

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 28 No. 1 FEBRUARY 1997

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



From the Sovereign Grand Commander

## Where Did You Get the Idea of Becoming a Mason?

One of this century's true pioneers was George H. Gallup. He made such an impact on our nation that the Gallup Poll is the generic term for the scientific opinion survey, just as Kleenex is for facial tissue.

Until Mr. Gallup entered the field in the early 1930's, advertising was not seen as a significant factor when it came to influencing buying behavior. When consumers were asked, "Why did you buy this product?", they mentioned certain qualities or perhaps the price, but never advertising. Because it seemed that advertising was ineffective, it was difficult for newspapers and radio stations to sell advertising space and air time.

Mr. Gallup changed all that by coming up with a different type of question: "Where did you get the idea for buying this product?" This strategy, later labeled the "aided recall" method, remains the fundamental concept behind today's highly sophisticated surveying techniques.

Instantly, everything changed. Consumers immediately began to mention advertising when they were asked where they got the idea to buy a product. This hidden role was revealed by asking the right question.

What George Gallup discovered can be instructive for Freemasonry. If you ask Masons why they joined the fraternity, it's generally difficult for them to come up with a satisfactory answer. We often stammer when we hear such a question because we don't know what to say or we're not sure what the person asking us expects to hear.

On the other hand, if we are asked, "Where did you get the idea of becoming a Mason?", everything changes. There's no stammering, no unpleasant pauses, no hemming and hawing. The person asked doesn't attempt to change the subject or duck the question. In fact, the question starts conversations that are difficult to stop!

We've all heard the stories. "You know, my father was a Mason. He never talked about it much. He always went to lodge and I wanted to be like him." Or, "I worked with a man that I really admired. Everyone liked him. His word was his bond. One day, I found out he was a Mason. That was enough for me." Or, "I couldn't believe that a friend's little girl was given free care at a Shriners' hospital. That impressed me. Any group that would



ROBERT O. RALSTON, 33°

do that had to have a lot on the ball. That's what did it for me."

Almost always, *men become Masons because of the way a Mason or Masonry has touched their lives. No matter how you phrase it, Masons are the message.*

This is why it is so important for our Valleys to have a Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Center. Learning disorders are a growing problem as experts discover why many youngsters have difficulty in school. We not only can help these children overcome unnecessary limitations, but we impact their families and friends as well. There is no better way to communicate a message than by solving a problem. What makes our Learning Centers unique — and specifically Masonic — is that Scottish Rite members volunteer to help run them. This isn't just a way to make our financial resources go further; this is a way of making Masons the message.

A notable source of pride is getting on the Internet and surfing the Masonic Web sites. It gives you a totally different picture of our fraternity. While we are generally low-key in most communities, Masonry is a powerful presence when measured by the number and diversity of Web site listings. The Internet portrays Freemasonry as a far more active and involved national organization than most of our members may realize. You and I are limited in what we see of Freemasonry, particularly since we are divided into literally thousands of groups, units and jurisdictions. The Internet is helping to overcome this fragmentation. Masonry is more than meets the eye.

Every day our fraternity needs to ask the telling question, "Where did you get the idea of becoming a Mason?"

George Gallup's legacy is one of helping us understand why each of us makes certain choices. For our fraternity, he has helped us understand more clearly the fundamental truth of Freemasonry: *Masons are the message.*

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Robert O. Ralston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "R" at the beginning.

Sovereign Grand Commander



**SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°**  
**Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite**  
**Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.**

**SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER**  
**Robert O. Ralston, 33°**

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**About the Front Cover**



A marble statue of George Washington absorbs the light from a stained glass window at the Washington National Cathedral. The effect, which creates "a coat of many colors," was captured on film by the craftsmanship of photographer Alex Martin, 32°. For more details about the Cathedral and its Masonic association, see page 4.

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# Gothic Masterpiece

## *Washington National Cathedral has Masonic Ties*

Reprinted from an article in the *Scottish Rite Bulletin for the Valley of Washington, D.C.*

Compiled by CHARLES S. IVERSEN, 33°

**P**robably no non-Masonic building in the city of Washington is more closely associated with Masonry than is the Washington National Cathedral.

Operative stonemasons of the medieval years in Europe were the architects and builders of the magnificent cathedrals erected in those early centuries. No structure was considered to be nobler than a cathedral, the material representation of man's worship of God, whose spires and arches pointed upward to the heavens.

Speculative Masons of modern times look with admiration and awe upon the stately beauty and profound meaning of those imposing Gothic structures, usually situated upon a prominent elevation high above all other buildings. Upon Mount Saint Alban sits majestically the Washington National Cathedral, reminding us as Masons of the moral and philosophical meanings of the implements, techniques and principles employed by the stonemasons of yore.

The Washington National Cathedral, like Freemasonry, is dedicated to God, is ecumenical and is intended to elevate mankind.

The history of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, to use the official name

— Washington National Cathedral photo by Robert Lautman



of the Cathedral, is most interesting. It is particularly interesting to a Master Mason because of his familiarity with operative Masonry of the Middle Ages when scores of cathedrals were built in ancient fashion.

The Washington National Cathedral was constructed with the same type of materials and in the same manner as were those in Europe centuries ago.

The earliest concept of a national cathedral in the United States was first expressed in 1791 by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the architect of the Federal District. His idea was to have the federal government build and maintain a cathedral for the people, a practice employed in most European cities. Our forefathers believed that the idea was contrary to the Constitution since it would mix the state with religion. In later years others toyed with the idea.

But it was not until 1891, one hundred years later, that the seed ger-



*Ill. CHARLES S. IVERSEN, 33°, is the Sovereign Grand Inspector General in the District of Columbia for the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction.*



## Phases of Construction

1. Bethlehem Chapel started in 1910 after amassing \$211,000. Thereafter, work was stopped for three years for lack of money.

2. Polygonal apse above the chapel was completed in 1919.

3. Great choir started in 1921. Chapels of St. Joseph of Arimathea and Resurrection started in 1923. Also started North transept and, when completed, this phase ended in 1930.

4. During the Depression and World War II, it was difficult to raise funds. Fundraising was supervised by General John J. Pershing and Secretary of Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Several small contracts were executed during these years (1930-1942), and work on the South transept and great crossing were started.

5. Senator George Wharton Pepper raised money, enabling resumption of construction in 1948. Lower two-thirds

of South transept and first stones of the long nave were installed. This phase ended in 1957.

6. Large bequest arrived in 1960 enabling work to resume. South transept was completed and the majestic central tower, highest part of cathedral (20 stories high) was started. It was completed and the cathedral was now visible from all over the city and some surrounding suburbs. The bells and carillon were installed, all cast in England. Then the workmen moved westward along the long nave. In 1969, a plan was adopted to complete the cathedral by 1980. President Eisenhower's funeral was held there in 1969 while millions watched on television. Plan was to have the long nave completed in time for celebration of independence in 1976. Indebtedness stood at \$10 million. All effort was abandoned to finish the cathedral by 1980. Completion at any time was in serious doubt

until a timely bequest of \$2 million arrived from the Eli Lilly estate.

