

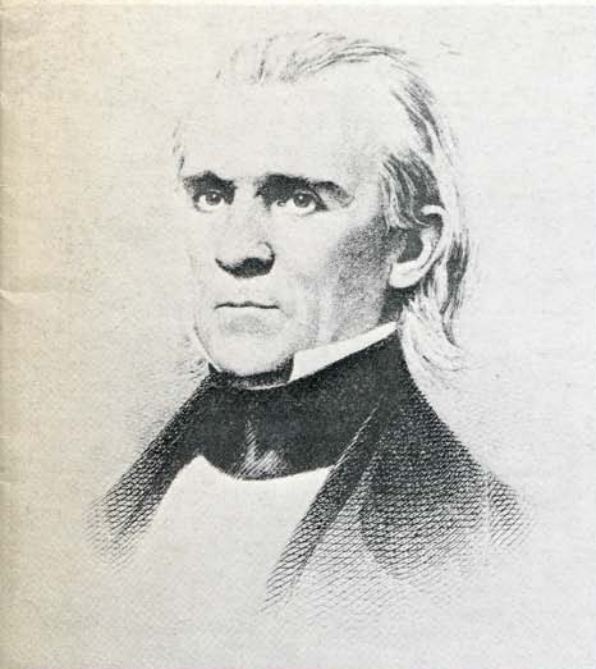


Knight Templar

VOLUME XX

NOVEMBER 1974

NUMBER 11



James Knox Polk
"First Dark Horse Nominee"
11th President of the United States
Congressman
Governor
Mason
Born November 2, 1795

Warren Gamaliel Harding
"Return to Normalcy"
Post World War I
President of the United States
Newspaper Reporter
Publisher
Mason
Born November 2, 1865



AMERICA

FIRST

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Templary Salutes  the Bicentennial

NOVEMBER 1974

VOLUME XX NUMBER 11

Official Publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

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NOVEMBER: The two Masonic Presidents pictured on the cover were born on the same day of the month but 70 years apart. "Dark Horse Nominee" Polk's birth was November 2, 1795; "Return to Normalcy" Harding's was November 2 in 1865. The President Harding illustration is a reproduction from an election campaign poster of 1920. Biographical sketches of each are featured in the current issue. Among other articles is a salute to the 1974-75 Grand Commanders of the Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

TEMPLARY AND THE YORK RITE

We have completed at publication time two of the seven Annual Regional Workshops of the Grand Encampment in cooperation with the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., and the General Grand Council, R. & S.M. The results have been productive and rewarding.

Templars not directly participating may not fully understand the reason and purpose of our Conferences or the form in which they are conducted. Perhaps a brief description will be interesting and informative.

The Grand Encampment is divided into seven Departments, matching similar regional areas of the General Grand bodies, exclusive of Subordinate Commanderies, each comprising from five to 10 Grand Commandery jurisdictions. The Grand Master with the Grand Recorder, and the individual Department Commander (augmented by other Grand Encampment officers as schedules permit) attend each Department Conference. There is a planned workshop agenda with updated materials and information for Grand Commandery officers and Past Grand Commanders. The purpose is to communicate official Templar programs and projects to the Grand Commandery level and, through the Grand Commanderies, to the Constituent Commanderies.

With minor exceptions these workshops are held on the same dates and at the same locations as similar meetings of the two General Grand bodies. The sessions are separate until the closing morning meeting on the second day. Then all participants meet with the General Grand High Priest and his Regional Deputy, the General Grand Master of Council and his Representative, and your Grand Master and Department Commander, for an "open" question and answer period on any and all York Rite subjects. A moderator or master of ceremonies is selected in advance to preside. At the two seminars held to date Bruce H. Hunt, Missouri, and Donald S. Smith, Maine, expedited the discussions in outstanding and professional fashion.

The Conferences, from the Grand Encampment viewpoint, provide vital links in communicating through the present and past Grand Commandery officers with the officers of the Constituent Commanderies and, through them, with the individual Knight Templar — the backbone of an ongoing Christian Masonry.



Roy Wilford Riegle



The KNIGHT WRITERS

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ I have a commemorative button with metal coin attached that I picked up at a flea market some years ago. It has an oval celluloid top attached to a metal coin about the size of a quarter with the inscription "Fort Armstrong Rock Island 1927." And on the reverse side "21st Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois."

Maybe some member in the Rock Island area would be interested in this.

HENRY E. ROTH
2910 South 10th Street
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

□ Col. Andrew Lewis, hero of Mt. Pleasant, West Virginia, was my wife's great, great, great grandfather. He became a Brigadier General and served with Washington at the surrender of Ft. Necessity and Braddock's defeat. He commanded the Sandy Creek expedition. His statue is in Richmond and represents the "pioneer" in the group at Washington's monument.

Another Revolutionary soldier of note was Henry Bowyer, also my wife's great, great, great grandfather. He served as a commissioned officer with Washington and was honored by having the Order of Cincinnati conferred upon him in 1781.

We will be glad to hear from any descendants of either of these men and exchange further information.

JOSEPH L. BEASLEY
5609 Faucette Street
Houston, Texas 77023

□ Centennial Commemorative Medallions of Old Dominion Commandery No. 11, Alexandria, Virginia, are still available. These are deep-cut, polished pewter and very impressive. Price is \$3.50 postpaid. Send order, with check or money order, to me.

LEONARD C. WHITSITT
696 Arlington Village
2600 South 16th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22204

□ I was extremely pleased to read our new President, Gerald Ford, is a Mason. I sincerely believe, as one of the youngest Past Commanders in New York, that the high position will demand the very finest a man can do. In these times of uncertainty the public assumes all politicians are not statesmen. From the facts thus far I believe President Ford is handling the office to the best of his ability and further I feel he never forgets the many truths and obligations he has taken as a Freemason. I pray God will assist him in once again "binding the wounds of the country" as Mr. Lincoln did.

On yet another subject I was bereaved on the passing of Sir Knight Earl Warren. On several occasions I have stood beside the Warrens at the Tomb of the Unknown in Arlington on Easter Morn. As a new student in a local Law College, having read several of his decisions I feel he was a credit to the Fraternity, both legal and Masonic, a gentleman and a Christian in every sense of the word.

THOMAS D. ROOD, JR.
1735 North Gramercy Place
Los Angeles, California 90028

□ The August issue was most interesting.

On Page 30 in red: "Aaron Burr Not a Mason." Am definitely not a student of Masonic History. About 1939 or 1940, shortly before the starting of World War 2 I was living in Seattle, Washington, and attended the Scottish Rite fairly regular.

One of their special Degrees was the trial of Aaron Burr. It was actually a Masonic Lodge within a Masonic Lodge. Burr asked for a Masonic trial and the Lodge was presided over by George Washington acting as Master. The characters even looked like the men of history. The Degree was only done, as I understand it, by the Seattle Valley. I often hoped they would come to Portland or even Salem to put this work on.

EDWIN D. CULP
595 24th Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97301

□ It may be of interest to you to know that I have presented a McKinley gavel to the National Masonic Archives through the Grand Lodge of Florida. The gavel was used this spring at the Grand Lodge meeting in Florida and forwarded to the museum.

The gavel was made of wood taken from the famous "front porch" of the McKinley home in Canton, Ohio, at the time the former home was demolished to make room for an addition by a hospital next door. It was at my suggestion the gavels were made. The sponsor of the project was the Canton Chamber of Commerce, D. L. Hosteler, Executive Secretary, who incidently is a brother of C. H. Hosteler, Past Master of the Winter Park, Florida, Lodge.

Gavels were presented to and used at the 1936 Republican Convention in Cleveland, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the U.S. and one is buried in the "time capsule" at the site of the 1939 World's Fair in New York.

WILLIAM A. MILLS
1719 Gurtler Court
Orlando, Florida 32804

□ I was interested in two items in the September issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

In a letter, A. T. Prince mentions his part in the Admiral Byrd Antarctic expedition. On June 22, 1937, when I became a Shriner, kneeling next to me, one of only eight candidates, was Sir Knight June, Byrd's pilot in his expeditions.

I was in the Class of 1913, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, when Brother Taft came to Yale Law School and spoke to a large group of us undergraduates from the balcony of the Bicentennial Building. It was suggested it might be well to strengthen the underpinning of the balcony. Brother Taft loved baseball so (at the stadium) they cut off an iron arm between two seats because of the extreme width of Bill Taft's posterior.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSE, P.C.
1 Lincoln Street
Westport, Connecticut

□ I am a member of Kanawha Commandery No. 4. I can't begin to explain how much I enjoy the York Rite Masonry and its ritual. I also enjoy *Knight Templar Magazine* very much and find it very informative. I look forward to it each month.

KENNETH J. EGGLETON
1917 Park View Drive
St. Albans, West Virginia 25177

□ I have just read with interest the August issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*, in reference to the Sons of the American Revolution in California.

In April I was elected President of the Sons of the American Revolution for Minnesota. I had served on the State Board of Managers for 13 years, and had been State Secretary-Treasurer for 5 years. At age 31, I believe I am the youngest ever to be a State President in the S.A.R.

