

1986
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSION ON INFORMATION
FOR RECOGNITION
of the
CONFERENCE OF
THE GRAND MASTERS OF
MASONS IN NORTH AMERICA



A.D. 1986 / A.L. 5986

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A.D. 2022 / A.L. 6022

COMMISSION ON INFORMATION
FOR RECOGNITION
of the
CONFERENCE OF
THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MASONS IN NORTH AMERICA



given at
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
February 17, 1986



PREFACE

The Commission on Information for Recognition was organized in 1952 as a facility to gather, collate, and from time to time revise information on Grand Lodges in other lands, as a service to the Grand Lodges of this Conference.

The Commission neither advises nor recommends that recognition be given to any Grand Lodges, but merely indicates whether or not it considers that a Grand Lodge in question satisfies the conditions of regularity.

The Commission consists of six members of wide geographical distribution. One new member, usually a Deputy Grand Master, is elected each year, and serves for six years.

After each Annual Meeting of the Conference of Grand Masters, the report, given to and adopted by the Conference, is printed and copies mailed to the Grand Secretaries and to the Chairmen of the Committees on Fraternal Relations of the Grand Lodges of the Conference. Copies are mailed to many interested brethren who are not members of the Conference.

This report is based upon the most recent information available, and in some cases after a conference with members of some of the Grand Lodges mentioned in the report.

All comments on this report and all inquiries on other matters of information on Grand Lodges throughout the world may be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission, R:W: Robert L. Dillard, Jr., P.O. Box 1850, Dallas, Texas 75221.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON INFORMATION FOR RECOGNITION

To the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America:
Most Worshipful Brother Chairman:
Most Worshipful and Right Worshipful Brethren:

I am grateful for the opportunity and the privilege of serving on this continuing Commission these past six years for the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America.

As previous Chairmen have reported, it is an honor to introduce our esteemed Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission, Right Worshipful Brother Robert L. Dillard, Jr., Past Grand Master of Texas. For nineteen years he has coordinated the workings of this Commission with dedication and understanding of situations foreign in substance to many of our leaders over the years.

The other members of the Commission, in order of seniority, are:

M.W. Bro. J. Lewis Beckstead, M.D., Past Grand Master of Manitoba
M.W. Bro. Curtis N. Lancaster, Past Grand Master of Utah
M.W. Bro. Richard A. Porter, Past Grand Master of Kansas
M.W. Bro. John B. Obenchain, Past Grand Master of Virginia
M.W. Bro. Lawrence D. Inglis, Grand Master of Illinois

My brethren, it has been a rewarding experience to work with you.

The function of the Commission on Information for Recognition which was organized in 1952 as a facility to gather, collate and from time to time revise information on Grand Lodges in other lands, is a service to the Grand Lodges of this Conference.

At the conclusion of each Annual Meeting of the Conference of Grand Masters, the report, given to and adopted by the Conference, is printed and copies mailed to the Grand Secretaries and to the Chairmen of the Committees on Fraternal Relations of the Grand Lodges of our Conference. In addition, copies are also mailed to many interested brethren who are not members of our Conference.

The Chairman of the Commission on Information for Recognition makes the following reports:

ENGLAND

The adverse publicity being given Freemasonry in the English press and other media has caused many Grand Lodge leaders as well as individual Master Masons a great deal of concern. An example of this concern is the Methodist Church report stating that "Freemasonry and Christianity are incompatible. In addition the Church of England and the Baptist Church are also questioning the advisability of their members becoming Freemasons."

Unfortunately, slurs upon the good name of Freemasonry also appeared in the publication of an official document, "actually advising certain public servants not to become Freemasons or, if they are already members of the fraternity, to resign from it, so as - I quote - 'to enjoy the unreserved regard of all those around them'."

In view of the adverse publicity being given Freemasonry in the press and other news media, the following extracts were taken from the:

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND ITS DISTRICTS AND LODGES OVERSEAS