7. A great effort was undertaken to raise \$16 million in order to retire the debt with its large service payments, and to resume work. The west facade was not yet completed, nor were the west towers. Through curtailment and other constraints, the west balcony was constructed between 1980 and 1982. The money was forthcoming.

8. Since it would take another \$10 million to complete the west towers, it was decided to rest awhile. Then in 1983 it was announced that there was a \$7 million bequest due soon. A low-key effort was undertaken to supplement these funds and finish the cathedral in six years. The date of Sept. 29, 1990, was set for dedication of the building, exactly 83 years to the day after the cornerstone had been laid by President Theodore Roosevelt.

minated in an acceptable manner. Charles Carroll Glover, a local banker and leading philanthropist, invited several influential residents to his home in Washington to discuss the feasibility of erecting a national cathedral with private funds.

As a result of this meeting and after the careful planning and spadework of many others, Congress chartered in 1893 the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation "to establish within the District of Columbia a cathedral and institution of learning

for the promotion of religion and education and charity."

The act of Congress was signed by President Benjamin Harrison, and since that time, until September 29, 1990, every President of the United States has had some dealings with the building program.

Although the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation operates three outstanding schools and two colleges, its principal purpose was to solicit funds and to build and maintain a cathedral.

Throughout its operations no funds were requested or received from any government or from the national Episcopal church. Every effort has been made to avoid any governmental involvement and to dedicate the cathedral primarily to ecumenical and non-sectarian uses.

A new diocese was established for the city of Washington, including a few suburban Maryland counties, and the first Bishop was Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, a clergyman of considerable experience.

Bishop Satterlee purchased 57 acres of land on Alban Hill (now Mount Saint Alban) adjoining the site

*Continued on next page*

— Washington National Cathedral photo



This 25-foot equestrian statue of George Washington on horseback was sculpted by Herbert Haseltine and placed on the Cathedral grounds on Feb. 22, 1959. It is cast in bronze and finished in gold leaf.



## GOTHIC MASTERPIECE

*Continued from previous page*

of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, which was built in 1854 and was the first free church in the District of Columbia. The land comprises the highest ground in the city.

It was decided that the cathedral should be designed in the Gothic style similar to European cathedrals of the medieval days, so a prominent English architect, who was then recognized worldwide as the leading Gothicist, was engaged to prepare drawings and plans. His name was George Frederick Bodley of England, and he designed a structure resembling a 14th-century English cathedral. Although it was not copied after any particular cathedral, it bore the features of several existing ones in England dating back as far as 600 years.

At the appropriate time the cornerstone was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt, a Master Mason, on September 29, 1907, using for this purpose the gavel employed by President Washington to lay the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol in September 1793. The gavel is owned by Potomac Lodge No. 5, District of Columbia.

Contained within the cornerstone are several small stones taken from the fields of Jerusalem.

### Statistical Data

The Washington National Cathedral is the sixth largest cathedral in the world.

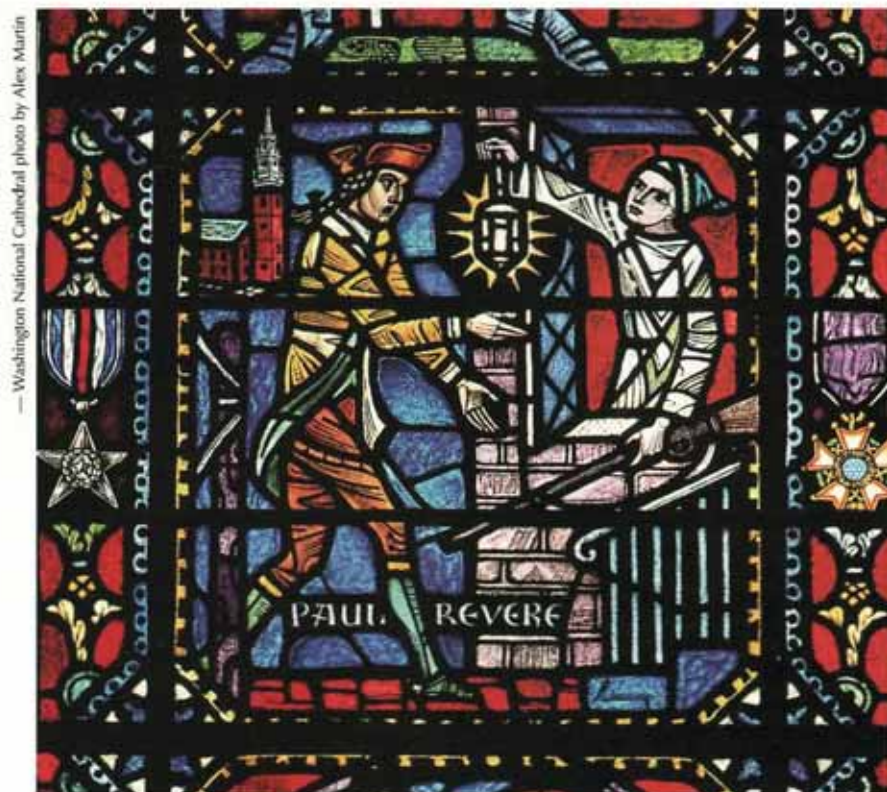
The central tower of the Washington Cathedral is 20 stories high, rising 676 feet above sea level (highest point in Washington).

The nave is 1/10 of a mile long. The height of the nave is one and a half times as high as the one in Westminster Abbey in London.

The cathedral resembles a 14th century English Gothic cathedral.

Time of construction of cathedrals: Chartres, 250 years; Exeter Cathedral in England, 99 years; Washington Cathedral, 83 years.

The body of President Woodrow Wilson is entombed in the Washington Cathedral, the only President buried in the District of Columbia.



Although most of the stained glass windows feature a biblical theme, several others, including this "Freedom" window with Paul Revere, carry a national or patriotic theme.

It was determined that the cathedral would be built in the manner employed by stone masons who constructed the medieval cathedrals. So, as was the custom in earlier days, construction started with the easternmost part of the building. In the eastern part underground they constructed the Bethlehem Chapel and then above that on the ground level the eastern extension of the nave which contained the choir, the apse and the high altar. It might be of interest to note that the stones used for the high altar were taken from King Solomon's quarry outside Jerusalem, the same quarry used by the king to obtain the stone needed to build his famous temple described in the Bible.

As the years passed, as ever evolving circumstances developed and as new architects were engaged, many changes were made to the original plans of Dr. Bodley.

During the 83 years that it took to complete the cathedral, there were five successive architects or architectural firms: George Frederick Bodley of England, Henry Vaughan of Boston, Philip Hubert Frohman of Boston (who served for 50 years starting in 1919), Howard B. Trevillian, Jr., of Boston, and Smith, Segreti, Tepper of Washington, D.C.

The cathedral was expected to take 100 years to complete and was to be constructed, as previously stated, in the manner that cathedrals in the middle ages were built: working in stages as funds were collected in advance and in sufficient amounts to warrant proceeding; using stone and wood (no iron or steel) as the principal materials; cutting and fitting stone at the quarry; handcarving of statuary and other items of decoration and art.