My father, Dr. Lawrence Martin Jones of Tucson, Arizona, a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1 in Tucson, is currently a National Trustee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Dad is both York and Scottish Rites, as was his father, my grandfather, Dr. Martin Darwin Jones of Oak Park, Illinois.

I write this because of the pride I take in my Masonic work and in the S.A.R. as well. I really think that it's not a bad record for someone only 31 years old.

To change the subject, the July issue had a letter from Roland Knapp of Wayzata, Minnesota, who was 99 years old. Two days before I received the July issue of the magazine, Rollie passed away.

JOHN HALLBERG JONES
2700 East Minnehaha Parkway
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406

□ An article in the February issue of the *Knight Templar* is my subject. I think the Board of the Illinois Masonic Medical Center had, along with the rest of us, study our Bible as we promised to. They, as a case in point, should have a long look at Deuteronomy 22:5, as should other people when they permit women's pants suits. This is just one case of how we as Masons have moved from our light and it is time we started coming back to our three great lights and using them.

DON TREECE, P.C.
Route 3
Kahoka, Missouri 63445

□ I am starting to collect all postal cards related to the Masonic Order — Masonic Temples, Shrine Temple, Masonic Homes. If any Sir Knight would care to mail me a picture postal card of his Temple or one they might have the favor would be appreciated.

CHARLES W. LAWVER
19361 Brookhurst Street, Space 117
Huntington Beach, California 92646

A TIME FOR THANKFULNESS

Recently our country has faced major political dangers, as we are told. Disputes might have turned into vicious strife in a bitterly divided people. As we think of the revolutions which have convulsed other nations in similar circumstances and have noted that the end result has been some type of military dictatorship, the thought occurs that NOW IS A SPECIAL TIME FOR THANKFULNESS.

Let us be thankful that this country is established on a foundation of law instead of men. Let us be thankful that it has a people who, though imperfect human beings, still respect that law enough to support it in times of stress. Let us be grateful for that political instrument which we call the Constitution, hammered out by our forefathers for use in just such circumstances as we have now experienced, for the orderly transference of power according to the will of the people.

Let us be thankful that the roots of our democracy live deep in the soil of the spiritual and religious ideals exemplified by the Pilgrim fathers. Though some today make sport of the by-gone day, when the time of testing is upon us, it is good to see the populace in general relates to those Christian characteristics from which principles our life is nourished.

Let us be thankful for political leaders with moral integrity. We shudder as we remember Hitler and his impact upon the entire world. We should be eternally grateful that our heritage goes back, not to a Hitler, but rather, to a Washington or a Lincoln. We should thank God for men of fundamental principles and intellectual and moral integrity, especially when they are entrusted with the guidance of our nation. Without such moral integrity our democracy could easily become an oligarchy.

Let us be thankful for our own fathers and mothers whose insights into the way of life have come from the vision of the possibility of life for those whose Master is Christ. We should rejoice that we have absorbed the faith of our fathers and for the difference it has made in the joy of our lives.

Let us be thankful for Templary which has laid its foundation deep in the Spirit of Jesus. We are grateful for the Knightly spirit which emanates from the Asylum of the Order, for the deep commitment to service which has come to us across many centuries from those first "poor knights of Jesus Christ" who sought to live by His spirit of concern for those in need. May our prayer this Thanksgiving season be that the Lord's spirit may so touch the nature of every Knight Templar and, we would add, of every American, so that we may more and more be transformed into His likeness both in spirit and in deed. Therefore, we close this thought regarding Thankfulness with the prayer of Josiah Gilbert Holland:

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor — men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking."

Thank God for men such as this portrays. Let us strive to be men of that quality ourselves Sir Knights!

The Rev. Basil L. Johnson, B.D., D.D.
Right Eminent Grand Prelate
Grand Encampment, U.S.A.

TEMPLAR LEADERSHIP

The Chief Executive of each Grand Commandery jurisdiction is the R.E. Grand Commander. Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle emphasizes this point in his salute to the Grand Commanders whose photographs appear in this issue:

"The Grand Commander holds a special position of honor, and with that honor comes the responsibility to govern his jurisdiction wisely, diligently and courageously. I am proud to salute the Chief Executives of the Grand Commanderies of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. I know they are performing and will continue to perform their duties to the best of their individual abilities and will serve as able representatives of the sovereign Grand Encampment in deportment, appearance, efficiency, dedication and, above all, in vital leadership. If there is to be continued Templar progress, we must rely on strong and decisive leaders. To the Grand Commanders in particular, and to all Knights of the Temple who labor for the advancement of our Order, I express appreciation and personal greetings."



Charles D. Miller
ALABAMA



R. Glenn White
ARIZONA



M. C. Lewis, Jr.
ARKANSAS



Frank C. Holmes
CALIFORNIA



Joe E. Kerr
COLORADO



Franklin E. Robinson
CONNECTICUT



H. Dale Moran
DIST. OF COL.



R. G. Weisenbarger
FLORIDA



George E. Jones
GEORGIA



Darrell I. Peterson
IDAHO



Forest C. McDaniel
ILLINOIS



Herbert A. Newman
INDIANA



Max E. Ellis
IOWA



George M. Rensberg
KANSAS



Donald H. Smith
KENTUCKY



Adam Mehn, Sr.
LOUISIANA



George S. Edmunds
MAINE



Morris B. Carroll
MARYLAND



David L. Esancy
MASS.-R.I.



Carlton H. Cameron
MICHIGAN



Adolph Kopischke
MINNESOTA



William N. Bogan
MISSISSIPPI



Pressley L. Crummy
MISSOURI



Royal M. Schott
MONTANA



Norval W. Stewart
NEBRASKA



Rolland D. Mudge
NEVADA



Francis M. White
NEW HAMPSHIRE



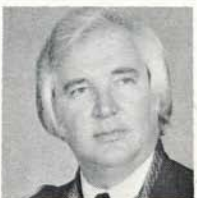
Kenneth F. Reed
NEW JERSEY



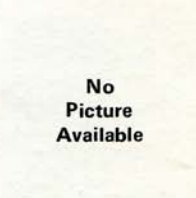
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NEW YORK



Warren H. Coolidge
NORTH CAROLINA



Robert W. Gross
NORTH DAKOTA



Lawrence M. Looker
OHIO



James C. Taylor
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PHILIPPINES



Sam L. Grant, Jr.
SOUTH CAROLINA



Loren A. Campbell
SOUTH DAKOTA



Spencer P. Johnson
TENNESSEE



Aubrey C. Martindale
TEXAS



Noel A. Harrelson
UTAH

No
Picture
Available

Arnold H. Anderson
VERMONT



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VIRGINIA



Elmer Van Winkle
WASHINGTON

No
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Available

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WEST VIRGINIA



John E. Davis
WISCONSIN



William Curtis
WYOMING

DISTRIBUTION, EDMUND F. BALL APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Each Commandery has been mailed forms and promotional materials, plus an individual letter from its Grand Commandery Chairman, for the 7th Voluntary Knights Templar Eye Foundation Campaign, December 1, 1974 – April 30, 1975. Exceptions are Grand Commandery jurisdictions where responses from Grand Commanders or Chairmen were not received in time for printing and distribution. Materials in any quantity are available from the Grand Encampment office, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

The reprint of Sir Knight Hahn's article is excellent and timely. However a few remarks may add to the subject.

James Monroe is also a President who received but one Degree — this statement can only be made because no record has come to light that he received any Degree after that of Entered Apprentice on November 9, 1775, in Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Virginia, when he was 17 years and 196 days old. He paid quarterly dues until October 1780. Although he is listed as being present at many public Masonic functions, received honorary membership in Lodges and there were Masonic memorials at his passing on July 4, 1831, we have found no record of his receipt of but the first Degree.

Both his and LBJ's pictures were in the Masonic building at the last World Fair in New York. That of LBJ caused all sorts of comment but those in charge of the building told me that they never heard a single individual mention that Monroe had only a single Degree.

It must be remembered that the Lodge at Williamsburg was previously No. 457 and then 365 under English Constitution. Thus it would be natural to consider a man a Freemason if he had but one Degree. It is so now in England, where many are only Entered Apprentices but are considered Freemasons. For the most part, we do not, but some Grand Lodges in the U.S.A. do.

It might be mentioned that Francois Marie Arouet de Voltaire, the French writer and philosopher, was "initiated" in the Loge Les Neuf Soeurs, in Paris, France, on April 7, 1778. He entered the Lodge on the arm of Benjamin Franklin, who later became Master of this Lodge. A great fuss has been made over the years about Voltaire being a Mason. However it is seldom mentioned that he died 54 days later. Masonry did nothing for him and he did nothing for Masonry.

Harold V. B. Voorhis
105 New England Avenue, Apt. 2-B
Summit, New Jersey 07901

September 26 ceremonies at Atlantic City featured the presentation of a Charter for the Illinois College of Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis to Sir Knight Alvin L. Crump, Evanston, by Sir Knight Harold V. B. Voorhis, Supreme Magus, Rosicrucian Society of the United States.