Quarterly Communication

12th of June 1984

Address by the M.W. Grand Master

(Mark Grand Lodge) H.R.H. Prince Michael of Kent*

"Brethren, speculative freemasonry in this country is an old-established institution. In its organized form, it dates from 1717 and must therefore have existed for some years before that; so far as our Mark Degree is concerned, there is some evidence that it was being worked in the North of England as long as 1641. During the whole of its existence, it has enjoyed the participation, support and encouragement of many distinguished public figures of unquestionable integrity and we all know that it is founded on the practice of every moral and social virtue. And yet, from time to time - and more especially in recent years - it has been subjected to attacks - some would say by the insidious, but certainly by people whose motivation is suspect and who also seem to have easy access to the press. At the Annual Investiture Meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England on 25th April last, the Grand Master, my brother, referred to this matter and suggested a number of ways in which, without imperilling the privacy of our association and certainly without launching a public relations campaign, we can counter these attacks by dispelling the suspicions which they may arouse in the public at large. I endorse all he said as applying equally to our Mark Order and I would add two other observations. First, I strongly suggest that, even under the severest provocation, you should not enter into any public debate, either in person or in correspondence, with those who - for whatever reason - choose to try to traduce the good name of the Order; and that you should also exercise great caution even on what appear to be private occasions - for you might subsequently find yourselves quoted or, worse still, misquoted in some publication or other. If a situation were ever to arise in which a formal defence

against any allegation is considered to be requisite, it would, of course, be made by either or both of our Grand Lodges. Secondly, I have always thought that suspicion, or at least curiosity, is often provoked in others by a tendency on the part of some brethren to be over-secretive about freemasonry; such brethren, I believe, are their own worst enemy. There is a difference between secrecy, which we are all bound to observe concerning our modes of recognition, and secretiveness concerning freemasonry generally, which is bound to make people think that we have something shameful to hide. If, for example, you are ever asked outright if you are a freemason, there is no breach of secrecy in saying quite plainly that you are; and if subsequent questions are asked which you cannot in all conscience answer, then you must be equally honest in saying so. But secrecy for the sake of secrecy, in an organization so much of whose money goes for charitable purposes, seems to me to be unwarranted."

*Prince Michael is the Brother of the Duke of Kent who is the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

GRAND LODGE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION

13 of March 1985

Address By The

M.W. Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

"Brethren, once more circumstances have dictated that I shall be unable to preside at the Grand Lodge Investiture in April, this time as a result of an official journey overseas - so that I am happy to take the opportunity of attending this Quarterly Communication.

Brethren, when I suggested last April that we should do more to prepare ourselves to explain the Craft to people who might be genuinely interested in it, I did not foresee the surge of public interest in Freemasonry which was to develop later in the year. This arose first from the publication in September of draft advice to the Metropolitan Police. I was glad to hear that the Pro Grand Master had been assured by the Metropolitan Police commissioner that promotion in the force would continue to be on merit, unaffected by whether or not an officer was also a Freemason. My only regret is that the assurance was not given more publicly.

There is, of course, no conflict whatever between Masonry and any other form of public service and I know that the Commissioner firmly took the point that we should be as displeased as he if a policeman were proved to have misused his membership of the Craft to the detriment of his constabulary duty. In my belief Freemasons ought to have just the qualities that good policemen need, and what I have said applies with equal force to those working for local authorities.

I note that the General Synod of the Church of England has followed the Methodist Church in inquiring into the compatibility of Freemasonry and religion. I hope that those inquiring will be brave enough to be open-minded. Assuming this is so, I am confident that Freemasonry will emerge better understood as a supporter of religion, whatever praiseworthy form the religion takes. In this connection, I admired the address given in Grand Chapter in November by the Third Grand Principal, in which he used simple terms to explain that no word in the Royal Arch degree implies heathen practices - and was able to say the same for all forms of regular Freemasonry.

I believe that there is one other aspect of criticism of the Craft, not confined to the layman, which we might sensibly heed. You are aware, Brethren, of my reservations about the penalties in our obligations; I voiced these in Grand Lodge in 1979. Many of you will remember the debate in Grand Lodge which resulted in the introduction in many Lodges of the permissive variations, referring to the penalties as 'traditional'. We all know that the penalties are symbolic and that they have never been inflicted. It seems to me that it would not be a very radical step, and would in no way affect the meaning of the ritual, if the penalties were removed entirely from the Obligations, and treated as a form of traditional history.

This leads me to raise the question: What else can we do, Brethren, to avoid further criticism? In theory the answer is fairly simple; the practice, as so often, may be more difficult.

It goes without saying that we should be careful in our own conduct, so that we do not bring the Craft into disrepute. It should be a constant concern of all Provinces, Districts, and Lodges that the highest standards should at all times be maintained.

