FAITH, FOR SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

Signed: PETER II R

APPENDIX 2

REGALIA AND INSIGNIA

RANK OF DESIGNATION ON ROBE COLLAR

A protocol of design is established to differentiate Ranks and Grades of the Sovereign Order on the white collars of the Robes:

Conventual Bailiff

Three bands of gold braid, with three vertical bars of gold braid. One crown and three badges of the Sovereign Order.

Bailiff or Grand Prior

Three bands of gold braid, with three vertical bars of gold braid. One crown and two badges of the Sovereign Order. ***In the case of the Grand Prior these are to be worn only while holding the office of Grand Prior.***

Grand Cross of Justice

Three bands of gold braid, with three vertical bars of gold braid. One crown and two badges of the Sovereign Order.

Prior

Two bands of gold braid with two vertical bars of gold braid. One crown and one badge of the Sovereign Order. ***These are to be worn only while holding office.***

Knight or Dame Commander of Justice

Two bands of gold braid both ended with a badge of the Sovereign Order.

Knight or Dame of Justice

Two bands of gold braid.

Commander [of a Commandery]

Single band of gold braid ended with a badge of the Sovereign Order together with one vertical bar **of gold braid. These are to be worn only while holding office.**

Knight or Dame Commander of Grace

Single band of gold braid ended with a badge of the Sovereign Order.

Knight or Dame of Grace

Single band of gold braid.

A Member may wear the highest designation available to his or her Grade or Office.

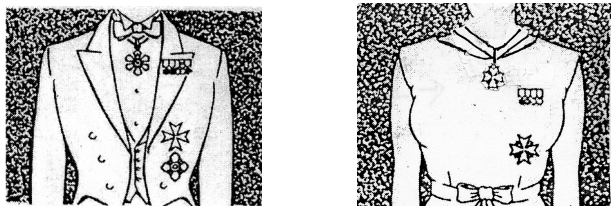
The Grand Priors will issue a letter to each incoming Unit Commander within their Grand Priory regarding the right to wear the Regalia specified above for their elected position. Included in this letter will be a reminder that upon leaving office, such regalia must be removed from their Robes and surrendered to the Grand Priory. The Grand Prior will also issue a reminder to all out-going Unit Commanders of this responsibility to remove and surrender the Regalia that is only appropriate to their previous office.

cf. Bailiff Emeritus, Grand Prior Emeritus & Prior Emeritus

cf. Robe

THE WEARING OF REGALIA AND INSIGNIA

Full Evening Dress



Knights (White tie)

The miniature badges, decorations, and medals of the Sovereign Order, should be worn suspended from a medal bar attached to the left lapel of the coat.

Only one full-size neck badge should be worn, suspended from the prescribed ribbon. The ribbon is worn under the band of the tie so that the badge hangs one inch below the bow. A miniature of this badge should be included in those worn from the medal bar.

As many as four stars of Orders may be worn of the left side of the coat.

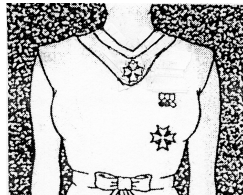
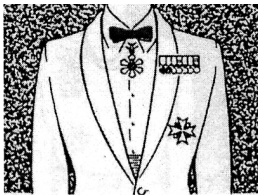
Dames (Long dress)

The miniature badges and medals of the Sovereign Order, should be worn suspended from a medal bar attached to the left side of the dress. Only one full-size neck badge should be worn suspended on the prescribed ribbon.

As many as four stars of Orders may be worn of the left side of the dress.

On occasions where it is appropriate to wear full evening dress, the invitation will read: “White tie, long dress, - Decorations”.

Dinner Jacket



Knights (Black tie)

The miniature badges, decorations and medals of the Sovereign Order, should be worn suspended from a medal bar attached to the left lapel of the coat.

Only one full-size neck badge should be worn, suspended from the prescribed ribbon. The ribbon is worn under the shirt collar so that the badge hangs one inch below the tie. A miniature of this badge should be included in those worn from the medal bar.

Only one star of the Sovereign Order should be worn on the left side of the coat.

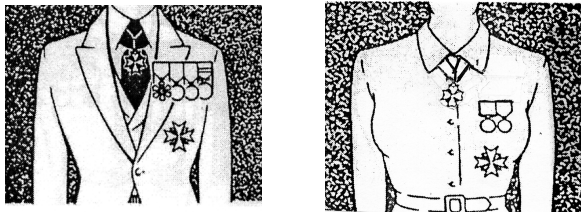
Dames (Long or short dress)

The miniature badges and medals of the Sovereign Order, should be worn suspended from a medal bar attached to the left side of the dress. Only one full-size neck badge should be worn, suspended from the prescribed ribbon.

Only one star of the Sovereign Order should be worn on the left side of the dress..

On occasions where it is appropriate to wear a dinner jacket, the invitation will read: “Black tie, long dress – Decorations” or “Black tie, short dress – Decorations”.

Morning Dress



Knights (Tail Coat or Director's [Short Black] Coat)

Full-size Regalia suspended from a medal bar are worn attached to the left side of the coat.

Only one full-size neck badge should be worn, suspended from the prescribed ribbon. The ribbon is worn under the shirt collar so that the badge rests on the tie immediately below the knot.

As many as four stars of Orders may be worn on the tail coat but one star only on the director's coat, attached to the left side below the Regalia on the medal bar.

Dames (Afternoon dress)

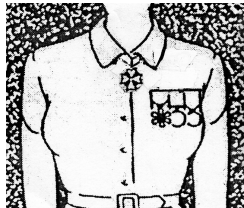
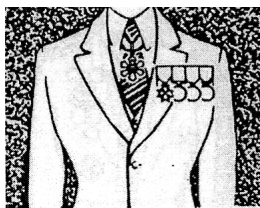
Full-size Regalia suspended from a medal bar are worn attached to the left side of the dress.

Only one full-size neck badge should be worn suspended from the prescribed ribbon.

Only one star of the Sovereign Order should be worn on the left side of the dress.

At functions where morning dress may be worn, the host should indicate on the invitation whether decorations should also be worn.

Business Wear / Lounge Suit



Knights

Those full-size Regalia that are suspended from a medal bar are worn attached to the left side of the coat.

Only one neck badge should be worn, suspended from the prescribed ribbon. The ribbon is worn under the shirt collar so that the badge rests on the tie immediately below the knot.

The stars of the Sovereign Order should not be worn with business wear.

Dames

When attending a daytime function in business wear, women should wear their full-size Regalia, which are worn from a medal bar on the left side of the dress.

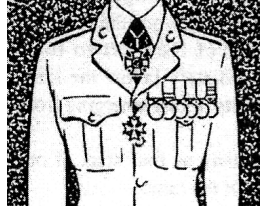
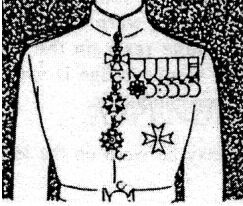
Only one full-size neck badge should be worn suspended from the prescribed ribbon.

The stars of the Sovereign Order should not be worn on these occasions.

On daytime occasions, such as Remembrance Day, Legion or Regimental gatherings, guests may wear full-size medals with lounge suits or blazers. However, miniatures may be worn at similar evening

functions. The host should indicate on the invitation whether decorations should be worn.

UNIFORMS



Male and female members of uniformed organizations, such as the Armed Forces, Police Forces, the St. John Ambulance Brigade or the Corps of Commissionaires, should wear their Regalia as set out in their respective dress regulations.

Below are suggestions to guide those who wear decorations with military uniforms not subject to other regulations.

• High-Neck Tunic

Those full-size Regalia mounted on a medal bar should be worn attached to the tunic over the left breast pocket.

As many as three neck badges may be worn. The senior badge suspended from its ribbon is worn inside the collar of the tunic in such a way that the badge hangs outside with about one inch of the ribbon emerging from the opening of the collar. The second and third badges are worn with the ribbons emerging from the second and third buttonholes.

As many as four stars of Orders may be worn on the left side of the tunic.

• Open-Neck Tunic

Those full-size Regalia mounted on a medal bar should be worn attached to the tunic over the left breast pocket.

Two neck badges may be worn. The senior badge suspended from the full-width ribbon is worn under the collar of the shirt so that the badge rests on the tie immediately below the knot. The second badge is worn with its ribbon emerging from the top buttonhole.

As many as four stars of Orders may be worn on the left side of the tunic.

• Formal Evening Dress

When members of uniformed organizations wear formal military style evening dress (mess dress), they should wear their decorations in the same manner as for civilian evening dress (white tie).

When not wearing Regalia with a military style uniform, it is customary to wear the ribbon alone. The “undress ribbon” is worn around a one-half inch wide strip of stiffening material and sewn immediately above the left breast pocket of the tunic. If more than one ribbon is worn, it should be worn without interval with the senior one closest to the center of the chest.

Lapel Badges

Included in the Regalia of some Orders and decorations is a lapel badge. This badge may be worn on the left lapel of the coat with any order of dress at any time when the full size or miniature Regalia or the undress ribbons are not being worn. Women wear this badge in a similar position on the dress or jacket.

APPENDIX 3

PETITION FOR ADMISSION



Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller

Founded in Jerusalem 1113, continuing through Czar Nicholas II

Confirmed by the Royal Charter and Constitution of H.M. King Peter II of Yugoslavia

Pro Fide, Pro Utilitate Hominum

Petition for Admission

Surname: _____

Christian Names: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Address: _____

Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone:

Home: _____ Facsimile: _____

Business: _____ Facsimile: _____

Cellular: _____ Internet: _____

Titles of Nobility: _____

Include Country of Origin

Military Service and Rank: _____

Academic/Professional Degrees: _____

Including granting Universities

Profession: _____

Membership in Other Orders: _____

Decorations: _____

Marital Status: _____

Date of Marriage: _____

Spouse's Name and Maiden Name: _____

Children: Number: _____ Names: _____

Citizenship: _____

I am a Christian * (check box) Christian Denomination: _____

PLEASE ATTACH PERSONAL CURRICULUM VITAE.