Past Department Commander Crump, Past Grand Master General, Convent General, K.Y.C.H., will serve as Chief Adept of the College, second to be established in Illinois. The first became inactive following the death of Sir Knight Norman Hickox, former Chief Adept, in 1941.



Voorhis presents and Crump accepts Charter in presence of, left to right: John B. Cottrell, Jr., Grand Generalissimo, Grand Encampment — Chief Adept, Pennsylvania College; Stanley F. Maxwell, Executive Secretary, Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J. — Secretary-General, Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis; and Laurence E. Eaton — Grand Secretary General, Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J. — Senior Substitute Magus of the Society.

Wisconsin Reaffiliates with G.G. Council

General Grand Master Hoyt McClendon, General Grand Council, R. & S.M., International, announces the affiliation of the Grand Council of Wisconsin with the General Grand Council September 20, 1974. The Grand Council of Wisconsin numbers approximately 5,000 in membership.

General Grand Master McClendon, General Grand Recorder Hunt and P.C. of W. Watts attended the session.

POLK AND HARDING

by
C. L. Rothwell

James Knox Polk, 11th President, and Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th President, were born on the same date 70 years apart: Both were Masons. Both were one term Presidents. There the similarity ends. Polk was an expansionist who dealt with several nations. Harding was President during the isolationist era of our nation.

This month the Knight Templar Magazine looks at both Presidents, beginning with Polk.

James K. Polk

James Knox Polk was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. At that time the westernmost permanent settlement in the new nation was in Ohio. When he died 54 years later the western boundary of the United States was the Pacific Coast. The country had grown from the settlements on the eastern seaboard to, with the exception of a small area in the southwest later known as the Gasden Purchase, the present boundaries of the 48 contiguous states.

Polk's Presidency marked a period of expansion — "manifest destiny" — for the nation. California, Utah and New Mexico were secured. The northern boundary of the United States west of the Great Lakes was established. After the Mexican War there was the possibility of adding Mexico to the nation but, while Brother Polk believed in expansion, he did not believe in expansion by conquest.

As a child Polk walked with his pioneer family from North Carolina to Tennessee. He was given a taste of education and wanted more. To attend college he made a return walk to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and later graduated at the top of his class.

Returning to Tennessee, he served as a law clerk in the office of Brother Felix Grundy, former Congressman, outstanding orator and clever lawyer. At that time

Grundy was serving in the Tennessee legislature and Polk was involved in the political campaigns, as a legislative aid and as Senate clerk.

In 1820 Polk set up his law practice. That same year, on September 4, he was Raised in Columbia No. 31, Columbia. In 1823 he announced as a candidate for the Tennessee House and won. He found himself in favor of reform, a position which placed him in direct opposition to his old mentor Grundy and on the side of Davy Crockett, often referred to as a Mason altho no proof of membership exists.

Brother Polk was Exalted in Lafayette No. 4, Columbia, April 14, 1825. His reputation as an orator had gained him the title "Napoleon of the Stump." He announced for Congress. At that time, Congress nominated the Presidential candidates; there were no conventions as we know them. A seat in Congress would be one more vote for Brother Andrew Jackson who felt the last election had been "stolen" from him.

Polk and his wife Sarah travelled to Nashville to welcome Lafayette to Tennessee. Brother Jackson introduced Lafayette to the Grand Lodge.

In his first major speech in Congress Polk called for abolishing the Electoral College and direct election of the President, an idea way ahead of its time. He kept a meticulous journal, answered every request and kept up correspondence. Like his hero Jackson he felt → → →

himself a true representative of the People (a word he always capitalized).

When Jackson did become President Polk was his floor leader in the fight against the Bank. He became Speaker of the House in 1835, serving until he resigned from Congress to become Governor of Tennessee in 1839.

Jackson told Van Buren to select Polk as his Vice President in 1840 but the party was split so Polk decided to wait until 1844 to run for that office. He lost the election for Governor in 1841 and again in 1843.

At the convention in 1844 Polk was nominated as a Dark Horse on the eighth ballot by New Hampshire. A stampede started and Polk received all 266 votes. The Whigs, led by anti-Mason Henry Clay, quipped "Who is James K. Polk?" and adopted a raccoon as their mascot. The Democrats retaliated with "54-40 or Fight!" and groups called "Koon-Skinners."

The campaign got rough when Clay remarked that his wife "made better butter than Mrs. Polk" and referred to Brother Polk as "a blighted burr, fallen from the mane of the war horse of the Hermitage." Polk was proud of his association with Brother Jackson and supporters named him "young Hickory."

After the victory, as Jackson had done, the Polks threw open their home to supporters despite advice they would track mud, ruin the carpets and the furniture. Mrs. Polk later reported they had "left no marks except the marks of respect." A strict Presbyterian, she prohibited liquor and dancing at the White House.

The Polks were childless but, as the eldest child, it seemed that Polk was always responsible for younger siblings, some of whom were constantly in trouble. Three brothers died in 1831, one leaving a widow and children for whom Polk took responsibility. His youngest brother died of tuberculosis and another went to jail for killing a man.

In his campaign, Polk had demanded the annexation of Texas and control of the entire Oregon territory. He picked

Brother James Buchanan as his Secretary of State.

Polk decided to buy California from Mexico thru longstanding damage claims against Mexico. He sent General Zachary Taylor to the Mexican border in Texas where he managed to provoke a war, whether on his own or on the orders of his President is unknown. Detractors claimed Polk started the war to gain more territory for the expansion of slavery.

The net result of the Mexican War was the gain of Texas, California, Utah and New Mexico. The U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million for the territory, assumed the old damage claims and allowed \$2 million to pay the defeated army.

To the treaty ending the conflict was to be attached the Wilmot Proviso, the work of Brother David Wilmot, Pennsylvania Senator, which would prevent the extension of slavery into the new territory. Polk threatened to veto and the proposal was defeated but the growing conflict was brought into the open.

The Oregon question was settled by the compromise of Brother Buchanan, drawing the boundary at the 49th parallel. England said no. Polk informed the British the U.S., successful victors against the British in two wars, would just take the entire territory. England agreed to the compromise.

James K. Polk, as President, added more territory to the country than any other President except Jefferson. He started the office with four objectives - California, Oregon, reduction of the tariff and the establishment of an independent treasury. He accomplished all. Few Presidents have "so thoroughly controlled their own administration or have so ably accomplished the purposes they set for themselves."

On May 1, 1847, President Polk attended the Masonic cornerstone laying for the Smithsonian Institution with his Vice President, Brother George Mifflin Dallas. Grand Master of Masons for the District of Columbia Benjamin B. French, later Grand Recorder and Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, officiated. On July 4, 1848, Brother Dallas, → → →

P.G.M., Pennsylvania, attended the cornerstone ceremonies at the Washington Monument in Polk's stead.

Brother Polk refused to run for a second term. He died shortly after leaving office on June 15, 1849, and was buried in Nashville cemetery. On May 22, 1850, the remains were reinterred on the Tennessee capitol grounds with Masonic ceremonies.

Warren G. Harding

"I am not sure there is very much satisfaction about being President at any time. Of course, if one is a glutton for trouble he ought to be delighted with the office. Curiously enough, most of the men whom I know who are seekers after the Presidency are those who care the least about encountering trouble, and if any of them ever comes to realize his ambition, he will experience a rude awakening."

*President Warren Gamaliel Harding
July 13, 1922*

The 28th President of the United States was an Ohio newspaper publisher turned politician who did not have ambitions to become President. He was serving in the Senate when he was nominated, on the 10th ballot, at the 1920 Republican convention in Chicago following deliberations in the now famous "smoke-filled room" at the Blackstone. His only previous experience with national party politics had been as key-noter at the 1916 convention.

He was born November 2, 1865, at Corsica (now Blooming Grove), Ohio, the son of Dr. George Tyron and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding, descendant from a family which landed at Plymouth. He entered Ohio Central College at the age of 13 and left at the age of 16 to become a cub reporter on the Marion Star. At 19 he became editor, publisher in 1884 and owner at the age of 35.

He served in the Ohio Senate from 1900-04 and as Lieutenant Governor, 1904-06. In 1914 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term

1915-21. He resigned in 1920 when nominated.

Harding's opponent in the 1920 campaign was fellow Ohio newspaper man turned politician, Governor James M. Cox (Jefferson Lodge No. 90, Middletown, Ohio). Cox's Vice Presidential candidate was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Harding had been Initiated in Marion Lodge No. 70, Marion, Ohio, on June 28, 1901. He was not Raised until August 27, 1920. On January 13, 1921, he was Exalted in Marion Chapter No. 62. Grand Master Joseph K. Orr personally Knighted the President-elect on March 1, 1921, in Marion No. 36. He had received the Scottish Rite Degrees on January 5 and joined Aladdin Shrine Temple Columbus, January 7. Later he was elected to receive the Degrees in Marion Council No. 22 but died before they could be conferred. This was also true of the 33^o of the Scottish Rite, N.M.J., which he had been nominated to receive at the time of his death.

