MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE LIBERTY BELL—40TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22 TO 27, 1964.

Official Publication for the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America
A Message From the Grand Master - -

Masonic-DeMolay Crusade
"Declaration of Principles"

During the Grand Masters’ Conference in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, February 21, 1963, I attended the Frank Land Memorial Breakfast and immediately following the Breakfast the signing of the "Declaration of Principles" of the Masonic-DeMolay Crusade took place.

I believe the signing of this document marking the beginning of combined cooperative support of all branches of Masonry for DeMolay will result in many benefits to Freemasonry. It is impossible for us to imagine the gain to the world tomorrow if we interest our young men today in DeMolay.

It is said that whenever Daniel Webster passed a group of young men he always tipped his hat. He was asked by a friend why he did that. Webster replied that whenever he passed a group of boys or young men he felt obligated to tip his hat for he saw standing before him so much ability that any one of them, if encouraged, could reach a position of greatness if he would develop all of the abilities that God had given him.

As Knights Templar it is our duty to encourage our young men today to develop their abilities. Those whom we encourage today may be one of the truly great business, industrial, agricultural, professional, or political leaders of tomorrow. We must take an active part in the character building of our young men providing guidance and opportunities for self-discovery through DeMolay.

We must be willing to do more than speak up for the principles we believe in. Actions still speak louder than words. Each Grand Commandery should join in the support of The Order of DeMolay.

PAUL M. MOORE.


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1797--Grand Encampment of Knights Templar--1964

In looking back to the year 1797, there were four Encampments of Knights Templar in the State of Pennsylvania. It is evident that there arose a desire for a governing body of the Templar order, this resulted in Pennsylvania giving birth to the first Grand Encampment in the United States; without doubt deriving their work, Trinitarian Ritual ceremonies and teachings from that of the Craft Lodges of Ireland. These Templar degrees were conferred under the Blue Lodge Warrants.

The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having decided at the Grand Adjourned Meeting held November 23, 1795, that "it is the acknowledge right of all regular Warranted Lodges, so far as they have ability and numbers, to make Masons in the higher degrees, and as it is possible that some differences may exist or innovation may be attempted to be introduced in those higher degrees, which for want of some proper place of appeal may create Schism amongst Brethren."

Webb, in his "Freemason's Monitor" states: "On the 12th day of May, A. D. 1797, a Convention of Knights Templar was held at Philadelphia for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency for forming a Grand Encampment. The convention, after having considered the subject, came to a determination to form and open a Grand Encampment in the City of Philadelphia, to consist of an equal representation from the several Encampments of Knights Templars in the State of Pennsylvania. They accordingly appointed a committee consisting of four deputies from each Encampment to report a form of constitution; which report was made on the nineteenth of the same month, and after having been read and amended it was agreed to, and the Grand Encampment organized agreeably thereto. The Encampments under

Free Quaker Meeting House at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia (still standing), where the First Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in America was formed May 12, 1797.

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its jurisdiction were: Grand Encampment, Philadelphia; Encampment No. 1, Philadelphia; Encampment No. 2, Philadelphia; Encampment, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Encampment, Carlisle, Pa.

This convention was composed of sixteen representatives, four from each of the Encampments’ who met to deliberate upon the expediency or organizing a Grand Encampment, as none had previously existed in America. After mature deliberation, and anticipating the glorious results which would necessarily ensue from having a controlling head, whereby a more perfect union could be effected, the convention, on the 19th day of May, 1797, adopted a constitution to govern the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

It has been established that in the second story of the Free Quaker Meeting House at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets (still standing), the first Knights Templar Convention was held, and the first Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States was formed.

Seventeen years later, in 1814, a second Grand Encampment was formed in Philadelphia, in which four states were represented, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, with a total of five Encampments. Knights Templar spread in the Western Hemisphere and our present day history of the Order is a record of the accomplishments or real Christian gentlemen, who desired to formulate a Masonic-Philosophy based upon the Principles of Christianity.

Chivalric Freemasonry instructs the candidate in the allegorical use of the weapons and the discharge of the duties of Knighthood whereby the Moral Edifice, built and restored in symbolic, capitular and cryptic Freemasonry, can be defined and beautified by the precepts of Christianity.