The two principal problems facing the Foundation's officers were fundraising and finding craftsmen. The former came in spurts, enhanced when a wealthy benefactor would donate a few millions of dollars. Probably the single most significant impetus occurred in 1969 when President Eisenhower requested and obtained permission for his funeral to be held in the cathedral. The services were televised all over the world and brought international fame to the structure.

Thereafter, not only were famous individuals granted permission to hold funeral services there, but this event caused the flow of contributions to increase.

The second principal problem, that of finding craftsmen, became critical in the later years of construction. It was believed that unless the cathedral



was finished soon it might fail of completion altogether.

It was decided, therefore, to abandon the original method of building after prior accumulation of funds and to borrow money to cover the costs of an accelerated building program. A sense of urgency took over.

The Foundation borrowed \$10 million in order to complete the entire nave to its western terminus, to be finished prior to the celebration in 1976 of the bicentennial of American independence. The work was completed on time and a service was held in the Washington National Cathedral in July 1976 at which President Gerald Ford and Queen Elizabeth II were in attendance. Later that year, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at a service.

Due to the heavy indebtedness caused by the borrowing of funds, the financial situation became so severe that Herculean efforts were needed to promote solvency. The efforts consisted primarily of stopping all work and reducing the size of the staff drastically.

Sixteen million dollars were needed to cover the debt and to proceed with the work. Fortunately, a bequest of \$7 million was received just in time, supplemented by the influx of the necessary additional funds.

Between 1976 and 1990 the Cathedral was pushed to completion, the final portion being the two western towers that rise over the front entrance. On Sept. 29, 1990, 83 years to the day after President Theodore Roosevelt had laid the cornerstone, President George Bush dedicated the cathedral while the last finial was put in place on a pinnacle of the southwest tower.

For a month prior to the dedication, various famous books and artifacts were on display in the cathedral's museum. Among them was the replica owned by Potomac Lodge No. 5 of the gavel used by President Washington to lay the cornerstone of the Capitol.

As the result of all the labor and genius employed, of all the sacrifice and dedication of the hundreds of workers, artisans and volunteers, and of all the generosity of the countless donors, the most beautiful cathedral in the world today stands in Washington. It has been stated that in all likelihood it will be the last authentically constructed cathedral ever to be built in the world.

## Masonic Connections

The Washington National Cathedral was built in the same manner used by stone masons who constructed cathedrals in Europe in the middle ages.

There is no structural steel in the Cathedral, strength against the outward thrust being balanced by the flying buttresses.

The steps are three, five and seven in the Chapel of Joseph of Arimathea.

The high altar is built of 12 perfect ashlar stones fashioned in the quarry just outside the Damascus gates of the city of Jerusalem where the stones for the Temple of King Solomon were hewn.

On the high altar is engraved the Cross of Salem (Pontifical Cross), a modified version of which emblem is used by the Sovereign Grand Commanders of the Scottish Rite and by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar as their jewel of office.

Within the foundation stone of the cathedral are smaller stones taken from the fields of Jerusalem.

As in King Solomon's Temple, the stone for the cathedral was brought here fabricated, and was set in place without the sound of hammer or gavel.

A number of Masonic lodges contributed stones for the cathedral during its construction.

King Solomon's Temple was situated exactly 400 feet above the Kedron River, and the Washington National Cathedral on Mount Saint Alban sits exactly 400 feet above the Potomac River.

Upon the three commanding hills in the Metropolitan area of Washington stand the U.S. Capitol, symbol of freedom and democracy, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, symbol of Masonry, and the Washington Cathedral, symbol of devotion to the Great Architect of the Universe.

The statue of George Washington which stands in the southwest alcove of the cathedral was donated by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite

of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. Around the statue are the words: "First Citizen, Churchman, President, Statesman, Farmer, Soldier, Patriot, Freemason."



The statue of white Vermont marble stands 7 feet 6 inches tall and was officially presented to the cathedral in 1947 — 50 years ago. On the wall above the statue are plaques with Masonic insignias.

The cornerstone was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt, a Master Mason, and the gavel used by President Washington in the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol was employed in the ceremony. The gavel was then and is now owned by Potomac Lodge No. 5, of the District of Columbia.

For many years, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia often held its annual service of thanksgiving in the cathedral. The lack of sufficient parking facilities has prevented a continuation of this practice.

— Washington National Cathedral photo



# A Gentle Giant

*A Memorial Tribute to Ill. Francis G. Paul, 33°*

By JOHN I. DRUCHAK, 33°

**F**ranc Paul was a fine athlete, a gifted golfer, a superb skier and football player of note in his high school days and Cornell University varsity. At Cornell he was one of the anchors on the line of this football team over the four years. There is a story regarding this part of his athletic years and a great lesson learned by Frank.

In the fall of 1940, his first year, he played on the Freshman team and the three following years on the Varsity. On a memorable Saturday, Cornell, then the top team in the nation, was playing Dartmouth at Hanover. After 54 minutes of play, in ice, snow and mud, Dartmouth led in the game, 3-0. The rally by the Cornell team in the last six minutes of play was incredible, capped by a touchdown pass for an apparent 7-3 victory.

The Cornell team savored this victory and were euphoric on the return bus trip to Ithaca. However, it turned out that the referee had erred on his down count. The winning touchdown occurred on the 5th down. There was controversy, but after reviewing the pictures, Coach Carl Snively and President Edmund Day telegraphed congratulations to Dartmouth. Both the varsity and freshman teams were devastated. They felt the game was won fairly and squarely during the regular playing time, that a referee's error should not negate their brilliant victory.



Both the Coach and the University president met with the teams, stating that the rules were precise, the pictures definitive and that no victory was worth being tarnished with a cloud. The ethics were clear, truth was paramount.

Years after that game, Frank Paul told an associate of his, Ed Stratton, that this set of circumstances was his first formal lesson in ethics; part of the making of a man. Ed also recounted that Frank was a proud member of that championship team, citing the sit-

uation as an example that had profound influence on his strong ethics and character that helped shape his leadership within IBM and in the community. One wonders how the major football programs of today would react under similar circumstances. What would many do if faced with a similar issue?

After graduation from Cornell, Frank joined IBM as an engineering trainee at Endicott, NY, in 1946. His progress was rapid, and then the odyssey began. He, Bette and family experienced 11 moves. Major responsibilities followed in Endicott; San Jose, CA; Burlington, VT; mid Hudson Valley, and headquarters in Armon, Westchester County, NY.

Among his executive position assignments were assistant general manager, personnel manager, manufacturing division vice-president and then to president and ultimately corporate resident manager for the Northeast.

**T**hrough these distinguished careers, Frank brought vision, courage, decisiveness, sensitivity, fairness, judgment and uncompromising integrity. The position of corporate resident manager grew from an idea that Thomas Watson, Jr., had. He wanted to enhance IBM's human relations program and selected about a dozen senior executives to review all human relations issues and situations to ensure that IBM was completely fair in its treatment of its people.