As a Senator, Harding had opposed Federal control of fuel and food and the League of Nations and had favored anti-strike legislation, women's suffrage and the Volstead prohibition act. He campaigned for President in the manner of Sir Knight McKinley - from an Ohio front porch - with the slogan of "a return to normalcy."



As President, his theory was to look to Congress and the Cabinet for leadership. Altho he made some unfortunate appointments, he chose Charles Evans Hughes to be his Secretary of State and future President Herbert →→→

Hoover as Commerce Secretary. He supported the repeal of excess profits and high income taxes and a revision of the tariff.

Thanks to Secretary of State Hughes, an assertive foreign policy was developed. The Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921 limited naval armament, restricted submarine use and banned the use of poison gas in warfare. However, the country was strongly isolationist. Quotas were placed on immigration. The duties on foreign imports were raised. The U.S. refused to take part in Geneva and The Hague Conferences.

While the country was strongly isolationist, Sir Knight Harding was not. He supported fellow Ohioan and former President, Brother William H. Taft, in his drive to get the United States to participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. He appointed Taft to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. During his Presidency Harding appointed four men to that high court.

The domestic policy was left to the Cabinet. He favored the "Ohio Gang," his social friends, with appointments. When corruption set in, notably the "Teapot Dome Scandal," Harding's popularity dropped. His friends betrayed his trust. In the 1922 Congressional elections the Republicans lost badly.

Writing in August 1952, Henry J. Taylor said of the Tea Pot Dome Scandal: "There was no condoning of corruption, no covering up, no protection for any of those involved." Harding summoned Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney General, to his office as soon as the news of the scandal reached him and informed him that he was to be prosecuted. Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall gave his resignation to Harding. After Harding's death Fall was convicted and sent to prison. Daugherty, a Mason, was acquitted.

While his Masonic membership spanned only a few years, he took an active interest in the Fraternity. He made numerous Masonic visits from Alaska to the Canal Zone. More than 1,000 uniformed Templars escorted the

President to the site for the laying of the cornerstone of the Birmingham, Alabama, Masonic Temple October 26, 1921. Said Harding, "I have been a better citizen for being a Mason."

In June 1923, in an attempt to restore popularity and confidence, the President embarked upon a speaking tour of the country. He became the first President to travel to Alaska. There he laid the cornerstone for Ketchikan Lodge No. 159 on July 8.

In Seattle the President took ill. Some said it was food poisoning. Some even said his wife, Marion divorcee Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, had poisoned him. San Francisco doctors said it was pneumonia. The tour was suspended.

Sir Knight Harding was scheduled to deliver an address to Hollywood Commandery No. 56 on August 2 and to present the International Traveling Beauseant to them on behalf of Marion Commandery but was too ill. The address was delivered by his Secretary, Sir Knight George B. Christian. It was Harding's last address. He died that day at the age of 57.

There was no autopsy and the cause of death is unknown, giving rise to all sorts of stories and rumors. In death he was spared the humiliation of the trials of his friends and Cabinet officers.

For the third time in 37 years the Commanderies of the District of Columbia turned out to escort the body of a Templar President from Ohio from the White House to the Capitol. The escort was under the personal Marshalship of Sir Knight General John J. Pershing. He was buried in Marion.

‡

Mt. Rushmore

The carvings of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt on Mt. Rushmore, near Keystone, South Dakota, are viewed by thousands annually. The sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, was a Past Master of Howard Lodge No. 35, New York. Legend has it that the nearby town of Keystone was named by a prospector for his Chapter watch charm.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE AT PORTLAND

Department Commander Louis A. Beaudoin presided over the 1974 Grand Encampment seminar October 11-12 at Portland, Maine, with 60 Grand Commandery past and present officers participating from the 10 state Northeastern area.

Separate one-day sessions were conducted by the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., with Regional Deputy General Grand High Priest Edward R. Saunders presiding, and by the General Grand Council, R. & S.M., under the direction of Joseph C. Bryan III, General Grand Master's Regional Representative.

The groups combined for a closing session Saturday morning, October 12. Past Grand Commander Donald S. Smith, Maine, served as moderator for an open question-and-answer period featuring the three Regional representatives and General Grand High Priest Edward M. Selby, General Grand Master of General Grand Council Hoyt McClendon and Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle, Grand Encampment.

Total Masonic attendance exceeded 120, augmented by ladies of the participants at a combined dinner October 11. A dinner attraction was the showing of the newly completed color film on the history and development of Royal Arch Masonry, a presentation of the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International.

Department Commander Beaudoin was assisted in the Grand Encampment sessions by Sir Knight George C. Patton, Jr., P.G.C., Massachusetts-Rhode Island, member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Religious Activities. The Rev. and Sir Knight George S. Edmunds, Grand Commander of Maine, was in charge of local arrangements.

Grand Master Riegle was accompanied by Grand Generalissimo John B. Cottrell, Jr., and Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer for the Grand Encampment workshop sessions. General Grand Recorder Bruce H. Hunt, joined General Grand Master Hoyt McClendon for the R. & S.M. session.

A separate Grand Encampment Conference next October 10-11 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will supplant the 1975 three-way meetings because of the proximity of the General Grand Council-General Grand Chapter Sessions September 28-October 2 at Cleveland.

November

The Saxons called it "Windmonath" for the fierce winds of the seasons. The Romans named it November, the original ninth month.

Brother George McClellan assumed command of the Union forces on November 1, 1861. November 2 is the birthdate of the two Presidents, Brother James K. Polk and Sir Knight Warren G. Harding, who are featured on this month's cover.

Texas patriot and Brother Stephen Austin was born November 3, 1793. Brother Will Rogers was born November 4, 1879. November 5 is Election Day this year.

Sir Knight John Philip Sousa was born November 6, 1854. Brothers Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean on November 7, 1805.

November 11 is Armistice Day, the anniversary of the end of the First World War. In some states it is also Veterans Day. The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Colonies on November 15, 1777. Manuel Luis Quezon, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, became the first Philippine President on that date in 1935. Quezon later resigned his Masonic memberships.

On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. President James A. Garfield was born on that date in 1831.

Sir Knight Ernest J. King, Fleet Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Navy, was born November 23, 1878. Brothers Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill conferred at Cairo on November 25, 1943. Robert Livingston, first Grand Master of New York, one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Minister to France who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, was born November 27, 1746.

Brother Richard E. Byrd flew over the South Pole on November 29, 1929. Brothers Mark Twain and Winston Churchill were born on November 30 - Twain in 1835 and Churchill in 1874.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Distinguished Alumnus Award

Illinois State Representative Samuel C. Maragos, P.C., Englewood Commandery No. 59, Harvey, was the recipient of the "Distinguished Alumnus Award" of the John Marshall Alumni Association.



Sir Knight Maragos, Minority Spokesman in the Illinois House, also holds membership in the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Chicago and Medinah Temple of the Shrine.

Oliver S. Willham Memorial Class

Plans were announced in August for a Dr. Oliver S. Willham Festival Class October 12 at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The festival became a memorial tribute after Sir Knight Willham died September 29.

Seventy-one Candidates were Knighted in the Oliver S. Willham Memorial Class at Guthrie, with a memorial to Dr. Willham presented during the ceremonies by Sir Knight and Past Grand Master of Oklahoma Masons W. Ralph Howard. The memorial address will become a part of the Grand Commandery of Oklahoma proceedings.

Sir Knight Oliver S. Willham, a Past Department Commander, was Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on the Educational Foundation.

Honorary Sojourners

Sir Knights Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder, and Alvin L. Crump, Past Department Commander, were presented with certificates of Honorary Membership in the Chicago Chapter, National Sojourners, October 9.

International York Rite Council

Bruce H. Hunt, current Secretary of the International York Rite Council, announces that the council members will meet November 17 at the Airfield Plaza Inn, Omaha, Nebraska, for luncheon and an afternoon of discussion of common York Rite projects and plans.

The 1974-75 chairman is General Grand Master of General Grand Council Hoyt McClendon. The International York Rite Council consists of the General Grand High Priest, King, Scribe and Secretary of the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International; the General Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Principal Conductor of the Work and Recorder of the General Grand Council, R. & S.M., International; and the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain General and Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment.

The meeting will follow the Saturday noon to Sunday noon (November 16-17) Regional York Rite Workshops for the North Central Region.

Voluntary Campaign Chairmen

The zip code address of Deputy Grand Commander Clifton J. Toothaker, Jr., Chairman of the 7th Voluntary Knights Templar Eye Foundation Campaign for Massachusetts-Rhode Island, was incorrectly listed in the October issue. Full address of Sir Knight Toothaker is 2 Robert Road, Topsfield, Massachusetts 01983.

Names of Chairmen received too late for listing in the October *Knight Templar Magazine* include: Arizona, Nash C. Willis; Kentucky, Clayton A. Compton, Jr.; Mississippi, Glenn H. Spitler; Nevada, John P. Burns; North Carolina, Byron H. Brown; Oregon, Robert F. Wagner; Tennessee, W. Whitton Florida; West Virginia, L. Walter Given.