In contrast with the early beginnings and struggles of the early Templars, we have at the present day, the grandest organization of the Masonic Knights Templar in the world viz: The Grand Encampment of the United States with its 1,628 Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies numbering 318,564 Sir Knights, which will hold its 49th Triennial Conclave in Philadelphia, where in Pennsylvania will be prominently represented to make it an outstanding Templar celebration.

In the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, there will be on display special Knights Templar exhibits unsurpassed by any other similar Museum in the world. Shown above it the apron used in the Grand Encampment of 1797.

Templar Apron as ordered by the Grand Encampment of 1814.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE FIRST ENCAMPMENT No. 1

The above is the engraved certificate of Encampment No. 1, of Philadelphia. This is in the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This certificate was a copper plate engraving 16 x 20 inches in which were two columns, surmounted by an arch, and on the arch the motto "In hoc signo vinces." Above the arch was the Ark of the Convent with the two cherubims, and above all the All-Seeing Eye. The top of the left hand column was surmounted with the sun, level, trowel and gauge; on the right column the moon and stars, with the square, compasses and setting Maul. Under the arch was a camp of Crusaders, showing the marquee of the officers, the tents of the Knights, and a triangular altar with the twelve lights, thereupon, while seven steps were placed between the two columns. The whole design was emblematical of the union between Masonry and Knighthood.

The ritual under which these Encampments worked was, as before stated, the Simple Trinitarian system of the Irish Craft Lodges, the chief symbols or sacred emblems of the ritual were the passion cross, the paschal lamb, the cock and the dove. These latter three were at the angles of the triangle and were thus explained.

At the corners of the triangle you find a lamb, a cock and dove, sacred emblems of the Order. The paschal lamb slain from the foundation of the world; the dove, the Almighty Comforter which descended in a bodily form on Christ at His baptism, whereby His Divine Mission was indicated to St. John the Baptist. The cock is the monitor of the Order, for as his crowing heralds the morn, let it even at that still hour call to our minds our duties as Knights Templar, and admonish us always to ask assistance to perform them throughout every coming day, and may we ever welcome it as a friendly warning, but never cause to fear it as the periodical moment of a broken vow.

The certificate reads thus: "We, the chiefs of the Encampment No. 1, Philadelphia of the most Sublime and Ancient Order of Knights Templar, Free and Accepted Master of Masons, do hereby, certify that our well beloved Brother, James McDevitt, is with us a regular registered Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, and that he has valiantly supported and maintained the great principles of our order, during his stay amongst us, to our satisfaction.

Therefore, we do most cordially recommend him to all the sublime and respectable Encampments in the Universe; hoping that they will cheer a Pilgrim on his way; and that this Certificate may not be of Service to any other person we have caused our said Brother to set his name adjacent to the Seal Ne VARIETUR.

In testimony of which, being assembled, we have delivered unto him this Certificate, under our hand and the Seal of our Encampment No. 1 in Philadelphia, at the east end of the Universe, under the azure arch at high noon, anno Lucis 5813 Sept. 17th, 1813.

THOMAS BLACK, H.P.
FRANCIS BAILEY, C.G.
JAMES HUMES, G.M.

Attest: JAMES THOMPSON, Recorder

"Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar"
Proclamation and Declaration of Principles
Of Representatives of Masonic Organizations
In Support of The Order of DeMolay

(Signed by Paul Miller Moore, Grand Master, and other Masonic leaders at Grand Master’s Conference, February 21, 1963).

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Masonic organizations set opposite our names below, having voluntarily responded to the call of the Grand Master of the Order of DeMolay that our respective organizations give DeMolay more adequate support in its plans to enlarge and expand the influence and usefulness of this great youth organization, hereby make the following proclamation and declaration of principles:

1. We are profoundly impressed with the progress made by the Order of DeMolay since it was founded on March 18, 1919, by the late lamented Frank S. Land, in its laudable undertaking to teach and train young men to be devoted sons and God-fearing, intelligent, patriotic, and industrious citizens of the Countries in which they live.

2. We appreciate the fact that the chapters of the Order of DeMolay are required to be organized and conducted under the sponsorship of some type of Masonic organization, which gives DeMolays an opportunity to get acquainted with the Masonic fraternity, its aims and principles; and that in consequence the members of the Masonic groups have the pleasure of close fellowship with and rendering service to the DeMolay members. We recognize that this arrangement creates an ideal relationship which should be productive and of great benefit to all parties concerned.

