

ARTICLE V

Duties of State Officers

Section 1. The State Chief Squire shall be the chief executive officer of the State Circle. He shall preside at all meetings of the State Circle, and shall be ex-officio a member of all committees of the State Circle. He shall, at the annual meeting, make a written report of the condition of the Columbian Squires, with such recommendations as he shall deem to be beneficial for the welfare and success of the society. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the laws and rules of the Supreme Board, and the by-laws of the State Circle.

Section 2. The State Deputy Chief Squire shall preside in the absence or inability of the State Chief Squire and shall execute all the duties of the State Chief Squire whenever the latter may be disqualified on account of sickness or otherwise.

Section 3. The State Notary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the State Circle, send such communications to Circles as pertain to state business, and perform such other duties as are prescribed by law or are incident to the office.

Section 4. The State Bursar shall receive and account for all monies of the State Circle placed in his charge.

Section 5. The State Marshal shall perform such duties as are incident to the office.

Section 6. The State Father Prior shall be chaplain and spiritual director of the State Circle, and shall be ex-officio a member of the State Columbian Squires committee appointed by the State Deputy. As a State officer the State Father Prior is entitled to a vote.

Section 7. Any office may be declared vacant for any of the following reasons:

- a. No longer a Squire in good standing.
- b. No longer a Squire from a Circle in good standing.
- c. Neglect of duties.

Vacancies to be declared by State Chairman with approval of State Deputy.

Vacancies will be filled by appointment by the State Chief Squire subject to approval by majority vote of State officers.

ARTICLE VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. All communications to the Supreme Board of Directors shall be transmitted by the State Chairman to the State Deputy; and all other communications to the Supreme Office pertaining to the Columbian Squires shall be addressed to the Colum-

bian Squires Division of the Supreme Council, New Haven, Connecticut.

Section 2. The State Circle and State Officers shall cooperate fully with such State Columbian Squires committee as may be appointed by the State Deputy to promote the growth and welfare of the Columbian Squires in the state.

Section 3. The Chief Counsellor of a Circle shall accompany its delegates to the State Circle, but should he be unable to do so he shall appoint a Counsellor to attend in his place.

Section 4. The Counsellors in attendance at the meeting of the State Circle shall hold a separate meeting and consider matters pertaining to the growth, activities, and welfare of the Circles, and may adopt resolutions and make recommendations to the State Circle and to the Columbian Squires Division of the Supreme Council in relation thereto.

Section 5. The State Notary shall make a detailed report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the State Circle and shall forward copies of this report to the State Deputy, the State Chairman and the Columbian Squires Division of Supreme Council immediately following the annual meeting of the State Circle.

Section 6. Any delegate can protest an election but the protest must come immediately following the election. It is too late to do so after the meeting is adjourned. The protest can be stated orally and then be made in writing by the Circle, signed by the Chief Squire and Notary and countersigned by the Chief Counsellor. This protest should then be forwarded to the State Chairman. He will then discuss the protest with the State Deputy and, if necessary, forward the file to the Supreme Advocate for final opinion.

Section 7. If a member is in good standing personally he is eligible to be elected and to serve in any office of the State Circle even though his Circle is suspended.

Section 8. If a member is of eligible age (not yet 18) at the time of election he is eligible to be elected and to hold office for the duration of the term even though he may reach the age of 18 prior to the completion of his term.