Secondly, and more positively, we should seek to ensure that Freemasonry is seen to be taking its place in the community. The giving of money to non-Masonic charity is a part of this - an important part - but I should like to see Freemasonry playing a more active role, so that the beneficial and happy effects of our great brotherhood may be more publicly visible. I shall be seeking expert guidance as to how this might be achieved.

I personally am in no doubt that regular Freemasonry is a force for good - not just for us as Freemasons here, but for any country where it is practiced.

This last year has been an exceptionally interesting and demanding one for the Craft at all levels and while the unusual degree of public interest in our affairs may not have been entirely welcome, I doubt whether it will prove to have done us any harm. On the contrary, by making us re-examine our aims and purposes, particularly our attitude to giving information about the Craft, I believe its effect will have been beneficial. In this connection, let me say first how delighted I was with the leaflet 'What is Freemasonry' which I think is extremely helpful and secondly how impressed I was with the admirably forthright, clear and dignified exposition given by the Grand Secretary in a recent radio review. He deserves the warmest congratulations."

BRAZIL

The Commission in its 1980 Report mentioned that the State of Mato Grosso had been divided into two States; namely Estado do Mato Grosso do Sul and Estado do Mato Grosso and that a new Grand Lodge had been chartered in Estado do Mato Grosso. The Commission did not explain in detail the change in the political situation in the division of the State. The original State had its capital in the City of Cuiaba but the Grand Lodge of the State was headquartered in the City of Campo Grande, the largest and most important city in the State, which is in the southern part. In the late 1970's the State of Mato Grosso was divided by the Federal government of Brazil into two States, one in the north and one in the south. The northern State continued as the State of Mato Grosso with its capital in Cuiaba. The new State in the southern part was named the State of Mato Grosso do Sul and Campo Grande became its capital. Since the original Grand Lodge of Mato Grosso was located now in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul it changed its name to the Grand Lodge of Mato Grosso do Sul. A new Grand Lodge was then chartered by the original Grand Lodge in the new State of Mato Grosso and named Grande Loja do Estado do Mato Grosso (the same name as the old Grand Lodge). To add to the confusion, the 1984 Recognition Chart of the Masonic Service Association reversed the two Grand Lodges in its listings. The recognitions shown for Mato Grosso are actually recognitions of Mato Grosso do Sul, the "old" Grand Lodge with a new name. Brother Stewart M. L. Pollard has assured the Commission this will be corrected in the 1986 list.

We have dealt with this in detail because a number of member Grand Lodges have inquired about the confusion when asked for recognition by a Grand Lodge with the same name as one already recognized by them. The Commission considers both the Grand Lodge of Mato Grosso and the Grand Lodge of Mato Grosso do Sul to be regular and entitled to recognition.

The addresses and the names of the Grand Secretaries of these Grand Lodges are:

Grande Loja do Estado do Mato Grosso do Sul
Rua do Cruzeiro, 754-Vila Carlota
P.O. Box 611
79100 Campo Grande- MS
Brazil, South America

Wilson Marques Barbosa, Grand Secretary

Grande Loja do Estado do Mato Grosso
Avenida Fernando Correa da Costa
P.O. Box 321
78000 Cuiaba-MT
Brazil, South America

Vittorino Dessunte, Grand Secretary

CUBA

The Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Grand Lodge of Cuba is Worshipful Brother Dr. Luis F. Caballero Leon, Apartado No. 72, Havana 1, Havana, Cuba. This information was furnished the Commission by the present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, R:W: Brother Raciél Martínez Andreu.

GABON

The Grand Lodge of Gabon, consecrated in November, 1983 by the Grande Loge Nationale Française, has now been recognized by 27 of the regular Grand Lodges of the world, including 17 Grand Lodges in the United States and 3 Grand Lodges in Canada.

IRAN

The Grand Lodge of Iran was consecrated on March 1, 1969 under the sponsorship of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge National of France and the United Grand Lodges of Germany and was composed of constituent lodges of these three Grand Lodges. Most Worshipful Brother Jafar Sharif Emami was installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iran. During and following the revolution of 1978-79, most of the Freemasons, including the Grand Lodge Officers, left Iran. All of the lodges in Iran were closed. A large number of Masons, both Iranian and non-Iranians, settled in the United States and Canada and many of them became members of constituent lodges of the Grand Lodges of this Conference. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iran compiled a list of Iranian Masons with addresses for most of them, which was made available to the Secretary of the Commission. This list was used to verify Masonic membership so that the Iranian Mason could affiliate with local Lodges. The Commission in its 1984 Report to the Conference expressed doubt that the Grand Lodges in the Conference would share their jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge of Iran.

