

WHITE BOOK "D"

Audi Alteram Partem

(Hear the Other Side)



THIS BOOK WAS PREPARED
THROUGH THE JOINT ACTIVITIES

of

The National Membership Defense Committee

and

The Administration and Welfare Committee,
The Grievance Committee,
The Resolutions Committee,

of the

1935 National AMORC Rosicrucian Convention
in San Jose, California
July 14th to 20th

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The Purpose of This Report

AT THE 1935 Convention of Rosicrucians held in San Jose, California, with registered delegates and officers from every section of North America present, it was unanimously voted, upon the recommendation of the Membership Defense Committee, and of the Administration and Welfare Committee, that these committees should complete the inquiry and investigation being made into the charges made against AMORC and its officers, and that the reports of their investigations and inquiry should be sworn to and signed by every person involved in the investigation and then published in suitable form as a defense of AMORC against the malicious campaign of injury being carried on by the conspirators.

The Membership Defense Committee, voluntarily formed by members, and organized for the purpose of defending the rights and interests of the members of AMORC against any interference created by the activities of the conspirators, took charge of the various reports and investigations made by the convention committees, and submits herewith its report and argument as a brief and readable outline of the facts brought to light, not only by these convention committees and investigators but by its own activities throughout the past two years.

This committee of membership defense is convinced that the officers of AMORC are not interested in any exploitation of the weaknesses in character or other personal characteristics of any of the conspirators, nor are they interested in indulging in the unhappy and unpleasant duty of retorting to the malicious and defamatory remarks of those who have been consistently attempting to destroy the good repute and integrity of AMORC. At best, the whole investigation is like unto wading into a quagmire of a most unpleasant and deplorable nature.

If it were not for the fact that the ten or twelve years of silence on the part of AMORC and its officers, and their reluctance to give any considera-

tion to the false and fictitious charges brought against them had enabled these conspirators to point to the silence as seeming evidence of guilt, and had not this same silence encouraged the conspirators to feel that they could safely go into Court and secure injunctions and restraining orders and other legal actions that greatly interfered with the peaceful activities of AMORC, causing AMORC to spend large sums of money in defending itself before the Courts of law, and in correcting the wrong impression that was thus created in the minds of newspaper editors, magazine writers, public officials, and a large portion of the public itself, the Membership Defense Committee would not have finally decided to issue any printed matter or statement in defense of AMORC and its officers.

In each case where the activities of the conspirators or their associates have brought the matter into Court, AMORC and its officers have been able to completely and cleanly defend itself, while the conspirators have failed utterly to support any one of their charges or contentions with either evidence or the least foundation in fact, to warrant any of the charges made. Therefore, AMORC and its officers have been victorious in each court issue and decree up to the present time.

But as months have passed, the matter has broadened and is no longer a matter for the Courts of law, but for the Courts of public opinion, because the conspirators have left no stone unturned to disseminate their malicious pamphlets, letters, newspaper articles, affidavits, and manufactured exhibits to the public at large. To continue to remain silent in the face of such a nation-wide campaign is not only absurd and ridiculous but unfair to AMORC as an organization whose integrity, honesty of purpose and sincerity have never been questioned until these few conspirators started their campaign.

This entire pamphlet or booklet, therefore, was prepared by members of the

"Membership Defense Committee," representing the membership of AMORC and not the Board of Directors or administrators of AMORC. It is issued in defense of the organization and its officers as well as in defense of the members. It is issued in the spirit of justice. It is sent forth as a matter of information to those who have read the books and pamphlets, letters and circulars, issued by Mr. Clymer, Mr. Saunders, and their three or four associates, and have made inquiry of us.

If this pamphlet, like its predecessor, "White Book C," succeeds in merely answering the charges made by the conspirators and defending the organization against any injury which might result from such charges, the booklet will have served its only purpose, and its mission will have been fulfilled.

Fraternally submitted to the membership at large, and to those who have inquired for such defensive information,

National Membership Defense Committee,

O. Ray Stevens, *Chairman*
Peter Falcone, *Secretary*.

Attested and approved for publication,

H. SPENCER LEWIS

Imperator of AMORC for North
and South America.

San Jose, California
August 6th, 1935.

The Value of Testimony

IMPORTANT FOREWORD

It is common practice in all civilized courts of law and inquiry, and it is good common sense among civilized beings, to demand that those who bring charges against an individual or an organization must support their charges and prove them true and exact.

It is not ordinarily necessary in any court, nor from the common-sense point of view is it necessary, that the person or organization so charged must prove himself guiltless of the charges made. If those who make the charges cannot prove them, the other side need not present any defense.

Very often, however, those who are suffering under malicious and false charges must present their defense in order to reveal the unsoundness, incorrectness, and falsity of the charges made; otherwise no board of inquiry, no court of law, may arrive at a complete and adequate conclusion. That is the principal reason why AMORC and its administration have been prevailed upon to permit its defense to be offered to its membership.

False Evidence

It is commonly recognized in all courts of law and among persons of good common sense that when a witness resorts to falsehood, falsely manufactured evidence, deliberate deceit, misquotations, and the tricky use of unrelated elements to produce an artificial impression, he is immediately disqualified as a competent witness or as one to be given any consideration.

When it is found in any inquiry that the principal witness or the one who is making the charges against another has deliberately and knowingly, wilfully and maliciously, falsified in one or two of his statements or pieces of evidence and exhibits, all the rest of his testimony becomes suspected, and unworthy of consideration as truth. If a witness or plaintiff against another person has to resort to false, malicious, and artificially manufactured evidence against a person to support one or two points in his argument, the whole of his argument must be

weak and all of his contentions must be worthless, or there would be no need of augmenting them with untruthful and deliberately deceptive statements.

If the conspirators against AMORC had any truthful charges to make against AMORC and its officers, there would be no need for them to add to the truthful ones a number of statements, charges, claims, and intimations that are not only false, but deliberately and knowingly manufactured out of the whole cloth, and ridiculous and absurd on the face of them. If these conspirators are deliberately falsifying, and with trickery and maliciousness manufacturing evidence in regard to some of the charges they have made against AMORC, their whole testimony is disqualified and should be considered as the Courts would consider it—wholly unworthy and evidently malicious.

The defense, as presented herewith, does not attempt to prove the good repute, integrity, sincerity, and honesty of AMORC, for these remain unshaken, but rather to show that in the specific charges made by its conspirators EVERY VITAL ISSUE AND CHARGE RAISED BY THEM IS FALSE AND IN MOST CASES DELIBERATELY MANUFACTURED WITH MALICIOUS FORETHOUGHT. THIS WILL BECOME EVIDENT AS ONE READS EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

\$1,000 Reward

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE WHICH ISSUES THIS BOOKLET STANDS READY AND HEREWITH AGREES AND PROMISES TO FORFEIT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF ITS OWN VOLUNTARILY SUBSCRIBED FUNDS, TO ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO CAN PROVE: (a) THAT THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES AT THE 1935 CONVENTION WERE NOT FORMED AND DID NOT CARRY ON THEIR WORK IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED

IN THIS BOOK, OR DID NOT RENDER THEIR REPORTS TO THE EFFECT AND IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS BOOK; (b) THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF EVIDENCE CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK WERE NOT MADE FROM GENUINE LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS, BOOKS, OR OTHER EXHIBITS ACTUALLY IN EXISTENCE AND BEARING THE NAMES AND DATES SHOWN; (c) THAT THE QUOTATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK BY THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE FROM VARIOUS BOOKS, LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, OR NEWSPAPERS ARE NOT

TRUE AND CORRECT AND TAKEN FROM GENUINE PUBLICATIONS ACTUALLY IN EXISTENCE.

Heretofore the conspirators have claimed that no committees were actually at work at any convention; that the conventions consisted of only a handful of picked members, and not seven hundred to one thousand persons from all parts of the country; and that the evidence submitted by the Defense did not exist! But the conspirators have never been able to prove their statements. Let them now accept this thousand-dollar challenge and disprove the evidence!

The Membership Defense Committee.

The Conspiracy and The Plot

ABOUT nineteen years ago the Supreme Council of AMORC for North America was confronted with the unpleasant tasks of removing from the editorial chair of its official magazine, a man who had made many unusual claims and had given very impressive answers to the categorical questions asked at the time of his application for membership.

Mr. Alfred Saunders of New York City had declared himself to be an English Freemason, a French Rosicrucian, and an experienced editor of wide business and social connections. A formal and customary inquiry was duly carried on, the investigating committee consulting the references he had named in his application. These individuals seemed to be impartial and unbiased in their glowing endorsement of Mr. Saunders. He was admitted, like all accepted applicants, to the Neophyte (preparatory) degrees of the Order, and while still being tested and tried in these preliminary sections of the regular work, he was assigned editorial supervision of the magazine.

Within a few months, however, a number of serious doubts were expressed by members of AMORC, who were also

affiliated with Freemasonry. Finally a group of men from this Order, who also belonged to the A. F. & A. M. and the A. A. S. R. asked the Supreme Council of AMORC to make certain further inquiries regarding Mr. Saunders.

The very first inquiry made in the manner suggested revealed that Mr. Saunders was not a member of the French Rose-Croix or Rosicrucian Order, but the actual "Commander in Chief" of a form of Freemasonic "Scottish Rites"* generally alleged in the United States to be clandestine!

Upon being examined personally and confronted with the indisputable evidence, Mr. Saunders admitted his directorship of an unrecognized form of Masonry which he had concealed from the officers of AMORC. Thereupon the Supreme Council, in regular session, voted him out of his position as editor and as a member of the AMORC.

*The rites were styled the Third-third and last degrees of the Scottish Rites of Cerneau, unassociated in any way with the recognized Scottish Rites of the United States and England and not even sponsored in the U. S. A. by any foreign form of Freemasonry. (See Photo Exhibit No. 1 in this book.)

All of the foregoing is history written into the preserved records of AMORC, accompanied with the letters gathered by members of the investigating committee (who were also Freemasons) and by Mr. Saunders' own admissions. However, in the past two years, Mr. Saunders and his cohorts have claimed that he was not affiliated with any clandestine form of "Scottish Rite" but with an organization widely recognized in foreign lands, known as the "Ancient and Primitive Rites of Memphis and Mizraim." This latter claim is wholly false as can be seen by the official stationery of Mr. Saunders' unrecognized body.

A few days after his dismissal, Mr. Saunders called upon the chief officers of AMORC and claimed that their action had deprived him of a very profitable enterprise that he had under way and had interfered with his activities in operating "lodges" of his Cerneau form of Masonry, and that he would devote the remainder of his life to destroying AMORC, attacking the character of its officers, and testifying against its chief executive, H. Spencer Lewis.¹

Such a threat was considered trite and absurd by AMORC, and so it would have been, if, in the course of events, two other individuals—heading other small philosophical groups calling themselves "Rosicrucian"—had not been tempted to find in Mr. Saunders' attacks and attitude the very aid they needed to help them create attacks on what they considered a rival body.

These two bodies were the "Philosophical Publishing Company Royal Fraternity of Rosicrucians" operated by a German or Dutch farmer of Quakertown, Penna., known by the name of "Dr." R. Swinburne Clymer,² and the "Rosicrucian Fellowship" of Oceanside, California, directed by the late Max Heindel. These bodies saw in the rapidly growing, authorized and authentic AMORC organization a serious challenger to the ridiculous pretensions offered by their small groups. Despite their claims to being

devoted solely to humanitarian and loving purposes with a "clean heart and sane mind," exemplifying the "goodness and tolerance of the Great Master," these two organizations forgot their ideals and so-called Rosicrucian spirit, and saw in Mr. Saunders' malicious attacks and campaign of destruction an opportunity. They found it convenient to give credence to this self-avowed destroyer of character and reputation, who claimed that he could produce "evidence" that AMORC was a fraud and a pretense, and that its officers were imposters and deceivers in many and varied ways.

Politics often make strange bed-fellows, and it was surprising to see with what cunning and alacrity Mr. Saunders united these two rival and disagreeing bodies into allies of his campaign by furnishing them with absurd ammunition. Unaware at first that Mr. Saunders was deliberately deceiving them, they were, nevertheless, willing to use his destructive ammunition in any manner that might further their interests; then becoming aware of his unreliability, they cast out of their alliance the open assistance of Mr. Saunders, but trusted that he had transmitted to someone, possibly one of them, the evidence he claimed to have.

Thus the two little publishing societies found themselves in the midst of a campaign of vilification, destruction, and slander against AMORC, without the evidence or facts to support it. Mr. Clymer probably suspected that his hated rival book concern, the "Rosicrucian Fellowship," had secretly bargained with Mr. Saunders for the evidence; and the "Fellowship" could have had much evidence to indicate that Mr. Clymer had out-martialed them and secured it for personal use.

To AMORC the situation was amusing for a number of years. It said little of the battle being waged by the two against one. AMORC did nothing but occasionally deny, with dignity and conservatism, the most serious of the slanderous or critical remarks of the two groups, or of Mr. Saunders, who continued his campaign as an independent destructionist.

This attitude on the part of AMORC, however, was a serious mistake, even though it was adopted with the best intentions. Mr. Clymer, as well as Mr. Saunders, became bolder and bolder in the manufacture of fictitious charges

¹Letters written to H. Spencer Lewis and others over Mr. Saunders' signature in the past fifteen years have consistently demonstrated this threat in various forms. This committee and others have seen these letters covering a number of years.