3. We therefore believe that the fraternal invitation extended to Freemasonry by the Grand Master of the Order of DeMolay, to join in support of the movement to enlarge and expand this worthy organization should be accepted; and to that end, we pledge to the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay, and its Grand Master, our individual support and, insofar as we may have authority to do so, the support—moral and financial—of the Masonic organizations which we here represent, with no intention or desire on our part to determine DeMolay policy.

4. We agree to bring this cause to the attention of our groups and to recommend that they take favorable and appropriate action thereon.

We further fraternally invite others to join us in furthering the progress and success of the Order of DeMolay.

It is our belief that our labors in their behalf will also strengthen the forces which sustain Right, Justice, and Freedom in the world.

Who Is the DeMolay?

Many Masons have asked: “Who is the DeMolay?”

The short explanation that follows will give a good insight into this outstanding organization for young men:

He’s the young man between the ages of 14 and 21 who has dedicated himself to God, his Country, and to his Parents.

He’s the young man who believes in spiritual values, and has the courage to live them every day.

He’s the young man we ask to fight for our country when it is in danger, and the measure of his service is the measure of our security.

He’s the young man who reverences Mother, and who is never happier than when his Dad is his pal.

He’s the young man who seeks to serve others and aspires to leadership, as pre-requisites to good citizenship.

He’s the young man for whom you are working, and he will carry on what you have started.

He’s the young man into whose hands we will deliver the fate of our nation, and perhaps the fate of all humanity.

He’s a real young man—our sons.

“Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar”
Oklahoma Knights Templar Participate
In Gordon Cooper Homecoming Parade

By Frederick J. Smith, G. S. Warden, Grand Commandery of Oklahoma, and Correspondent for the "Knight Templar."

It was hot, Saturday, June 29, 1963, when the normally sleepy town of Shawnee, Oklahoma, welcomed home its most famous son—Astronaut Leroy Gordon Cooper. Shawnee, with approximately 35,000 residents, literally "bulged at the seams," but was able to accommodate the 60,000 visitors who came from all over the country to view the spectacular parade, and other events, staged in honor of Major Cooper.

As Major Cooper is a member of Brevard Commandery No. 24, K. T., Cocoa, Florida, the Grand Commander of Oklahoma, Robert W. Rogers, at the request of Shawnee Commandery No. 36, Shawnee, granted permission for the Knights Templar of Oklahoma to march in the parade in full Templar uniform. At the appointed hour 100 uniformed Sir Knights reported "present and in readiness" for the parade.

Three Drill Teams marched in the parade as units: Trinity Commandery No. 20, Tulsa (winner of the 1963 Field Drill Competition); Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, Oklahoma City, and Lawton Commandery No. 18, Lawton. Members of the drill team from Gethsemane Commandery No. 25, Okmulgee, were present, but as their team captain was unable to attend, they, along with

Sitting in the Reviewing Stand reviewing the parade in his honor is Sir Knight Gordon Cooper and his family. Seated from left to right are: Mrs. Orena Herd, his grandmother; Mrs. Hattie Cooper, his mother; his daughters, Pam and Cam; his wife, Trudy; and Sir Knight Cooper. Among those seated in the second row are: State Representative John Levergood and Oklahoma Senator M. S. Monroney.

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the Sir Knights from Oklahoma Commandery No. 3, Oklahoma City, and Shawnee Commandery No. 36, were used to “fill out” the teams from Trinity and Bethlehem Commanderies. In addition to the drill teams the Grand Commandery was represented in the parade by Robert W. Rogers, G. C.; Robert H. Jelley, G. C. G.; Harry M. House, P. G. C.; Frederick J. Smith, G. S. W.; Willis H. Gorey, G. S. B.; Ivan Saye, Chairman of the Work and Tactics Committee. These distinguished Sir Knights rode in two convertibles at the head of the marching units.