Executives selected were to epitomize fairness, compassion, sensitivity,



*Ill. JOHN I. DRUCHAK, 33°, served as a presiding officer in the Valley of Binghamton, NY, and became a close friend of the Paul family.*



III. Brother Paul succeeded III. Stanley F. Maxwell as Sovereign Grand Commander at the Annual Session of the Supreme Council in Boston in September 1985.

decisiveness, courage, judgment and uncompromising integrity. If ever there was a perfect fit of a man and a job, that was it. Frank was selected, doing what he did best — helping people. His formal lesson in ethics was indelibly etched.

**C**ourage is mentioned here several times. As close friends and family watched Frank during his debilitating illness, one had to marvel at his courage and his dignity. As the disease progressed, he knew exactly what was happening because his mental ability was unimpaired. His courage was a monument to all, and right next to him in the quality of courage was Bette, his loving wife. She was with him throughout his ordeal, with a smile, a special touch, never giving up hope — a true partner.

An engineer by training and a senior corporate manager by profession, Frank Paul wanted to help aspiring young engineers to achieve their educational goals. To do that, in 1985 he established the Frank G. Paul Fund for Engineering Science. Matched by gifts from the IBM Corporation, for which he worked his entire professional career, he made generous gifts



annually to the fund under the auspices of the Broome Community College Foundation at Binghamton, NY.

Because of its size, the engineering science fund provides the largest transfer scholarship offered through the foundation. It was his feeling that one large scholarship awarded annually to an outstanding engineering science graduate allows that student the opportunity to transfer to the best possible engineering school for the final two years, ending in the earning of a bachelor's degree. In this way the best

engineering students are rewarded and encouraged to achieve their highest goals.

Frank Paul's association with the Broome Community College began many years before he established the engineering science fund. He served on the college's board of trustees from 1961-68 and was the foundation's second and longest-standing president, serving in that capacity for 12 years (1973-85). During the first eight years, he was the primary fundraiser and manager of the foundation because at that time there was no professional development staff.

In comments made at Frank Paul's foundation retirement reception in 1985, the first president of the foundation and close friend, Carl R. Gitzlits, used the Jewish son "DAYENU" ("It would have been sufficient," referring to God's efforts on behalf of the Jewish people in their historical times of trial) to show Frank Paul's devotion to Broome Community College and the foundation.

He said, "It would have been sufficient that he was a first-class corpo-

*Continued on next page*

### MASONIC HONORS

Daniel Coxe Award, Grand Lodge of New Jersey  
Henry Price Medal, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts  
Charles H. Johnson Medal, Grand Lodge of New York  
Distinguished Achievement Award, Grand Lodge of New York  
Honorary Member, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin  
Franklin Award, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania  
Gold Distinguished Service Medal, General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International  
Knight Grand Cross of the Temple, Grand Encampment of Knights Templars  
Honorary Member of many Supreme Councils throughout the world  
Gourgas Medal, Supreme Council, N.M.J., U.S.A.



## MASONIC CAREER OF ILL. BROTHER PAUL

- 1948** Raised a Master Mason in Friendship Lodge No. 153, Owego, NY, where he served as Master in 1980. Also affiliated with Simon W. Robinson Lodge, Lexington, MA.
- 1948** Exalted in New Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter No. 47, Owego, NY.
- 1950** Greeted in Southern Tier Council No. 16, R. & S.M., Elmira, NY, and charter member of Owego Council No. 30.
- 1952** Installed Illustrious Master of Owego Council.
- 1961** Completed degrees in Scottish Rite Valley of Binghamton, NY.
- 1973** Received 33°.
- 1977** Crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council.
- 1979** Knighted in Malta Commandery No. 21, K.T., Binghamton, NY. Also affiliated with St. Bernard Commandery No. 12, K.T., Boston.
- 1981** Elected Scottish Rite Deputy for the state of New York.
- 1982** Elected Grand Lieutenant Commander of the Supreme Council.
- 1985** Installed Sovereign Grand Commander.
- 1986** Served as Potentate of Kalurah Shrine Temple, Binghamton, NY.
- 1993** Granted the title of Sovereign Grand Commander Emeritus.

## A GENTLE GIANT

*Continued from previous page*

rate manager, and it would have been sufficient that he did these while successfully raising a family with his wife, Bette. But Frank did far more above and beyond his career; he was an excellent college trustee, then an excellent foundation president for 12 years. This was duty far and beyond 'sufficient'."

During Frank Paul's military career with the Air Force in World War II, he was a navigator aboard a bomber. In order to fly through the dark of night, those planes depended on an electronic "homing device" to get them back to base after a bombing raid.

Unknown to the Americans at that time was the fact that the Germans had found a way to interfere with that device, causing it to give the pilot of the plane wrong directions, leading it deeper into enemy territory. Frank knew something was wrong with the direction the plane was taking and said so to the pilot. The pilot, of course,

argued with Frank and pointed to the directions on the homing device. Frank, in a last ditch effort to have the pilot turn the plane around from sure destruction, said to the pilot, "Look out your window. What do you see?"

And the pilot said, "Nothing but the stars!"

Frank responded, "Yes, the stars — and those stars tell me that we're going in the wrong direction." Whereupon the pilot turned the plane around and they arrived safely home.

His pastor, Rev. Charles Gomer of the Endwell United Methodist Church, made this conclusion from the story: "I think Frank Paul could do what he did with his life because he knew something about the 'stars of life.' He knew that life had to do with God and church and values like humility, honor, virtue, faith, hope, love, family, duty, selflessness, compassion, living and giving for others, being an advocate for others. When you know where the stars are, you always have a way of making it through life, of making it a good life."



Grand Commander Paul joined with Southern Jurisdiction Grand Commander C. Fred Kleinknecht, 33°, by signing a joint proclamation to kick off a national Scottish Rite program for the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Here the Commanders presented the proclamation to former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, chairman of the U.S. Bicentennial Commission.



When you know where the stars are, you always know how to get 'home!'"

It can be said of Frank Paul that after a lingering extended illness, the daily newspaper extolled his many virtues and contributions to the community. His obituary chronicled his life and there wasn't anyone who read it that did not marvel at the significant contributions made to industry, to IBM, to the community, to the church and to the Masonic fraternity. At his memorial service, tributes continued to be expressed and none more moving and loving than those of his family. And as one heard words that were descriptive of his life, one just had to ask, "How did he do it? Where did he get the time for all of those things that he did for mankind? Where did he get the energy? What was the source of his passion? What was the source of his compassion?"

**I**t can be said of him that "countless little acts of kindness" were given with love and understanding with no thought of reward for himself. Upon his passing, it can be said "The mold was broken."

It has been mentioned that Frank and Bette had moved 11 times in corporate requirements of his association with IBM (sometimes well known as "I've Been Moved"). Yet he found time to be a good parent and teacher to his children. There were the Sunday church attendances with his family without fail wherever the family



**Ill. Brother Paul greeted President Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office at the White House, where the Grand Commander received a Private Sector Initiative Commendation for the charitable and philanthropic programs of the Scottish Rite.**

found itself located in these many moves from coast to coast. He found the time to be a Sunday School teacher (and a good one at that).