The Commission has been furnished with minutes of meetings, other documents and statements by the current Grand Lodge officers of the Grand Lodge of Iran with reference to the activities of the Grand Lodge of Iran in the United States. This information is summarized in the following paragraphs.

The Grand Lodge of Iran has not been destroyed but at the outset of the revolution, the government having banned the activities of the Grand Lodge within the country, a large number of brethren including a great majority of officers of Grand Lodge and members of Grand Committee left the country and "thus the activities of the Grand Lodge continued outside Iran."

In November, 1982, 17 Iranian Masons addressed a request to Grand Master Jafar Sharif Emami that they might be permitted to continue "their fraternity as members of the Grand Lodge of Iran." Grand Master Emami after consulting with the Grand

Committee instructed these Masons to do all that is possible, "within the landmarks and framework of our Bylaws to revive and continue the activity of the Grand Lodge of Iran."

The Grand Committee met on December 22, 1982 in New York City with Grand Master Emami presiding. He appointed Brother Hossein Daftarian as Deputy Grand Master and Brother Nematollah Raeen as Grand Secretary. The appointments were approved by the Grand Committee.

Grand Lodge met on January 10, 1983 in New York with Grand Master Emami presiding. The summons to the meeting was read as well as the recommendation of the Grand Committee for the election of a new Grand Master and "his Grand Officers."

A rehearsal of the installation of the new officers was held in New York on March 11, 1983 under the direction of Grand Master Emami. Another meeting was held on March 12 to fix a date for the installation and April 1, 1983 was agreed upon.

On April 1, 1983 Grand Master presided and the following officers were installed:

M:W: Hossein Daftarian	Grand Master
R:W: Bagher Heyat	Senior Grand Warden
R:W: Shapoor Beh-bahani	Junior Grand Warden
R:W: Nematollah Raeen	Grand Secretary
R:W: A. Mehdi Khajavi	Grand Treasurer
R:W: Hossein Lari	Grand Chaplain
R:W: Jaafar Mansurian	Grand Master of Ceremony
W: Jahangir Haj-aliloo	Senior Grand Deacon
W: Moayed Ghahremani	Junior Grand Deacon
W: Hamid Lari	Grand Inner Guard
W: Manuchehr Talieh	Grand Tyler

The Grand Committee met in Milwaukee on September 28, 1983 with Grand Master Daftarian presiding and a meeting of Grand Lodge was scheduled for December 10, 1983 in the building of the Grand Lodge of New York in New York City. The minutes of this meeting are set forth in the material.

Under date of March 26, 1985, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts entered the following order with reference to the Grand Lodge of Iran (in Exile):

"March 26, 1985

To all the Fraternity to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Iran and subordinate Masters' Lodges, due to the extreme conditions and circumstances, could not continue to exist and do Masonic work, after 1978, in Iran,

Now, therefore, the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, reposing special trust in the prudence and fidelity of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Iran and their members, and in witness of their continuing labor and effort during the past three years to promote the advancement of Masonry and the good of the Craft, and in order to extend most fraternal fellowship, hereby grants approval to the Grand Lodge of Iran (in Exile) to:

Convene Masons and hold meetings and conduct Masonic business, within the City of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of Iran (in Exile) and their officers.

To reestablish and continue, for the time being within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the activity of Masters' Lodges in order to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts and raise Master Masons, all of Iranian nationality, and elect officers according to their Constitution and By-Laws and the ancient usages and customs of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

By Order of the Grand Lodge

Attest

Robert P. Beach
Grand Secretary

David B. Richardson
Grand Master

The Commission recognizes that the American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction is subject to exceptions, one of which is an agreement on the part of the Grand Lodge located in a territory, that another Grand Lodge may operate within that territory. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts being a sovereign Grand Lodge had the right to grant to the Grand Lodge of Iran the approval to set out above. The Commission is advised that any Iranian nationals who are made Masons in Massachusetts under the above order will be members of one of the constituent lodges of the Grand Lodge of Iran and will bear credentials of one of such lodges.

The Commission would compliment M:W: Brother David B. Richardson and Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for their understanding and exemplification of "brotherly love and affection" shown for our Iranian Masonic brothers as set out above in this report.

ITALY

The earliest report of the Commission to this Conference on Freemasonry in Italy published in the book "Information For Recognition" in 1957 made this comment:

"Certain it is that the Latin temperament, coupled with a succession of Masonic and political intrigues, has created a most confusing picture, and one that is extremely difficult for the Anglo-Saxon mind to comprehend."