²Mr. Clymer has used a very large number of different and assorted names for his little book-publishing company in the past years; until very recently none of these names even slightly resembled the true name of the Rosicrucian Order as found in all ancient records of Europe.

against AMORC and the invention of false "evidence." Letter after letter was written by Mr. Saunders to newspaper "letter columns," to fraternal magazine forums, to public officials, and scores of others—each letter contradicting some fundamental point in previous letters, but generally giving expression to newly concocted "discoveries" detrimental to AMORC. Mr. Clymer, on the other hand, owning a small, antiquated, but workable printing press, issued pamphlet after pamphlet for ten years, each pretending to contain his "discoveries" of the evils to be found in AMORC and gradually libelling the personal character and reputation of AMORC executives.

Thus the plot originated by Mr. Saunders as a means of revenge, was being evolved and carried out with growing elaborateness and increasing maliciousness.

Month by month the strength of AMORC was being increased by its publication of the true history of the ancient Rosicrucian Brotherhood and the real facts of its philosophy, aims, and purposes. These facts, incidentally, were disconcerting to the other groups of "Rosicrucians" for what AMORC said and proved in its literature did not agree with the opposing claims of the others.

How the matter would have ended no one knows, but in 1930 Mr. Saunders found a new ally, a man by the name of Smith, living in California, who became a "clearing house" for Saunders, Clymer and the others, by uniting all of their separate and incompatible charges and claims, gathering and inventing new and startling facts and carrying on the vilification and slander in his own name as an "unbiased worker in behalf of the gullible public who should be protected against the impostures of AMORC."

He was furnished with all the "evidence" that each of the "high contracting parties" had accumulated, supplied with some money and the promise of support. He, in turn, secured the help of one Daines in Canada who mailed the slanderous matter from a Canadian Post Office in order "to avoid conflict with the rules and regulations of the U. S. Post Office."

Thus a real conspiracy was evolved, with all the ancient and "honorable" devices of those who make a business of wilfully and deliberately slandering and libelling others with malicious and false charges.

Neither Mr. Clymer, Mr. Saunders, nor the Fellowship knew precisely what Mr.

Smith intended to do, nor how he carried out his plans, or what "evidence" he had secured from each point of his alliance.

When, however, AMORC brought this conspiracy campaign into a Superior Court of California, Mr. Smith reluctantly admitted his part in the conspiracy and often cowered behind the statement that he refused to answer questions because his answer "would tend to incriminate him of felony." The evidence—real evidence this time—secured by the Sheriff in Mr. Smith's home, revealed his contact with Saunders, Daines, Clymer, the Rosicrucian Fellowship and several others.

Smith was perpetually enjoined by the Court from further participation in the conspiracy and enjoined from further distributing letters, pamphlets and printed matter prepared by the conspirators for distribution. This order was made by the Court after Smith admitted in open Court that he could not prove any of the sinister or serious charges that had been made against AMORC or its officers and after he had failed to establish any good motive for his widespread attacks. What his real motive may have been may be guessed by later developments.

The Climax

The Court decision against Smith, Clymer, Daines, and their allies, did not end the campaign, however. Mr. Clymer claimed that since he lived in a different State, the California decision did not affect him. Mr. Saunders was found to have a very unsavory police and social record and at once withdrew from the public dissemination of his attacks, and Daines claimed immunity because of his Canadian residence.

The Court decision did one thing, however. It caused each of the conspirators to feel suspicious. All believed that someone had been consciously or unconsciously careless in guarding the secret activities of their inner correspondence. Saunders accused Daines and wrote a number of letters deploring Daines' stupidity; Clymer blamed Saunders as a "falsifier," especially since Saunders had never produced one iota of the "trunkful" of evidence which he originally claimed to have. Smith alleged that Clymer had been "too stupid to guard his actions."

From letters received it would seem, to the best of our belief, that Daines

wrote vague and unsigned notes to AMORC intimating that he had cleverly deceived all the others in the unholy alliance to send all the accumulated "evidence" to him for copying, and that now he was ready, for a certain sum of money "covering his expenses and loss of time from his important business affairs" to come to California and show to AMORC all the documents and "evidence he had in his possession.*

Whether Clymer and Saunders as well as Smith ever learned of the offer made by Daines to AMORC or not is not known, but they discontinued their association with him in their future activities and even wrote letters warning others to be guarded in their correspondence with him, and at once proceeded to work separately.

But, conspiracies need spies, and lawyers, and stupid "tools." Therefore Clymer and Saunders contacted an attorney in California, and the attorney won the support or aid of a disgruntled ex-employee of AMORC who thereafter signed his name to new, **absolutely false and criminally libelous statements.** It is generally rumored that this ex-employee seeks as his reward, permanent employment under a reorganized AMORC, controlled by those now attacking the Order and particularly its officers. It is known that the attorney involved has openly stated that he expects to collect a fabulous fee from the reorganized Order.

Thus the situation existed at the beginning of the year 1935. One attorney claiming that he would see that the wrecked AMORC was reorganized and good positions given to certain individuals if they would help him do the wrecking; and Mr. Clymer and his former associates uniting in issuing three new pamphlets against the AMORC in the hope of not only destroying AMORC, but of so completely disqualifying it that no one could re-organize it as a future rival to his little organization.

The situation was becoming unbearable not only to the officers of AMORC, but to all the thousands of members in every State and Province of North America. At both the 1934 and 1935 annual conventions of AMORC the hundreds of delegates and representatives of

AMORC VOTED UNANIMOUSLY to put an end to the malicious campaign by appointing a number of voluntarily formed committees to the task of securing the facts—the truth—and exposing it.

Thus came about the official reports containing the surprising facts and real "evidence" introduced in the 1935 Convention held from July 14th to 20th in the city of San Jose, California, and unanimously adopted by all present with the recommendation that the facts be published in a defensive book by AMORC for circulation among its members and friends, or all who had received the defamatory matter issued by the conspirators.

Who Are the Conspirators?

It is quite customary in all established departments of civil investigation to turn the spotlight upon the source of complaint—the complainer, the critic, or the one who is making the charges. Very often this reveals a motive or incentive for complaint that nullifies the charges made.

Certainly no report of a complete investigation of the charges made against AMORC should be considered unless it included some facts regarding the characters originating them.

It is a notable fact that although the charges made against AMORC for the past nineteen years have been couched in words to make it appear that the actual members of the organization were dissatisfied with the administration and administrators of AMORC, nevertheless all of the creative, inventive and scheming members of the conspiracy are non-members of AMORC, while the active, actual members of the organization have unanimously supported, endorsed, and approved the administration and administrators by vote and enthusiastic resolution at each and every annual convention of the AMORC.

If, then, the thousands of members within the organization (who, naturally, would feel the greatest effect of any maladministration or misrepresentation) have consistently failed in the past nineteen years to take any part in the creation of the charges made, there must be some reason why those wholly on the outside seek to disrupt the organization. Here is where the spotlight is helpful, if turned upon the true instiga-

*At the time, Daines was still without any employment as far as our investigations revealed. We do not know what his purpose may have been in wanting to show the manufactured evidence to AMORC officials. They refused to make any negotiations with him.

tors and active managers of the long conspiracy.

Mr. Alfred Saunders

We have already described this individual to some extent in the History of the Plot. This man with a serious police record in England (see the Birmingham Daily Post, Birmingham, England, for Wednesday, July 15, 1903) was not only the leader of an alleged clandestine Freemasonic body in New York, but he openly claimed and artfully admitted that he had "a Rosicrucian organization" of his own, in embryo, and sought to introduce it in America under the title of "Temple of Neith," which term he used in his correspondence of the past.

"Dr." R. Swinburne Clymer

A German or Dutch printer who discovered years ago that it was more profitable to spend all of his time at the type case than in farming, and leaving his hobby of printing to spare-time indulgences in his amateur press shop; especially when it enables him to foster and glorify some of the weirdest notions that a human mind ever harbored. His fondness for titles, for self-appointed and self-devised positions of "eminent authority," supported by diplomas and charters of his own creation and printing, has made its indelible imprint on the records of the Federal Government. His craze for appropriating or simulating the names and emblems of other organizations is second only to his fantastic love for writing threatening and "challenging" letters to every person or organization that seems to be an obstacle to the impossible goal he has set for himself—"Grand Master of the World and the Islands of the Sea." (!)

Years ago he invented (in his mind) great medical colleges or colleges of therapeutics, and offered diplomas to those who had no medical training but did have some money, it is alleged by the American Medical Association in its "Journal" for December 15, 1923. It is even claimed by this Association that Mr. Clymer issued to himself a Diploma with the degree of "Dr." sometime before his "College" was actually functioning in a small "Post Office Box."

At any rate, the "Journal" alleges that when the Federal Government closed up various fraudulent "diploma mills," Mr. Clymer was one of those to be found guilty. All of this evidence of fraud was

introduced at a hearing before the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania again in 1934.

At other times he has invented strange medicines and mystic "charms" or amulets, and has printed circulars describing and offering for sale strange "remedies" claimed to do things which medical and scientific men have proven absurd and ridiculous.

His latest and most astonishing conviction about himself and his powers, is that he is the "successor" to a man by the name of "Dr." Beverly Randolph, who Clymer says was the originator of America's first Rosicrucian organization. As the "successor" to Randolph, this farmer-printer believes that he has inherited a number of titles which Randolph used only in a novel—a book of fiction—and never taken seriously by any of its readers in the 19th century.

"Dr." Clymer has, admittedly, succeeded in printing and selling about one thousand copies of his own "Rosicrucian" books in which he attempts to give his own very poor and unlearned description of the Rosicrucians. His ignorance of ancient Rosicrucian "landmarks," symbols, terms, principles, and ideals is so extensive and colossal that he actually takes symbols of old pagan cults and adopts them, and does not know where to contact a single genuine Rosicrucian center in Europe.

But, "Dr." Clymer does know how to threaten everyone with more of his printed matter in an attempt to add a few more members to the group of gullible persons who have joined his "Rosicrucian" society conducted from the little farm house just outside of a Pennsylvania town.

This is his great delusion: "If I can break down the faith of thousands who are now members of that organization known as AMORC, some of them may believe that I am their saviour and accept my claims to Rosicrucian authority and join my classes, buy my books and eventually secure one of my Royal Fraternity 'Diplomas.'"

Since "Dr." Clymer has never been a member of AMORC, is unacquainted with its inner workings, claims to have the "only true Rosicrucian Temple of the whole world in his farm house," and has been in so much legal difficulty in the past, his motive in attacking AMORC may be justly questioned and gravely suspected by any fair mind—

*See Photo Exhibits Nos. 2 and 3.

as it has been in court actions and convictions in the past fifteen years.

The other members of the campaign to assist in injuring AMORC are:

(a) An attorney frequently involved in directing critical attacks against individuals and corporations, and recently proclaimed in an official State inquiry as "the most stupid man in California" by one of the members of the committee. He has written letters to various persons in which he has repeated almost verbatim, either in his own letters or in letters enclosed, the charges spread by the campaign of maliciousness conducted by the conspirators. The Committee further finds that this attorney has a personal, financial motive back of his activities in this respect.

(b) A young man engaged as a grocery clerk at times in California, and at other times as a messenger for others of the critics, going from one city to another securing signatures from new AMORC members under the pretense that the said petition is to aid the AMORC administration. He is a mere tool in the hands of the others and has admitted to investigation committees that he really has no criticism to make of the AMORC officers "whom he loves," but nevertheless signs the malicious and slanderous letters prepared by his elders, in order that they may be free of responsibility.

(c and d) Two men living in Colorado, who, as low degree members of AMORC, never having met any of the officers of AMORC, nor ever having seen any of its administration records or documents, were induced to make affidavits to the effect that "they knew and believed" that the administration affairs of AMORC in California were illegal, dishonest, unconstitutional and malicious in intent and result, etc. With such false charges prepared by Saunders, Clymer, and others, they were used as tools for a new form of attack upon AMORC in 1934. They were probably lead to believe that they were aiding

in "bettering the AMORC's deplorable conditions" as one of them claims to the investigators who closed in on his vascillating arguments, or to "rid America of a terrible fraud that is keeping the citizens from enjoying peace and happiness," as "Dr." Clymer contends in his lame explanation for his "unbiased activity" (!) of fifteen years.

"Dr." Clymer's Printed Charges and the Manufactured Evidence

As we have explained, "Dr." Clymer adopted, "bait, hook and sinker," all the false and malicious charges originally invented by Saunders, the originator of the Plot. But these soon became weak, for as time passed, each month and year proved the falsity of most of them and "Dr." Clymer was forced to invent new charges and manufacture the false evidence to support them.

His last attack consisted of three large nondescript pamphlets printed piecemeal by him in his little shop, and issued for nation-wide circulation in July of 1935 just before the annual Convention of AMORC members and delegates.

These pamphlets were intended to discourage the hundreds planning to go to the Convention and to tempt newspapers and magazines to use the highly inflammable charges as the basis for extravagant exposes.

Every old, new and imaginable charge and malicious idea that was capable of expressing itself in the minds of Saunders, Clymer, or their cohorts, was paraded in grand array in these books with more venom, hate and wicked falsity than at any other time of the whole Plot. "Dr." Clymer signed these books with his own name, and anticipating a wholesale destruction of AMORC's integrity, he boasted of his stupid and contradictory compilation with the hope that it would be of benefit to all mankind.