Templar Publicity

The *Sioux Falls Argus-Leader* of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, carried an article on the 91st Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota complete with pictures of Grand Master's Representative Willard M. Avery and Department Commander Charles A. Howard, Jr. In addition a large ad, sponsored by 17 Sioux Falls firms, welcomed the Templars and listed the officers of the Grand Commandery and host Commandery Cyrene No. 2. It also included information about the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Sir Knight Emil E. Souba, who forwarded copies of the paper, pointed out "a tremendous amount of favorable comment" had been received as a result of this publicity. He encourages other Grand Commanderies and Commanderies to obtain media coverage of their events.

Banquet for Patriotic Essay Winners

November 22 has been named as the date for a Patriotic Essay Contest banquet honoring the winners and their parents by Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha, Nebraska.

The contest for all Junior High School students in the Omaha area closed October 25. Savings Bonds will be awarded to the top three participants for \$100, \$75 and \$50.

Medford Rainbow Anniversary

The Committee of the Advisory Board of West Medford Assembly No. 4, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, Massachusetts, announces a 50th Anniversary Celebration for May 1975. The Committee requests "all Majority Members to send their names and addresses to Mrs. Donna Gordon Oliveto, 3 Brandt Drive, Woburn, Massachusetts 01801 before January 31, 1975." P.S.: "Please include maiden name if married."

Edward N. Cole Class

Forty-two Masons were Knighted in the Edward N. Cole Class of Detroit Commandery No. 1 September 13 in Detroit's Cobo Hall. Cole, a member of Detroit No. 1, is President of General Motors.

Principal speaker at the Order of Red Cross and Malta Dinner, attended by over 1,100 Sir Knights and their families, was Secretary of Agriculture Earl I. Butz.



Sir Knight and Mrs. Cole, left, pose with Dr. and Mrs. Butz at the banquet.

Deputy Grand Master Willard M. Avery, Knightstown, Indiana, represented the Grand Encampment. The Grand Commandery of Michigan was represented by Grand Commander Charleton H. Cameron. F. Bryan Melvin is the Commander of Detroit No. 1.

New Pennsylvania Grand Guardian

Mrs. Joseph F. Shaw was elected Grand Guardian of Pennsylvania Job's Daughters at the 19th Annual Grand Session in Hershey June 23. The new Grand Guardian is a former Job's Daughter. Following her installation she was presented with a bouquet by Mrs. Joseph Petko, a Past Honored Queen of Bethel No. 2 and daughter of Mrs. Shaw, who acted as escort.

Dr. Oliver S. Willham
1901 - 1974

Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president-emeritus of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Grand Encampment Chairman of the Knights Templar Educational Foundation, died Sunday morning, September 29, at Stillwater Municipal Hospital following a long siege of illness. He was born in Clearwater, Kansas, June 26, 1901. Mrs. Willham, the former Susan E. Hurt, died in 1967.



A member of St. John's Commandery No. 8, Stillwater, he was Grand Commander of Oklahoma in 1958, Department Commander of the Grand Encampment 1958-61, Chairman of the Committee on the Condition of the Order 1961-64, and Chairman of the Educational Foundation from 1967 until his death. An Intendant General for the Division of Oklahoma, Red Cross of Constantine, he also served as an elected Trustee of the United Grand Imperial Council.

He was an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33^o, Southern Jurisdiction, and the recipient of numerous honors in educational, civic, charitable, professional, church and youth organizations. He was elected to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame and the OSU Alumni Hall of Fame and received the University's Distinguished Service Citation and the Iowa State University Alumnus Award. His survivors include a son, Richard L., faculty member at Iowa State University, and two sisters - Mrs. Nela Bowman, Randlett, Oklahoma, and Mrs. E. C. Hollingshead, Sharon, Pennsylvania.

The September 30 *Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City, devoted a half dozen columns to Sir Knight Willham's record of achievements.

In a commencement address to the class of 1966, the year he retired, Dr. Willham said: "True happiness can be had only when we use our talents and knowledge to serve others."

Tribute to Earl B. Bauer
(June 15, 1903 - September 19, 1974)

To properly express in words and thus pay proper tribute to Sir Knight and Companion Earl is almost an insurmountable task. I prayed fervently to our Lord and Savior today to give me the strength to say what is so right and proper concerning His servant who served two Grand Bodies as their Secretary-Recorder for periods in excess of a decade to almost two decades.

This great Templar and Companion who gently, humbly and respectfully guided the destinies of every Sir Knight and Companion throughout our great State will be so sorely missed. I know of no other man who, through his personal and fraternal efforts, ever did more to serve his fellowman. His untiring energy in behalf of our Foundations, on a national and state level, set a standard of excellence that few will ever attain.

I am sure that I speak for every Grand Officer and Past Grand Officer of two Grand Bodies when I say that to have known him and to have served with him was the highest honor and the greatest experience of our lives.

Our finest testimonial to our beloved Brother, Companion and Sir Knight Earl will be that he lived with a strong faith and applied the moral teachings of our fraternity throughout each day of that life. And, finally, that he never forgot and always adhered to the words of The Master, "The least of these things ye do unto others, ye do them also unto me."

"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Written and presented at the Memorial Service September 22 by Sir Knight John Earl Davis, Grand Commander of Wisconsin.

General Hardenbergh

The June 8, 1974, death of Brigadier General Elmer P. Hardenbergh has been reported by Mrs. Hardenbergh. Sir Knight Hardenbergh was a member of Los Angeles No. 9.

Grand Encampment
Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Lloyd K. McRae

Oregon

Grand Commander — 1970

Born June 10, 1901

Died September 16, 1974

Dwight C. Page

Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Grand Commander — 1957

Born May 2, 1896

Died September 17, 1974

Thomas G. Crain

Idaho

Grand Commander — 1973

Born December 28, 1917

Died September 19, 1974

George R. Crosley

Arkansas

Grand Commander — 1947

Born October 27, 1884

Died September 27, 1974

James Primus

Maryland

Grand Commander — 1969

Born August 2, 1882

Died September 27, 1974

Oliver S. Willham

Oklahoma

Grand Commander — 1957

Department Commander — 1958-61

Born June 26, 1901

Died September 29, 1974

George E. Hobbs

Kentucky

Grand Commander — 1967

Born October 3, 1907

Died October 4, 1974



TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG

The flag is a symbol. There are many flags and many symbols and each to some may seem beautiful. This can never be a cause of contention when we accord to all flags, and all symbols, the same right of expression that we feel is due our own.

As we see our own flag unfurl we cannot be blamed for feeling a surge of admiration for what seems to us a beautiful combination of shape and color and design. We may even be moved to a feeling of reverence. Yet we know that it is not the physical flag nor the material of which it is made, nor is it even the symbol itself that is important, but, rather, it is the Principle for what that symbol stands.

We may take pride in the knowledge that when *our* flag was born it brought into the world a new concept of government; a government of the *People*, by the *People* and for the *People*. That concept could be based on no other principle than that of which our flag is the symbol: the *Principle of Freedom*.

May we prove our loyalty and appreciation by believing, loving and maintaining in our minds and hearts that founding principle of our great and precious symbol — The Law of Human Freedom.

As we salute that flag, and pledge allegiance to it, may we never fail to remember that fundamental and universal principle of Freedom, of which our symbol is:

The Star-Spangled Banner

Written by the late Sir Knight Roland W. Knapp, Wayzata, Minnesota, who died in his 98th year in 1974.

Thomas Hart Benton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1860-62, was a Union General. Albert Pike, first Commander of Hugh de Payens No. 1, Little Rock, Arkansas, and 8th Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, A.A.S.R., Southern Jurisdiction, was a Confederate Brigadier General.

When Union troops under Benton attacked Little Rock, a guard was placed around the home of Pike to protect his Masonic library.

Ohio Shows Membership Gain

The Grand Encampment's second largest jurisdiction, the Grand Commandery of Ohio, reported a total membership of 25,652 Templars at its 132nd Annual Conclave October 3-5 at Toledo. Net gain for the year was eight.

Parker G. Manning, Grand Commander 1973-74, presided over the sessions and Conclave banquets and award features. The new Grand Commander is Lawrence M. Looker, Columbus.

Present for the Grand Encampment were Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer, representing Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegler; Grand Generalissimo John B. Cottrell, Jr., and Department Commander W. J. J. Fleming.

The Saturday, October 5, *Toledo Blade* noted that "more than 2,500 persons" were present for the Templar events. Competitive drills by 26 teams were a Saturday morning feature climaxed with an exhibition drill by the "nationally known Templar precision marching team" from Detroit No. 1.

Ned E. Dull, P.G.C., Past Department Commander, was unanimously endorsed by the Grand Commandery members as a candidate for the office of Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment. Election will be held during the 1976 Triennial Conclave at Kansas City, Missouri, August 14-19.

Raymond E. Loose, Upper Sandusky, newly elected Grand Sword Bearer, served as general chairman of arrangements for the Annual Conclave.



Chairman Loose, right, is shown with Ohio's Grand Master of Masons Royal C. Scofield, who is also Past Commander of his Commandery.



Past Department Commander Dull and retiring Grand Commander Manning exchange mutual congratulations.