Twenty-eight years later the Masonic and political intrigues continue and the confusion still persists. The commission has dealt with the Italian Masonic situation annually since 1977 except for 1980 and 1981 and in 1978 recommended withdrawal of recognition from the Grand Orient. In 1979, however, the Commission felt the situation which prompted the recommendation in 1978 had been corrected and recommended recognition.

The Commission in its 1985 Report referred to the organization of two new groups in Italy, one styled "Grande Loggia Generale D'Italia" located in Rome and the other styled "Gran Loggia Di Calabria" located in Catanzaro. The Commission, however, reaffirmed its finding of regularity of the Grand Orient which is recognized by all of the Grand Lodges of this Conference except three and by all of the European Grand Lodges including England, Ireland, and Scotland. For details see the 1985 Report of the Commission.

During 1985, two objections have been raised by several Italian Masons who are members of constituent lodges of the Grand Orient concerning the regularity of the Grand Orient. The first objection is that the Constitution of the Grand Orient was amended to eliminate Article III which provided:

"The Italian Communion adopts Rituals in accordance with the Ancient Obligations, use and customs of the Order, observes monotheism, opens the Book of the Sacred Law on the Altar of the Temple and puts upon it the square and compasses, follows esotericism in teaching and symbolism in the operative art; adopts the division of symbolic Freemasonry in the three degrees of Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master, teaches the Third Degree Legend, initiates only men, is not sectarian, nor political."

and substituted the following language:

"The Grand Orient of Italy allows its own Master Masons to join those Masonic Ritual Bodies which take their own members from the Master Masons belonging to Lodges under the obedience of the Grand Orient of Italy and that conform to the principle of territorial exclusivity of each denomination."

The original Article 9 provided:

"The Grand Orient recognizes the following Masonic Ritual Bodies: the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and dependent Bodies; the Most Serene National Grand Lodge of the Italian Symbolic Rite and dependent Bodies; the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch and dependent Bodies."

This article was very specific as to the recognized appendant bodies. The new Article 3 would seem to recognize any kind of organization claiming to be Masonic.

Article 9 of the new Constitution stated the obligations of a Freemason as follows:

“The Free Mason must:

- observe faithfully the Constitution and the rules of the Order, the lodge rules and the Ritual;
- fulfill all undertaken commitments, operate effectively to his own morals, intellectual and spiritual elevation, scrupulously exercise the attributions of his rank or office in the Communion;
- participate in the meetings of his own lodge, be discreet about initiatic works, abstain from every action contrary to the loyal behavior of a man of honor.

The Free Mason repudiates dogmatism and doesn't accept limitations in the search for truth. He follows esotericism and symbolism; he learns the use of the traditional masonic tools; he exalts work, toleration and virtue; he operates to unite men in the practice of universal morals without any discrimination of origin, race, creed or social condition.

The brother who is inactive or has been deleted from the lodge membership list is subject to the moral obligations of the Masonic initiation.”

The concern is the elimination of the word “monotheism” and the reference to the V.S.L. Grand Master Corona has stated that these concepts will be put back in the Constitution, but this has not been done.

The second objection is that the recently elected Deputy Grand Master, Ettore Loizzo is a member of the Italian Communist party, having been elected a member of the Municipal Council of Cosenza on the Communist party ticket. It is asserted that the Deputy Grand Master is not now a communist and that he was a candidate on the Communist party ticket only for political reasons.

The difficulty with withdrawal of recognition is two-fold. In the first place, there are six lodges which are English-speaking and composed mostly of American citizens residing in Italy. In the second place, the Grand Orient is recognized by all the European Grand Lodges, including England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Commission early in its history adopted a set of standards of recognition by which to test the regularity of Grand Lodges. These standards were published in the book “Grand Lodge Recognition” distributed to all members of this Conference. The standards were then adopted by the Conference. The third standard was the requirement that the Grand Lodge adhere to the ancient Landmarks three of which were specifically set out. The first two were:

1. Monotheism - an unalterable and continuing belief in God; and
2. The volume of the Sacred Law - an essential part of the furniture of the Lodge.

The Commission is of the opinion that in the new Constitution adopted by the Grand Orient of Italy in 1984 as set out above, it has eliminated the third standard of the Commission and therefore it is no longer entitled to recognition as a regular Grand Lodge.