What AMORC Members Believe

At our annual Conventions of the AMORC held in San Jose, California, during the month of July, there have been assembled for one entire week the highest representatives of the Order in North America such as:

Regional Grand Officers.

Lodge and Chapter Masters and Officers.

Deputy Grand Masters.

Grand Councilors from Nine Districts.

Inspectors-General.

District Commissioners.

Special Delegates and Members.

These representatives have come from every section of North America and from some foreign districts as is shown by the roll call taken at each Convention.

For many months before the Convention is held, the official magazine that goes to every member, "The Rosicrucian Digest," carries notices inviting every Regional Grand Lodge, every Lodge and Chapter and branch of our work, to appoint official delegates or representatives to come to the Convention in behalf of their local members. Every delegate, representative and member is urged to be present in order to participate in the making of recommendations, suggestions, comments or criticisms. In these official notices the membership generally is urged to prepare its comments, criticisms, suggestions and recommendations in written form, and to either bring them to the Convention in person or submit them to their own local Inspector-General or Grand Councilor, District Commissioner, Lodge officer, or delegate, in order that these comments, criticisms, suggestions and recommendations may be read before the Convention and voted upon.

A most sincere and honest attempt is made by the administration of AMORC to have its National Convention truly representative of the membership of the Order and to give them every opportunity in a democratic manner to express itself and to bring before the Convention and before the officers of the administration every helpful, constructive suggestion or recommendation, and

every vital criticism, and every important consideration of every point and part of the work of the organization, including its administration.

Convention Committees

At each Convention for many years the elected Chairman of the Convention, drawn from among the rank and file of membership, appoints six or seven outstanding business men, attorneys, newspaper men, or educators, as Chairmen of important committees, such as:

1. Welfare and Administration Committee.
2. Grievance Committee.
3. Resolutions Committee.
4. Credential and Authenticity Committee.
5. Auditing or Financial Committee.
6. The Next Year Convention Committee.

After appointing these committees, or sometimes uniting two of them into one committee, the Chairman announces that any registered delegate or officer present at the Convention, regardless of his standing by grade in the Order, may volunteer to join any one of the committees and participate in its activities or demand certain activities and investigations on the part of said committees. No attempt is made by the officers of the administration to limit or interfere with the free and voluntary joining of any one of these committees on the part of anyone attending the Convention.

At the close of each Convention, the Imperator and the officers of the administration have asked from the platform whether anyone present at the Convention was prohibited, restrained, or in any way influenced in not joining any committee that he may have selected to work with, or prevented in any manner from securing any of the information, any facts, any records, and data, that would have been helpful to him or her in solving any of the problems of the organization or overcoming any of the possible errors of administration or other activities. At no time, at any of the Conventions, has any member ever stated

publicly from the floor of the Convention, or privately—so far as any case can be found—that he or she was prohibited or prevented in a free, democratic expression of anything they desired in these regards.

Membership Defense Committee

Two years ago a number of members living in California, having witnessed the activities of the conspiracy as made manifest in Court actions which have ended victoriously in all proceedings to date for AMORC, decided voluntarily and without any recommendation from the organization, to form a "Membership Defense Committee," or in other words, a Defense Committee representing the membership and not the executive or administrative officers. The purpose of this committee was to demand from the Supreme Grand Lodge the right, or secure the privilege, of learning the names of every one of the District Commissioners and local representatives of the Order throughout the country, or to have the names and addresses of any member living in any locality, if deemed necessary, and to appoint certain officers of the Defense Committee to secure from every Regional Grand Lodge, Lodge or Chapter, a legal paper of authorization appointing the Membership Defense Committee to represent them in any investigation or any legal action, or any plan that they might find advisable, and to secure from the rank and file of membership in their own way and through their own means of communication any data, any comments, criticisms, recommendations or suggestions that would tend to improve the administration and activities of AMORC or REVEAL ANY TENDENCY OR DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE MEMBERSHIP GENERALLY TO HAVE ANY CHANGES MADE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OR GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

This Membership Defense Committee pledged itself to defend the members and their rights against the machinations and deliberate interference on the part of any conspirators.

The Conspiracy Campaign

It was found through the first two court actions instigated by the conspirators and which turned into victories for AMORC, that the complainants were attempting to prove to the Courts of California and elsewhere, that they—a

mere handful of six or seven members—were authorized to represent the membership at large in its attacks upon the administration and general control of the organization. They contended, in complicated legal verbiage in the form of affidavits which they presented to the Court, that the membership generally was restless, dissatisfied, unhappy and in open rebellion against the administration of the Order and its Board of Directors, and that each or every suit that they had brought or intended to bring was being brought in the name of all the members, and by authority of the members.

The things that these conspirators demanded, if granted by the court or courts, would have caused an interference in the regular mailing of the lectures each week, in the preparation of any further secret lectures, lessons, or monographs, in the carrying out of any of the secret rituals, welfare activities, or other ideals and purposes of the organization. Even the judges in the courts saw that this would be unfair and a grave injustice to the members at large unless the membership itself demanded it.

Since at every one of the previous National Conventions the voluntary committees referred to above had reported that there was no dissension, no rebellion, no serious criticism or demands, and since the reports of the committees read in open session of the Conventions were voted upon by every member present and unanimously subscribed to without a dissenting voice, it was apparent that the few dissenters did not represent the membership at large, nor any portion of it, except possibly one or two ex-members who had been suspended previously from the Order for various good and sufficient reasons; and that the remainder or active conspirators were those unconnected with the Order but having personal, mercenary reasons for desiring an almost complete suspension of all of the AMORC activities.

What the Committees Did

At each Convention, each one of the committees was allowed to function freely and without any interference, as was testified to in their sworn affidavits at the close of each Convention. The Welfare and Administration Committee was permitted to examine every book, every financial record, every membership

record, every bit of correspondence in the files of the organization and in its safes and vaults dating back to the year 1916.

The Grievance Committee was furnished with every letter, every pamphlet, every printed or written criticism, charge, complaint, affidavit, or insinuation made by either the conspirators or any member or outsider, and to take each complaint, criticism, or grievance and run it down in its essence, nature, and purpose, to determine whether it was well founded, or false and libelous as part of a conspiracy, or worthy of consideration.

The Auditing Committee was allowed to call in auditors, certified public accountants, and others well qualified, **from outside of the organization** to audit the books and records, financial system, bank books, and everything else pertaining to the financial and business end of AMORC, and to examine the regular audits of AMORC that have been made year by year since 1916 by certified public accountants and auditors.

The other committees were allowed to work in the same manner. Cablegrams and messages were sent abroad to verify certain statements or claims, these communications being sent to non-members and unbiased persons who could give reliable information. Special letters were sent to various places. Historical records were searched by persons communicated with by telephone, and every means was used by these committees to make their work thorough and unbiased without any control or restriction on the part of the administration of AMORC.

The Convention Reports

All of the reports of the various committees read to the Convention at its official session were in the form of affidavits signed by every member on each committee, sworn to before a Notary and then certified to by the Chairman of the Convention. When read to the Convention, these reports were adopted, paragraph by paragraph, often with long and tedious explanations accompanying each paragraph, so there could be no mistake on the part of anyone in understanding what the reports contained. It is a notable fact that in none of the Conventions has there been a single dissenting voice in connection with any of the reports read, inasmuch as every member present at the Conven-

tion had an opportunity to investigate the reports during the process of their making. Each Convention, therefore, has gone on record with an unanimous vote, and in the form of a sworn affidavit, that it has never found any of the charges, complaints, insinuations and intimations of the conspirators to be true or based on truth and fact, or otherwise than **MALICIOUSLY LIBELOUS, SLANDEROUS, AND DELIBERATELY INJURIOUS**. Each Convention has voluntarily passed a resolution unanimously voted upon without a single dissenting voice approving the administration's past year's activities, expressing confidence in the administration and the administrators, and pledging its loyal support to the Board of Directors, their chief executives.

The Astonishing Facts

From all of this is revealed the astonishing fact that it is **not** the members **within the organization**—those who have the utmost at stake, who are financially supporting it and have a right to receive adequate returns, nor those who are the most familiar with all of its activities and have the greatest facility in knowing and determining what is going on—that make the charges against AMORC and its administrators. The charges come exclusively from those who are **outside of the organization**, who have had no opportunity and no means of learning the real facts of what is going on within the organization, but who are either interested in so-called rival organizations or who are anxious to promote something of their own making to take the place of AMORC if it can. This astonishing situation, that the members of the organization are wholly satisfied, and that a few on the outside seek to destroy it and claim to be doing it on behalf of the members, constitutes one of the most peculiar situations that has ever been placed before a Court of law or inquiry.

The Courts' Decisions

For this reason, in each and every Court action that has been started by the conspirators in connection with a definite issue and based upon false charges against the organization, the Court has ruled that inasmuch as the conspirators have not been able to support their contentions and that it would

be an injustice to the general membership to grant what the conspirators have demanded, the court has refused to sustain the injunctions sought by the conspirators and permitted the administration of AMORC to continue its activities without interruption.

In one other case brought by the conspirators, the conspirators have constantly sought a postponement of the case until more than a year had passed, and at the present time is awaiting trial. If the conspirators were sure of the soundness and truth of their malicious charges, they would not be so agreeable to postponements, and would have done their utmost to secure a decision within the shortest possible time.

“Dr.” Clymer’s Newest Charges

Not satisfied with being a party to one Court inquiry in which he was named as a co-conspirator, and wherein the judge rules against the conspiracy and warns the conspirators not to continue their activities, Clymer has persisted in accepting from Saunders and others certain false and maliciously deceptive statements about AMORC and its administration and HAS INVENTED a score of other false charges of his own, and has inserted these in books and pamphlets throughout the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

The crux of his campaign of malicious inquiry was attempted just a few weeks before the 1935 Convention, when he sent scurrilous pamphlets to representatives, secretaries, Masters, and officers of our Chapters and branches, and to newspaper writers, publishers and others who might make meat of his malicious statements to injure the organization, and to prevent a peaceful, harmonious Convention in July of 1935. Scores of copies of these books were rapidly forwarded to Headquarters by those who received them, and they were distributed by the administration officers among the delegate members and officers attending the Convention in order that everyone present might be familiar with the newest charges made by Clymer and thereby be prepared properly to investigate them through their various committees and independently.

The Membership Defense Committee, on the other hand, proceeded at once with its many members present from all parts of the country to organize itself into rapid action and to not only investigate the charges made by Clymer but to call personally upon some of the conspirators and learn from them their motives or purposes.

Astonishing Results

Throughout the whole Convention week for many hours each morning, afternoon and evening the committee on “Welfare and Administration,” the committee on “Grievances,” and the “Membership Defense Committee,” totalling over one hundred members on all three committees, searched through all the records, files, bookkeeping system, bank books, audits, correspondence, official documents, and everything else pertaining to the administration and activities of the organization from the year 1916 to 1935, in an attempt to find the least verification of the charges made by Clymer or to disprove them as false and malicious.

In its interviews with some of the conspirators, the committee found mercenary motives and even intimations that at least one of them would abandon his activities against the Order if he were offered a good position on the staff of AMORC at a good salary! Another intimated that if certain personal and mercenary things were complied with to his satisfaction, he would sign a paper withdrawing from cooperation in the plan to involve AMORC in further legal actions. Even Mr. Clymer’s motives were found to be highly colored in nature and quality as well as in the tricky use of words and phrases.

The Committees’ Reports

This booklet, then, contains a summary of the reports made by these committees in the form of sworn affidavits signed by all of the large number of persons on the committee and voted upon unanimously without a dissenting voice by all of the officers, councilors, commissioners, inspectors, delegates, and members present at the Convention.



THE ANSWERS

to

THE FALSE CHARGES

In a very involved and badly conceived "Preface" to the largest of his 1935 books, "Dr." Clymer says that "In spite of any and all appearances to the contrary, we have no malicious feeling against Mr. Lewis; we hold no grudge and entertain no personal animosity against him. . . . We have experienced no personal delight in the use of the harsh terms and odious adjectives necessary to accurately describe his activities."

Yet, in that same preface, he calls Mr. Lewis a "successful deceiver, a vile imposter, a clever charlatan, a crafty sorcerer, a pilfering charlatan," who is guilty of "fraudulent activities and wicked practises, illegal practises, deceptive wiles, insidious trickery, etc."

Note that "Dr." Clymer says he is accurately describing matters in his pamphlets. He constantly harps on "truth, precise terms, carefully worded descriptions, honest, straight-forward statements, no deception, no evasions, no partial quotations, no falsehoods."

Well, let us see what "Dr." Clymer says in his honest, rugged style and examine the precise and honest EVIDENCE he offers.

Herewith follows a brief summary of the principal charges falsely made by Mr. Clymer in terms and phrases deliberately twisted and distorted to read to the public with the utmost disadvantage to AMORC, and intended to be injurious to the organization and its administrators.



Number One

Clymer claims that the first Rosicrucians to come to America did not come in 1694 but that a Mr. Randolph established the first Rosicrucian foundation in America in the Nineteenth Century.

Arthur Edward Waite, the eminent Masonic historian of London who has written many books on Rosicrucian and Masonic history, and who Clymer admits is a good authority, condemns Randolph as a self-deceived pretender whose "sex teachings" brought him into trouble with the Government and who committed suicide before he was completely cleared of these charges, and whose vague wanderings and inane writings could never have been any part of real Rosicrucianism at any time. And he quotes Randolph as saying, in one of Randolph's own books, that everything he had said about Rosicrucianism he had made up out of his own mind or consciousness.