At his passing he took nothing

with him; all his material wealth and possessions were left behind. He took only himself and what he had done with his life and development of character. His earthly record lives on.

***Excerpts from the remarks of Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°, during the memorial service at the Endwell (NY) United Methodist Church on December 10.***

The culmination of his Masonic career was his election as Sovereign Grand Commander of our Supreme Council. As the leader of the 460,000 Scottish Rite members of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, he set high standards. During his eight years of service, his leadership brought him the highest of respect and honors throughout the world.

His administration marked the beginning of added interest and effort by the Northern Jurisdiction of a national Masonic Renewal program. He was the leader in joint efforts with the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, the Imperial Council of the Shrine, the national York Rite bodies and, of course, the representation of Grand Lodges in steps to create working materials prepared professionally as well as specially organized seminars to advance the course of Masonic Renewal across the United States.

He sought a renewal of the fraternal spirit that would point America in the right direction by using the principles of the Masonic fraternity. His contention was that it was not the renewal of Masonry that was at issue, it was the renewal of ourselves and a commitment to the fundamentals of the fraternity that was demanded if we are to grow into a new day and a new century.

Frank Paul made everyone feel comfortable, always willing to listen to and have conversation with anyone who approached him.

His qualities of accomplishment, foresight, awareness, vision and dynamic leadership led to the formation of the Children's Learning Center, which will result in the July opening of the "Bette and Frank Paul Children's Learning Center" at Rochester, NY.

As a Man and a Mason, his memory will long endure. He was a gentle giant.





— Ron White photo

# Arctic Exploration

*Museum collection contains items  
associated with two Masonic explorers*

By JOHN D. HAMILTON, 32°

**T**he annals of Arctic exploration contain many accounts of attempts to discover the fabled "Northwest Passage" from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or to chart the polar regions. However, the Arctic is one of the planet's most inhospitable environments, and extremely adverse weather conditions there often brought disaster to many expeditions. Occasionally, even efforts mounted to rescue lost explorers also ended in disaster.



JOHN D. HAMILTON, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston, is the curator of collections at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage.

The collections of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., contain a group of items that commemorate the role played by two Masons in Arctic rescue and exploration.

In 1847, British explorer Sir John Franklin and his entire expedition had been declared lost while on a fourth exploring expedition to the North Pole. Franklin's intention had been to search for the elusive Northwest Passage. His loss stirred the public imagination and launched several American search expeditions, but his fate was not discovered until 1859. In the process, more than 7,000 miles of Arctic coastline were mapped for the first time.

Henry Grinnell (1799-1874), a philanthropist from New Bedford, Mass., had made a fortune in the shipping business and maintained a great interest in the arctic whaling industry, and the exploration of arctic regions. When Franklin was declared lost, Grinnell bore the expense of fitting out two sailing vessels, the *Advance* and the *Rescue*, for an expedition to discover Franklin's fate. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), USN, served as senior surgeon on this expedition. Franklin's party was not found, but the expedition did discover land beyond Davis Strait and Baffin Island, which was named Grinnell Land.

**I**n 1853, the *Advance* was placed at the disposal of Dr. Kane, who led a second Grinnell-financed expedition in search of Franklin. This second expedition was also unsuccessful. The *Advance* was lost in the ice pack and the trek



*Farwell*, oil painting by Brother Albert Operti (1852-1922). Arctic scene at Rensselaer Harbor, Greenland, on May 20, 1855, as Dr. Kane and companions abandon the ice-bound Brig *Advance* and attempt to reach safety by boats.



Expedition flag of the Third Grinnell expedition, 1860-61. This expedition was led by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes (1832-81). Dr. Hayes planted this Masonic flag at 80°-15' N. latitude, attaining the highest latitude ever reached in a sailing vessel. Hayes was made an honorary member of Kane Lodge in 1875. His original lodge is unknown. Lent by Columbian Lodge, Boston. Ron White photo.



Engraving of Dr. Kane by Frederick W. Halpin (1805-80).

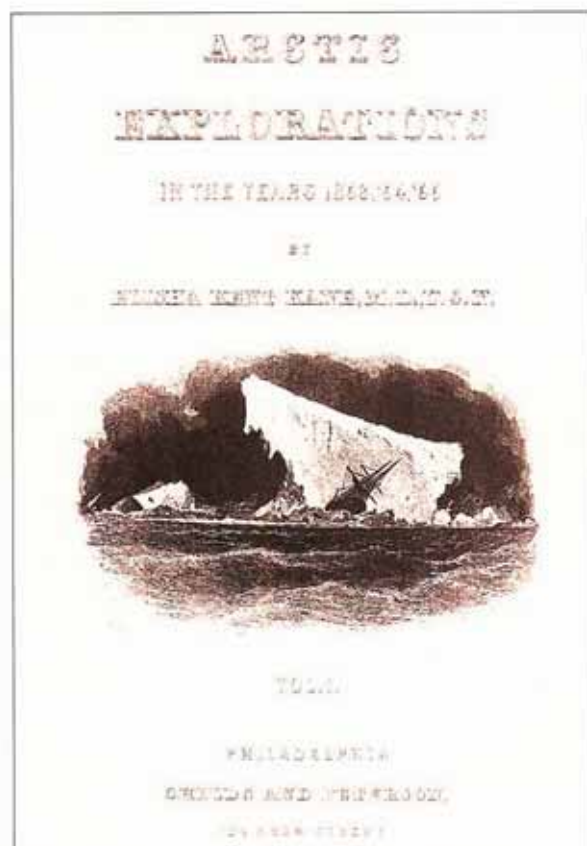


Kane Lodge Medal, 1908. This medal commemorates the 50th anniversary of Kane Lodge No. 454, New York City. This lodge, named after Dr. Kane, is often referred to as "Explorer's Lodge" because many arctic explorers, including Admiral Richard E. Bird (1888-1957), have been made members of it. Gift of Jacques Noel Jacobsen, Jr. David Bohl photo.

out proved fatal for a number of the party. Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes (1832-81) served as this expedition's chief surgeon and through his care, prevented greater loss of life. The lowest temperature observed during the ordeal fell to minus 70° Fahrenheit.

In 1860-61 Grinnell financed a third expedition, this time one of exploration, led by Dr. Hayes. The party sailed in the Schooner *United States*, to determine the extent of the Arctic Ocean and explore Ellesmere Island and Grinnell Land. Upon his return to Boston in 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a surgeon. Through his efforts, and of others such as Dr. Kane, the way was opened to the North Pole.

Kane Arctic/Masonic Medal, sculpted by G. H. Lovett, New York City, 1859. This bronze medal was issued to commemorate Dr. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), surgeon on the First Grinnell Expedition in 1851 and leader of the Second Grinnell Expedition in 1855. Brother Kane was admitted to Franklin Lodge No. 134, Philadelphia, in 1853. Gift of Frank R. Kirchthurn. David Bohl photos.