PETITIONER’S STATEMENT:

(The Petitioner is requested to write a brief statement of why he or she feels suitable for admission to the Sovereign Order and to include here any additional facts which would assist the Appointments Commission/Membership Committee in making a decision.)

Supply two passport size photographs.

The above information is provided to assist the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I know no material fact which by omission might detract from my admission to the Sovereign Order.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

UNTO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GRAND PRIOR

EXCELLENCY:

Knowing the high purpose of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller which under the authority of H.E. the Lieutenant Grand Master you administer, I have the honour to submit my Petition for Admission.

I solemnly swear upon my sacred honour to observe all of the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Sovereign Order, to contribute to its preservation, growth and honour by both service and obligation. I recognize the duties and honour of membership and will uphold them to the best of my ability. I further promise obedience to the authority of the Grand Master and his appointed Officers in all matters pertaining to the Sovereign Order and will at all times in all ways conduct myself in accord with the ideals of Service and Christian charity which are the foundation of this most noble Order of Chivalry.

Petitioner Signature

Date

We have examined this Petitioner and attest to his/her education in the ideals, purpose, traditions, Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Sovereign Order. We attest to his/her suitability for Membership and undertake responsibility for his/her introduction to the works, charities and affairs of the Sovereign Order and will maintain an interest in his/her participation and contribution.

Guarantor Signature

Guarantor Signature

Guarantor Print Name

Guarantor Print Name

PLEDGE

I, _____

Christian Names

Surname

do pledge obedience upon the Constitution given by his Majesty King Peter II to the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller and personal loyalty to the person of the Grand Master, and his constitutionally elected successors. If so requested, I will produce written evidence issued by public authorities on information given in my Curriculum Vitae and I do understand and agree that incorrect information given in this pledge may lead to termination of my Membership.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 200

Petitioner Signature

Witness Signature

Witness Print Name

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENTS:

Appointments Commission / Membership Committee Approval: _____

Date: _____

Commander Approval: _____ Date: _____

Commandery: _____

Prior Approval: _____ Date: _____

Grand Prior Approval: _____ Date: _____

Investiture Location: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX 4

PRAYERS

a) Opening Prayer

Almighty and eternal God, maker of heaven and earth, we praise your holy name. We give you thanks for the opportunity to serve you through the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller. We ask you to bless our deliberations today and to grant us wisdom and judgement to do always what is right. By the power of your Holy Spirit, help us put aside our human weaknesses. So may the words of our mouths and the thoughts of our minds be acceptable in your sight. May all our actions be for the good of our Sovereign Order and those we seek to serve: through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

b) Closing Prayer

God our Father, through Jesus Christ your Son you have taught us that love is the fulfilling of the law. May all that we have done this day be in accordance with your law of love, and the aims and objectives of our Sovereign Order.

We remember with thanksgiving all your servants who have gone before us in the faith, especially our Brothers and Sisters in the Sovereign Order of St. John.

May we continue their work, and at the last come with all your faithful people into the glory of your eternal kingdom: through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with you and the Holy Spirit, be ascribed all glory, honour, dominion and power, now and for ever.

Amen.

c) Prayer of St. Francis

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace;
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon;
where there is doubt, faith;
where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light;
and where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master,
grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console;
to be understood, as to understand;
to be loved, as to love;
for it is in giving that we receive,
it is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
and it is in dying that we are born to Eternal Life.
Amen.

d) Nicene Creed

We believe in one God,
The Father, the Almighty,
maker of heaven and earth,
of all that is, seen and unseen.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ,
the only Son of God,
eternally begotten of the Father,
God from God, Light from Light,

true God from true God,
begotten, not made,
of one Being with the Father.
Through him all things were made.
For us and for our salvation
he came down from heaven:
by the power of the Holy Spirit
he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary,
and was made man.
For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate;
he suffered death and was buried.
On the third day he rose again.
In accordance with the Scriptures;
he ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead,
and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life,
who proceeds from the Father and the Son.
With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified.
He has spoken through the Prophets.
We believe in only holy catholic and apostolic Church.
We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins.
We look for the resurrection of the dead,
And the life of the world to come.
Amen

APPENDIX 5

PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCT OF AN ELECTION

The approved step by step procedure for the conduct of an Election is contained in the steps following:

- | <u>Step #</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|---------------|--|
| 1. | Head of unit involved and/or the Unit's Council creates a nominating Committee (minimum of 3). |
| 2. | Nominating Committee will nominate one or more candidates. |
| 3. | Nominating Committee will notify all members of the results and request any additional nominations within a reasonable response time. |
| 4. | Nominating Committee will conduct a proper election by secret ballot if more than one nominee results. Otherwise, the nominee will be declared the winner by acclamation. |
| 5. | If there is an election by secret ballot, there will be a Scrutineer Committee (minimum of 3) appointed by the head of the Unit and/or the Unit's Council. All members of the Nominating Committee will be precluded from serving on the Scrutineer Committee. |
| 6. | Scrutineer Committee will be responsible for reporting the results of the election within 24 hours to the appropriate approval level for final certification of the election. |
| 7. | Only members <i>in good standing</i> will be allowed to cast a vote. |
| 8. | A reasonable and fair period of time must be allowed for the accomplishment of each step of the process above. |

9. Unless other arrangements have been mutually agreed to by the out-going and in-coming office holders, the oath of office and transfer of responsibilities will occur within the time frames mentioned above under “Oath of Office”.

The election is subject to approval and confirmation as set out in The Rules of the Sovereign Order for Commander, Prior and Grand Prior.

Should approval be withheld at any level, the Council of the Unit holding the election may file an appeal to the next level above that which rejected it. The decision on this appeal will be the final appeal.

APPENDIX 6

COMMANDER POSITION DESCRIPTION

1. The Responsibilities of the Commander are to:

- a) Uphold the Constitution and The Rules of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Uphold the principles of caring for the Lords Sick and Poor.
- c) Uphold, protect, maintain and enhance the honour and standing of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- d) Uphold and promote unity and harmony within the Commandery so as to maximize its effectiveness, utility and prosperity.

2. The Duties of the Commander are to:

- a) Lead, organize, strengthen and inspire the Commandery consistent with the Hospitaller mission of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Select charitable endeavours in keeping with the Hospitaller mission.
- c) Raise substantial funds for the selected charities.
- d) Arrange for the preparation of financial statements in the format specified by SOSJ under supervision of an external professional accountant and submit same to the supervising Prior, Grand Prior and Lieutenant Grand Commander of Finance within 120 days of year end.

- e) Ensure there are a variety of interesting, exciting and substantive events and activities for the purpose of enhancing participation and involvement by the Members so as to further the Hospitaller mission.
- f) Promote good communication among Members of the Commandery, with the Prior, among other Commanderies within the Priory and with Officers of the supervising Grand Priory while making sure that Members understand and respect that they should communicate with higher authority through the proper chain-of-command.
- g) Establish a Commandery Council, either by appointment or election, with appropriate designation of Responsibilities and Duties of each Officer, consisting of Knights and Dames who have the capacity and potential as well as the desire for greater responsibility and further promotion. Train the Commandery Officers in their leadership capacities, and assure that each of the Commandery Officers perform to expectation. Inform the supervising Prior and Grand Prior of the list of those officers appointed or elected and present the Officers for approval at the annual Chapter General meeting of the Members of the Commandery.
- h) Hold regular meetings of the Commandery Council and chair an annual Chapter General meeting of the full Membership of the Commandery, with all meetings properly recorded in writing and copied to Prior and Grand Prior.
- i) Participate in an approved course of Training conducted by the Prior or higher authority within 90 days of signing the Oath of Office and assuming the role of Commander.
- j) Create a plan of succession for the Office of Commander, for other Officers of the Commandery Council and for other Commandery leadership positions and submit the plan of succession to the Prior for approval.
- k) Maintain all necessary and proper records with a view to transparency and good corporate governance, and respond efficiently and in a timely manner to appropriate government agencies and to the Prior, the Grand Prior and the International Office regarding all inquiries and correspondence as required or requested.
- l) Ensure that all Commandery Members follow appropriate procedures and processes in the recruitment of Petitioners.

- m) Carry out all directions of the Prior regarding Investitures consistent with the solemnity of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitallers noble and ancient traditions in full accord with The Rules of the Sovereign Order.
- n) Report to, consult with, and fully apprise the Prior with regard to major decisions, activities, objectives, progress and business of the Commandery so as to demonstrate that the Responsibilities and Duties of the Commander are being carried out. Communicate and counsel with the Prior and other Commanders in the Priory as to best practices, new ideas and effective actions to enhance the operation of the Commandery.
- o) Ensure that Members of the Commandery adhere to The Rules of the Sovereign Order and to rules of protocol, dress, regalia and decorum, and to accounting and reporting procedures as established by the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- p) Recommend to the Prior, after consultation with the Officers of the Commandery Council, candidates for promotion based on participation, performance and contribution to the Hospitaller mission and the operation of the Commandery, in accordance with the time in current rank as specified within The Rules, page 42 Promotions.
- q) Make certain, upon the death of a Member, the Commandery follows the procedures set forth by the Ecclesiastical Council as desired by the Family of the deceased Member.
- r) Any official or external communications will be conducted in accordance with Appendix 12, Item 8a) and 8b).

3. Term

The term of a Commander shall be two years, after which an election must be held. The serving Commander may not be re-elected unless previously approved as a candidate by the Grand Prior upon recommendation of the supervising Prior. If that permission is granted and the serving Commander is re-elected, the term will be for a maximum of two years. No further extension or permission for re-election will be granted beyond that two-year term.