The committee found that in no historical record of the Rosicrucian Order published in Europe, either by Waite or Fra. Wittemans, a member of the Belgian Senate and an eminent historian, or in any encyclopaedia, was Randolph's name mentioned as an organizer or leader of Rosicrucian activities.*

To prove his false claims that the early Rosicrucians of 1694 who came to Philadelphia from Europe were not Rosicrucians, Clymer publishes in his pamphlets an extract from a book by Julius Sachse, who was a descendant of those early Rosicrucians, a historian, member of a number of American historical so-

*In most of these historical books or records the AMORC of North America is mentioned as the true Rosicrucian Order. See also the subject of Rosicrucian in the Revised 14th edition Encyclopaedia Britannica, the New International Encyclopaedia, the Nelson's Loose-leaf Encyclopaedia, the Modern Encyclopedia, the Americana, the Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, etc., all of which describe AMORC but fail utterly to mention Randolph or Clymer.

Universi Orbis Terrarum Architectonici Magni ad Gloriam.



From the East of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites as organized by M. H. Joseph Cerneau, 12th in the year 1867, V. G. F. C. for

The United States of America
ITS TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES

Under the C. O. S. of the Z. O. answering to the C. O. S. of the U. S. A. and the A. O. S. W. of the Memphis or Cerneau

GRAND ORIENT IN NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
GRAND SECRETARY GENERAL



Valley of New York, June 14th 1916 v. l. r.

Mr Alex P Riedel,
226 S 87th St.
New York

Dear Sir & Brother,

Answering yours of yesterday,
Mr Alfred H Saunders 33^o is connected
with our Supreme Council and is Grand
Commander-in-Chief of our Grand Consistory
of the State of New York.

Fraternally yours

Andrew J. ...
per J.

The above is a reproduction of a letter proving that Alfred H. Saunders was "Com-
mander-in-Chief" in 1915 and 1916, of a clandestine "Scottish Rite" organization—
NOT a "Memphis-Mizraim" body, as Clymer and Saunders now claim. Freemasons
will readily note the "tricky" difference between the emblem of the "Eagle" used on
this stationery and the genuine emblem of the true, recognized "A. A. S. R." Note
also that this clandestine body had its "Grand Orient" (!) in New York City—not
where the recognized Supreme Councils are located.

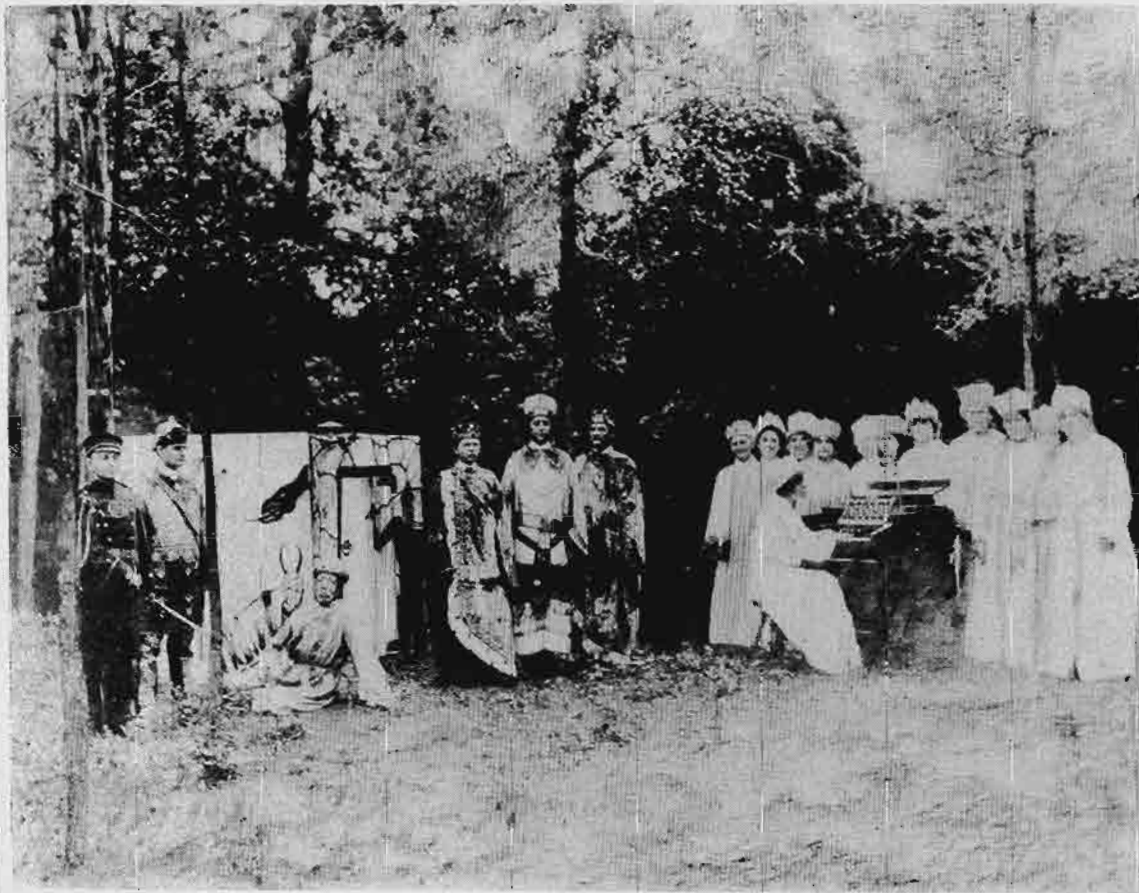
Exhibit No. 1



The farm-house and barn in Pennsylvania, owned by Clymer—"Grand Master of all Rosicrucians" for all the World! The house is his only "headquarters" for his "large organization."

The vacant barn is pointed out to visitors as the "Supreme Temple" of his organization. These photos were taken in July, 1935. Dozens of visitors to his "headquarters" have taken such photos and many more. They tell the truth about Clymer's claims for a great organization, temples, grottos, large conventions, conclaves, etc. The symbol shown above is from the corner of Clymer's "Rosicrucian" stationery. He says it is a true R. C. symbol. Who ever heard of the Satanic snake being entwined around the Divine Rosy Cross, or of the Egyptian Beetle taking the place of the Sacred Rose, on the Cross?

Exhibit No. 2

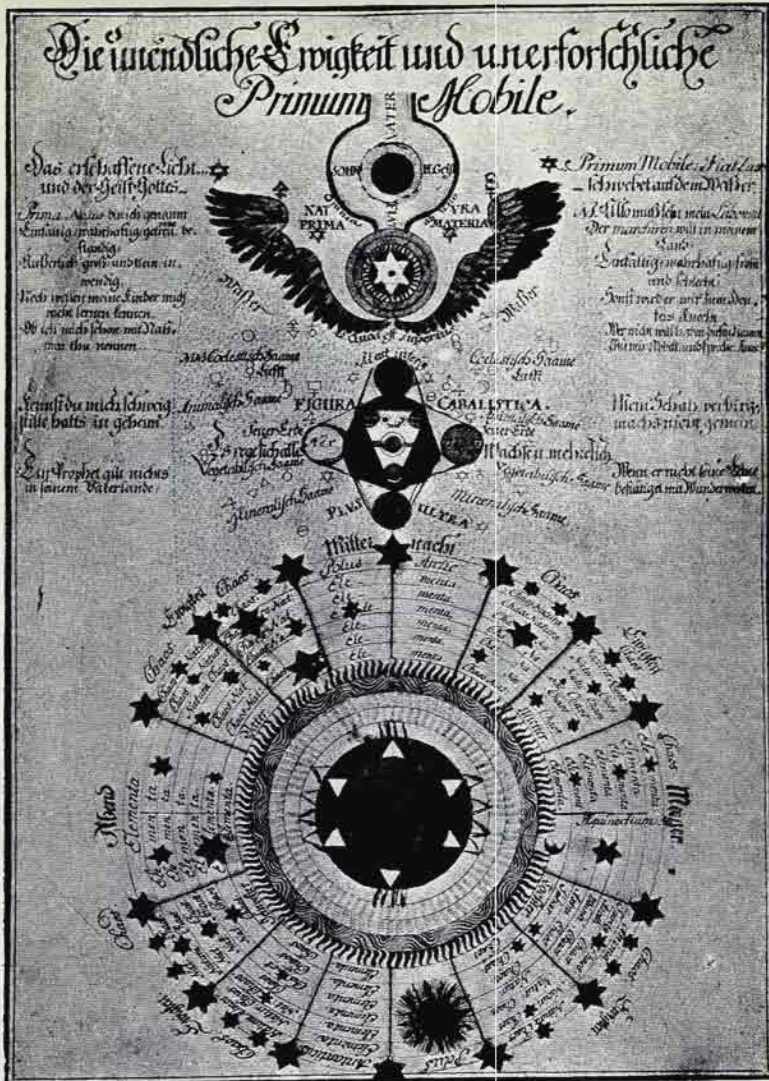


This specially posed photo shows one of Clymer's large "conclaves" or annual "conventions" in the uncultivated grounds of his farm.

He calls it the "Grove of Osiris" (which has naught to do with the R. C.). Note the dragon and "evil man" figures on the walls of the tent used as a "Temple."

Which of the strangely dressed mystics is "Dr." Clymer?

Exhibit No. 3



UNIVERSAL COSMOLOGY OF THE ROSY CROSS

Another reproduction of a page from the book by Sachse, proving that the pietistical mystics of early Pennsylvania were Rosicrucians. This page of secret Rosicrucian philosophy was one of many found in their well-preserved instruction papers. If they were not Rosicrucian mystics how did they come to have such secret papers—and many Rosicrucian jewels, emblems, and symbols?

Exhibit No. 5

ORDO TEMPLI ORIENTIS.

und
Internationale



für
Versöhnung

ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DES MAITRES DE LA ROSE + CROIX

Antwortlich Ihre Anfrage beehren wir uns, Ihnen folgendes mitzuteilen:
Ihre Anfrage ist physisch und psychisch möglichst vollkommenen Menschen
auf sich selbst zu richten; dann sich
entsprechend allen Worten.



ORDO TEMPLI ORIENTIS

O. T. O.

Fraternitas Lucis Hermetica.

Sanctuarium Supremum et Sui Juris

publiera au besoin l'avis de chacun de ces écrivains sur chaque
question.

Paris, le 9. Juin 1908 E.V.

Signé:

Dr Gérard Encausse (Papus),
Ch. Detré (Teder),
Paul Schmid (Ed. Dace),
A. Beaudelot,
Victor Blanchard,
Lorenzo Peretti,
Ernest Delhave,
E. Garin-St. Quentin,
Théodore Reuss.

The upper photo shows an announcement issued in Germany in 1907 inviting members of the "Rosicrucian Order" in all parts of Europe, and members of its allied groups, the "O. T. O.," to participate in a Congress or Convention to form an international alliance. The lower photos show the first and last page of a mimeographed copy of the report of that Convention concluded in Paris, June 9, 1908. Note that the report was signed by Papus and Teder, former Supreme Masters of the Martinist Order, Blanchard, the present Supreme Master of the Martinists, and Theodore Reuss, Supreme Magus of the Rosicrucians and O. T. O. Blanchard was a participant in the "Fudosi" Congress in 1934, representing the Martinist Order.

Exhibit No. 6

40th year

Quarantième Année (Nouvelle Série)

JANVIER 1935

Numéro 1

La Rose + Croix

Revue Mensuelle Synthétique des Sciences d'Hermès

Organe de la Société Alchimique de France
et de l'Ordre Antique et Mystique de la Rose Croix
Directeur: F. JOLLIVET CASTELOT



1^{er} BUREAU: PARIS

1935 - 1936 - 1937 - 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 - 1942 - 1943 - 1944 - 1945

Redaction et Administration: CLAIRAC, Lot-et-Garonne - Compte Chèques Postaux 1210 28 74

FAMA FRATERNITATIS

Pax profunda omnia

DIE FUDOSI Fédératio Universalis dirigens ordines Sociétatesque Initiationis

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the inside page of the magazine, including a header in German: 'Fama Fraternitatis des Rosenkreuzer-Ordens...']

The above photo shows the cover and one inside page of France's most dignified and respected occult publication. Note that it is the official publication of the Rosicrucian Alchemical Society of France, and the French AMORC. Note also that its director—owner and editor—is the very eminent F. Jollivet Castelot. This photo proves that it reported the FUDOSI Convention, and issued a new "Fama" about it.

Exhibit No. 7

RIENTIS.

ORDO TEMPLI ORIENTIS.

O .

. O . T . O .

SYNOPSIS OF INSTRUCTION

ALL OCCULT INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN GRATIS.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS

honry + Esoteric

Rosicrucians + Illuminism

shall be the Custodian of

the Archives and the Library of the O. T. O.

according to the Constitution of 1906

NOTE THE REFERENCE TO THE 1906 CONSTITUTION

Esoteric Rosicrucians
to practise that which was taught in Degree VII. signifies the „Practicus“ who has become technically perfect in practising signifies the „Adeptus“ who has achieved technical Results signifies the „Princeps“ who mystically correctly interpreted the achieved technical results

Esoterischer Rosenkreuzer.
hat das im VII. Gelehrte praktisch zu eben bezeichnet den Prakticus, der technisch perfekt geworden ist.

bezeichnet den Adepten, der technische Erfolge erzielt hat.
bezeichnet den Prinzeps, der die erzielten Erfolge mystisch richtig erkannt hat.