Quoting from the report of Sir Knight R. Glen Paris, Commander, Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, Oklahoma City, which appeared in “The Oklahoma York Rite News” for July, 1963:

“The Flashing swords and billowing plumes of the Sir Knights was a spectacular contrast to the array of colorful units in line honoring Astronaut Sir Knight Leroy Gordon Cooper and his lovely family. Time and again the appearance of the Knights brought rounds of applause from the thousands lining the streets, and not a few questions such as these: ‘What do you represent?’; ‘Who are you?’, What Organization is this?’ were asked.

“Such questions and comments only bring into sharp focus the fact that Knights Templar, particularly in this part of the country, are known to but few. The moral, if any, is: ‘Let’s make public appearance, on proper occasions, in the uniform in which we are so proud, much more often, so all may know WHO we are and WHY we are’.”

The parade, and the Knights Templar, were given full coverage both on television and radio. The author heard many favorable comments the next few days from those of his professional associates who saw the parade, either live or on TV.

Shown above are three Commanderies which participated in the Gordon Cooper Homecoming Parade. They are the Trinity Commandery No. 20, Tulsa; Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, Oklahoma City; and Lawton Commandery No. 18, Lawton.

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The Connee Patrol (21 white Cadillac Convertibles) of India Temple, A. A. O. N. S. M., Oklahoma City, and the Shawnee Shrine Club, Shawnee, were the only other Masonic bodies to be represented in the parade.

As an expression of their respect and admiration for a "Job well done," Sir Knight Cooper was elected to Honorary Life Membership in the Shawnee Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Shawnee Council No. 26, Royal and Select Masters, Shawnee Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, and the Shawnee Shrine Club. Membership cards in these bodies, and a framed copy of the Knight Templar citation, "Onward Christian Soldier," awarded by Lawton Commandery No. 18, Lawton, were presented to Sir Knight Cooper as a part of the Templar participation in the Homecoming celebration.

Three items of Masonic interest are connected with Sir Knight Cooper's historic flight. The first is the report that he wore his father's Shrine lapel pin and Scottish Rite ring during the flight. Secondly, it was as a Mason and Knight Templar, that Sir Knight Cooper addressed his prayer to Almighty God during his journey in space. Finally, Sir Knight Cooper was elected to honorary membership in the Shawnee Shrine Club while he was in orbit, thus making him the first honest to goodness "out of this world" Mason affiliated with an Oklahoma Masonic Organization.

PROMINENT OHIO TEMPLARS JOIN IN INSTALLATION OF GEORGE A. BRILL AS COMMANDER OF LORAIN COMMANDERY No. 65, OHIO

Sir Knight Brill is a 33° Mason and has held the presiding office of all the York Rite Bodies. He is a P.D.D.G.M. of the 22nd Division of Ohio, is now serving as Captain of the Guard of Eldah Lodge of Perfection, Valley of Cleveland, and is a recipient of the Legion of Honor, Order of DeMolay.

Pictured are from left to right: Louis H. Weiber, M.E. P.G.M.; George A. Brill, 33°; Orrin L. McCahon, P.C. of the Lorain Commandery; and Earl T. Armsey, P.G.C. of Ohio.

Orlando, Fla., to Hold One-Day Class—Virgil Grissom, the Astronaut, to Be One of Candidates

Bahia Shrine Temple, Orlando, will be the site of Florida York Rite's next One Day Class, Saturday, September 14th.

"Brother Virgil Grissom, the Astronaut, has indicated that he would like to join with us and can so arrange his schedule to be with us on that day. The Orlando Bodies asked to sponsor the Class and are in the midst of preparations to make it the outstanding event in the history of York Rite in Florida. From the preliminary planning it will be a must for all York Rite members. Orlando has set the figure of 150 petitions as a part of their contribution."

—(Florida York Rite Light, August, 1963.)

"Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar"
Can We Retrace Our Steps?

By J. Fairbairn Smith, P. G. H. P. of Michigan

Very few York Rite Masons realize that Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery were, almost from the beginning of the speculative Craft, a single entity. In fact, some Symbolic Lodges, as late as 1815, were conferring all such degrees and orders.

Many York Rite leaders, today, have expressed a heartfelt wish that some kind of a merger (loose or binding) could today be effected and, failing that, the thought is prevalent that perhaps a sort of coordinated cooperation might form a sound compromise.

It is difficult to explain why the Royal Arch and the Order of the Temple severed their binding connection with the Lodge, but we can assume that it was either because of a Grand Lodge ban (and such bans were issued as early as 1736 against the Scottish degrees by the Grand Lodge of England) or it could have been because of a desire on the part of those possessing the so-called higher degrees to segregate themselves.