4. Election and Candidates

The Knights and Dames of the Commandery shall elect their Commander in accordance with Appendix 5 of The Rules of the Order. Any Member of that Commandery holding the Rank of Grace prior to the election shall be eligible for nomination, in writing, by two Members in Good standing who are Members of the Commandery holding the election. (King Peter II Constitution, Section 12, Parts 1 & 2).

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Commander should he or she be convicted in the courts of any felony or offence involving fraud, be an adjudged bankrupt or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

5. Procedure for Election See Appendix 5

Immediately after the election, the retiring Commander shall advise the Prior, who shall promptly submit the request for approval of the new Commander through the chain of command to the Grand Master. Immediately upon approval by the Grand Master, the new Commander shall assume the Responsibilities and Duties of Commander as set forth in Appendix 6, upon proper completion of the Oath of Office regardless of whether an Induction ceremony has occurred. The formal Induction will occur (see page 27, The Rules) at the next available service.

Should approval be withheld at any level, the Council of the Unit holding the election may file an appeal to the next level above that which rejected it. The decision on this appeal shall be final.

6. Replacement of a Commander

If, in the opinion of the Prior, a Commander is unable or unwilling to fulfill the Responsibilities and Duties of the Office, the Prior, with the approval of the Grand

Prior, may relieve the Commander of all Responsibilities and Duties and cause an election to be held immediately for a replacement Commander. The Prior may also appoint an acting Commander for the interim period until the election has been held and the new Commander has been approved by the Grand Master through the chain of command.

APPENDIX 7

PRIOR POSITION DESCRIPTION

1. The Responsibilities of the Prior are to:

- a) Uphold the Constitution and The Rules of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Uphold the principles of caring for the Lord's Sick and Poor.
- c) Uphold, protect, maintain and enhance the honour and standing of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- d) Uphold, promote and ensure the unity and harmony within the Priory, with other Priories and in the World Organization so as to maximize its effectiveness, utility and prosperity.

2. The Duties of the Prior are to:

- a) Lead, organize, strengthen and inspire the Priory consistent with the Hospitaller mission of the Sovereign Order of St. John, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Represent the Priory as a voting Member of the Sovereign Council.
- c) Initiate the formation of new Commanderies throughout the Priory's geographical area and ensure their effectiveness by the following means:
 - i) Consult with the Grand Prior and existing Commanders as to where and when new or additional Commanderies should be planned and instituted.

- ii) Consult with the Officers of the Grand Priory, seek the Grand Prior's approval for the establishment of the new Commandery, and make application through the Grand Prior for approval by Le Petit Conseil.

- iii) Appoint (subject to the approval of the Grand Prior) the first Commander of the new Commandery. Such appointment is subject to confirmation by the Grand Master with the approval of Le Petit Conseil.

- iv) Provide assistance as required to help the new Commander fulfill the Responsibilities and Duties of a Commander as described in Appendix 6. Cause the new Commander to complete the Training Course for Commanders, conducted by the Prior or higher authority, within 90 days of signing the Oath of Office.

- d) Guide, encourage and assist the Commanderies in their respective activities to raise substantial funds for their selected charitable endeavors consistent with the Hospitaller mission of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller, and promote enthusiasm, fraternal good will and effective communication between the Commanderies in the Priory so as to accomplish their fund raising and other activities in the best ways possible.

- e) Arrange for the preparation of financial statements in the format specified by SOSJ under supervision of an external professional accountant for the Priory and all units within, and for submission of same to the Grand Prior and Lieutenant Grand Commander of Finance within 120 days of year end.

- f) Monitor and supervise the effectiveness, harmony, objectives, progress and business of the Commanderies in the Priory in carrying out their Responsibilities and Duties as described in Appendix 6, and offer advice, guidance, encouragement and assistance where appropriate or when requested. Insure that all unit Commanders successfully complete the approved Training Course within 90 days of signing this Oath of Office and assuming the role of Commander.

- g) Ensure the Commanderies provide a variety of interesting, exciting and substantive events and activities for the purpose of enhancing participation and involvement by the Members so as to further the Hospitaller mission.

- h) Establish a Priory Council, either by appointment or election, with appropriate designation of Responsibilities and Duties of each Officer, consisting of Knights and Dames who have the capacity and potential as well as the desire for greater responsibility and further promotion. Train the Priory Officers in their

leadership capacities, and assure that each of the Priory Officers performs to expectation. Inform the supervising Grand Prior of the list of those officers appointed or elected and present the Officers for approval at the annual Chapter General meeting.

- i) Hold regular meetings of the Priory Council and chair an annual Chapter General meeting of the full Membership of the Priory, with all meetings properly recorded in writing with copies submitted to the Grand Prior.
- j) Create a plan of succession for the Office of Prior, for other Officers of the Priory Council and for other Priory leadership positions and submit the plan of succession to the Grand Prior for approval.
- k) Maintain all necessary and proper records with a view to transparency and good corporate governance, and respond efficiently and in a timely manner to appropriate government agencies and to the supervising Grand Prior and the International Office regarding all inquiries and correspondence as required or requested.
- l) Organize Investitures fully consistent with the solemnity of the noble and ancient traditions of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller in concert with The Rules of the Sovereign Order.
- m) Ensure that Commanders and their Members follow appropriate procedures and processes in the recruitment of Petitioners.
- n) Consult with and apprise the Grand Prior with regard to major decisions, activities, objectives, progress and business of the Priory so as to demonstrate that the Responsibilities and Duties of the Prior are being carried out. Communicate and counsel with the Grand Prior and other Priors in the Grand Priory as to best practices, new ideas and effective actions to enhance the operation of the Priory.
- o) Ensure that Members of the Priory adhere to The Rules of the Sovereign Order and to the rules of protocol, dress, regalia and decorum, accounting and reporting procedures as established by the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- p) Consult with the Commanders and obtain their recommendations regarding candidates for promotion based on participation, performance and contribution

to the Hospitaller mission and the successful operation of the Commandery in accordance with the time in current rank as specified within The Rules of the Sovereign Order, page 42, Promotions.

- q) Make certain, upon the death of a Member, the Commander follows the procedures set forth by the Ecclesiastical Council as desired by the Family of the deceased Member.
- r) Any official or external communications will be conducted in accordance with Appendix 12, Item 8a) and 8b).

3. Term

The term of a Prior shall be four years, after which an election must be held. The serving Prior may not be re-elected unless previously approved as a candidate by Le Petit Conseil upon recommendation of the supervising Grand Prior. If that permission is granted and the serving Prior is re-elected, it will be for a maximum term of two years. No further extension or permission for re-election will be granted beyond that two-year term.

4. Elections and Candidates

Knights and Dames of the Priory shall elect their Prior in accordance with Appendix 5. Any Member of that Priory holding the Rank of Justice prior to the election shall be eligible for nomination, in writing, by two Members in Good Standing who are Members of the Priory holding the election (King Peter II Constitution, Section 11, Part 2).

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Prior should he or she be convicted in the courts of any felony or offence involving fraud; be an adjudged bankrupt; or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

5. Procedure for Election See Appendix 5.

Immediately after the election, the retiring Prior shall promptly advise the Grand Prior who will submit the request for approval through the chain of command to the Grand Master. Immediately upon approval by the Grand Master, the new Prior shall assume the Responsibilities and Duties of Prior as set forth in Appendix 7, upon proper completion of the Oath of Office regardless of whether an Induction ceremony has occurred. The formal Induction will occur (see page 24, The Rules) at the next available service.

Should approval be withheld at any level, the Council of the Unit holding the election may file an appeal to the next level above that which rejected it. The decision on this appeal shall be final.

6. Replacement of a Prior

If, in the opinion of a majority of Le Petit Conseil, a Prior has become unable or unwilling to fulfill the Responsibilities and Duties of the Office, the Grand Prior shall relieve the Prior of all Responsibilities and Duties and shall cause an election to be held immediately for a replacement Prior. The Grand Prior may also appoint an acting Prior for the interim period until the election has been held, the new Prior has been approved by the Grand Master *cum council* and the new Prior has properly executed the Oath of Office.

APPENDIX 8

GRAND PRIOR, POSITION DESCRIPTION

1. Purpose

- a) Uphold the Constitution and The Rules of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Uphold the principles of caring for the Lord's sick and Poor.
- c) Uphold, protect, maintain and enhance the honour and standing of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- d) Uphold, promote and ensure unity and harmony within the Grand Priory, with other Grand Priorities and in the World Organisation so as to maximize its effectiveness, utility and prosperity.

2. Duties

- a) Lead, organize, strengthen and inspire the Grand Priory consistent with the Hospitaller mission of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.
- b) Represent the Grand Priory as a voting Member of the Sovereign Council.
- c) Counsel and assist the Priors in all their functions and responsibilities as set out in Appendix 7 to The Rules.
- d) Describe, enlarge, reduce, or otherwise modify the areas and boundaries of the Priorities upon approval of the Grand Master *cum council*.
- e) Establish a Grand Council, either by appointment or election, with appropriate designation of responsibilities and Duties of each Officer, consisting of Knights and Dames who have the capacity and potential as well as the desire for greater responsibility and further promotion. Train the Grand Priory Officers in their leadership capacities, and assure that each of the Grand Priory Officers performs

to expectation. Inform the Grand Commander of those Officers appointed or elected. Hold regular meetings of the Grand Council of the Grand Priory.