Illuminism
This supreme degree is dedicated to the practice of the

Illuminismus
Praktische Anwendung der mystisch richtig

O. T. O.
Initiated Class
Eingeweihte.

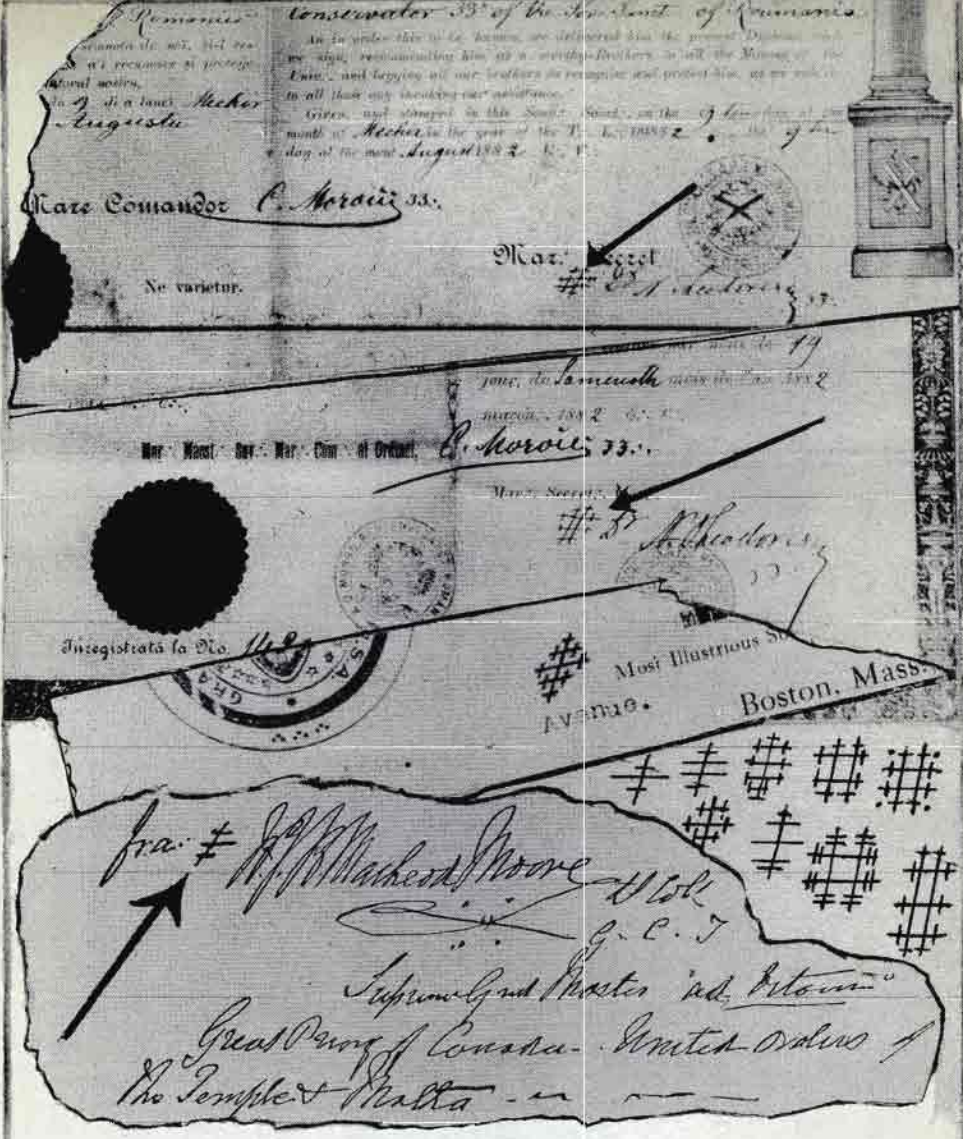
These are the real active Members of O. T. O. also called the Hermetic Brothers of Light, or Illuminati

Remark:
The totality of the degrees of the O. T. O. constitute an „Academia Masonica“

Ever Yours in the Bonds of the O. T. O.
Peregrinus, 33°
profane: Theodor Reuss-Willsson,
Turnerstasse 28,
Basel (Switzerland)

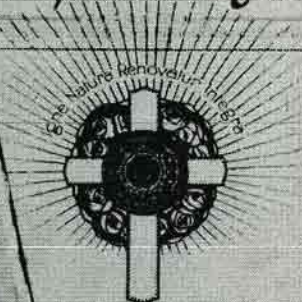
The upper photo shows pages of the O. T. O. guide book in English and German, "according to the Constitution of 1906." It was issued by "Supreme Magus Peregrinus" in 1907—four years before Crowley ever heard of the O. T. O., and twelve years before Crowley manufactured his imitation O. T. O. The lower reproduction is from a letter on O. T. O. stationery written by the Supreme Magus "Peregrinus" who signed one of the A.M.O.R.C. Charters. It proves that "Peregrinus" and Theodor Reuss-Willsson were identical. This also proves that Crowley did not sign the A.M.O.R.C. Charter.

Exhibit No. 8



The two upper photos are of Masonic documents issued in Roumania in the year 1882 (when Crowley was a child). Note that the principal signature is preceded by one of the kind of crosses that Clymer says was invented and controlled by Crowley and never used by others. Other photo shows Masonic letterhead printed in Boston in 1890, containing the same mark. Lower photo shows illustration from "History of Freemasonry" by Stillson and Hughson. It is the signature of an eminent Freemason and high officer of the Knight Templars. Note the cross before his signature. The other crosses show the different forms as found on old Rosicrucian and Masonic documents.

Exhibit No. 9



München, 1. Dezember 1921 Nr. 1

— 32 —
welche sich als „Rosenkreuzer“ oder als „Rosenkreuzer-Orden“ bezeichnen.
Die unterzeichneten Fratres Rosae Crucis, als Nachfolger und ehemalige Mitarbeiter der verstorbenen Fratres Dr. Karl Kellner und Dr. Franz Hartmann, und Ordener

NOTE HERE
NAME OF DR. HARTMANN
NOTE HERE THE NAME
FRA PEREGRINUS

Zu den Mitgliedern des Ordens gehören Dr. ...
Landsitz Chapultepec-Chorinchen, Mark Brandenburg
Basel, Chorinchen, Stuttgart und München, 1. 12. 1921.
Fra Hulraochocha. Fra Ekkehart.
Fra Friedereich. Fra Orphe. Fra Peregrinus.

Antiquae Arcanae Ordinis Rosae Rubrae et Aureae Crucis.
Concilium Supreme in San Francisco.

Der Vollzugs-Ausschuß des Rosenkreuzer-Ordens in den Vereinigten Staaten hat beschlossen, seine Mitglieder aufzufordern, zu einer

NOTE THE LISTING OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF AMORC.
ALSO NOTE THE NAME OF REUSS-WILLSSON

Rosenkreuzer-Pilgerfahrt nach Ettal und Oberammergau.
Diese amerikanische Pilgerfahrt wird am 1. September 1922 in Ettal begrünnet.
A. Reuss-Willsson, Sekretariat des Rosenkreuzer-Ordens, Ettal, Rosenstrasse 19/III in München.
Verantwortlich für den Inhalt: T. Reuss-Willsson in München.

The above photos give proof that an R. C. magazine was published in Germany and Austria in recent years, and its owner and publisher was "T. Reuss-Willsson" (Peregrinus) the Supreme Magus. It also proves that Dr. Franz Hartmann was a "Frater" of the R. C. It also proves that AMORC of North America was duly recognized by the foreign branches.

Exhibit No. 10



Greatest Psychic Wonder of 1906

By H. SPENCER LEWIS,

(President of the New York Institute for Psychical Research.)



THE year 1906 was one of the most successful for the advancement of psychical research and study, more wonderful discoveries, revelations and conclusions having been effected in this one year than have been recorded in the annals of this science since the first "spirit-raps" were heard in this country in 1848.

In response to the request from the Sunday World for an account of the most remarkable psychic exhibition of the year, I will describe the demonstration before the society by a young American Indian, who claimed that in a trance he could communicate with the spirit of an Indian chief, and also with the "Great Spirit," and that this spirit would describe through him the homes of those gathered in the room.

The medium did describe, accurately and in detail, the rooms of six of those present, one room being the study of

whom he had never seen, and told where he was at the moment of recital, which facts were afterward verified to the minutest detail.

In this demonstration it was not possible for the medium to ever have seen the rooms he described, and therefore there could have been no fraud.

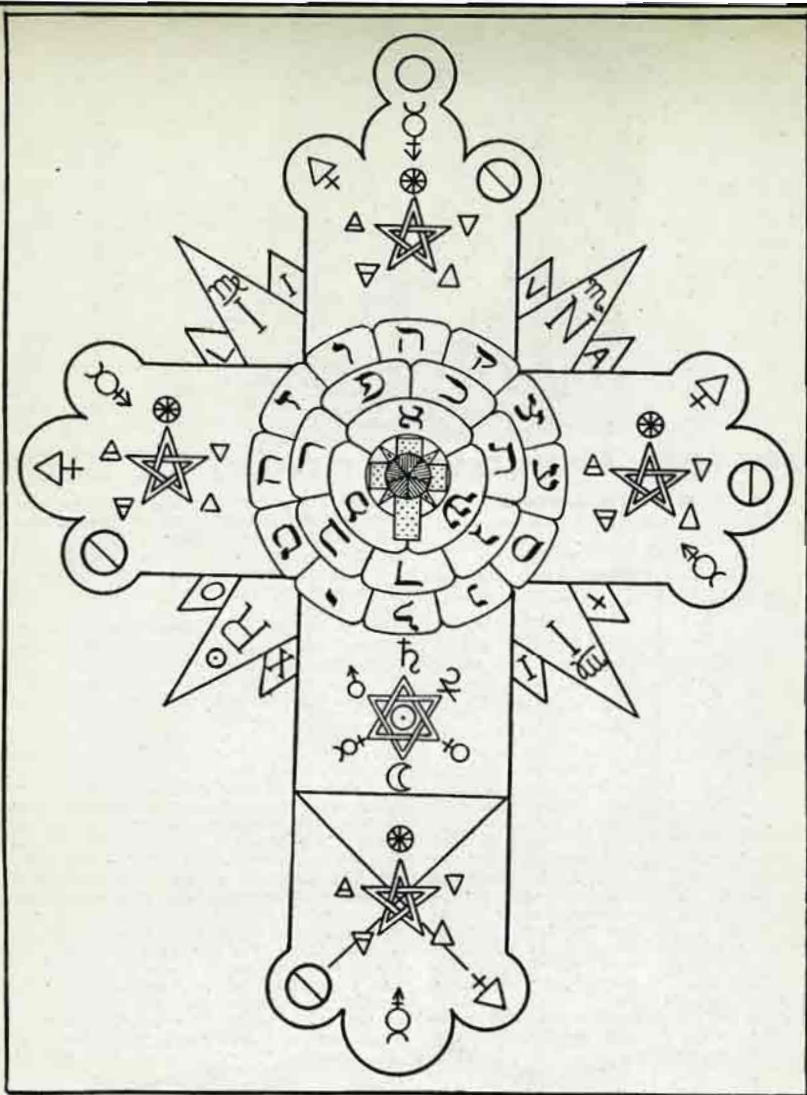
This leaves but two explanations—that of telepathy and that of actual spirit communication. Of course, those present knew their rooms, and telepathy was possible, for the medium could have received, telepathically, the descriptions of the rooms from the persons present.

But granting this, we find that telepathy could not explain the method whereby the medium described the room in which the gentleman before mentioned was spending the evening, nor could it explain how the medium was enabled to tell us just what this gentleman was doing; for no one present knew where the gentleman was, and certainly no one knew exactly what he and the others with him might be doing. The medium was a stranger to all present, and there could have been no collusion.

If telepathy can explain this demonstration then we must admit that telepathy between strangers at a distance, at any time and under any conditions, is possible. This is extending the limitations of telepathy to an extreme, but even so, it may be the real hypothesis. This demonstration on the part of the medium was the most remarkable, of its

The upper photo is a reproduction of a photo of "Theodor Reuss-Willsson, journalist, editor, and publisher; 'Peregrinus,' Supreme Magus of the O. T. O. and the Rosicrucian Order of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland," published in a biographical guide book issued in Zurich, Switzerland, 1918. The lower photo is a reproduction from the N. Y. Sunday World editorial page, January, 1907. Note the title under the name of H. Spencer Lewis.

Exhibit No. 11



The above is a reproduction of the ancient "Alchemical and Hermetic" Rosy Cross which AMORC has used in some of its literature. Clymer, with astonishing display of ignorance of Rosicrucian or Hermetic history and symbolism, says that this ancient, sacred and dearly beloved symbol, is "a Black Magic Cross invented by Crowley, the black magician, in 1910 or 1911." What can one say to such gross injustice and maliciousness? Every writer on true Rosicrucian symbolism in the *past three centuries* has referred to this "encyclopaedic symbol," which contains the "keys" to the most sacred truths of the Christian Rosy Cross. The letters I. N. R. I. in the four points of the star are symbolical of the Christ Consciousness. To associate this with "black magic" is a deliberate display of sacrilegious insult which the Hierarchy of the Cosmos can never forgive. Only a mind devoid of respect for the sacred symbol of highly cultured persons would think of offering an insult of this kind—solely to further his personal, mercenary grievances.