It might be well to review a little of our past history and, perhaps, in that way, a solution of the problem might present itself. At the outset, we can be sure that it is much easier to dismember an organization than to remake its various component parts into a workable whole. For convenience, we will itemize the points.

1. Let there be no doubt that the Symbolic Lodge was, and is, a part of the York Rite. For example, the Grand Lodge of Michigan was, for many years, known as the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Michigan.

2. From 1751 until the consolidation of 1813, the rival or “Antient Grand Lodge of England” permitted each of its Lodges to confer the Royal Arch as an integral part of its system of degrees and many of these same Lodges went so far as to add the Order of the Temple. This liberalism gave the “Antient” lodges a great advantage over lodges of the “Modern Grand Lodge.”

3. The “Modern Grand Lodge” countered the “Antient” move by erecting a semi-autonomous Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1785, thus setting a new pace and, at the same time, adding substance to the desires of those seeking segregation.

4. Dismembering really began in earnest in 1771 when the “Antient Grand Lodge,” also, set up a rival Grand Chapter. Before the end of the century, separate encampments of Knights Templar began to appear and the Articles of Union accepted by the two Grand Lodges, in 1813, consummated the action of separation started in 1785.

5. The process in America was much slower and many Lodges still continued to confer all degrees and orders as late as 1820. Nevertheless, complete dismemberment had definitely become “a fait accompli.” (American Union Lodge of Marietta, Ohio, is perhaps the most famous holdout of history and it continued—nay, demanded by right—to confer the Chapter degrees for some years after the formation of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, in 1816. Moreover, the oldest combined Royal Arch-Templar diploma in Michigan was issued by an English lodge in 1806.)

6. Finally, the foregoing items prove, beyond question, that the Royal Arch Chapter came directly from the bosom of the Lodge and, in turn, the Encampment (Commandery) came from the bosom of the Chapter. Time forbids documental proof of this statement and, as York Rite affairs now stand, it surely would have been much better if the two separations had never happened.

Workable Cooperative Coordination

A contemplation of the several items presented can leave little doubt, in the minds of all of us, that we can never expect to again become part of the Symbolic Lodge, nor can we expect to

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again become part of the Symbolic Lodge, nor can we expect an attachment such as is enjoyed in England. Probably, at best, we might claim success if we gain a workable cooperative coordination.

Casting around for ways and means to gain the desired end, acceptable to all concerned, makes us realize that, of the three national bodies involved, only one can without hesitation speak for its constituent Grand Bodies. We, of course, refer to the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the U. S. A. The other two, the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, cannot answer for the state Grand Bodies which comprise their membership.

Acceptance of any workable plan would definitely have to be voluntary in each state. Nevertheless, sound-thinking York Rite leaders will quickly recognize that through coordination lies the road to survival and prosperity. Make no mistake about it, unless a tangible effort be made to tie the three bodies together at the state and local level, York Rite will surely die. This is not a forecast of a dire catastrophe—it is a sound conviction based on the statistical facts of the last 35 years. An all-time membership high was reached in 1929 and it was lost during the depression of the '30s, and, in spite of great prosperity in the years which followed, the former peak still eludes us.

We are certain that success can be ours at the state level. Any state smarting under York Rite losses would be an ideal place to start and I can think of at least five in this bracket. When success is ours at these points, the remainder of the nation will need little, if any, further convincing. Diplomacy must, of course, be used. Moreover, the plan will inevitably fail if all bodies concerned do not realize that it must be accompanied by a spirit of give and take.

The final blueprint can not be written by any one man and I fear it will remain cloudy until, by trial and effort, clear lines begin to appear on the print.

Quite obviously, there are a number of methods which may bring about cooperation between Chapter, Council, and Commandery. All have been tried at some time in the immediate past, but, with changing officers, they lack continuity. The most important unity-builder is the:

York Rite Reunion

Practically every state has tried them with varied success. Areas in Ohio and, to a smaller degree, in Wisconsin have even built continuity. In Ohio, a York Rite reunion program is issued much like the type Scottish Rite uses. Moreover, degree casts have been carefully selected and they perform smoothly and dramatically,—hence, their success. These ideas have been tried in Michigan and the most successful have been at Battle Creek and Jackson. The Blue Lodge plays a big part in the Ohio reunion and has aided Michigan efforts.