Frontispiece to *Arctic Explorations: The Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1853, 54, 55, 2 vols.*, by Elisha Kent Kane, Philadelphia: 1856. The book is in the library collection.



# Characteristics of Dyslexia

By CAROLYN E. GRAMLING

**A**ccording to Webster's *New World Dictionary*, the definition of the word **confound** is "to mix up or lump together indiscriminately; confuse." And this is exactly what so many of us do upon learning that someone among us is dyslexic.

In a split second, key words flash through our minds regarding dyslexia — reversal of letters and words . . . reading problem . . . slow . . .

We lump every case of dyslexia indiscriminately, as if all people owning the disorder share the exact same

list of characteristics. Stereotyping such as this is not only dangerous but also contrary to fact.

Just as cases of eczema can range from mild to severe, so it goes with dyslexia. Some cases of dyslexia are so mild, they can go unnoticed by family members and educators, while other cases are so blatant, parents and teachers are overwhelmed at the enormity of the task set before them. In addition, each case of dyslexia, whether mild, moderate or severe, is different from the next.

**I**ndiscriminately uniting all dyslexics together based on a prescribed list of so-called characteristics results in false assumptions and inappropriate interventions.

It stands to reason, then, that great care must be taken when reviewing a list of the characteristics of dyslexia. Not every dyslexic exhibits the same characteristics, and not everyone displaying these characteristics is dyslexic. Lest we all go forth armed with our characteristics list, mislabeling friends and family members "dyslexic," remember that non-dyslexics exhibit some of these characteristics as well.

**A**s long as one contemplates this list of ten characteristics within the context they are presented, and does not use them to diagnose a neighbor or family member, the list gives us some interesting insights into the world of the dyslexic. Let's leave the diagnosis in the hands of the professionals with special training in the field: the physician, the psychologist, and the educator. Only then can appropriate intervention, such as that offered by the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers, take place.



CAROLYN E. GRAMLING, M.S.Ed., is a reading specialist and associate professor of Reading at Suffolk Community College, Selden, N.Y.

## Your Support Will Help Children

The 1997 Scottish Rite calendar was sent to all members of the Northern Jurisdiction. Accompanying the calendar was an appeal for support of the newest Scottish Rite charity. Your contribution will help to develop Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers throughout the jurisdiction.

At the Centers, trained professionals using the Orton-Gillingham method provide individual tutoring to dyslexic children.

Learning Centers are currently operating in Cincinnati, Ohio; Lowell and Newtonville, Massachusetts, and Burlington, New Jersey. Three new Centers are tentatively scheduled to open before the end of the

year in Bangor, Maine; Rochester, New York, and Youngstown, Ohio.

You can help the Learning Centers spread throughout the jurisdiction through outright gifts, charitable remainder trusts, lead trusts, bequests, and many more ways. To find out more about how you can give, call toll free (1-800-647-3394). Ill. James W. Salmons, Jr., 33°, will be able to direct your call. Your tax-deductible contribution will provide a new future for children with learning disabilities. Helping a child is a rewarding experience.





**1** Although the syndrome of dyslexia is not related to race, age, ethnic group or income, it is related to gender. Of the identified population of dyslexics, males outnumber females on a ratio of 4:1.

**2** Usually there is a family history, wherein some relative has a problem with language processing.

**3** Dyslexics are more often left-handed or ambidextrous (use either hand successfully).

**4** Allergies and other immune disorders are prevalent among dyslexics.

**5** There is usually a delay in the acquisition and/or use of spoken language and an inability to deal with rhyme by the age of three or four.

**6** Dyslexics usually have difficulty learning letter names, learning to write the letters of the alphabet, differentiating words that are similar in appearance or sound, sequencing and blending sounds and letters, and in using phonics to decode. Thus, one can see why spelling is such a common problem.

**7** Dyslexics often experience problems in acquiring a spoken vocabulary or in remembering the "right" word they want to use when speaking.

**8** A more common form of a reversals problem found in dyslexics is in the meanings of words, especially those dealing with time and space (before/after, left/right). It should be remembered that reversing letters and words, a problem commonly associated with dyslexia, is common in the non-dyslexic child prior to age seven.

**9** Although a great many dyslexics have difficulty with reading comprehension, delays in auditory perception and discrimination contribute to another strong problem area, that of listening comprehension. Because the auditory brain cells of dyslexics are small, more time is needed to process sound. The normal rate of speech is often too fast for dyslexics of average and above average intelligence to comprehend.

**10** Dyslexics frequently exhibit enhanced functioning of the brain's right hemisphere, in the form of spatial, mechanical, athletic, and artistic talents. In addition, they often demonstrate extraordinary abilities in mathematic conceptualization (despite problems with calculations in linear mathematics), social competence and people skills, and keen intuition. It is no surprise then that many dyslexics gravitate to fields such as engineering, architecture, surgery, sculpture, sales, administration, and the visual and performing arts.

**Caution!** Non-dyslexics may also exhibit some of these characteristics.

## *Children's Learning Center Opens in New Jersey*

Following the successful operation of a limited summer program, the New Jersey Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Center was formally opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony on September 25. Participating in the ceremony were Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, New Jersey Grand Master Vanden Bergh, and New Jersey Scottish Rite Deputy Thurman C. Pace, Jr.

The Southern New Jersey Center is located in the Burlington County Community College, Pemberton. Three tutors instruct 14 students with plans to add four more students in the near future. All funds go toward the instruction of students, and no funds are expended for "bricks and mortar" or related needs.

The Masonic Charity Foundation of New Jersey acknowledged the importance of this program by allocating \$100,000 for first year operations and a second \$100,000 for present year operations. The Freemasons of New Jersey are considered "equal partners" in this endeavor. It is anticipated that this program will become a permanent charitable endeavor of the Grand Lodge and Masonic Charity Foundation of New Jersey.

A second Center may be installed in a Northern New Jersey Masonic Temple this fall. Both Centers will operate in under-utilized space in buildings owned and operated by interested parties to permit the maximizing of funds applied toward the tutoring of children.

The New Jersey program and Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Teaneck, N.J., are formalizing details to establish a graduate student, Orton-Gillingham training program of instruction. Those students will tutor the Centers' dyslexic students as part of their curriculum. The program should be implemented before the end of the year.

## *Youngstown Prepares for Opening*

The Valley of Youngstown has announced the naming of the Children's Learning Center in honor of the late Ill. Arnold Collins, 33°, and Richard H. Dearing, 33°. The two members have been major contributors to the establishment of a Center in Youngstown. Dr. Margart Biggs of Youngstown State University will be the director. At a recent dinner, Dr. Biggs introduced two of her own students who are now receiving instruction at the Center to test the facility. A formal dedication of the facility is tentatively slated for June.



### III. Raymond C. Ellis, 33°

III. Raymond C. Ellis, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council and former Deputy for the state of New York, died at Setauket, N.Y., on November 9, 1996, just three months prior to his 100th birthday.