- f) Communicate with the Grand Commander with a view to keeping him generally informed of the objectives, progress, and business of the Grand Priory. The Grand Commander will, in turn, inform Le Petit Conseil and the Grand Master as appropriate.
- g) Communicate with other Grand Priors and Priors to keep them abreast of activities of the Sovereign Order throughout the world. In this regard, offer encouragement and assistance, and request help and advice in order to accrue the benefits of synergism.
- h) Create a plan of succession for the Office of Grand Prior, for other Officers of the Grand Priory Council and for other Grand Priory leadership positions.
- i) Maintain all necessary and proper records with a view to transparency and good corporate governance, and respond efficiently and in a timely manner to appropriate government agencies and to the Grand Commander and the International Office regarding all enquiries and correspondence as required or requested.
- j) Receive from Priors all recommendations regarding candidates for promotion based on participation, performance and contribution to the Hospitaller mission and the successful operation of the relevant Priory or Commandery. Upon approval, forward those recommendations to Le Petit Conseil when required or directly to the Grand Master in accordance with KP II Article 10 and The Rules of the Sovereign Order.
- k) Conduct all official or external communications in accordance with Appendix 12, Items 8a) and 8b).
- l) *Issue a letter to each incoming Unit Commander, elected within the Grand Priory, regarding the right to wear the Regalia specified for their elected office. Included in the letter will be a reminder that upon leaving that elected office, this regalia must be removed from the Robes and surrendered to the Grand Priory. The Grand Prior will also issue a reminder to all outgoing Unit Commanders of this responsibility to remove and surrender the Regalia worn during the term of their previous office.***

3. Term

The term of a Grand Prior shall be four years, after which an election must be held. The serving Grand Prior may not be re-elected unless previously approved as a candidate by Le Petit Conseil upon recommendation of the Grand Priory Nominating Committee. If that permission is granted and the serving Grand Prior is re-elected, it will be for a maximum term of two years. No further extension or permission for re-election will be granted beyond that two-year term.

4. Elections and candidates

Knights and Dames of the Grand Priory shall elect their Grand Prior in accordance with Appendix 5.

Any Member of that Grand Priory holding the Rank of Justice prior to the election shall be eligible for nomination, in writing, by two Members in good standing who are Members of the Grand Priory holding the election (KP II Article 11.2).

No person may serve, or continue to serve, as a Prior should he or she be convicted in the courts of any felony or offence involving fraud; be an adjudged bankrupt; or be defined, according to the legislation of his or her national jurisdiction, as not being of sound mind.

5. Procedure for Election See Appendix 5.

Immediately after the election, the retiring Grand Prior shall promptly advise the Grand Commander who will submit the request for approval through the chain of command to the Grand Master. Immediately upon approval by the Grand Master, the new Grand Prior shall assume the Responsibilities and Duties of Grand Prior as set forth in Appendix 8, upon proper completion of the Oath of Office regardless of whether an Induction ceremony has occurred. The formal Induction will occur (see page 24, The Rules) at the next available service.

Should approval be withheld at any level, the Grand Council of the Grand Priory holding the election may file an appeal to the Sovereign Council. The decision on this appeal shall be final.

6. Replacement of a Grand Prior

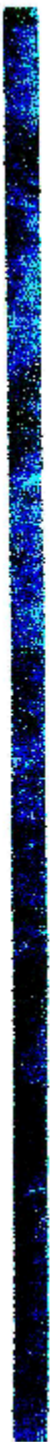
If, in the opinion of a majority of Le Petit Conseil, a Grand Prior has become unable or unwilling to fulfill the Responsibilities and Duties of the Office, Le Petit Conseil shall relieve the Grand Prior of all Responsibilities and Duties and shall cause an election to be held immediately for a replacement Grand Prior. Le Petit Conseil may also appoint an acting Grand Prior for the interim period until the election has been held, the new Grand Prior has been approved by the Grand Master *cum council* and the new Grand Prior has properly executed the Oath of Office.

APPENDIX 9

LETTERS PATENT

Proclamation of Letters Patent for the Coat of Arms, Flag and Badges of the Body Corporate Known as the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem Knights Hospitaller

The “Proclamation of Letters Patent for the Coat of Arms, Flag and Badges of the Body Corporate known as the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem Knights Hospitaller” dated 23 February 1999, issued by R. D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada follows here.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
BY THE CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA AND SUBJECT TO
THE RULES GOVERNING THE GRANTING
OF COATS OF ARMS BY THE CHIEF HERALD
OF CANADA

23 FEBRUARY 1999

EYS. OSWATT, CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA

IN 1988, BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEIVED THE AUTHORITY TO GRANT COATS OF ARMS, SUCH GRANTS BEING PART OF THE NATIONAL HONOURS SYSTEM.

IN 1996, RAYMOND JOSEPH ADEBINGTON, ROBERT GORDON BRODIE, SIR ROBERT CAYE-BROWNE-CAYE, ROGER ALEXANDER LINDSAY AND AL RICHARD WAGNER, MEMBERS OF THE BODY CORPORATE KNOWN AS THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM KNIGHTS HOSPITALER, REPRESENTED TO THE CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA THAT THE CORPORATION, ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1888 AND RENAMED IN 1994, BE GRANTED ARMORIAL BEARINGS BY LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

THEREFORE, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA FROM HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II AS QUEEN OF CANADA, I, THE CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA, DO HEREBY GRANT THE COAT OF ARMS, FLAG AND BADGES DESCRIBED IN HERALDIC LANGUAGE AND ILLUSTRATED IN THE LETTERS PATENT WHICH ARE BEING PRESENTED TODAY AND ENTERED IN VOLUME III, PAGE 294, OF THE PUBLIC REGISTER OF ARMS, FLAGS AND BANNERS OF CANADA TO BE BORN AND USED FOREVER BY THE BODY CORPORATE KNOWN AS THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM KNIGHTS HOSPITALER ON SEALS, CORPORATE PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE GRANT AND LAWS OF CANADA.

THE LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN SIGNED, SEALED AND WITNESSED AT RIDEAU HALL IN OTTAWA ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF OCTOBER 1998, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S SERVICE IN OFFICE AND IN THE FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

AND AS ARE NOW PROCLAIMED THIS TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY 1999 AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY IN THE NATIONAL CLUB IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Robert Eys. Oswatt

CHIEF HERALD OF CANADA
210, LAURENCE AVENUE



APPENDIX 10

**INDUCTION CEREMONY OF A GRAND PRIOR / PRIOR / COMMANDER OF
A COMMANDERY**

The Incumbent is brought to the Chancel by the Herald and faces the Presiding Officer and Prelate or Chaplain.

The Pledges are administered by The Prelate or Chaplain to the Incumbent –

Do you solemnly pledge to conform to and uphold the Rules and Constitution of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller

I do

Do you solemnly pledge to comply with and observe in spirit and deed all obligations which will be imposed upon you as *(insert name of unit)* within the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller.

I do

Do you solemnly pledge that with the protection of St. John you will at all times endeavour to strengthen the ties which bind our Order and to protect and defend the Christian Faith.

I do

As a person of Honour do you solemnly pledge constitutional loyalty to –

- The Grand Master or his successors in Office
- Members of Le Petit Conseil and Sovereign Council
- All your superior Officers within the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller

I do

May God Bless you and give you strength to exercise your leadership with satisfaction in this ancient Order of Chivalry.

The Presiding Officer addresses the Incumbent –

The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller is an Ecumenical, Christian Order of Chivalry, therefore –

The Office to which you have been elected is an esteemed Honour and a commitment of responsibility. It requires of you Wisdom, Charity, Diplomacy and to be impartial in Judgment at all times. By example and deed uphold the dignity of the Office.

As *(insert title of Incumbent)* you will be responsible for the smooth running and the well-being of the *(insert name of Unit)*. Encourage your Members to attend all Services and Chapter meetings. Seek the support of your Members for any charitable efforts being carried out within the Sovereign Order and the *(insert name of Unit)* in particular.

Be mindful of those of God's people who may need help or comfort. In the event of any Members showing signs of weakness and lack of interest be ready by personal approach to remind them of the Vow they took on receiving the Accolade of Knighthood.

I charge you to uphold the prestige of the Sovereign Order; to guide the (*insert the name of Unit*) firmly and kindly; to give inspiring confidence; and create a spirit of co-operation amongst the Members.

The Presiding Officer takes the Ceremonial Sword from the Bearer and hands it to the (insert title of Incumbent) – Elect with the words –

With this Sword, the symbol of your authority, you are charged with the protection and defense of the Aims of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller as set out in the Rules of the Sovereign Order.

I now induct you as (*insert name of Unit*) within the Grand Priory of (*insert title of Grand Priory*) and congratulate you on attaining this High Office in the Sovereign Order and wish you every success in all you seek to do.

The (*insert title of elected Officer*) turns to acknowledge the assembled Members holding the Sword. He then faces the Chancel returning the Ceremonial Sword to the Bearer. The Herald escorts the Presiding Officer, the Sword Bearer and Prelate or Chaplain to their seats.

APPENDIX 11

CEREMONY OF ELEVATION FOR A BAILIFF

Presiding Officer – Grand Master

Bailiff Elect –

The Bailiff Elect will remove his/her Robe and hand it to the Robe Master.

The Herald escorts the Bailiff Elect to the front of the Chancel and faces the Presiding Officer and Prelate or Chaplain.

The following pledges will be administered

To the Bailiff Elect

By

The Prelate or Chaplain

Do you solemnly pledge to conform and uphold the Rules and Constitution of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller

I do

Do you solemnly pledge to comply with and observe in spirit and deed all the obligations which will be imposed upon you as a Bailiff within the Sovereign Order of the St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller

I do

Do you solemnly pledge that with the protection of St. John the Baptist our Patron Saint you will at all times endeavour to strengthen the ties which bind our Sovereign Order and to protect and defend the Christian Faith

I do

As a person of Honour do you solemnly pledge constitutional loyalty to –

The Grand Master

Members of Le Petit Conseil

All other Members of the Sovereign Council

I do

*May God Bless you and give you strength to carry out the work
of your High Office in this ancient Order of Christian Chivalry.*

The Presiding Officer addresses the Bailiff Elect -

The Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem is an Ecumenical Christian Order of Chivalry, therefore –

The High Rank to which you have been elevated is an esteemed Honour and a commitment of responsibility. It requires of you Wisdom, Charity, Diplomacy and to be Impartial in Judgment at all times. By example and deed maintain the dignity of your Rank.