The Commission therefore recommends that the members of this Conference withdraw recognition of the Grand Orient of Italy as a regular Grand Lodge.

SPAIN

The Commission is advised that the Grand Lodge of Spain has now received 44 recognitions by Grand Lodges in the United States and 8 Grand Lodges in Canada and as well as 12 in Europe and 14 in other countries. It now has 24 constituent lodges.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dallas, Texas
February 17, 1986

TO THE CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS OF MASONS OF NORTH AMERICA

This report is an accounting of the funds of the Commission on Information for the year just past, ending at December 31, 1985. Since January 1, 1985, 58 Grand Lodges have contributed \$3,365.64.

Balance from Report dated February 16, 1985 \$10,497.59

Receipts from Grand Lodges between 1-1-85 and 12-31-85:

Alabama	\$ 100.00
Alaska	15.00
Alberta	15.00
American-Canadian Grossloge	25.00
Arizona	15.00
British Columbia	50.00
California	100.00
Canada	100.00
Colorado	50.00
District of Columbia	15.00
Florida	100.00
Georgia	100.00
Idaho	15.00
Illinois	100.00
Indiana	100.00
Iowa	100.00
Japan	25.00
Kansas	100.00
Kentucky	100.00
Louisiana	50.00
Maine	50.00
Manitoba	15.00
Maryland	50.00
Massachusetts	100.00
Mexico	15.00
Michigan	100.00
Minnesota	50.00
Mississippi	50.00
Missouri	100.00
Montana	15.00
Nebraska	50.00
Nevada	25.00

New Brunswick	15.00
New Hampshire	15.00
New Jersey	100.00
New Mexico	50.00
New York	100.00
North Carolina	100.00
North Dakota	15.00
Nova Scotia	15.00
Ohio	100.00
Oklahoma	100.00
Oregon	50.00
Pennsylvania	100.00
Prince Edward Island	15.00
Quebec	10.64
Rhode Island	15.00
Saskatchewan	15.00
South Carolina	100.00
South Dakota	25.00
Tennessee	100.00
Texas	100.00
Vermont	15.00
Virginia	100.00
Washington	100.00
West Virginia	50.00
Wisconsin	50.00
Wyoming	15.00
	\$3,365.64

Expenses between 1-1-85 and 12-31-85:

Postage	\$ 234.46
Printing	500.00
Secretarial	1,000.00
Travel and hotel for Secretary Treasurer	804.35
Supplies	89.37
	\$2,628.18

Balance as of 12-31-85

\$11,235.05

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Dillard, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer

CONCLUSION

The foregoing report was submitted to and approved by the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America at its Annual Meeting in Arlington, Virginia on February 17, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

Morris I. Budkofsky, Chairman
J. Lewis Beckstead, M.D.
Curtis N. Lancaster
Richard A. Porter
John B. Obenchain
Lawrence D. Inglis
Robert L. Dillard, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer

ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION FOR 1986

At a meeting of the Commission on February 17, 1986, the following organization was voted for the ensuing year:

Chairman

M:W: J. Lewis Beckstead, M.D.
Past Grand Master of Manitoba

Vice Chairman

M:W: Curtis N. Lancaster
Past Grand Master of Utah

Secretary-Treasurer

R:W: Robert L. Dillard, Jr.
Past Grand Master of Texas

**NAMES, ADDRESSES AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT
OF COMMISSION BOARD MEMBERS**

- 1987 - M:W: J. Lewis Beckstead, M.D., Past Grand Master of Manitoba,
543 Waverly Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3M 3K7.
- 1988 - M:W: Curtis N. Lancaster, Past Grand Master of Utah,
688 South 6th West, Brigham City, Utah 84302
- 1989 - M:W: Richard A. Porter, Past Grand Master of Kansas,
208 Lochinvar, Wichita, Kansas 67207.
- 1990 - M:W: John B. Obenchain, Past Grand Master of Virginia,
29 Laurel Drive, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060.
- 1991 - M:W: Lawrence D. Inglis, Grand Master of Illinois,
42707 N. Crawford Road, Antioch, Illinois 60002.
- 1992 - R:W: L. Robert Baker, Deputy Grand Master of District of Columbia,
1417 Mayflower Drive, McLean, Virginia 22101.

Secretary-Treasurer

R:W: Robert L. Dillard, Jr.
Past Grand Master of Texas
P.O. Box 1850
Dallas, Texas 75221.

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