Organization in large metropolitan areas is difficult and reunions have not been successful primarily because it is almost impossible to merge the divergent thinking of a large number of presiding officers such as we have in Detroit:—five Commanders; thirty High Priests; and three Thrice Illustrious Masters. Sectional reunions have been tried but with only indifferent success.

On the other hand, one-day sessions conducted by small groups of Chapters have been entirely successful and quite productive. This, we believe, will point out the real problem which is one of self-interest and I'm afraid it is just as prevalent among the Commanderies, perhaps even more so.

Another positive and productive field which needs careful attention would be to create a common public relations agency dedicated to the promotion of the Rite. It's more than probable that a consolidation of house organs may be advantageous, provided that the merged publication works equally in the interests of all.

Perhaps, this rendition has been more negative than positive but, since opposites sometimes bring forth solutions, we hope that a fruitful spark may be forthcoming and eventually burst into flame as a revigorated, unified York Rite.

"Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar"
Knight Templar Educational Foundation Report

In the July issue of the "Knight Templar Magazine" was listed a report of the loans made with a table of the ten Divisions making the most loans for 1962. Our attention was brought to the fact that many of our Divisions, while not in the first 10 of our State Divisions, could be commended not for the large number of loans made but because their funds are nearly exhausted and they are dependent on the repayment of loans in order to make new ones.

We are happy to list below a few of those Divisions who now have less than $5,000.00 for new loans to deserving students, also showing the number of loans made and the amount loaned with the balance available in their fund:

1. Arizona—Loans 1962, 2; amount loaned, $1,500.00; balance on hand, $1,238.91.

2. Idaho—Loans 1962, 21; amount loaned, $12,175.00; balance on hand, $4,064.32.

3. Mississippi—Loans 1962, 4; amount loaned, $2,715.00; balance on hand, $4,380.39.

4. Montana—Loans 1962, 20; amount loaned, $11,900.00; balance on hand, $624.01.

5. New Mexico—Loans 1962, 6; amount loaned, $5,250.00; balance on hand, $4,961.30.

6. Oregon—Loans 1962, 10; amount loaned, $7,500.00; balance on hand, $371.12.

7. Utah—Loans 1962, 4; amount loaned, $2,575.00; balance on hand, $173.03.

8. Vermont—Loans 1962, 6; amount loaned, $3,600.00; balance on hand, $2,403.37.

9. Wisconsin—Loans 1962, 46; amount loaned, $40,350.00; balance on hand, $1,745.39.

10. Wyoming—Loans 1962, 3; amount loaned, $3,600.00; balance on hand, $2,209.00.

These ten Divisions deserve as much credit, if not more, than those 10 Divisions making the most loans. It is our aim to have all the Divisions attain the same achievement as the 10 Divisions listed above and that is to create sufficient interest from local levels (local Commanderies) so that your funds will be entirely loaned out to students, which was the original intent of this Foundation.

This is not merely a job for your Educational Foundation Committee of each Division, but every Sir Knight should be proud of our having such a fund available and should be know of some student in the junior or senior year of college who is in need of financial assistance, to complete their college education, contact your local Commander or member of their Educational Committee and ask for an application for such a loan and see that this student gets the application. In this way all our Divisions could soon reach the status of having all their funds loaned out. Try it and see.

Since the cash and securities of all of the Divisions of the Grand Encampment amounted to a total of $3,639.403.00 as of December 31, 1954, and had decreased to $1,632,624.66 on the same date in 1962, we believe this information would be very inspiring to the majority of the Committees.

IN MEMORIAM

Massachusetts & Rhode Island

Missouri

New Jersey

Washington

"Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar"
29 Attend East Central Department Conference

Left to right are: 1st row—Robbins, Crump, Pierce, Jewett, Bell, Avery, Riggin, Loree, Miller, Sager. 2nd row—Wilson, Brubaker, Bean, Jamieson, Painter, Cockerham, Unger, Poore, Hoolihan, Otterman, Clark. 3rd row—Demlow, Mock, Carson, Bostick, Emmons, Koch, and Raidle. (Worland not in picture).