Exhibit No.12

cieties, and a great authority on the subject. Clymer quotes Sachse as an eminent historian and then deliberately modifies and distorts one of Sachse's quotations which he publishes in his notebook as follows:

"After remaining in Holland for some time, the party left Rotterdam for London, where they arrived during the month of August [1693]. While in London the leader of the party had considerable intercourse with the so-called 'Philadelphists,' a society which was formed in England by the celebrated Jane Leade [not Bacon and others], originally for the purpose of studying and explaining the writings of Jacob Boehme. The outcome of this movement was a league of Christians [not Rosicrucians] who insisted on depth and inwardness of the spirit." —Page 15.

The truth of the matter is that the original Sachse quotation in Sachse's book is as follows:

"After remaining in Holland for some time, the party left Rotterdam for London, where they arrived during the month of August. While in London the leader of the party had considerable intercourse with the so-called 'Philadelphists,' a society which was formed in England by the celebrated Jane Leade, originally for the purpose of studying and explaining the writings of Jacob Boehme. The outcome of this movement was a league of Christians who insisted on depth and inwardness of the spirit." —Page 15.

As a revelation of the cunning, trickery, unfair and malicious manner in which Clymer has quoted Sachse and used him to belie the AMORC, Clymer deliberately ignored the following quotations from the same book by Sachse from which Clymer quoted the above distorted paragraph:

"Conspicuous among the latter class is the Community of German Pietists, or true Rosicrucian mystics, who came in a body to these shores in the year of Grace 1694, under the leadership of Magister Johannes Kelpius, etc." —Introduction to Sachse's book dated Philadelphia, November, 1895.

"Ten years later, June 24, 1694, Kelpius and his chapter of Pietists or true Rosicrucians landed at Philadelphia, walked to Germantown, and finally settled on the rugged banks of the Wissahickon." —Page 4, First Chapter.

"In that retired valley beside the flowing brook the secret rites and mys-

teries of the true Rosicrucian Philosophy flourished unmolested for years until the state of affairs brought about by the American Revolution together with pernicious Sunday legislation which also discriminated against the keepers of the scriptural Sabbath day, gradually caused the incoming generation to assimilate with the secular congregations." —Page 7, First Chapter.

In the first Chapter of Mr. Sachse's book we find on page 9 a full-page illustration entitled: "Title page of Rosicrucian mms. (Original in possession of writer.)" Speaking of this Rosicrucian manuscript left by these early mystics and which Mr. Sachse had in his possession, and of other similar Rosicrucian manuscripts* illustrated in the book, Mr. Sachse says:

"A number of these illustrations consist of secret symbols of the Rosicrucians, copied direct from an ancient manuscript, an heirloom in the writer's family."

Sachse's Proof

We see from the foregoing quotations that Sachse positively and unqualifiedly says that these early mystics were Rosicrucians, and that they practiced the Hermetic and Rosicrucian arts, and were not a religious cult. It is true that they were called "Pietists" by some historians because of their pious nature. The term "Pietist" was not the name of any religious cult. It is a simple German word. Sachse explains this in a footnote which Mr. Clymer wilfully ignored. It reads as follows:

"Christopher Sauer states that the name first arose from an expression used by a Professor Veller, who, in a funeral sermon on one of the students, said 'he was a Pietist,' meaning that he was a God-fearing person —Sauer's Almanac, 1751." —Page 130.

From this it will be seen that although these mystics were pious and some of them did actually belong to the Quaker Church, the German Lutheran, and other religious denominations just as Rosicrucians do today, they were Rosicrucians in a colony studying and practicing the Rosicrucian work from 1694 on up to and beyond the year 1800.

This proves the first falsehood of Mr. Clymer's contentions, even though he tried to present his false charge with a misquoted or distorted extract from Sachse's book.

*See Photo Exhibits Nos. 4 and 5 in this book.

Number Two

Clymer says and charges that when AMORC's officers speak of the Rosicrucian Order and its existence in Europe at the present time and during the past centuries, or speak of international conventions and congresses being held in Europe, that the Emperor of AMORC is lying and deceiving his membership and that there are no such foreign branches of the organization active, and that there have been no conventions or congresses of Rosicrucians held in Europe or elsewhere.

The Committee has read a mass of evidence in the form of books by Waite, Fra. Wittemans and Castells,¹ another eminent Masonic historian, in which books the names, dates and places of active Rosicrucian bodies in various parts of Europe are given for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, and the names, dates and places of Rosicrucian Conventions and congresses are given.

This evidence was supported by newspaper and magazine reports of such conventions² which the committee saw and examined in person, by cablegram messages from abroad confirming such conventions, by photographs of assembled groups at conventions and congresses, and by other indisputable statements made under oath and even signed and sealed by members of the American Council abroad, and by the officers, chief officials of foreign governments, who certified the documents.

This, then, proves the falsity of Clymer's second charge.

Number Three

Clymer charges, and goes to great length to argue, that when the Emperor of AMORC said he attended a great congress of Rosicrucians and other mystical societies in Brussels, Belgium, in July of 1934, at which time a union or federation of all the Rosicrucian and mystical societies was formed, endorsing AMORC and refuting Clymer's claims, that the Emperor of AMORC was lying, and deceiving his members, and that no such federation as the "Fudosi" was formed, that there was no congress or

convention; and insinuates that the Emperor did not attend any such convention. He claims also that no reputable magazine or historical record published in Europe or America contains any report of such a Congress being held in Brussels in 1934.³

The committee has examined passports of persons who attended the convention, records of hotels where delegates from various countries stopped for over a week in Belgium, newspaper reports published in Europe regarding the convention, certification of a radio announcement of the convention that was made over one of the principal radio stations in Brussels, moving pictures that were taken of the officers and delegates at the convention, and other matter, including signed documents that have been verified by cable dispatches and by inquiries made by newspaper men and other unbiased authorities.

In addition thereto, the committee publishes herewith part of a magazine called "The Rose-Croix" published in France as the official publication of the Rosicrucian Alchemical Society of France, and of the AMORC of France.⁴ The magazine is in its fortieth year, and under the directorship of the eminent scientist and alchemist, and Master Rosicrucian, Jollivet-Castelot. The fact that the magazine has been published for forty years shows the age of the organization in France, and the reliability of its statements. It contains a full report of the Brussels convention and of the formation of the federation called "Fudosi," guaranteeing the genuineness and authenticity of AMORC "as the only authentic Rosicrucian Order in North and South America perpetuating the ancient and true organization of Rosicrucians, and their genuine principles and laws."

All of this evidence, which the committee verified, unquestionably disproves Clymer's charges, and refutes his statement that the Emperor, H. Spencer Lewis, has deceived his membership in America, and that there are no reports of the "Fudosi" convention to be found in any European or American records.

¹The Rev. F. de P. Castells, A. K. C., (P. M., P. Z., P. P. Grand A. Ch., P. P. Grand J., of Kent, England) Freemasonic and Rosicrucian Historian.

²See Photo Exhibit No. 6 in this book.

³Among other "reputable" publications see Funk and Wagnall's Standard Year Book for 1934, containing facts about this Congress on page 467.

⁴See Photo Exhibit No. 7 in this book.

Number Four

Clymer also charges with many bombastic statements and vitriolic words that a certain "sign," in the form of connected crosses, used by Emperor H. Spencer Lewis before his official signatures on documents, is an invention of one Crowley of England, and used by no one else but Crowley and Emperor Lewis, and therefore a "confession" on the part of Emperor Lewis that he is owned and controlled, and the whole AMORC organization owned and controlled, by Crowley—a black magician of Europe—and that the whole teachings and rituals of AMORC are filled with the Crowley black magic ideas; and that Emperor Lewis is "selling out" the AMORC to Crowley little by little. He claims that the Rosicrucian affiliated organization known as "Ordre Temple Orientis" (O. T. O.), which name appears on one of the Rosicrucian charters granted to Emperor Lewis, is an organization owned and controlled, invented and designed by Crowley, and is a black magic organization formed by Crowley in 1911; and that other symbols appearing on the said charter were invented by Crowley and owned and controlled by him, and constitute further "confessions" by Emperor Lewis that AMORC is a part of Crowley's black magic organization.

The evidence which this committee has seen and verified shows that in all the AMORC records and advices to AMORC officers in North America it is officially proclaimed that Crowley is in bad repute in Europe and has never been a part of any genuine Rosicrucian organization. He did in 1911 appropriate and adopt for himself without permission certain ancient Rosicrucian signs, symbols and titles, just as did Randolph before Clymer, and just as Clymer has done as Randolph's successor. The committee has seen indisputable evidence in Waite's book, Wittemans' book, and the books of other Masonic and Rosicrucian historians of Europe and in America, to the effect that the Order of the Oriental Temple was affiliated with the genuine Rosicrucian organization as far back as the Seventeenth Century in Europe and in 1895 John Yarker, eminent Masonic historian in London was Supreme Magus of the O. T. O. Theodor Reuss-(Willsson) — "Peregrinus" — was the elected successor to Yarker. It has seen records of a convention of the O. T. O. held in Europe in 1906 and 1908,¹ and it has

¹See Photo Exhibit No. 6 in this book.

seen a copy of the Constitution of the O. T. O. published in Austria and Germany in 1907,² proving that the organization was a large one before 1911. It has seen evidence to prove that the charter granted to H. Spencer Lewis in the name of the O. T. O. was not granted by Crowley, but by the well-known European mystic, Magus Theodor Reuss-Willsson of Munich, whose Latin official name is known all over Europe as "Peregrinus."³

It has seen much evidence to prove that the ecclesiastical cross emblem which the Emperor H. Spencer Lewis uses before his name on official documents was not invented by Mr. Crowley, but was in use on Masonic and Rosicrucian documents in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries and the committee reproduces herewith photographs of Roumanian Masonic documents and other documents dating as far back as 1882, showing similar or identical marks made before the signatures of officers who were in no wise connected with or known to Crowley. Crowley must have been a mere child in those years. This documentary evidence is presented herewith in this report.⁴ The other symbols referred to by Mr. Crowley and the numbers 7-7-7 stated by Clymer to be one of Crowley's symbols have been found of ancient usage in Rosicrucian documents, and in no sense belonging to or controlled by Mr. Crowley.⁵

Furthermore, the members at the Convention testified from the floor of the Convention that although a majority of them had been in the organization seven or eight years, and a large number over twelve years, no member had ever found in the teachings, rituals, or work of AMORC the least indication of black magic formulas, black magic principles, or black magic ideas, and that the progression of the lectures and lessons and the principles contained in them would prevent the introduction of black magic

²See Photo Exhibit No. 8 in this book.

³Photo Exhibit No. 8 also shows the manner in which Theodor Reuss-Willsson as "Peregrinus," the Supreme Magus, signed all official communications. This signature is identical with that on the German-Austrian-Switzerland charter granted to Emperor Lewis, and which Clymer ridiculously or maliciously says was signed by Crowley. Note also the official Rosicrucian salutation, "Ever yours in the Bonds of the Order," a phrase never found in Crowley's papers.

⁴See Photo Exhibit No. 9 in this book.

⁵See Photo Exhibit No. 12 in this book.

unless all of the thousands of lectures already in use by AMORC were completely controverted, perverted, and contradicted. The fact that Crowley wilfully and wrongly used after 1911 some of the early Rosicrucian emblems (and not until 1919 did he use a few of the O. T. O. emblems) does not constitute what Clymer claims is a "confession" on the part of Emperor Lewis as being associated with Crowley. By such reasoning Crowley must have sponsored all Masonic Lodges formed in England or America since 1911, because such Lodges use some of the symbols which Crowley used in 1911 to 1918, and which he arbitrarily adopted without warrant!

Therefore, this absurd and deliberately malicious statement was wholly and completely negated by the committee and the members of the convention. It is the most wicked of Clymer's false inventions—a potion of poison concocted by Clymer with full knowledge that it was a lie—a deliberate lie.

Number Five

Clymer further charged that the title "Imperator" used by H. Spencer Lewis was invented by Crowley and never used by anyone else but Crowley until H. Spencer Lewis used it, thereby again proving that the AMORC is associated with Crowley! Mr. Clymer is very positive and very malicious in his statements in this regard. Yet, he knows that this statement is as false as any of his other claims.

The Committee finds from the books by Waite, Wittemans and a score of others, and from documents and papers even of a Masonic nature, that the term "Imperator" was used by chief executives of the Rosicrucian Order as early as 1700. Waite, in his book, cites a dozen instances of where the title "Imperator" was found signed to ancient Rosicrucian documents. This absurd, ridiculous, and deliberately deceitful statement on the part of Clymer is therefore wholly and totally negated by our investigations. Mr. Clymer would not dare make such a bold-face statement in any Court. He simply hopes that some ignorant person will believe it. He is simply being tricky and crafty in his maliciousness. Yet, he claims to be a lover of "truth"—and a "Rosicrucian Master" (!).

Perhaps the most self-contradictory of Clymer's charges is that the Rosicrucian teachings and course of instruction, ritualism, secret laws and principles, have been taken from published books, contrary to the claim of Emperor Lewis, who in 1918 offered a reward for any evidence that might be submitted to prove that the secret teachings, rituals, laws and principles, and demonstration work of the AMORC system, were taken from printed books or public books of any kind.

To support his claim and charge, Clymer resorts again to manufactured evidence by selecting matter that is unrelated to his charge and wilfully attempting to deceive his readers into believing that it is legitimate evidence.