Visiting Grand Commanders Lucas (W.Va.), McDaniel (Ill.), Smith (Ky.) and Newman (Ind.), pose with Sir Knights Manning, Rodenhauer, Cottrell and Fleming.



Grand Commander Manning with Patti Ann Moldovan, Grand Worthy Advisor, Ohio Rainbow for Girls, and DeMolay State Master Councilor Mark A. Loose.

(Photos courtesy E.C. George F. Kuebler, Eu-Tah No. 66, Toledo)

WE CHOOSE FREEDOM

by

P. A. Horton

Sir Knight Horton, Los Angeles No. 9, California, was awarded his 12th Freedoms Foundation Award February 22, 1974, for his address, "We Choose Freedom," first presented in Kansas City. A condensed version of his award winning speech is presented in this month's Knight Templar Magazine.

It was a short time after the Pilgrims landed that Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded. Most of the Boston colonists were as deeply religious as the settlers at Plymouth but submitted to a more practical application of religion to their daily life. The center of the population was clustered near a fine spring of fresh water. As the colony grew and city conditions made it more difficult to find pasture for their cows, they set up a large piece of land near this spring as a common pasture, now known as Boston Common.

These people, believing in Aristotle's theory, "all who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth," convinced this was a common responsibility of all the people, established a common or public school wherein all of the children would receive an education.

The school, started in Boston in 1635, became the first public school in the history of the world. Distances were great. It required a full month or more for communications from their former homes. Individual initiative became stimulated. All the social life, economic life and educational life was moulded and tempered by their isolation. Books that came to hand were read and studied. The Bible was their most treasured possession. As generation after generation lived and died under these conditions a new and noble individual was born, the American.

He had roamed the great forests of New England and the plains and

mountains of the south and west. He could feel the freedom and enjoy the human dignity that man finds only when he is independent. In 1760 a despot king attempted to establish an absolute tyranny over the Colonies. In the spirit of independence, James Otis came out openly for liberty in 1761. And on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia rose in the Continental Congress and moved, "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Some of the delegates hesitated to take such drastic action and Congress appointed a committee to study the resolution and report. The Committee consisted of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston, Roger Sherman and, due to the absence of Lee, another Virginian, Thomas Jefferson. After much debate and some amendments the report of the committee was adopted on July 4, 1776.

For 156 years the Colonists had lived under oppressive laws. Now they had cast their yoke of tyranny from them and were determined to be independent at the risk of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. In the preamble they said: "*Prudence, indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and* → → →

usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

But their problems were not resolved after the seven year struggle. They had to endure another seven long years of frustration and suffering. Each Colony wished to operate their affairs as a separate and independent unit. They established tariff barriers between them and collected customs. Congress had no funds or real authority. Finally a convention was called to amend their Articles under which they were attempting to run the government.

George Washington was elected Chairman of the convention. His directive was: "Let us enact only such matters as we ourselves believe in; how else can we defend them." In 100 days they brought forth our Constitution, the greatest document on government ever struck off at a given time by the hands of man.

It was not only a set of laws. It was a moral overhauling and gave political effect to the moral laws which best govern the relationship of people. The belief that man should be free arises from the moral and spiritual idea that each individual human being possesses his own soul and is entitled to his own dignity, under the laws of nature and nature's God.

The first Colonists brought to the Atlantic shores their inheritance of a European background. The dominating influences of education in England as its Colonies developed in the New World were those of a privileged class. There was a common belief that the masses of the people were born to obey, and a selected few to govern. The American Colonists were to change this concept radically thru more than two centuries.

The first general school law was passed by Massachusetts in 1647. The law provided for the appointment of someone to teach the children of every township of 50 or more house-holders, wages to be paid by the parents or inhabitants in general.

It further provided that every town of 100 families should set up a grammar school and to appoint a schoolmaster able to prepare youths to be fitted for the university.

It 1837 Horace Mann, a brilliant educator, resigned after 10 in the Massachusetts Legislature to accept the office of Secretary of the new Massachusetts State Board of Education which he helped to create. His ideals and policies have been the pattern for education here and in Europe for nearly a century. He has often been called the "Father of modern education."

The authors of our Constitution drew much of their inspiration from the centuries of Anglo-Saxon experience. It was now the people, not the rulers, who would make and enforce laws. They realized people must be educated if they were to successfully govern themselves.

Teachers taught the value of self-discipline. Very few lived outside of the influence of some church. America was good because they wanted to be good. It is a natural law that those who disregard the past are compelled to relive it. Our educators knew this and in every classroom the study of history was of major importance.

They were taught where they came from, when they came and why they were here, their family lore, the history of the accomplishment of our people so they could identify themselves with our proud past. Youth must have a hero; they found it reasonable to claim relationship with the men of great moral courage, integrity, ambition, intelligence, patriotism, humanity and spirituality, whose life's story filled the pages of our history textbooks of their day.

Today things have changed. Social subjects have been so greatly over emphasized that history and civics are relegated to a place "when time permits." Love of country, or patriotism, is now classed as Nationalism around which they have tried to build an odium. No longer is the child being adjusted to the spiritual heritage of our people.

Competitive examinations, →→→

marks and honor grades are taboo in this system because they emphasize differences in capacities; in the new social order all will be equal in genius. Pupils must therefore be passed from grade to grade, regardless of their proficiency. No demands must be made of the child that might single him out of the rest. Education is not for the development of individuality, it is for "building citizens of tomorrow."

We know there are many men of character and dedication in our school systems, both as administrators and as teachers at all levels. We also know there are self-seeking and unscrupulous men who are motivated by the most base purposes and seek only that which will aggrandize themselves.

Patriotic groups, veterans groups and thousand of small groups have made attempts to restore teaching of the patriotism, the moral and spiritual values which brought us to the peak of our greatness.

Our two greatest enemies are Apathy and Indifference, Freedom is the road to life. But Freedom is not free. Freedom must be fought for by each generation.

Let us choose Freedom and Fight — Fight — Fight.

Captain Horton resides at 3517 Garrison Street, San Diego, California 92106.



Aids Knights Templar Eye Foundation

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation was the 1973-74 project theme of Anita L. Warwick, head of the "Universal Craftsman Council of Engineers of United



States and Canada, Ladies Councils." Mrs. Warwick, wife of Grand Recorder Edward J. Warwick, P.G.C., Maryland, a Past President of Assembly 222, Social Order of the Beauceant, says that

the ladies "worked hard on the project and collected the sum of \$850.00 which was turned over to the Foundation in September."

Knights Templar Eye Foundation
Rhinebeck, New York

Enclosed is a check for \$100, money raised in a calendar project by Portland Assembly No. 1, Order of the Rainbow for Girls. Our girls have a service project each term (three times a year) and this past term they chose to raise money for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Mrs. Robert W. Libby, Mother Advisor
25 Candlewyck Road
Portland, Maine 04102

First Regional Conference of the Season at Bossier City



Among participants at the season's first Regional York Rite Conference at Bossier City, Louisiana, September were: left to right — General Grand High Priest Edward M. Selby and Regional Deputy General Grand High Priest A. B. Harrison; General Grand Master of General Grand Council Hoyt McClendon and General Grand Master's Representative Alvin P. Knight; Grand Encampment's Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle and Department Commander Clell C. Wariner.

RAMBLING COMMENTS ON ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

by

Wylie B. Wendt

H.P.G.C., K.T.C.H., Kentucky

As a general rule, Orders of Chivalry are emanations of royalty. Our Order of Knights Templar is a chivalric Order but it does not have a royal founder. The period of the Crusades extended from 1096 to 1272. During the early years of the Crusades three Orders of Knighthood were founded. They have left their records on the pages of history. In the order of their establishment these Orders were:



1. Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, later known as the Knights of Malta. Organized in 1048 as a Hospitaller Order and became military in 1119.

2. Knights of the Temple of Solomon or Knights Templars, organized in 1118 as a Military and Religious Order.

3. Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, later known as the Teutonic Knights, organized 1190.

All three Orders were Military and Religious, which means that in addition to their duties as fighting military knights they also had duties of a religious nature with relation to the populous. The religious duties affecting themselves were performed by their own Chaplains or Priests, one of the three classifications into which their membership was divided.

The founders of these three Orders were all of noble birth and were knights at the formation of the Orders. Of these three Orders two are a part of the structure of the York Rite of Freemasonry, the Knights of Malta and the Knights Templar. The costumes and the insignia of the third, the Teutonic Knights, appear

in one of the Degrees of the Scottish Rite.

There may have been other Orders of Knighthood in recorded history formed by the voluntary association of members but these three are the only ones that come to mind at present. All other recognized Chivalric Orders were formed by kings or emperors or persons of royalty.