The second annual East Central Department Conference held at Indianapolis on July 27th was hailed by the Sir Knights in attendance as a most inspiring, instructive, and worthwhile meeting. Most of the present leaders in the five Grand Jurisdictions were in attendance to discuss topics of vital interest to Templary. The following is a list of Sir Knights present:

**G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment, Willard M. Avery, Department Commander, East Central Department.**

**Illinois:** Alvin L. Crump, G.C.; Alfred E. Koch, D.G.C.; Haldane W. Bean, G.G.; Charles E. Bostick, G.S.W.


**Ohio:** Cecil J. Pierce, G.C.; Robert H. Emmons, G.C.G.


Much time was devoted to the topic of membership, demits, and suspensions. It was felt by the meeting that there was a basic conflict between the sponsoring of York Rite Festivals with large classes and the present ritualistic requirements. Mechanics were set up for further study on this question with a hope of possibly submitting suggestions to the Committee on Ritualistic Matters of the Grand Encampment for its consideration prior to the 49th Triennial Conclave.

The Eye Foundation, Educational Loan Foundation, Knight Templar Magazine, and other Templar activities were discussed as time permitted during the three business sessions held during the conference.

Although this was basically a business meeting, several of the ladies accompanied their husbands to the conference and joined with them at the dinner hour.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present that another conference should be held in the Spring or early Summer of 1964 and plans are being made accordingly.

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From Our Readers

A recent letter from Walter A. DeLamater, Past Grand Master and Grand Recorder of New York indicates that all Grand Line Officers and all but four P.G.C.'s of New York are Life Sponsors to the Knight Templar Eye Foundation. The letter further states that the collection at the Church service held at the recent Grand Commandery Conclave of New York amounted to $500.00 and was presented to the Knight Templar Eye Foundation.

Louis E. C. Langheinz, Chairman of the Publicity Committee states that a "Charity Box" is displayed at all Conclaves of the Commandery. One of the sources of contribution is from one of their Sir Knights who hand-paints the Knight Templar insignia on a black pre-tied fore-in-hand tie. These ties cost this Sir Knight $1.00 and he receives $2.00 for the finished product. During the last year the proceeds from the "Charity Box" were donated to a fund for building a new wing on their local hospital. Persons interested in the ties may contact Sir Knight Langheinz at 433 Marshall St., Elizabeth, N. J.

The September Bulletin of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, California, indicates a full program for the Sir Knights of this commandery. The September stated Conclave will be devoted to a special patriotic program in joining "the Grand Commandery along with all other Masonic organizations in celebrating Constitution Month during September." On September 7th a 57 foot fishing boat with 1st class accommodations will take the fishermen of the Commandery on a deep-sea fishing excursion. BEST OF LUCK.

George R. Lucy, 811 Newport Avenue, Webster Grove, Missouri, President of Masonic Stamp Club of Missouri, has recently published a most interesting historical stamp album entitled FREE-MASONRY IN THE MAKING OF A NATION.

Thanks and CONGRATULATIONS to Norman S. D'Olive, Chairman of Public Relations Committee of the Grand Commandery of Texas, for the fifty subscriptions to the Knight Templar Magazine and for the "intensive campaign to bring Texas' Grand Commandery subscriptions up to the proper place in the ranks of Knight Templar Magazine readers."

TIMES DO NOT CHANGE: Claude W. Elpee, P.C. of Trinity Commandery No. 68, Elmhurst New York, whose address is 815 Oaks Avenue, Brooksville, Florida, submitted a most interesting letter advising that he served as Commander in 1945, prior to which time his Commandery had few candidates. Through his leadership and the efforts of a number of Sir Knights, the Commandery was reactivated. Among other activities instituted by Sir Knight Elpee was a York Rite Breakfast. "We had invitations printed, also special stationery with Christmas symbols, and printed in green ink. The Grand Officers of all York Rite Bodies were invited. Also the presiding officers, and line officers of all Blue Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Council, together with their wives were invited. All members of these bodies were welcome. We held our York Rite Breakfast the Sunday preceding Christmas. The evening before, we set the tables and trimmed them with Christmas greens, red candles, etc. Our very special menu and program combined were placed at each place. We did not wish to conflict with any Church service, so Sir Knights did not wear uniforms. We did have our United States Flag and our Standards displayed in back of the speaker's table. We had singing of Christmas carols. We had a pianist and soloist from our Commandery together with a fine violinist. We fed 217 people and it cost none of them one penny. The Commandery paid the bill. It started interest, and Commanders who followed me tried to out-do me. That was fine, as I often used to remark 'It is the organi-
zation we should think of, not personal feelings, as any organization is larger than the individual.' In later years one Commander had a class of 100. Perhaps you can get something from my account of the First Annual York Rite Breakfast for some future article, which just might help some Commandery to grow. It is a wonderful opportunity to secure candidates. I still retain with love and pride my momentos of my year as Commander and the York Rite Breakfast."