He was associated with the Home Life Insurance Company from the date of his graduation from high school in June 1915, and remained with Home Life for all of his professional life. He was manager of his own office of the Home Life Insurance Company in downtown New York. It is indicative of the dedication of Ill. Brother Ellis that even at the age of 99, a few weeks before his passing, he would catch the 8:31 train on Mondays and Wednesdays to Penn Station and "navigate the subway" to his office.

In 1936, Ill. Brother Ellis married Gerardine ("Dean") M. Slag, who survives along with their sons, John, of Melbourne, Australia; Richard, of Durango, Colorado; Raymond Jr., of Setauket, and their daughter, Nancy Diebel also of Setauket. The Ellises have eight grandchildren.

He was raised a Master Mason in Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756 Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1919, and served as Master in 1925. He was Grand Master for the state of New York 1954-56.

Brother Ellis was a member of the York Rite and the Shrine in Brooklyn.

He completed the degrees of the Scottish Rite in the Aurora Grata Bodies of the Valley of Brooklyn in 1926, and has been a member of the Valley of Rockville Centre since the merger with Brooklyn in 1978.

III. Brother Ellis received the 33° in 1953, was crowned an Active Member in 1955, served as Deputy for New York 1965-77, and was elected Emeritus Member in 1979. In 1986, he was awarded the prestigious Gourgass Medal of Scottish Rite Freemasonry.

He served on various committees for the Supreme Council. In 1962 he designed the Pension and Retirement Plan, which he expanded to include the Valleys.

In 1973 he was elected President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., and served in that office for five years. During his time in office Ill. Brother Ellis, in the presence of President and Ill. Gerald R. Ford, 33°, unveiled a plaque in Brother Ford's honor as the 14th Masonic President. Later he

obtained the participation of President Ford in a film produced by the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory.

He was co-founder with M.W. Gay H. Brown, and first President of the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare. Ill. Brother Ellis helped to raise funds to build and equip a Medical Research Laboratory on the grounds of the Masonic Home in Utica, N.Y. He helped to raise over \$2 million for the laboratory. The Masonic Medical Research Laboratory was dedicated in 1958, at ceremonies attended by Governor Averell Harriman.

Apart from his civic duties, Ill. Brother Ellis was an active member of the Downtown Athletic Club, where he was an active swimmer and handball player. He was a voracious reader and a serious student of both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

III. Brother Ellis was an extremely popular speaker, especially in Masonic circles. In the words of Ill. Francis G. Paul, 33°, "Ray Ellis is known for his

ability as a vigorous Masonic speaker and interpreter of the 'Masonic Way.' It is doubtful that Ill. Brother Ellis ever made a speech where he didn't display his vigor and the conviction of his beliefs in the topic he was addressing." Not only was Brother Ellis a gifted, entertaining, thorough, sought-after speaker, he was also a prolific writer of articles, addresses, biographical sketches, philosophical and religious pieces. Many of his articles were featured in a variety of publications including *The Northern Light*. A compilation of his work was published by the Supreme Council in 1992 under the title, *Memorable Moments*. Excerpts from his articles and addresses appear on page 22 of this issue.

As witness to Ill. Brother Ellis' tenacity and loyalty to the fraternity, he was most faithful in his attendance at the Annual Meetings of the Supreme Council. Even in his 99th year he was very much a physical as well as an intellectual presence at the Annual Meeting in Boston in August 1996.

# MASONIC WORD MATH

*How to solve:* Start with the first word. Add to it the letters of the second word. Then add or subtract the letters of the following words. Total the remaining letters and unscramble them to find a word associated with Masonry.

(WONDERFUL) + (COLLECTION) -  
 (FOLLOW) + (INJURY) - (DONE) +  
 (CAPRICORN) - (REACTION) +  
 (REASON) - (IRONY) + (SOUND) -  
 (NUCLEAR) + (WERE) - (CROWNS)  
 = □□□□□□□□□□□□

Clue for this puzzle appears on page 19.  
Answer from previous issue: ANGLES



# The Stamp Act

A Philatelic Review



By Robert A. Domingue

William Penn Adair Rogers, better known as Will Rogers, the noted cowboy humorist, was pictured on a U.S. stamp issued Nov. 4,



1979, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Born in Oologah, then Indian Territory in Oklahoma, he grew up on his father's ranch where he

learned the ways of common folk which helped throughout his career. He left his formal education at the age of 18 and traveled the world. He arrived in Hollywood in 1919 and appeared in 55 films. An experienced air traveler, he met his death in August 1935 with Wiley Post while taking off near Port Barrow, Alaska.

Brother Rogers received his degrees in Claremore (OK) Lodge No. 55, in 1905-06. He joined the Scottish Rite at McAlister, OK, in 1908 and with Akdar Shrine Temple at Tulsa in 1914.



Bro. Richard John Seddon's Masonic career started in Pacific Lodge No. 1229, E.C., at Hokitika, New Zealand, in 1868 and spanned 37 years. He joined Westland Kilwinning Lodge No. 467, S.C., and served as Master in



1895. He later helped found Lazar Lodge No. 1689, E.C., where he served as Warden. When the choice of Grand Master

was under consideration by the Canterbury brethren in 1898, he was asked to accept the nomination. He was

installed Grand Master and was encouraged by the recognition accorded by the Grand Lodge of England. He served in this office for two years and strongly advocated full communication between all lodges and stressed that the strength of Masonry lay not in numbers but in moral stature.

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1845, he emigrated to Victoria in 1863 and to New Zealand in 1866. He became a member of the House of Representatives in 1879 and the Minister of Public Works, Mines and Defense in 1891. He served as Prime Minister from 1893 until his death in 1906. Bro. Seddon was honored by a New Zealand stamp issued on Feb. 7, 1979.



Teodoro M. Kalaw was born March 31, 1884, in Lipa, Batangas, Philippines. He completed his education in Manila earning Law degrees. He served in the Philippine Assembly



from 1910-12, as Director of the Philippine Library and Museum in 1916, as Undersecretary of the Interior from 1917-19 and as Secretary in 1920. In 1929 he was appointed Director of the National Library. He authored several books including the first book on Freemasonry published in the Philippines (1920). He died on Dec. 4, 1940.

He appeared on several stamps issued by the Philippines. This one was released on March 31, 1984, the centennial of his birth.

Receiving his degrees in Nilad Lodge No. 12 in 1907 and 1911, Brother Kalaw

served as Master of that lodge. He served as the last Grand Master of the Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas. Following the merger he served the Grand Lodge of the Philippines as the Junior Grand Warden, Grand Orator, Grand Master, and Grand Secretary.

Throughout his life he produced many articles on the craft and owned a very extensive collection of documents on Freemasonry which unfortunately was destroyed by fire during the Japanese Occupation.



John Wayne, born Marion Michael Morrison, on May 26, 1907, at Winterset, IA, moved to California with his family in his youth and was a member of Glendale DeMolay Chapter during his high school days. It is often said that he learned to act in the performance of the DeMolay Degree.

He received his Blue Lodge degrees in July 1970 in Marion McDaniel Lodge No.