Some of these Orders, to name a few, are:

1. Knights of the Round Table, by King Arthur

2. Knights of the Golden Fleece, by Philip, Duke of Burgundy

3. Knights of the Garter, by Edward III of England

4. Knights of St. Andrew, by Robert Bruce of Scotland

5. Knights of the Bath, by Henry IV of England

6. The Legion of Honor, by Napoleon of France

In addition to the Knights of Malta and the Knights Templar, Freemasonry also has the following legitimate Orders of Knighthood which, by tradition, have backgrounds of royal founding:

1. Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, founded by Emperor Constantine

2. Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, founded by Empress Helena, mother of Constantine

3. The Royal Order of Scotland, founded by King Robert Bruce of Scotland

Orders of Chivalry or Knighthood, with their respective statutes, insignia and decorations, seem to have been the result of the desire among men-of-arms to recognize and reward →→→

outstanding service, either to nation or to humanity.

Let us now revert to the Ancient Order of Knights Templar. The purpose of this Order was three-fold: (1) To guard the Holy Sepulchre; (2) To protect pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land; (3) To wage war against the infidel.

At that time, 856 years ago, the scene of the activities of the Order was located in Palestine. The Holy Sepulchre was located in the city Jerusalem. The pilgrims were making their journey from the cities of the Mediterranean Coast to Jerusalem and the infidels (the Saracens and the Turks) were doing all they could to disrupt the peace and quiet of this land.

The Knights of the Temple and the Knights of the Hospital did guard the Holy Sepulchre. They did keep open the roads and highways and they did wage war against the infidel.

In the present day we have no actual Holy Sepulchre to guard, there are no actual pilgrims under our protection and there is no actual warfare but, perhaps, symbolically, we may visualize under present day conditions the three-fold purpose of our ancient Knights Companions:

1. We do have something holy to guard and that is this glorious country of ours and all that it stands for in the way of freedom, education, religion, opportunity and the right to do with our lives what we will, providing it does not interfere with the sacred right of others.

2. There are pilgrims we may serve, those less fortunate than ourselves, and this great Masonic Fraternity of ours with its affiliated and concordant branches is doing just that: the Freemasons, through their homes for old Masons, widows and orphans; the Knights Templar, through the Educational Foundation and the Eye Foundation; the Scottish Rite, through its research in the field of mental disorders; and the Shrine, through its chain of hospitals for crippled children and the burn institutes.

3. While there are no infidels waging a religious war there are infidels waging an ideological war which embraces religion.

The communist countries seek to conquer the world, to destroy every vestige of all institutions, including the Christian Church, having anything to do with the dignity of man, and to subject all men and women to its ruthless domination of the confiscation of all property rights and the denial of all rights of the individual.

And so the modern Knights of the Temple, acting as individuals, with the aid of their families, may participate in the ancient three-fold purpose of the Order:

1. To protect those things and ideals we consider holy.

2. To aid and protect less fortunate pilgrims.

3. To wage war incessantly against communistic infidels and their ideology.

Bi-monthly columnist Wendt resides at 5012 East Manslick Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40219.

‡

Grand Master's Representative

Sir Knight William Webber, Representative of M.E. Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle to the three Subordinate Commanderies in Mexico, is a Past Grand Master of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Mexico. He was the 1952 recipient of the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International, Distinguished Service Medal. He also served as Illustrious Master of his Council.

In Templary, he is a Past Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, Mexico City, and Tijuana No. 3, Tijuana. In 1971 Sir Knight Webber received the Knights Templar Cross of Honor for the Subordinate Commanderies.

Among his many Masonic offices and honors are: Past Sovereign, City of Mexico Conclave, and former Intendant General for Mexico, Red Cross of Constantine; Past Prior, K.Y.C.H.; Honorary 33°, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., Mexico; DeMolay Legion of Honor.

1974 SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION, 33°, N.M.J.

The 162nd Annual Meeting of Scottish Rite Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States September 21-26 at Atlantic City, New Jersey, was attended by more than 1,200 Thirty-third Degree Masons. Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury presided.

At the session R. Lee Lockwood, Waco, Texas, was made an emeritus Member of Honour of the Supreme Council.



Lockwood, also active in Templary, had been similarly honored by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of which he is a past Deputy Grand Commander. In making the official presentation of the emblem of office, Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury said members of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction had worked closely with Sir Knight Lockwood during his 20-odd years as an Active Member and Past Deputy Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction. He noted his activities in all branches of Masonry, as Past Grand Master of DeMolay, Past Grand Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He expressed appreciation to Lockwood as "that much loved and devoted Mason — an indefatigable worker for our Craft in so many areas."

Three new Active Members were elected to the governing board of the Supreme Council in the closing session — Robert T. Jones, Elwood City, Pennsylvania; George E. Gullen, Jr., President, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; Wilfred E. Adams, Saginaw, Michigan, Past Grand Master of Michigan Masons.

Other elections were those of two new State Deputies — Charles E. Daniels, Wilmington, who will head Scottish Rite in Delaware, and George E. Burow, Danville, former editor of the *Commercial News*, new Deputy for Illinois.

Two hundred and one Masons were named at the 162nd Annual Meeting to receive the Thirty-third Degree next September in Boston, Massachusetts.

Among those to be honored are: The Rev. Philip R. Jones, Milton, Pennsylvania, former Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania; B. J. Yeager, President and Chief Executive Officer, Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.; Daniel M. Galbreath, Columbus, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates; U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey, Washington, D.C.; Carl A. Gerstacker, Midland, Michigan, Chairman of the Dow Chemical Co.; Representative J. Edward Hutchison, Michigan, ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar was officially represented at the sessions by Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle, an Honorary 33° of the Southern Jurisdiction; Grand Generalissimo John B. Cottrell, Jr., Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell and Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauser, Honorary 33° Masons Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, John L. Crofts, Sr., attended as Grand Master of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay. His 33° membership is in the Southern Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COUNCIL PERSONALITIES AT ATLANTIC CITY



International Master Councilor Richard A. Olson, DeMolay, luncheon speaker, is flanked by Grand Master Riegle and DeMolay Grand Master Crofts.



DeMolay Actives: Marvin E. Fowler, Provincial Grand Master, Royal Order of Scotland; Grand Encampment's Past Grand Master Bell, Knights Templar Eye Foundation Executive Director; Grand Generalissimo John B. Cottrell, Jr., Grand Encampment; William C. Chasey, Sr., DeMolay Executive Officer, New Jersey; International Master Councilor Olson and DeMolay's Grand Master Crofts.



Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury exchanges a word with General John D. Billing-sly, New York.



Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury poses with Masonic leaders at Supreme Council luncheon break. Left to right, Edward M. Selby, General Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International; Hoyt McClendon, General Grand Master, General Grand Council, R. & S. Masters, International; Roy Wilford Riegle, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; Grand Sovereign Newbury; John L. Crofts, Sr., Past Grand Master, Grand Encampment, present Grand Master, International Supreme Council, DeMolay; C. Leander Prisk, Grand Sovereign, United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine; Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer.



Sir Knights Bell and Cottrell at Supreme Council luncheon.

AMONG PENDING FEATURES —

"Masonic Spotlight on Past and Present" by James M. Willson, Jr., P.G.C., Texas; "His Father's House," a commentary by Sir Knight H. Raymond Lowe, California; and "The Sign of the Cross" by Sir Knight Clyde T. Reynolds, Chief Yeoman, U.S.N., Ret., Vermont.

ALTARS

by
Justin O. King

In the religious life of the peoples of all ages the altar has had a most conspicuous place, whether Heathen, Hebrew or Christian. All have erected altars to their gods as a place toward which to turn their faces and offer their prayers when in the act of worship. All peoples have turned to the altar upon which they offered up their obligations of praise and their sacrifices.

In the earliest times the idea prevailed that the use of a hammer or any tool would pollute the altar so they were built of unhewn stone. These ancient altars were crude piles of stone but served as a place to offer incense and sacrifices to the gods.

The altar has always been a place of refuge. I doubt the enemies of any man would defile him while he knelt at his altar. In the olden times altars were built with a horn on each corner and anyone fleeing from the wrath of his enemies would run and lay hold of one of these horns knowing he would thus be saved from destruction at the hands of his pursuers and would receive justice at the hands of those whose duty it was to deal out justice.

Masonry has taken many of its ritualistic practices from the ancients, also much of its provocative and charming story comes from ideas produced long before the populace had education enough to produce the skeptics of our modern society. In the early religious societies it was the custom of the priests and the people to move about the altar as the sun passes about its orbit, rising in the East, passing to the West by way of the South, and as they passed they sang their songs of praise, changed their psalms and poured forth their paeans of praise and thanksgiving to the diety they worshipped. Thus it is with the teaching of Masonry; we pass from youth to our meridian glory into the mellowing

twilight to meet our God at his altar.

The altar is more than a table upon which we place the sacred writings, or the Holy Bible; it is a sacred place, a place about which is gathered all the life and teachings contained in the ceremonies. The altar has ever held a central place in all rites whether they be religious, ceremonial or fraternal. The altar is the place where Jehovah dwells, a place where men and nations gain strength and comfort.

We are impressed with sacredness when we view the altar. Our minds should thus be caused to dwell upon the Creator of the Universe with reverence and appreciation of our ceremonies.