Be mindful of those of God's people who may need help and comfort. In the event of any Members showing signs of weakness and lack of interest in the Sovereign Order be ready by personal approach to remind them of the Vow taken on receiving the Accolade of Knighthood.

I charge you to uphold the prestige of the Sovereign Order; to guide others firmly and kindly; to inspire confidence and create a spirit of co-operation amongst the Members.

The Presiding Officer takes the Bailiff's Sash from the Master of Regalia and places it over the right shoulder of the Bailiff Elect. He then takes the Neck Collar and Regalia and places them around the neck of the Bailiff Elect with the words –

With these symbols of your Rank you are charged with the protection and defense of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller as set out in the Rules of the Sovereign Order.

I now elevate you to the Rank of Bailiff. I congratulate you on attaining this High Office and wish you every success in all you will do in the Sovereign Order as a member of the Sovereign Council.

The Robe Master places the Robe on the Bailiff who then turns to the Congregation as an acknowledgement.

The Herald escorts the Bailiff back to his/her seat.

APPENDIX 12

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

1. Changes in Membership data

To be forwarded to the International Office as soon as received in Unit Office.

2. Changes in Unit's Office

To be forwarded to the International Office as soon as they occur.

3. Scheduling Investitures

a) Form to be submitted by each Grand Prior to the International Office no later than August 15 of each year for the following calendar year. Le Petit Conseil will settle dates and Units will be notified.

b) In the case of a new Commandery, the form should be submitted as soon as plans are initiated. Le Petit Conseil will fit the First Investiture into the Schedule already approved.

4. Approval of Petitioners

The Petitions for Admission must be received in the International Office, with all required signatures, 60 days before Investiture date. Originals will remain in the International Office.

5. Promotions and Confirmations of Election of a Commander or Prior

Request (on appropriate form) must be received in the International Office, fully approved, 30 days before date of Investiture. As they will be circulated from the Office for required approvals they should be sent at least 40 days before Investiture.

6. Approval of a new Commandery

Request for Approval (on appropriate form) must be received in the International Office, fully approved, 60 days before the Commandery is implemented. As circulation for approval through the chain of command will be done by the International Office, this should be sent at least 70 days before. A request for Confirmation of the first Commander, appointed by the Prior, approved by the Grand Prior, should accompany the Request for Approval of the Commandery, and circulated through the chain of command for approval.

7. Oath of Office

Original signed Oaths must be received in the International Office within 30 days of the approval of the Grand Master / Lieutenant Grand Master of election or appointment to the office.

8. Communications

- a) No Member shall seek approval, either officially or unofficially, on any matter connected with or attributable to the Sovereign Order unless it is processed through the proper chain of command. Likewise senior officers shall strive to avoid implied approval without due exercise of the chain of command. All of this is to state that proper exercise of the chain of command, while not precluding conversations, is a mandatory element of proper behavior at ALL LEVELS within the Sovereign Order.
- b) No Member shall communicate with the Media, international, national, or local, on any matter pertaining to the activities of the Sovereign Order of whatever nature, including the issue of Press Releases, unless previously authorized to do so in writing, through the Grand Prior, by the Grand Counsellor. In clarification, the Grand Prior should receive the information and forward it to the Grand Counsellor to generate the approved response. The Grand Counsellor will coordinate with the other members of Le Petit Conseil.

9. Vice-Chancellor of a Priory

- a) The Vice-Chancellor is the first executive of the Priory and will carry all responsibilities that pertain to that Office. The Vice-Chancellor will act as Secretary to the Priory and maintain all records, issuing notices of meetings and conducting all normal correspondence of the Priory. The Vice-Chancellor will also have the power to ensure that the Constitution, Procedures and The Rules of the Sovereign Order are implemented fully at all times.

- b) In the case of the resignation or permanent incapacity of the Prior, the Vice-Chancellor will assume full executive powers and take such steps as necessary to request the approval of the Grand Prior for the election of a new Prior and undertake all the arrangements for the election of the new Prior.

NOTE: All Forms will be issued by the International Office, and no changes are to be made. Additional information may be attached. Forms will be issued computer ready or as hard copy. Forms must be submitted with original signatures (by mail), copies may be faxed to permit timely conclusion of approvals.

APPENDIX 13

INVESTITURE REQUEST FORM

INVESTITURE REQUEST FORM

To be submitted by Prior or Grand Prior to the

Registrar General, International Office

900 West Hastings Street, Suite 1201, Vancouver, BC Canada
V6C 1E5

I am requesting approval for an Investiture per the information below:

Commandery/Priory: _____ City: _____

Date of Investiture: _____ Time of day: _____

Church: _____

First Investiture in this Commandery/Priory: _____ Yes _____ No

No. Expected investees: _____ Knights _____ Dames

No. Anticipated promotions: _____

_____ Prior (print your name)	_____ Signature	_____ Date
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_____ Grand Prior (print your name)	_____ Signature	_____ Date
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_____ Registrar General (print your name)	_____ Signature	_____ Date
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Approved by Le Petit Conseil Dated _____

Grand Commander (print your name) Signature Date

Member to Conduct Investiture: _____

Approved:

Lieutenant Grand Master Date

APPENDIX 14

CODE OF ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. Conduct of Members

Members are under a duty to the Sovereign Order and its individual Members. Their duty is to act in all matters in a manner that will merit public trust and confidence in themselves and the Sovereign Order.

No Member should take unfair advantage of anyone through illegal conduct, manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair dealing practice.

Private business and personal activities of members shall be conducted in such a way so as to avoid personal gain from information obtained because of their membership in the Sovereign Order.

Financial and personal information about Members is entitled to the same respect and care as funds or valuable physical property. To protect the privacy rights of other members, a Member shall follow the following criteria:

- a) collect and maintain only that information which is specifically necessary to properly serve the objectives of the Sovereign Order,
- b) maintain in a secure manner all files and record keeping systems which contain information on members, and
- c) divulge no personal information to third parties except with proper member authorization or pursuant to proper legal process or regulation.

2. Conflict of Interest

When carrying out their duties as members, each Member shall conduct themselves in a manner that avoids conflicts of interest with the Sovereign Order or its beneficiaries. A conflict of interest may be defined as any situation in which a Member is exposed to two or more duties which, to some degree, are mutually incompatible. A possible conflict of interest exists whenever a Member, or any of their immediate family, has an interest in an entity or matter which may influence or cloud the judgment they have to make in the discharge of their responsibilities to the Sovereign Order, or may be alleged by others as doing so.

Members of the Sovereign Order who join other Orders of St. John, which are not included within the Charter of Alliance or an approved Concordat with the Sovereign Order, are precluded from holding any position of leadership within the Sovereign Order of St. John. Requests for exception to this must be granted by the Grand Master upon approval by Le Petit Conseil.

Disclosure and Reporting

It is the responsibility of each member to be familiar with the Order's Conflict of Interest and Conduct Policy and to abide by its provisions at all times. If a potential conflict of interest exists, an independent review must immediately be made of all matters relating to the potential conflict before the member commits himself/herself or the Order to any action.

A Member of the Sovereign Order shall disclose in writing to the appropriate Commandery Council, Priory Council, Grand Priory Council or International Office of the Order (for the attention of the Grand Commander) the nature and extent of that interest at such a time as to avoid any conflict or potential conflict of interest if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- a) is a party to a contract or proposed contract with the Sovereign Order or any Unit of the Order;
- b) is a director or an officer of any entity that is a party to a contract or proposed contract with the Order or any Unit of the Order; or
- c) has an interest in any person who is party to a contract or proposed contract with the Order or any Unit of the Order

Upon discovery of a potential conflict of interest, each affected Member shall make full, immediate, and complete disclosure of all relevant facts to the appropriate Council. The relevant Council shall determine whether a conflict of interest is likely or not likely to result from the situation and the appropriate action to be taken by the Member or the Sovereign Order as these matters are best resolved, whenever possible, at the locally affected level. However, an appeal process is available through the Chain of Command to the Grand Master *cum Council* for final decision when necessary.

Any Member who knowingly contravenes the Conflict of Interest guidelines will be subject to discipline up to Expulsion as determined by the Grand Master *cum Council*.

Each officer of the Order will be required to complete, sign and file with the International Office of the Sovereign Order, the Compliance Report shown below upon taking the Oath of Office.

Compliance Report

I, _____, have read and understand the Conflict of Interest and Conduct Policy, agree to be bound by it and hereby represent that I am in compliance with it.

Signature

Date

APPENDIX 15

AMENDMENTS TO KP II CONSTITUTION

King Peter II did not provide for amendment of the Constitution he granted to the Sovereign Order, only for additions where a situation was not addressed by the KP II. It was felt that as times changed an amending formula was needed. The following is a synopsis of the provision for amending the KP II and the wording of amendments since passed according to the approved amending formula:

Jerusalem 1994

Ordonance A purported to deal with the inconsistency between Article 2 of the KP II on the United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Articles 13 and 14 dealing with the rights of Clergy and Dames within the Sovereign Order.

Ordonance B purported to approve the action by the Grand Priory of the Americas to give up its autonomy as granted in KP II.

Helsinki 1996

Ordonance A was referred to the Supreme Court of the Sovereign Order by the Sovereign Council Meeting and the Ordonance having been declared invalid was later dealt with at the Sovereign Council Meeting at Shillingford Bridge in 1998 after a formula to amend KP II Constitution was approved.