Every member of AMORC knows that the secret teachings that constitute the regular Temple grades of instruction, ritual and demonstrations, end with the Ninth Grade, and that thereafter only supplementary reading, not containing any of the fundamental principles, secret laws, rituals, or teachings of AMORC, is given to the members, for they receive their teachings in another manner not understood by Clymer, and having nothing to do with the printed or typewritten lectures. But Clymer proceeds to put forward a few of the supplementary lectures, less than forty of them, out of the whole AMORC course of over three thousand lectures, as evidence of his claim. In these few supplementary lectures chosen by Clymer he shows that matter has been extracted from the writings of Franz Hartmann, from Eckartshausen, and Bucke. But, even the extracts which he presents clearly show that they have naught to do with Rosicrucian teachings, Rosicrucian principles, Rosicrucian laws, Rosicrucian rituals, or Rosicrucian demonstrations. They are purely dissertations on the history and biography of Rosicrucians and on the spiritual value of the Rosicrucian work throughout the world. Certainly no one would call biographical, allegorical, or historical sketches a part "of the secret teachings and fundamental principles of Rosicrucianism."

Furthermore, Clymer charges that Emperor Lewis is guilty as a thief and a "pilferer," and charges him with "plagiarism" because of these extracts in a mere handful of the many thousands

of AMORC lectures. Yet, the extracts which Clymer publishes show that the lessons give credit to the authors from whom the extracts have been made and to their books. Certainly it is a unique thing for a man to be charged with plagiarism when he admits that he has extracted matter from the works of others and gives the names of the authors and books.¹

This flagrant charge and malicious falsehood on the part of Clymer is therefore negated by the very evidence Clymer submits, for he does not show that any of the secret teachings, rituals, laws, principles, demonstrations, or other matter constituting the Rosicrucian system of instruction has been taken from any book published at any time. For years Clymer has claimed that H. Spencer Lewis "invented and created" all the Rosicrucian rituals and teachings and that they were not reliable. Now, he reverses his claim and says they were "all stolen from reliable books."

Number Seven

Clymer further charges that Franz Hartmann and von Eckartshausen, from whom the specific extracts were taken by AMORC, never were Rosicrucians, and should not have been quoted. The Committee finds from the historical books and other records of Europe that von Eckartshausen has always been admitted, and called, a Rosicrucian; and it presents herewith a photograph of just one of the German Rosicrucian magazines in which Franz Hartmann is listed as a member of the Rosicrucian Order in Germany and Austria.² The Committee also finds that in James Hastings' Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, Franz Hartmann is mentioned in Volume 10 under the subject of Rosicrucianism as a member of the German and Austrian jurisdiction. That Hartmann was for a time a Theosophist, and that at times he veiled his Rosicrucian connections, as many hundreds and thousands have done in the past and present, does not

¹Webster's and every other English dictionary defines a plagiarist as "one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production." How could AMORC of today—or any encyclopaedia—publish any outline or fairly complete history of the past activities of the Rosicrucians without quoting or taking extracts from the records and writings of past historians, archivists or scribes? So long as due credit is given, it is not only ethically and morally correct—but a necessity.

²See Photo Exhibit No. 10 in this book.

constitute proof that he was not a recognized and active Frater of the Rosicrucians. Mr. Clymer either wilfully falsified when he said that Franz Hartmann was never a member of the Rosicrucians, or he knows nothing about Rosicrucian history—which is unique in one who claims to be "Grand Master of the World."

Number Eight

Clymer furthermore attempts to belittle the Emperor Lewis by claiming that in 1906 he was only an office boy working in a "magical palace" picking up a few little tricks "which he now uses to deceive his members at conventions and lodge demonstrations." (!) Clymer claims that in 1906 the Emperor Lewis was not only a mere office boy, but uneducated and in no way prepared to go to Europe in 1909 and receive the initiation in the Rosicrucian Order, because he had never graduated from public school.

The Committee has seen evidence that he did graduate from a public school in New York in the year 1899 under Principal Zabriski, and the program of graduation shows that he had created an orchestra in the school and directed its performance at the graduation exercises. Other evidence shows that in 1905 the Emperor Lewis was elected President of the New York Institute for Psychical Research because of his scientific knowledge in the field of metaphysics and mysticism, and that his associates in that organization were Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Fra. Elbert Hubbard, and Mr. Funk of Funk and Wagnalls', publishers of the Literary Digest, and many other prominent persons. Other evidence shows that Emperor Lewis in 1906 was employed as a special writer and feature writer for the New York Herald and the New York World, and the Committee reproduces herewith a special article written at the request of the Editor of the New York World, and published in January of 1907, in one of its Sunday editions, dealing with the work done by H. Spencer Lewis as President of the New York Institute for Psychical Research.³ This society was composed of several hundred scientists and investigators who were studying the subject of psychic and telepathic demonstrations and of general metaphysical principles. It was a non-commercial organization

³See Photo Exhibit No. 11 in this book.

selling no membership, selling no books, and having no business features of any kind. An article in the "N. Y. Evening Journal," in 1908, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, shows that H. Spencer Lewis was still President of the Society. Furthermore, in 1906 the Emperor was a married man with a son two years old, and never in his lifetime could he have been employed in a magical factory, inasmuch as a complete record of his activities throughout all of those years and up to the present time has been verified.

Thus Clymer's stinging, personal, vitriolic slurs against H. Spencer Lewis as a reputable person are negated by indisputable evidence, some of which is reproduced herewith. But why did Clymer have to add such a deliberate falsehood to his chain of "accurate evidence"? Can anyone believe anything that Clymer says in his charges and claims?

Number Nine

Clymer charges that at no time were the books of AMORC audited until the conspirators demanded an audit in 1934, and that the membership was kept in ignorance of what had been done with the funds of the organization. The Committee finds that a certified accountant, unconnected with the organization, and recognized by the Banks and the State of California as a reliable auditor, has made an audit of the books each year ever since the organization came to California, and other audits have been made each year since 1916. The Committee further finds that these audits were submitted at each and every Convention, and to the Convention committees for examination, and that members visiting AMORC have had access to these audits and did examine them at each Convention. It found that the U. S. Government had audited the books on two occasions prior to 1934 because of the false charges made by the conspirators, and that the Government had given AMORC a clean bill of health. The Committee also found that when the conspirators demanded an audit by one of their own auditors it was freely granted by AMORC without hesitation, and that the audit was entirely satisfactory as far as AMORC was concerned, but entirely contradictory to the charges made by the conspirators.*

Members at the 1935 Convention testified that they had been present at many Conventions and had been freely offered all of the AMORC financial records for examination. In this regard it may be noted, however, that members of other Fraternities—even of the largest in America—testified that they had never seen all the financial records of other organizations offered at Conventions. It is neither customary nor compulsory.

The auditors' reports themselves were carefully examined by the committee and found to be free of any discrepancies, any maladministration of funds, or any unwarranted appropriation of funds by the Emperor or other officers, or any misuse of the funds in any way. In fact, all the audits proved that Clymer's charges that large sums of money had been sent to Europe or personally misappropriated by the officers were absolutely false and ridiculous. Why does not Clymer quote one single instance of "misuse" of the funds, since he has had a copy of the auditor's special examination made for him and his cohorts? Just ONE instance of personal misuse of the funds for personal or selfish use, quoted verbatim from one of the audits would have proved their contentions.

Number Ten

Clymer charged that the "Lewis family" was "usurping" the power and authority of the organization and running it "in their own way" without proper authorization.

The Committee found that in the original incorporation papers the State of California granted to the Emperor and his wife, the Supreme Secretary and his wife, and one other fifth person, the right to have the sole voting power of the organization, inasmuch as H. Spencer Lewis and his wife and the others were the originators as well as incorporators of the AMORC Supreme Grand Lodge and that all foreign Rosicrucian authority and documents were in the personal name of H. Spencer Lewis and not a "group of persons." The Committee made inquiries through legal channels and found that the corporation of AMORC is a perfectly correct one in every legal sense, and that the Emperor and his family or associates are not "usurping" any authority that be-

*Since the demanded audit was made over ten months ago, and cost the conspirators a considerable sum of money; and since they claimed that such a complete audit would "prove" that large sums of money had been robbed or wrongly used by the Officers of AMORC; and since Clymer and the others have had complete copies of that audit for ten months, why did not Clymer quote one single instance of wrong use of the AMORC funds?

longs to anyone else, inasmuch as no one else (except Charles D. Dean, now deceased and his place filled by Dr. Le Brun) was ever connected with the corporation and no one has put in any claim to the right of directing the AMORC in place of the present directors. The Convention itself voted unanimously that it would have no one else but the present officers. How can anyone be a "usurper" of some authority if there never was anyone else in possession of that authority, and no one else comes forward and claims it? This was the very embarrassing question asked by the Court during one of the conspiracy trials. The conspirators could not answer. Why does Clymer use such a tricky word as "usurper"? And how can he intelligently and honestly charge that the Lewis's are illegally or wrongly managing a movement which they established and incorporated? Is not such a charge grossly malicious to any thinking person?

Number Eleven

Clymer and his cohorts have been charging for a number of years that the United States Government found that the AMORC was a profit-making "racket" with huge sums of money being appropriated by Emperor Lewis and his family, and that therefore the AMORC organization was not entitled to income tax exemption, as a "non-profit" organization.

The Committee found that many years ago the United States Government had granted exemption to AMORC in regard to income tax, and that this had never been set aside. It found from correspondence with the Government and other records that about a year ago the conspirators attempted to have the United States Government set aside the AMORC exemption on the basis of fraud in the handling of the AMORC funds. It found that the Government had sent a special auditor to San Jose, California, who spent six whole weeks of seven hours a day auditing every book and financial record, including the bank books of AMORC, covering many years, and that this auditor found no fraud, no discrepancies, no errors, and no misadministration of the funds. As a result of this investigation on the part of the Government, a letter was sent to AMORC from Washington dated May 28, 1935, in which the original exemption to AMORC was stated again, and the AMORC was assured that it

would not have to pay any income tax if it continued to maintain the system of operation it had used for years!

At no time in the history of this organization has AMORC received a demand for money as income tax, despite what Mr. Clymer and his cohorts in California have maliciously stated. The Committee, therefore, found that this charge was another deliberate attempt to injure the reputation and integrity of the organization and its officers. Why did they make this false charge? If they can manufacture charges in this free-handed manner, how can they claim to be working with "clean hands" to protect (!) the membership of AMORC?

Number Twelve

Clymer or his associates also charged and have stated in letters signed over their signatures and in affidavits filed in court actions that the Post Office Department of the United States Government was conducting serious inquiries looking toward the cancellation of AMORC's mail privileges. This would be a serious situation, indeed, if true, for it would mean the possible annihilation of AMORC. To show how sincere these conspirators are in their claims that what they are doing is solely for the good of the organization and in behalf of the members, it should be noted that by filing complaints with the United States Government in an attempt to have the Post Office Department stop AMORC's mail, if successful, it would have prevented AMORC from mailing any lectures, literature, or anything at all to any member anywhere, or to receive any mail from any of its members. If this is what they call working in behalf of the members' best interests, then, may we all be saved from it!

The Committees found that the Government did make a long and thorough investigation some years ago, after the conspirators had filed a malicious complaint, but the Government did not stop AMORC's mail, and there has been no interference with AMORC's mail up to the present time, and there is no investigation of AMORC on the part of the Post Office pending now nor has there been for a long period of time.

Thus another very malicious and false charge remains for Clymer and his cohorts to wipe away with more manufactured evidence or tricky statements. Or, will they contend that all parts of

the Government are incompetent to investigate AMORC, and only the six conspirators are capable of knowing the truth?

Number Thirteen

Clymer's associates claim that every time AMORC recommends books by other authors and published by publishing houses in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Montreal, London, or elsewhere, and recommends that the members buy these books direct from the publishers or bookstores, without any profit to AMORC, that AMORC and the Emperor are deceiving the members, inasmuch as H. Spencer Lewis "owns and controls" all of these various publishing houses throughout the United States and elsewhere, and the income from the sale of these books reverts to H. Spencer Lewis and his son.

How ridiculous it is to say that such firms as Doran & Company, MacMillan, Doubleday & Page, David McKay Co., Little, Brown & Co., and scores of others are owned by H. Spencer Lewis! The members at the Convention testified that not one of them had ever seen a recommendation, in the Rosicrucian magazines or lectures, of books published by other organizations or companies that could have been owned or controlled by the Emperor. The only books owned and controlled by AMORC are those which AMORC admits it has prepared and printed. The absurdity of such a charge becomes almost childish in its nature when one thinks of it, and yet this is the type of matter that these conspirators publish in letters and pamphlets, not for AMORC members to read, but for strangers, and especially for newspaper editors and educators who do not know what books have been recommended or what publishing houses have been mentioned.