The Committee on Membership of the Grand Encampment, Robert M. Rewick, P.G.C. of California, Chairman, will very shortly distribute a new brochure entitled Building Templar Manpower. Each Grand Recorder of each Grand Commandery as well as commanders of subordinate commanderies and membership chairmen will be sent copies for distribution in their jurisdiction. If you do not soon receive this very worthwhile publication contact your Recorder.

"We Note In Review"

(Editors Note: One of the features of the Knight Templar is the "We Note in Review" items that are generally interspersed in each issue of the magazine. These articles are submitted by John Lawton Crofts, Sr., Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment. Much time is devoted by Sir Knight Crofts in studying the Grand Commandery Proceedings for most of the material submitted under the above heading. Thanks for this continued valuable assistance.)

Adopted, in California, that if it is desired by the Commandery Inspection in the Full Form Opening and in the Order of the Temple, may be held on different dates within certain time limits established.

The Grand Commander of California appoints and lists with other Committee appointments an Official Photographer. We do not have evidence of his other work, but the proceedings of California, 1962, contain 13 photographs of professional grade and general interest.

In a total membership of about 4,400, Maryland in 1961-1962 reported only 31 demitted and 29 suspended. This figure is of course directly related to their report of 3.2% net gain in membership.

In his address to the Grand Commandery, the then Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin Sir Knight Burton E. Fulmer, reported that on one of the buildings of the University of West Virginia the quotation appears—"You are here to enrich the world and you impoverish yourself if you forget the errand." Sir Knight Fulmer feels that this sentiment is useful and applicable to Temporary and Free-masonry in general.

Dates for Commandery Inspections in Wisconsin are scheduled in tentative form before the annual conclave of Grand Commandery, and delegates are asked to clear the dates while attending. The schedule is thereby ready for immediate publication, and conflict of dates is avoided.

"Templarism is great for its truths, for the helpfulness of the impressive lessons taught by its beautiful forms and ceremonies and for the association of friends whose characters are founded upon such an exalted platform."—Sir Knight Carroll C. Arnett.

Oregon has a York Rite Coordinating Committee formed in 1961, composed of the dais Grand Officers of Chapter, Council, and Commandery, meeting apparently three times annually for discussion and planning.

Student Loans are 98% of total assets in the report of the Oregon Division of the Educational Foundation.

"Every Christian Mason Should Be A Knight Templar"
Can a Man Be Too Patriotic?

When are you a "super-patriot," a "sub-patriot," or a traitor? . . . How does one go about being just a fair-to-middling patriot, which seems to be the currently approved attitude? . . . I was raised in the belief that patriotism is a fine thing and that it was not only admirable but expected that any citizen should be ready to give his life for his country.

Now it appears from public pronouncements . . . that it's just as bad to be too patriotic as it is to be too treasonable. If we accept this strange new reasoning, we must conclude that it is all right to be mildly patriotic or mildly traitorous, just so we carry no belief to extremes . . . If edited by today's pundits, Patrick Henry's famous cry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" would come out something like this: "Give me liberty if convenient, but please don't think I'm opposed to slavery."

George Washington, following the current line, might have counseled his troops at Valley Forge thus: "Courage, men, but not too much! Win if you can, but don't offend the enemy!"

. . . I have been laboring under the belief that America was founded by passionate patriots and that every great advance in the history of mankind was accomplished only by complete dedication to the ideal.

Just how would a football team fare if the coach said: "Get out there and fight, boys, but don't let anyone know which side you're on!"—Dorothy Roe in the Chicago Daily American.