



STONEHAVEN MEDAL 2022

GOING WEST AGAIN

The winner of this year's 'Tingira Stonehaven Medal' will be announced in Perth this year. Another local Western Australian boy, a former Royal Australian Navy Junior Recruit, is about to put his name on the Stonehaven Shield and take home the Tingira Stonehaven Medal for 2022.

The Tingira Stonehaven Medal is awarded annually by the association to the Tingira Boy or Boys who went 'above and beyond their call of duty' in a Navy or community project over the past 12 months. The award continues from the historical Navy tradition, when former Australian Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven presented the silver shield onboard HMAS Tingira in the 1920s to the most outstanding recruit intake in those days.

The presentation event is open to local Tingira Australia Association members and all former RAN Junior Recruits with partners welcome, at the landmark 'Tradewinds Hotel', East Fremantle, on Friday evening, 15 July at 6pm.

The Tradewinds Hotel is only one kilometre from the famous HMAS Leeuwin gates, where the boys all completed their initial navy training as young 15-year-old Navy sailors, a 12 month education program as part of the RAN Junior Recruit Training Scheme, before they joined the Navy fleet for their selected career paths.

ENDS RELEASE

Further information - Secretary Mark Lee. 0417 - 223 040



**DOBBY
LANCASTER
CASSIDY
WALTON
MURPHY
PERRYMAN ...**

**WHO IS THE NEXT
TINGIRA STONEHAVEN JR**

2022 PRESENTATION - TRADEWINDS HOTEL - EAST FREMANTLE - 6PM - FRIDAY 15 JULY

RSVP - Paul Kalajzich. 0403 - 402 496

TINGIRA.ORG.AU

Who was Stonehaven?

Sydney Morning Herald

JOHN LAWRENCE BAIRD of Urie

1st Viscount Stonehaven
1st Baron Stonehaven
2nd Baronet
3rd of Ury,
GCMG, DSO, PC, JP, DL

27 April 1874 - 20 August 1941

John Lawrence Baird Stonehaven (1874-1941), Governor-General, was born on 27 April 1874 at Chelsea, London, elder son of Sir Alexander Baird and his wife Annette Maria, née Palk.

The Bairds were of the Scottish gentry. Educated at Eton, and for two terms at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1894 Johnny was aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Duff, governor of New South Wales, before entering the British diplomatic service.

On 16 February 1905 at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, he married Lady Ethel Sydney Keith-Falconer (b. 20 September 1874); they were to have two sons and three daughters. The eldest child of the 9th Earl of Kintore, Lady Ethel had also been in Australia during the 1890s.

While serving in the Intelligence Corps in France in 1914-15, Baird was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Conservative member for Rugby (1910-22), then for Ayr Burghs (1922-24) in the House of Commons, he was under secretary of state for the air ministry (1916-19) and for the home office (1919-22), minister for transport (1922-24) and first commissioner for public works (1924). When selected by S. M. (Viscount) Bruce from the British short list, Baird was appointed governor-general of Australia in 1925, created Baron Stonehaven of Ury and appointed G.C.M.G.

He was sworn in on 8 October 1925 in Melbourne. A short, sturdy man, with red moustache and florid complexion, Stonehaven smoked a pipe, wore a gold-rimmed monocle and liked riding, yachting and golf. Believing that 'the Representative of the King should live on a different footing and in a different atmosphere from other people', he was an ostentatious viceroy whose lavish entertainments drew criticism from the Labor Opposition.

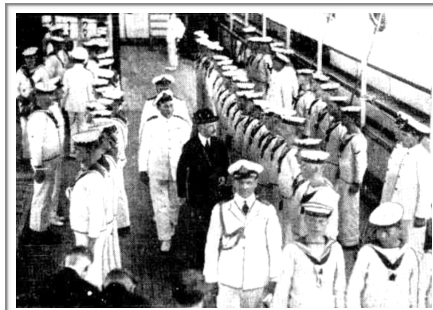


In May 1927 Parliament House, Canberra, was opened by the Duke of York, Stonehaven's guest in the newly renovated Government House, Yarralumla. An additional £2,000 a year was provided for the Governor-General as a Canberra allowance.

At first enthusiastic about 'pretending to be the King', Stonehaven later felt the strains of the 'artificial existence' and constant travelling; he inhabited three official residences (Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra) and visited all States and Papua and New Guinea, using and encouraging the new air services.

In the only constitutional issue he had to resolve, he uncontentiously accepted Bruce's advice to dissolve the House of Representatives in September 1929 following the defeat of government legislation.

Bruce also lost his own seat. The Labor leader, James Scullin, took office in January 1930. Stonehaven's relations with Scullin were correct but not friendly, since his political sympathies lay elsewhere. It was probably fortunate for him that his term expired in 1930, before the crises of the Scullin government began. Stonehaven was



Governor-General Lord Stonehaven, inspecting the navy guard on board HMAS Tingira at the first presentation of the Stonehaven Shield

not consulted by Scullin about the choice of his successor, and he left Australia in October 1930.

Stonehaven's term ended on 2 October 1930 in controversy over the selection of Sir Isaac Isaacs as his replacement. An appropriate social figurehead, Stonehaven had got on well with Bruce, although he was less sympathetic to Scullin's ministry.

During Stonehaven's term the Governor-General's role as the symbolic link with Britain had remained, but his quasi-diplomatic role as the channel of communication with the British government ended after the Imperial Conference of 1926.

Back in Britain, Stonehaven was chairman of the Conservative Party in 1931-36. Elevated to viscount in 1938, he died of hypertensive cardiac disease at Ury House, Stonehaven, Scotland, on 20 August 1941. In 1966 his widow, who had succeeded to the earldom of Kintore, entered the House of Lords and was its oldest living member shortly before her death on 21 September 1974.

Freemasonry

He was a freemason. During his term as Governor-General (1925-1930), he was also Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Later life

On his return to Britain he was appointed Chairman of the Conservative Party in 1931, a post he held until 1936. In 1938 he was further honoured when he was made Viscount Stonehaven, of Ury in the County of Kincardine.

Family

Lord Stonehaven married Lady (Ethel) Sydney Keith-Falconer, daughter of the 9th Earl of Kintore, in 1905. They had two sons and three daughters. Lord Stonehaven died of hypertensive cardiac disease at Ury House, Stonehaven, Scotland, in August 1941, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ian.

The Viscountess Stonehaven succeeded her elder brother as eleventh Countess of Kintore in 1966. She died in September 1974, one day after her 100th birthday.