Number Fourteen

Clymer and his associates claim that not only are the Supreme Officers robbing the funds of the organization heartlessly and in enormous amounts,*

*Remember, not a single concrete, definite or tangible instance of such "robbing" or misappropriation is mentioned, despite the fact that they have a complete audit of all AMORC financial records, covering many years, and made by their own selected and paid certified or registered accountant.

but that the membership of the organization is rapidly decreasing because of its dissatisfaction with the administration of AMORC; and that in the city of San Jose itself, the City Officials and every person of repute scorns the officers of AMORC and belittles them. The Committee found that the stories about the robbing of the funds are not only untrue but untenable in the face of the very rigid system which the Board of Directors has voluntarily instituted whereby no one receives anything but a recognized, established salary, and cannot selfishly draw upon any of the funds for any personal, mercenary purpose. The fact that the books have been constantly audited even by the conspirators themselves and by the Government and no wrongdoing has ever been found disproves that malicious charge. It found that the membership of the organization has steadily increased, even during the years of depression, and that while two or three hundred members per month had become delinquent in their dues, they were not suspended from membership or cancelled, but return again when their delinquency is adjusted. The Committee found that in any month not more than a small fraction of one per cent of the membership has resigned from the Order's activities, and these complete resignations have been due to removals to foreign countries, inability to keep up the study periods or other reasons, and in only a very small number of cases—less than one-tenth of one per cent—do the resigned members make any complaint regarding the teachings or activities of the organization. The increase of buildings and property, the many expenditures for marvelous improvements, and the increasing size in the Convention each year, in addition to the post office receipts showing the increasing number of lessons and lectures going to members each month and each year, disprove the statement that the membership of the organization has been decreasing. It is very apparent to every business firm in San Jose, and to every member visiting San Jose, that the organization has had a marvelous and steady growth in every way.

The Committee also found that at each Convention various Officials of the City have been present and welcomed the Rosicrucians to the city of San Jose, and have paid high tribute to the organization and particularly to its Emperor and other executives. During the Convention this very year, a member rep-

representing the City Council and a member representing the Chamber of Commerce were present and in behalf of the city paid high tribute to the organization and its officers.

The Committee interviewed newspaper editors, the Chief of Police, the judges of the courts, the City Manager, the merchants, principals of schools, the Postmaster, and as many other prominent characters in the city as they could find, and found all of them paying the highest tribute to the organization and its officers. In fact, the entire assembly of members and delegates attending the Convention in 1935—the largest ever assembled—found that wherever they went throughout the city of San Jose, that storekeepers, hotel managers, and persons of all walks of life paid high tribute to the AMORC organization and its officers.

Other Charges

Thus each and every one of the charges published by Clymer in his

pamphlets and subscribed to by his associates here in California, constituting what is, in our opinion, and belief, a group of conspirators, or originated by Mr. Saunders, were found to be absolutely false, and in not one single instance was there any evidence to support even a slight foundation for the charges made. For this reason the Membership Defense Committee herewith presents the summary of the report by the Committee on "Administration and Welfare" which embodies the report by the Committee on "Grievances," with their attestations as to the investigations they conducted and the facts as they found them.

The Membership Defense Committee will be watchful of what further attempts the conspirators make to injure the organization, and is prepared now to put into printed form further documentary evidence regarding the activities of these conspirators, their motives and purposes, and the injustice of their campaign.

The National Membership Defense Committee.



What the Special Committee Reported

After the special "Administration and Welfare" committee, voluntarily formed at the 1935 Convention, had completed its five-day investigation and inquiry into the charges made by Clymer in his books, and by the other defamers of the Order, it presented its 57-page report to the Convention, after each member of the Committee had read it and signed his or her name before a notary, attesting to its correctness.

We offer herewith the "Conclusion" of that long report, as read to the Convention and adopted unanimously—without a single dissenting voice. (Other committees voluntarily formed at the Convention had also investigated many of the charges from special angles, and also voted, therefore, on this report):

"The voluntary members of the 'Administration and Welfare Committee' desire to report that a careful, exhaustive

search and investigation of the records, including correspondence, audits and all available data, as well as lengthy interviews with the several enemies of the Order, reveal that the charges made are fictitious, without foundation, and represent a vilification of the various Officers of the Order, and are also false claims and exaggerations of petty instances, as well as heckling. It is evident that their motives are: by innuendo, falsification, and high-pressure means, to place the officers of the Order on the defensive and in a false light; and through clever distortion of the Officers' proper and well-meaning acts develop friction within the Order so as to disrupt it and cause the members to demand a change in the Constitution, in order that certain sinister influences may assume control of the Order and dominate its future activities for a selfish purpose and private gain, and thus place the organization

in the very category with which they have falsely charged both the Order and its present Officers.

"This report has been analyzed and approved by each and every member of the 'Administration and Welfare Committee' and is signed with the signatures of each and every committee member."

(The following are the signatures of the members of the above special committee as sworn to before a Notary Public.)

- Elrod Ward, Chairman of the Convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. B. Walker, Chairman of the Committee, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Dr. F. Ralph Moore, Los Angeles, Calif.

- Mary A. Burke, Seattle, Wash.
- A. W. Nichols, San Francisco, Calif.
- Evelyn Harper, Webster Grove, Mo.
- A. M. Wavia, Los Angeles, Calif.
- J. W. Burns, Harrison Mills, B. C.
- Mrs. M. L. Emig, Berkeley, Calif.
- F. W. Modersohn, Chicago, Ill.
- R. L. Bush, San Jose, Calif.
- O. R. Edmunds, Palmyria, Wisc.
- L. C. Emig, Berkeley, Calif.
- W. E. Ruthnuff, Orofino, Idaho.
- Harold Leader, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Carl Anderson, Redwood City, Calif.
- Miss A. E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.
- Hope Grenander, San Jose, Calif.
- Wm. P. Krehm, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Norman G. Boswell, San Jose, Calif.
- Dr. J. C. Guidero, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Minnie H. Ludtke, Los Angeles, Calif.

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A Challenge to Mr. Clymer

Numerous times during the varied career of Mr. Clymer, he has declared in his acrimonious literature attacking AMORC and its officers, principally Dr. Lewis, that he had but two aims: First, that he desired to bring his contentions before the entire world and in some public manner prove the claims of AMORC false; second, that AMORC could not and would not face him in any public consideration of the matter under dispute because of his "evidence," and he sought to make this known.

Believing at first that Mr. Clymer was sincere, his challenge was accepted in good faith, the Emperor offered to meet him in a public debate, he to bring his "evidence" and the AMORC representative his, and to permit ALL interested parties, including the general public, to attend the session. Would Mr. Clymer accept this fair method? He would not. He evaded it on the pretense that he was not interested in a debate (this after all his declaring that he wanted the matter brought before the public in an open and fair manner). What was his evasive alternative? It was that we permit a committee, mainly composed of Freemasons, to investigate the claims of both parties and render a decision. This was a direct reversal of his former position.

With all due respect to the Masonic Order, why should its members, of all the different classes of society, be selected as the judges in a controversy that concerns many individuals, both men and women, who are not Masons? Further, why should any one class of persons, or fraternity, be selected as the judge in the matter?

It is quite safe to say that Mr. Clymer would VIGOROUSLY PROTEST if AMORC were to demand that the officers of the American Medical Association, who are VERY familiar with Mr. Clymer's past record, and who have even published that record, should be the judges in the controversy. Yet, after all, AMORC would have as much right to insist upon them if SINGLE GROUPS were to be made the judges. But Mr. Clymer has repeatedly stated that he wishes to tell the world and the public

at large about AMORC and display his "evidence" for their examination. Then why not let this same public, which he hopes to reach, composed of all groups and fraternities, men and women of every walk of life, be the judge?

The average man and woman has a natural inherent sense of justice and of what is fair, and, therefore, once again we publish a challenge which was sent to Mr. Clymer by registered mail, which, we believe, every reader will admit, after analysis, is so open, so fair, that if it is not accepted, it will be to them *prima facie* evidence of the hypocrisy of Mr. Clymer and an indication that he actually does not seek to meet AMORC in an open debate and present facts for examination by all interested parties.

It is quite true that Mr. Clymer has published books AND BOOKS purporting to contain the "evidence" for his charges but which, in reality, are but a conglomeration of distorted facts and misconceptions. HOWEVER, upon an open platform his "evidence" could not consist of merely his own quotations; the originals, IN THEIR ENTIRETY, would need be introduced and seen by all interested.

There could be no alterations, deletions, or under or over emphasis of terms. His "evidence" would have to stand upon the weight of its own authority. Perhaps it is because Mr. Clymer knows this that he finds it safer and less embarrassing to PRINT his "evidence." Furthermore, in his books, Mr. Clymer prints but his version, presenting the defendant's reply in an ineffectual manner. BUT OH HOW DIFFERENT on a public platform, in the presence of a forceful, eloquent speaker, with complete evidence available, would Mr. Clymer find it! This is perhaps why Mr. Clymer, using every pretense, shies from a debate. Another may write the books for Mr. Clymer which he issues as his own, but on the public platform in the presence of hundreds, perhaps thousands, Mr. Clymer would have to depend solely and exclusively upon his own ability to present his arguments and "evidence." Undoubtedly, this also is the reason why

Mr. Clymer makes many sacrifices rather than meet Dr. Lewis on the public platform in debate.

The following, then, is a challenge issued by Dr. H. Spencer Lewis, Emperor of AMORC, to Mr. R. Swinburne Clymer, and sent him by registered mail. See, my good reader, if you can find in this challenge any reason why Mr. Clymer should evade accepting it, if he is really sincere in wanting to bring his "evidence" and claims into the open and before all interested parties. If Mr. Clymer refuses to accept such a frank and open challenge, just as it is with all its liberal terms, obviously to the advantage of Mr. Clymer, then in your opinion what, if any, value can be attributed to his statement that he wishes the matter brought into public light?

August 20, 1935.

Mr. R. Swinburne Clymer.

Dear Mr. Clymer:

As you have openly declared yourself desirous of presenting to all interested parties the evidence you claim to have, which would disprove all AMORC claims, we are again, and for the last time, going to test the sincerity of your vaunted statements by challenging you to an open public debate and presentation of evidence.

We do not believe that this matter should come before any single, private group or body for investigation as a star chamber proceedings, which you seem to seek, since no single group or body is alone interested in the authenticity of Rosicrucian claims. We would not expect you to submit your evidence, for example, to a committee composed of officers of the American Medical Association, nor do we expect you to have that body pass upon your integrity. So we believe, as would every fair minded person, that the interested public as a whole is the best judge since Rosicrucianism is not for one class of society, but for all classes. As for the intelligence and sense of justice of the general public, we are willing to take our chances with a public audience. I can see no reason why you should not—if you are sincere.

There are three elements to be considered in preparation for a public debate. They are: First, the cost; second, the place; third, the method of announcing it to the public. To prevent you from having any logical excuses for once again evading a challenge of this nature,

we will give you the decided preference in all three of these elements.

1. You will, in person, represent your own case and I shall represent AMORC.

2. You will bring with you tangible, definite evidence that will be recognized by any court to support your charges against AMORC, and likewise, I shall introduce equally acceptable evidence to disprove your claims and your statements of authenticity.

3. All evidence, yours and mine, will be submitted to a committee composed of the audience and three attorneys of the city in which the debate is held. You may select one attorney in that city and we another, and the two attorneys select the third. The judgment of this committee will be the final decision on the debate.

4. Since the rental expense of the hall and railroad transportation might prove a hardship to you, WE WILL PAY for the rental of ANY HALL you select IN ANY CITY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE, in the mid-western states, which would be about equal distance between your state and mine, and pay your transportation to the city. You may, of course, pay your own transportation if you desire.

5. The meeting must be held upon a Sunday afternoon or evening, so that as many people as possible may attend—not just one group or committee as you seem to prefer. You may invite, in addition to the general public, your followers, and I shall invite AMORC members.

6. So that the public may be advised of the debate and given every opportunity to attend and since you may not be in a position to do so, WE WILL PAY all newspaper and radio advertisements announcing the affair. You will, of course, be given ample opportunity to examine all such announcements before they are made.

7. You will agree that representatives of the press be present to make notes of your address for publication and examine your evidence, and, of course, we shall gladly likewise comply.

8. The debate will be confined to your charges, the ones you have been making in books against AMORC, and your attempts to substantiate your authenticity; and AMORC will be confined to repudiating your charges and to substantiating its own authenticity.

9. The debate is to be held upon any Sunday in November or December, 1935

—except upon a holiday, or two days preceding a holiday, to avoid making it impossible for the greatest number to attend.

10. You are to accept this fair challenge in full, without evasion or modification on or before October 1, 1935.

I sincerely hope that you will not once again resort to your customary evasion by wishing to have only a limited group make a private investigation, or that you will not suddenly, as in the past, find the public platform too large and well illuminated for your claims and that you will not state, as heretofore, your dislike for debates and your preference for publishing one-sided books behind whose covers the real facts are concealed; but instead will, in a frank manner, come out into the open, permitting an inquiry by the general interested public.

Very truly yours,
H. Spencer Lewis, Emperor,
ROSICRUCIAN ORDER,
(AMORC).

Is Mr. Clymer Afraid to Debate?

Will Mr. Clymer accept or will he again dodge the responsibility of his statements and ask for private, limited, committee investigations? Is it really true that Mr. Clymer is so very afraid of the open public platform, and especially the experience of meeting Dr. Lewis in public debate? What a marvelous opportunity for Mr. Clymer to expose AMORC and Dr. Lewis if he really has anything that would stand the light of an open public platform investigation! Is it possible that Mr. Clymer cannot speak for himself in the presence of those he accuses? Is it also possible that Mr. Clymer remains at his "farm headquarters" because he fears public scrutiny of his ability to meet an opponent face to face where replies to his charges would immediately be made in his presence? Will he accept or evade? Past experiences seem to bear out the belief that Mr. Clymer is afraid to debate Dr. Lewis in public.

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