Ordonance B was likewise declared invalid and was dealt with at the Helsinki Meeting of the Sovereign Council where the following motion was approved:

Whereas The Grand Council of the Americas, on March 6, 1994, resolved to work diligently towards world unification of The Order by, amongst other things, agreeing to give up its autonomy as granted by its Constitution and by H.M. King Peter II,

And Whereas neither the Grand Council nor the Sovereign Council wish to amend King Peter's Constitution,

Upon Motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried it was resolved that the Sovereign Council accept the resolution of the Grand Council of the Grand Priory of the Americas dated November 6th, 1993 that the Grand Council, from the date of acceptance by the Sovereign Council, shall carry out its functions and duties and act as if Section I and V.e of its Constitution had been deleted by amendment of its Constitution.

The Sovereign Council accepts the Grand Priory of the Americas as a Grand Priory pursuant to King Peter's Constitution and the Sovereign Council from the date of this resolution onwards hereby agrees to carry out its functions and duties and act as if Articles 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 7.1.c, [reference to GPA], 8.6, 10.1a [reference to GPA] and 10.1.b had been deleted by amendment of King Peter's Constitution.

Re-establishment of Autonomy

Provided always that either the Sovereign Council or the Grand Council of the Grand Priory of the Americas retain the right to terminate this relationship by giving the other party three months notice of such termination.

This right of termination will expire if it has not been exercised by either party on or before December 31st, 2000.

At the end of said three months the autonomy of the Grand Priory of the Americas shall be fully re-established and the above mentioned Sections I and V.e and Articles 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 7.1.c [reference to GPA] 10.1a [reference to GPA] and 10.1b shall be observed as originally written in the Constitution of the Grand Priory signed by Grand Master HRH Prince Andrej and the Constitution of the OSJ as signed by HM King Peter II.

Upon Motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried it was resolved that since Article 16 of our Constitution states that whatever is not mentioned in the text of the Constitution is regulated by Ordonance of the Sovereign Council and the concept of full and formal union between the Sovereign Order and the Grand Priory of the Americas as one organisation is not mentioned within the Constitution, it is affirmed that Ordonance B [1994 – together with the explanatory notes tabled at this Meeting by Bailiff Robert Brodie] be taken as proper addenda to the Constitution granted by HM King Peter II on March 19th, 1964.

Shillingford Bridge 1998

The Sovereign Council approved an amending formula for the KP II and then for the KP II to be changed under this formula with regard to the status of Dames, these changes to be subject to the approval set out in the amending formula.

The Motions were:

Whereas that there are certain matters in the Constitution of 1964 that require to be updated and that there presently exists no appropriate method of changing same,

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that –

Under the authority of Section 16 of the Constitution a method of constitutional amendment is established as set out in the Rules of The Order and that it comes into full force and effect as of September 30th 1998,

And that

The question be submitted to the Bailiffs and to the Chapter General with a returning date of August 30th 1998

Whereas it is fit and proper for The Order to examine the status of Dames within the structure of The Order,

It was moved, seconded and unanimously approved without abstention that –

Subject to the approval of [the amending formula] above, that all references as to Knights or the male gender shall be taken to be inclusive of Dames of the female gender,

and that,

Any Dame heretofore appointed as a Grand Dame shall be automatically accredited as a Dame Grand Cross of Justice,

and that,

The question be submitted to the Bailiffs and to the Chapter General with a returning date of August 30th 1998.

Vancouver 2000

Regarding Ordonance B the Grand Prior of the Americas reported that the Grand Council of the Grand Priory of the Americas agreed unanimously to waive its rights to unwinding the

agreements of Jerusalem and Helsinki which brought all units of The Order under a single Constitution.

As the Sovereign Council did not indicate any intention to exercise its right to termination of the relationship as set out in these agreements by the stated deadline of December 31, 2000 the Grand Priory of the Americas is fully integrated into the Sovereign Order.

Malta 2004

The following motion was approved by the 2004 Meeting of the Sovereign Council subject to further approvals of the amending procedure which were given:

That this Sovereign Council in session approve the recommendations from Le Petit Conseil

That the Title of the Worldwide Leader of the Sovereign Order be Grand Master on the

Following conditions:

- a) The Term of Office for a Grand Master shall be four (4) years with the proviso that a Grand Master may be elected for one further term of four (4) years.
- b) The Grand Master will have the same age limit of eighty (80) years as is applicable to Bailiffs and Voting Members of the Sovereign Council.
- c) In the event of the Grand Master being unable to effectively and efficiently carry out the duties of Office he/she will immediately tender his/her resignation to the Sovereign Council from the Office. Should he/she fail to retire voluntarily Le Petit Conseil is empowered to intimate a “*de facto resignation*” to the Grand Master and initiate an election for a new Grand Master.
- d) The Secretary of the Meeting will conduct a secret ballot for the election of a Grand Master at a Sovereign Council Meeting in session.
- e) The effective date of this change to the King Peter II Constitution shall be September 28, 2004 if it is approved by Chapter General of the Order and the Bailiffs.
- f) That this Amendment of the King Peter II Constitution Article 10 when approved be translated into French.

Further, that the King Peter II Constitution Article 10 THE GRAND MASTER be amended by replacing the opening part of paragraph 1) with the following words:

“1) The Grand Master is elected for a term of four (4) years by the Sovereign Council by a majority of two-thirds of the effective members, with the proviso that The Grand Master may be elected for one (1) further term of four (4) years. The Grand Master has the right to special prerogative powers provided by historical and traditional facts and is mainly responsible for: ”

These resolutions were submitted to the Bailiffs and to the Chapter General and approved by them.

Dunblane 2006

Cross of Amalfi Versus Maltese Cross

Article 3 of the KP II was changed following the amending procedure so that references to the Maltese Cross now are to the Cross of Amalfi as follows:

- 3.2 The arms of the Order depict a regular white cross on a red coat of arms placed on a Cross of Amalfi (a cross with eight points) in silver, all of which is topped by a closed crown of the Order and sits on a double-headed black eagle.
- 3.3 The flag of the Order displays the white Cross of Amalfi on a red background.

Regulations of Le Petit Conseil

Article 8 of the KP II provides:

- 8.3 Le Petit Conseil establishes its own regulations.
- 8.5 Le Petit Conseil is presided over by one of its members in turn.

As it was felt that Article 8.5 conflicts with the freedom for Le Petit Conseil to set its own regulations, Article 8.5 was changed following the amending procedure to read as:

- 8.5 Le Petit Conseil decides among itself by majority vote who will preside over its meetings, set the date, time and place as well as co-ordinate Agenda items through consultation with all members. A proposal to change the Presiding Officer from its current designation of the Grand Commander in The Rules of the Order may be initiated by a member and will be decided by majority vote.

These resolutions were submitted to the Bailiffs and to the Chapter General and approved by them.

Vancouver 2010

Term of Office of the Grand Master

An amendment to Article 10 of the King Peter II Constitution was approved by a Special Meeting of the Sovereign Council held in Vancouver, Canada on June 18, 2010 at which some Members attended by teleconference. The amendment was to replace the opening part of the paragraph 1) with the following words:

- “1) The Grand Master is elected for a single term of eight years by the Sovereign Council by a majority of two-thirds of the effective Members. The Grand Master has the right to special prerogative powers provided by historical and traditional facts and is mainly responsible for.”

This amendment was submitted to the Bailiffs and to the Chapter General and was approved by each of them.

APPENDIX 16

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN A CHIVALRIC ORDER AND A CHARITABLE CLUB

Many people are unfamiliar with Chivalric Orders and, often, those interested in being invited to join the Sovereign Order are unable to comprehend what membership implies. Because of the heavy emphasis on helping those less fortunate; i.e., the sick and the poor, they quickly relate to service clubs that accomplish similar work. However, there are key differences between the two types of organizations and this chart has been developed to highlight those distinguishing characteristics.

The Sovereign Order can also be discussed under five topics when explaining what we are about as follows: History, Religion, Military, Philanthropy and Social. The subjects are included in the chart and are another way to introduce the Sovereign Order.

Differences

Chivalric Order

(SOSJ)

Charitable Club

(Rotary is an example)

<i>History</i>	<i>Noble Traditions with a History of Nearly 1,000 Years</i>	<i>Usually 20th Century Founding</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>Sovereign Granted</i>	<i>State Incorporation</i>
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Constitution</i>	
<i>Religious Doctrine</i>	<i>Christian Ecumenical</i>	<i>Secular</i>
<i>Historic Mission</i>	<i>Religious and Military Defense of Christianity Against Atheism</i>	<i>Support for Club's Principles</i>
<i>Members Process</i>	<i>Christian Vow before an Ordained Minister/Priest to Follow Rules to Live by a Knightly Code of Honor</i>	<i>Individual Promise</i>
<i>Investiture</i>	<i>Dubbed a Knight or Dame at a Ceremonial Investiture</i>	<i>None- Introduction to Members</i>
<i>Titles</i>	<i>Title of Knighthood Conferred With Rituals. Robes and Regalia</i>	<i>Lapel Pin</i>

	<i>Grant of Post-Nominal Letters</i>	<i>None</i>
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<i>Organizational Structure</i>	<i>Religious by Origin</i>	<i>Civilian Model</i>
	<i>Military by Necessity</i>	

<i>Focus on Religious and Causes</i>	<i>Hospitaller Order with Military Focus For the Sick and Poor in Need</i>	<i>Wide Giving to Worthy Giving</i>	<i>Medical.</i>
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<i>Nature of Members</i>	<i>Social Status of Highest Standing - Unquestionable Integrity, Philanthropic. Successful in all Walks of Life.</i>	<i>Wide Range of Membership</i>
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<i>Activities</i>	<i>Elegant Events - Mess Kit. White Tie and Tails and Evening Gowns.</i>	<i>Weekly Lunch Meetings</i>
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SOSJ - RULES ALPHABETICAL INDEX