In olden times the altar was for the burning of incense and offering of sacrifices. Now the altar is one of devotion upon which we place the living sacrifice of our lives, not to be burned, but to be consumed by service to God and to man. Upon our altar the candidate should lay his passions and his vices as an oblation to Duty and offer up the thoughts and devotions of a pure heart as a fitting incense to the Grand Architect.

In Masonry we often speak of the holy of holies, or the holy place; this is our altar. We should, therefore, look upon it in the true meaning. Upon entering the Lodge we should always look first at that Holy Place, which bears the Holy Bible and our great jewels, and turn our minds to a contemplation of God and his mercy. This holy place and our contemplation of the meaning will make us truer and better men and Masons, and more loyal Sons of God.

Sir Knight King resides at 536 Elizabeth, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521.



HOW STORIES GET STARTED

In the George Washington Masonic National Memorial we have to be very careful as to how we inform our visitors and yet, at times, we forget and say something in jest that may be misused.

During the past few years I had noticed more and more of our visiting Brothers who came to the Memorial ask, "We want to see George Washington's teeth," or "where are Washington's teeth?"

Now, we do not have any one of the three sets of teeth belonging to George Washington. We have a picture of the three sets in the museum on the fourth floor. The actual teeth are on display in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C.

I began to wonder why so many were actually convinced that we had the teeth on display in the Memorial. One of the ladies made the statement, "Oh! I am sure they are here because Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins said they saw them and told us to be sure and look for Washington's teeth." They were very positive the teeth were on display.

In tracing these stories back to their source, I discovered the following.

We have an elderly Past Master who on occasions over the past few years attends the front door of the Memorial and greets the visitors. This fine Brother loves children and delights in talking to them. On the beautiful marble walls are many swirls and designs, (like clouds in the sky) and with imagination they take on shapes of three dimensional objects. For example, just inside the front door on the wall is what appears to be a little white rabbit, which is shown to many of the children. Also on the wall of the auditorium is what appears to be a set of false teeth, which the good Brother had been pointing out to the visitors and telling them they are Washington's teeth. The visitors laugh and think it is a good joke. Then when they return home they tell others they saw George Washington's teeth and often advise those who are making the trip to Alexandria to visit the

Memorial and be sure to look in and see George Washington's teeth.

When they come to the Memorial they expect to actually see the real thing. They are quite disappointed when they find out they are not here and some become very insistent. Now that we know the background of the story, we are able to explain to those who come looking for the teeth that it is just a joke.

Even then I don't think some of them believe us.

And so my Brothers, be very careful how you joke, especially when it concerns Masonry.

William A. Brown, P.G.H.P., Virginia
Custodian
George Washington Masonic
National Memorial

WINSTON CHURCHILL

On November 30, 1874, Winston Spencer Churchill was born to Lord Randolph Churchill and Jessie Jerome, an American, at Blenheim Palace near Woodstock in Oxfordshire. It was at Fulton, Missouri, on the campus at Westminster College, that Brother Churchill made his famous "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946. By birth half-American, he became an honorary American citizen April 9, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy signed the Congressional bill that was without parallel in national history. He wrote six volumes on "The Second World War" and "Painting as a Past-Time," amongst other books. In 1953 he received the Nobel Prize for Literature. Like an old soldier, Brother Churchill faded away. He died on January 24, 1965. Sir Sidney White, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, states that "Sir Winston S. Churchill was initiated into Freemasonry as a young man, but he never progressed in the Order, and has taken no part for many years." He was initiated in Studholme Lodge No. 1591, London, and raised March 25, 1902, in Rosemary Lodge No. 2851." This being the 100th anniversary of the birth of Brother Churchill, numerous stamps will be issued by Britain, the Crown Colonies and Allies of Great Britain.

John M. Cunningham

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION, INC.

RESULTS OF 4TH, 5TH and 6TH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION CAMPAIGNS

The 7th Fund-raising period – the Edmund F. Ball Appreciation Campaign – begins December 1, 1974. The figures which follow show the results of the 4th, 5th and 6th campaigns, jurisdiction by jurisdiction, as released by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Rhinebeck, New York.

GRAND COMMANDERY	4TH	5TH	6TH
Alabama	\$ 2,448.68	\$ 2,645.39	\$ 2,919.31
Arizona	2,607.57	6,824.56	7,441.05
Arkansas	1,484.00	5,419.04	4,773.46
California	6,472.45	4,317.03	10,828.06
Colorado	5,824.30	7,812.53	9,406.08
Connecticut	8,459.10	10,503.98	9,160.23
Dist. of Col.	1,113.00	3,300.31	4,232.94
Florida	4,678.00	4,228.32	13,409.97
Georgia	14,056.75	10,410.10	42,691.05
Idaho	1,069.15	3,579.17	4,718.76
Illinois	4,218.38	9,638.01	5,485.35
Indiana	2,554.00	2,278.27	8,371.40
Iowa	2,252.43	1,095.00	5,048.87
Kansas	3,744.31	2,714.00	10,888.99
Kentucky	6,002.49	8,520.61	12,680.31
Louisiana	1,325.10	2,279.00	20,285.50
Maine	962.45	1,449.75	3,244.50
Maryland	4,417.66	4,459.20	8,246.32
Mass. - R.I.	16,166.50	15,463.88	20,769.45
Michigan	8,674.57	9,307.35	12,237.65
Minnesota	2,557.34	7,296.69	3,859.29
Mississippi	1,314.50	1,486.28	4,257.72
Missouri	3,794.00	5,440.50	6,591.46
Montana	2,240.16	1,319.75	1,280.03
Nebraska	390.50	821.92	695.57
Nevada	1,528.89	3,150.85	5,274.80
New Hampshire	2,545.20	2,481.18	4,144.00
New Jersey	3,131.60	3,430.50	5,764.70
New Mexico	982.80	1,330.50	4,734.65
New York	8,124.60	4,861.04	8,850.76
North Carolina	3,811.21	5,620.66	4,606.10
North Dakota	2,040.15	896.50	758.00
Ohio	12,181.05	17,334.92	25,121.62
Oklahoma	1,748.00	1,689.00	2,053.92
Oregon	2,145.30	1,487.74	7,997.39
Pennsylvania	18,346.15	15,604.50	31,243.29

South Carolina	1,565.00	2,555.92	1,021.00
South Dakota	1,466.00	608.00	3,224.00
Tennessee	20,677.52	14,998.12	25,697.07
Texas	23,522.32	19,900.43	32,291.85
Utah	3,599.90	334.15	5,600.97
Vermont	417.20	1,138.85	1,009.23
Virginia	12,472.10	9,640.00	9,572.85
Washington	1,632.66	3,573.39	1,528.32
West Virginia	2,919.25	3,173.50	4,361.00
Wisconsin	1,275.75	996.70	3,284.10
Wyoming	1,382.86	674.45	1,930.67
Philippines	1,656.80	1,240.00	1,380.00
Subordinate Commanderies	3,557.50	4,793.20	7,993.19
TOTAL	\$241,557.00	\$254,124.00	\$432,966.00
<i>GENERAL FUND</i>	\$ 76,853.00	\$ 86,404.00	\$186,243.00
<i>PERMANENT FUND</i>	<u>\$164,704.00</u>	<u>\$167,720.00</u>	<u>\$246,723.00</u>
TOTAL	\$241,557.00	\$254,124.00	\$432,966.00

Masonic Americana Nominated

A notice from the Awards Administrator of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, announces that the Grand Encampment's Bicentennial publication, *Masonic Americana*, has been nominated by the National Secretary of the National Sojourners, Stewart M. L. Pollard, Alexandria, Virginia, for the consideration of the National Awards Jury of the Foundation. Results are announced February 22.

Missing Mail?

A few publications mailed from the Grand Encampment office have been returned as the result of damage en route to packages and shipping containers. The returned items from the Post Office contain no clue to the intended destination. Any Templars who have ordered or requested materials not received in reasonable time are asked to notify the office of the Grand Encampment at 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Father and Son Banquet

Fort Wayne Chapter No. 19, R.A.M., will present a Father and Son Banquet for Indiana members at Fort Wayne Masonic Temple November 14 with Dr. Owen L. Shanteau, Deputy General Grand Master, General Grand Council, R. & S.M., International, as speaker.

Grand Master at Kentucky

Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle was an official visitor at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky and other Grand Bodies of the state September 15-17. Retiring Grand Commander Morrison L. Cooke, Louisville, announced a net Templar gain of 39 for the year. Grand Commander for 1974-75 is Donald H. Smith, Richmond, Kentucky.

By working faithfully, eight hours a day, you may eventually get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day.

Robert Frost

"HAPPINESS IS . . ."



Texas Past Grand Commander E. T. Bloomquist indicates that "happiness is" receiving the DeMolay Order of Knighthood with 15 members of the "Knights Templar Class" from Austin and Lockhart. The Order of Knighthood, an organization of DeMolays between 17 and 21, is supported by the Grand Encampment. Sir Knight Bloomquist, shown with Illustrious Knight Commander Don Wallace, Stephen F. Austin Priory, receives an illuminated scroll certifying the October 5 class was named in his honor. (Photo by Sir Knight James Daugherty)