RULE	LOCATION
AGE LIMITS	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
AIMS	NAME, TRADITION
AMENDMENT	GOVERNMENT

ANNUAL REPORT	FINANCE
ARMS OF THE ORDER	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
ASPIRANT	MEMBERSHIP
AUDITORS	FINANCE
AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL	GOVERNMENT - SOVEREIGN COUNCIL
AUXILIARY JUDGE	GOVERNMENT - COURTS OF THE ORDER
BADGE	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
BAILIFF	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
BAILIFF EMERITUS	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
BALLOT	GOVERNMENT
BEATITUDES	MEMBERSHIP - INVESTITURE
BY-LAWS FOR TAX-FREE CORPORATE STATUS	LEGAL STATUS
CAPE	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – AWARDS
CHAINS OF OFFICE	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
CHAPLAIN	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
CHAPTER-GENERAL	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
CHARITABLE STATUS	LEGAL STATUS
CHARITABLE WORK	PURPOSE
CHARTER OF ALLIANCE	LEGAL STATUS
CHIVALRY	NAME, TRADITION

CHRISTIANITY	NAME, TRADITION
CLOAK	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
COLOURS OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
COMMANDER, Elected Head of Unit	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – COMMANDERIES
COMMANDER, Grade only	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
COMMANDERY	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – COMMANDERIES
CONCORDAT	LEGAL STATUS
CONFLICT OF INTEREST	LEGAL STATUS
CONSTITUTION	GOVERNMENT
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT	GOVERNMENT
CONVENTUAL BAILIFF	GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL OF THE PROTECTOR	PETIT CONSEIL - GRAND CONSERVATOR
COUNCIL OF REGENTS	GOVERNMENT - GRAND MASTER
COURT OF BAILIFFS	COURTS OF THE ORDER
CROSS OF MERIT	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – AWARDS
CUM COUNCIL CURRICULUM VITAE	GRAND MASTER MEMBERSHIP
DAME	MEMBERSHIP – KNIGHTS & DAMES
DEMOISELLE	MEMBERSHIP – SQUIRES, DEMOISELLE, DONATS, SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS

DISPUTES	GOVERNMENT - COURTS OF THE ORDER
DONAT	MEMBERSHIP – SQUIRES, DEMOISELLE, DONATS, SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS
ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL	MEMBERSHIP – CLERGY
ECCLESIASTICS	MEMBERSHIP – CLERGY
ELECTIONS	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
ELEVATION OF BAILIFF	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
EMERITUS	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS - TITLES
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
EXPENSES	MEMBERSHIP - INVESTITURE
FINANCIAL REPORT	FINANCE
FINANCIAL YEAR	FINANCE
FLAG OF THE ORDER	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
FONS HONORUM	NAME, TRADITION
GOVERNANCE OF THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL	GOVERNMENT
GOVERNING BODIES	GOVERNMENT
GRADES	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS

GRAND COMMANDER	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
GRAND CONSERVATOR	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
GRAND COUNSELLOR	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
GRAND HOSPITALLER	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
GRAND MAGISTRACY	GOVERNMENT - GRAND MASTER
GRAND MARSHAL	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
GRAND MASTER	GOVERNMENT - GRAND MASTER & RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
GRAND PRIOR	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – GRAND PRIORIES
GRAND PRIOR EMERITUS	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER– GRAND PRIORIES
GRAND PRIORY	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – GRAND PRIORIES
GRAND PRIORY OF EUROPE	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – GRAND PRIORIES
GRAND PRIORY OF THE AMERICAS	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – GRAND PRIORIES
GRANT OF ARMS	PETIT CONSEIL - GRAND MARSHAL
HERALD	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
HERALDRY	PETIT CONSEIL - GRAND MARSHAL
HEREDITARY KNIGHTS	HEREDITARY PROTECTOR
HEREDITARY PROTECTOR	HEREDITARY PROTECTOR
HIGH COURTS OF GRAND PRIORIES OR PRIORIES	COURTS OF THE ORDER
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP - SQUIRES, DEMOISELLE, DONATS, SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS

INDEPENDENT COMMANDERY	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – COMMANDERIES
INDUCTION	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
INVESTITURE	MEMBERSHIP – INVESTITURE
INVESTITURE COSTS	MEMBERSHIP – INVESTITURE
JUDGES	GOVERNMENT - COURTS OF THE ORDER
KING OF ARMS	PETIT CONSEIL - GRAND MARSHAL
KNIGHT	MEMBERSHIP – KNIGHTS & DAMES
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> COMMANDER Elected Head of a Commandery	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER– COMMANDERIES
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> OF HONOUR	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> GRAND CROSS OF HONOUR	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> OF GRACE	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> COMMANDER OF GRACE (Grade)	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> OF JUSTICE	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> COMMANDER OF JUSTICE (Grade)	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
KNIGHT <i>OR DAME</i> GRAND CROSS OF JUSTICE	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
LIEUTENANT GRAND MASTER	GOVERNMENT - GRAND MASTER
MASTER OF REGALIA	PETIT CONSEIL– GRAND COMMANDER
MEDAL OF MERIT	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – AWARDS

MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP
MINIATURE SOSJ MEDAL	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – INSIGNIA
MINUTES	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
MISSION STATEMENT AND POLICY OBJECTIVES	PURPOSE
MOTTO	NAME, TRADITION
NECK RIBBON	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
NICENE CREED	MEMBERSHIP – INVESTITURE
OATH OF OFFICE	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
OBLATION	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER & MEMBERSHIP
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER	GRAND MASTER
ORDINANCE (Ordonnance)	GOVERNMENT – SOVEREIGN COUNCIL
O.S.J.	NAME, TRADITION
PARDON	GOVERNMENT – GRAND MASTER & COURTS OF THE ORDER
PETIT CONSEIL	GOVERNMENT - PETIT CONSEIL
PETITION FOR ADMISSION	MEMBERSHIP
PETITIONER	MEMBERSHIP
PLEDGE OF LOYALTY	MEMBERSHIP
POST- NOMINAL LETTERS	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – TITLES
PRAYERS	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
PRE- NOMINAL TITLES	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – TITLES
PRELATE	MEMBERSHIP - CLERGY & RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS

PRIOR	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER– PRIORIES
PRIOR EMERITUS	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER– PRIORIES
PRIORY	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER – PRIORIES
PRIORY - COURT OF HONOUR	GOVERNMENT - COURTS OF THE ORDER
PROMOTION	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
PROPERTY	LEGAL STATUS
PROTECTOR	HEREDITARY PROTECTOR
PROXY	GOVERNMENT & SOVEREIGN COUNCIL
QUALIFICATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE SOVEREIGN ORDER	MEMBERSHIP
RANKS	RANKS, TITLES & AWARDS – RANKS
REGALIA	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
REGISTER OF GRANTS OF ARMS	PETIT CONSEIL - GRAND MARSHAL
REGISTER OF MEMBERSHIP	PETIT CONSEIL – GRAND COMMANDER
REGISTRAR GENERAL	PETIT CONSEIL – GRAND COMMANDER
REPRESENTATION /REPRESENTATIVE	LEGAL STATUS
ROBES	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
RULES OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER	LEGAL STATUS
SASH	REGALIA & INSIGNIA – REGALIA
SEAL	PETIT CONSEIL – GRAND COMMANDER

SEAT OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER	GOVERNMENT - SOVEREIGN COUNCIL
SECRETARY-GENERAL	GOVERNMENT - GRAND MASTER
SEPARATED ORDERS OF ST. JOHN	MEMBERSHIP
S. O. S. J.	NAME, TRADITION
SOVEREIGN COUNCIL	GOVERNMENT - SOVEREIGN COUNCIL
SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM	NAME, TRADITION
SQUIRE	MEMBERSHIP – SQUIRES, DEMOISELLE, DONATS, SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS
SUPREME COURT	GOVERNMENT - COURTS OF THE ORDER
SWORD OF INVESTITURE	MEMBERSHIP – INVESTITURE
TERMS OF OFFICE	PROVINCES OF THE ORDER
VOTING	GOVERNMENT
VOW	MEMBERSHIP – INVESTITURE

[**U.S. Supreme Court** - John G. Roberts, Jr., member of the Knights of Malta visiting Malta just days after affirming Obamacare as a tax. Meghan Keneally. (July 3, 2012). After joking about heading to Malta to escape criticism....Chief Justice Roberts heads to Malta as it emerges that he may have written for AND against opinions on Obamacare. *The Daily Mail*. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2168451/Chief-Justice-Roberts-heads-Malta-emerges-written-AND-opinions-Obamacare.html>]



Chief Justice John Roberts just recused himself when merely being asked about his membership in the Knights of Malta



Figure 1: Meghan Keneally. (July 3, 2012). After joking about heading to Malta to escape criticism....Chief Justice Roberts heads to Malta as it emerges that he may have written for AND against opinions on Obamacare. *The Daily Mail*. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2168451/Chief-Justice-Roberts-heads-Malta-emerges-written-AND-opinions-Obamacare.html>

How can this Court impeach Dr. Aranachalam as “frivolous or malicious” for merely raising the factual subject of Chief Justice Roberts’ relationship to the Knights of Malta, and all that this implies regarding the Pope of Rome, the British Monarch, the Inns of Court in Britain and the United States, SERCO and QinetiQ?

Inventor and holder of 11 patents,* Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam, former Director of Network Architecture for Sun Microsystems, has watched the U.S. courts bury her in lawfare since early 2000 to steal her patents (before then Silicon Valley was attempting to license from her). Something changed in 2000 politically. [The C.I.A. formed In-Q-Tel on Sep. 29, 1999.](#)

She has a petition before the U.S. Supreme Court now that simply asks the Court to protect her property *Arunachalam v. Lyft, Inc.* No. 19-8029 from the patent “reexamination” scam (excuse for theft of invention by deep pocket infringers) that Obama put in place in the euphemistically named the “American Invests Act” ([Sep. 16, 2011](#)).

Dr. Arunachalam merely questioned Chief Justice Roberts’ suitability to hear lawsuits of any kind given what appeared to be a seditious relationship with the Knights of Malta.

In response to this question, Roberts immediately recused himself from the question. The other justices then labelled Dr. Arunachalam’s question “frivolous or malicious” and then used that accusation as their justification to throw out her entire petition asking the court to protect her patent property rights!

Dr. Arunachalam has just today responded with a petition for rehearing, arguing that the dismissal of her petition is tantamount to punishing her for daring to asking about Justice Roberts’ suitability to be involved in her case.

[Read her just filed rehearing petition here.](#)

“Frivolous” and “Malicious” have legal standards before they can be sustained. A frivolous lawsuit, motion, or appeal lacks any basis and is intended to harass, delay, or embarrass the opposition. “Malicious” means substantially certain to cause injury, being deliberately harmful or spiteful, without just cause or excuse.

She had asked the court to waive the requirement that she must hire a D.C. attorney to file her petition—easily a \$10-15,000 minimum fee. In the same request she was required to submit her petition in advance. She also asked if Justice Roberts was associated with the Knights of Malta, since such a relationship should disqualify him from considering her petition.

Her question was triggered by new information, newspaper articles and photos that had come her way showing that Justice Roberts had flown to the little island of Malta after he had delivered his stunning and unexpected reversal on Obamacare (ruling it a tax and not insurance). The photo shows him arriving in a black car in front of the Knights of Malta office.

In her motion for rehearing, Dr. Arunachalam provides a surprising level of detail about the Knights of Malta and its relationships to the Pope, British Monarch, Commonwealth, EU and NGOs.

She also argues that her question cannot be frivolous since it triggered a recusal from Chief Justice Roberts, which he would have had no reason to do if it was frivolous and lacked basis.

She argues that her question cannot be malicious since it was a legitimate factual question to determine a judge’s suitability, ethically, to hear a case. Such questions, if brought on by the

judge's own conduct, do not shield a just for legitimate inquiry since obviously, if it is wrongdoing, by nature might be harmful to the judge's reputation once discovered.

The astounding development in Justice Roberts' recusal is an admission that he HAS a relationship with the Knights of Malta that triggered his recusal.

U.S. Government officials engage in sedition when they conspire with foreign powers against the People of the United States. As Dr. Arunachalam motions shows, the Knights of Malta is a sovereign state that reports to the Pope of Rome, and to which the British Monarch pledged fealty.

These foreign entanglements by a sitting U.S. judge are seditious by nature and prohibited by the U.S. Constitution and common sense.

*U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,407,318; 8,346,894; 8,271,339; 8,244,833; 8,108,492; 8,037,158; 7,930,340; 7,340,506; 6,212,556; 5,987,500; 5,778,178

Here are the photos included in Dr. Arunachalam's Exhibit A.



Figure 1: Meghan Keneally. (July 3, 2012). After joking about heading to Malta to escape criticism....Chief Justice Roberts heads to Malta as it emerges that he may have written for AND

against opinions on Obamacare. *The Daily Mail*. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2168451/Chief-Justice-Roberts-heads-Malta-emerges-written-AND-opinions-Obamacare.html>

See also:

Grace Wyler. (July 3, 2012). PHOTO: Chief Justice John Roberts Has Escaped To Malta. *Business Insider*. <https://www.businessinsider.com/chief-justice-john-roberts-malta-photo-2012-7>

Melissa Jeltsen. (July 3, 2012). John Roberts Arrives In Malta (PHOTOS). HuffPost. https://www.huffpost.com/entry/john-roberts-arrives-in-malta_n_1647506

Byron Tau. (July 3, 2012). Photo of the day: Roberts in Malta. Politico. <https://www.politico.com/blogs/politico44/2012/07/photo-of-the-day-roberts-in-malta-127988>

Editor. (July 3, 2012). VIDEO: Roberts 'hiding out' in Malta. MSNBC. <https://www.msnbc.com/politicsnation/watch/roberts-hiding-out-in-malta-44416067640>

Mark Walsh. (October 1, 2015). John Roberts marks 10 years as chief justice by taking the long view. *American Bar Association Journal*. ("Just as he retreated to Japan this summer, Roberts left for the island nation of Malta soon after the NFIB decision."). https://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/john_roberts_marks_10_years_as_chief_justice_by_taking_the_long_view



Figure 2: J.H. (February 7, 2017). Why the pope has taken control of the Knights of Malta. *The Economist*. <https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2017/02/07/why-the-pope-has-taken-control-of-the-knights-of-malta>



Figure 3: Press Release. (June 23, 2016). Pope Francis Received the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Audience. Order of Malta.
<https://www.orderofmalta.int/2016/06/23/pope-francis-receives-the-grand-master-of-the-sovereign-order-of-malta-in-audience/>



Figure 4: Queen Elizabeth in her Knights of Malta regalia.

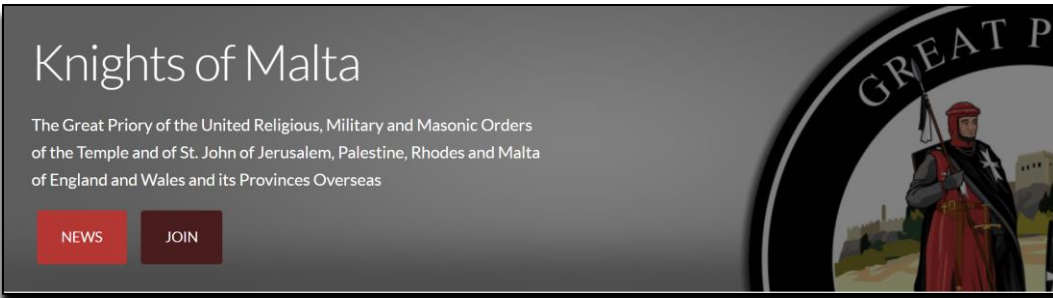


Figure 5: Knights of Malta. (Accessed May 19, 2020). The Great Priory of the United Religious, Military and Masonic Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta of England and Wales and its Provinces Overseas.

<https://www.markmasonshall.org/orders/order-of-malta>



Figure 6: Elected government of the Sovereign Order of Malta. The Sovereign Council assists the Grand Master in the government of the Order of Malta. It is composed of the Grand Master, who presides over it, the holders of the four High Offices (Grand Commander, Grand Chancellor, Grand Hospitaller and Receiver of the Common Treasure) and six members. Knights of Malta. (Accessed May 19, 2020). Sovereign Council. Order of Malta.

<https://www.orderofmalta.int/government/sovereign-council/>



Figure 7: Press Release. (June 27, 2016). The Sovereign Order of Malta's Global Fund for Forgotten People distributed its 2016 grants on St. John's Day on June 24th. <https://www.orderofmalta.int/2016/06/27/global-fund-for-forgotten-people-distributes-29-grants/>

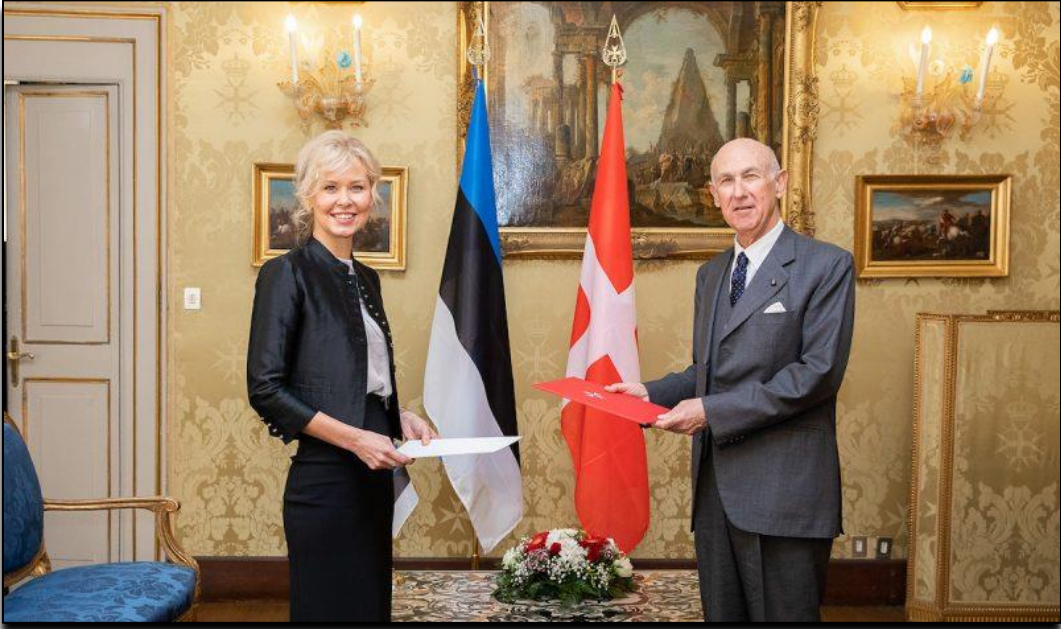


Figure 8: Press Release. (March 11, 2020). Estonia and Sovereign Order of Malta establish diplomatic relations. Order of Malta. [Estonia was involved in helping create the Christopher Steele "Dirty Dossier" that was used to try and organize a coup d'état against U.S. President

Donald Trump]. <https://www.orderofmalta.int/2020/03/11/estonia-sovereign-order-malta-establish-diplomatic-relations/>