56, Tucson, AZ. A Senior DeMolay, he was awarded the DeMolay Legion of Honor in 1970. In December of that same year, he joined the York Rite Bodies in California and Al Malaikah Shrine Temple.

Arriving in Hollywood in 1928 from the University of Southern California, he did odd jobs and bit parts at the movie studios. He took the name "John Wayne" in 1930 and proceeded to make 200 movies over the next 50 years. He won an Oscar in 1970 for his performance in "True Grit." He died of cancer on June 11, 1979, in Los Angeles, CA.

He is pictured on a stamp issued by Grenada on Sept. 5, 1995, as part of a set honoring the cinema.



Aruba, the vacation island contained in the Netherlands Antilles, off the coast of Venezuela, is the latest location to honor Freemasonry by the issuance of postage stamps. The pair shown here on a First Day Cover, were released on July 26, 1996, to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Lodge El Sol Naciente.

ROBERT A. DOMINGUE is secretary for St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, Mass., and editor of *The Philatelic Freemason*.







By THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°

*The Last Full Measure of Devotion* by J. Doby. Published in 1996 by Pentland Press, Inc., 5124 Bur Oak Circle, Raleigh, North Carolina 27612. \$18.95.

The author of this book, Joe Edwards, writes under the pen name of J. Doby. He holds a degree from what is now Ball State University and spent 32 years in the professions of teaching and farm management. It is not a text about Freemasonry, yet it refers frequently to the fraternity and specifically to the precepts of Masonic Brotherhood with its activities in Ireland and the United States.

This text traces his family's progression from Ireland, where they were compelled to emigrate to this country as a result of the pressures brought on by the potato famine, through the death of his great, great uncle during military action near the close of the Civil War. It is a poignant tale which does not fail to cause one to appreciate more fully the sadness in the lives of a people torn asunder by what they could not control only to face the prejudices of a different society and a confrontation of which they had no part in the making. It also, in retrospect, becomes a tale of triumph.

The author was stimulated to write this book as a result of an infatuation with the Civil War developed in his youth, and it came into fruition as a result of his being able to read letters which were written by his ancestor and preserved through the years. These communications provide a first-hand documentary of John Edwards' life during this trying time.

Included in the letters researched by the author was a letter from the Master of Fulton Lodge to Captain John Edwards' widow. That letter, so well written and eloquently expressed, may just about say it all concerning the Brotherhood of Freemasonry.

In my opening paragraph, I stated that this was not a book about Freemasonry, yet the essence of Freemasonry permeates throughout. Captain and Brother John Edwards was ministered to during his dying days by a Confederate soldier and Brother who was in the same hospital after having had his right hand blown off. Much of the book is written as through tales told to the Confederate Brother as Edwards lay dying in North Carolina. Upon his death, Fulton Lodge No. 99, F. & A.M., Salisbury, North Carolina, claimed his body and provided a Masonic funeral service for him even though he was a "Yankee" Captain.

I found it to be an extremely interesting book relating first-hand stories of the famine in Ireland as a result of the blight which destroyed the potato crops and its impact on individuals and families which experienced it. The book causes one to have a clearer comprehension of the lives of these people and of what, as immigrants, they faced when arriving in the United States and what they encountered due to their Irish ancestry.

It is not a text about the Irish potato famine, however, but the experience serves as a preface to the major emphasis of the book dealing with the life of Captain John Edwards and his experiences in the Civil War. It might be regarded as a saga of one man's life as affected by the famine in Ireland, immigration to the United States, participation in the Civil War, and the influence of Freemasonry in his life. More than that, however, it is a saga of the Irish-American experience.

So the book is not written for the purpose of giving credit to the craft, but I doubt whether one can read it and not develop a great appreciation for its meaning. It is a book worth reading. I recommend it for your library.

I talked with the author and learned that he is a relatively new Freemason who is much impressed with the craft. He is currently serving as an officer of his lodge. He also indicated in a communication that for each book sold within a Masonic jurisdiction he would contribute \$1.00 to that Grand Lodge if promoted in that jurisdiction's newsletter. In addition, he is giving a percentage of the net sales to a national Masonic charity.



*Forward Freemasonry, Volumes I and II*, by Allan E. Iding. Published in 1996 by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 38275 Sunset Drive, Dousman, Wisconsin 53118. \$39.95.

*Forward Freemasonry* is a two-volume set written to document the history of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. An interesting aspect of these volumes is that it is a compilation of the works of over 250 writers. This compilation was then rewritten by members of the Masonic History Book Committee of the Grand Lodge. Ill. Allan E. Iding, 33°, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1981, served as editor and coordinated the efforts of the authors.

The concept of writing this text originated in 1988 and was projected to be completed for publication in 1993, the 150th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge. Dur-



ing this time, the book was expanded from one volume to two, and the time requirement extended to the end of 1995. Its title, *Forward Freemasonry*, utilizes Wisconsin's motto "forward" in conjunction with Freemasonry.

These volumes also tell the story of a non-static organization, one which has evolved and continues to evolve. This evolution is recorded as part of the history of the Grand Lodge.

The first volume "links Freemasonry to Wisconsin's history." It serves to define the craft for the reader, discusses its origin and its distribution into the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. A significant characteristic of this volume is that it includes a brief history of each subordinate lodge that has existed within the Jurisdiction. This is of great value, since it contributes vital information about the components of the Grand Lodge that are not always included in Grand Lodge histories. The Lodges are divided by geographical location in the state and then listed separately indicating their nearest water and railroads. What an indicator of the importance of these components for the settlement of the state. It serves to tell the tale of the influence Freemasonry created by its members as they originally settled Wisconsin — the rivermen, the lumbermen, the farmers, followed by the merchants and the professionals who served to make the state of Wisconsin what it is today.

The last three chapters in Volume I present the influence and impact of Freemasonry during the Civil War, World War I and World War II. Included in these chapters are presentations of specific events which influenced the operation of the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges during these periods in history. They are three very interesting chapters dealing with Freemasonry's relationship with difficult subjects during difficult times.

Volume II relates more specifically to the Freemasonry of today, defining what it is and why it is as it is. It reveals the significance and development of the ritual, Masonic jurisprudence, the precepts of Masonic charity, and its relationship to religion and politics. The authors present in this volume the influences which have served to moderate Freemasonry over its period of existence.

It is in this volume that we also find defined the relationship of the various Masonic bodies with the Grand Lodge as they exist in Wisconsin. It is here that Prince Hall Freemasonry is discussed and its association with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

These volumes tell of Freemasonry, but, of more significance, they tell of the individuals who influenced life and reveal how this organization was an integral part of society.

The last section of Volume II is given to presenting the photographs and brief biographies of the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries who have served the jurisdiction.

The authors, the committee, and the editor of these two volumes have provided a monumental service to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, to Freemasonry in general, and history. I found both volumes to be not only interesting reading but also informative beyond the geographical boundaries of the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. It is a good set to be added to a Masonic library.



*Benjamin Franklin: 1706-1790*, compiled by Frank B. Jones, past president, The Friends of Franklin, Inc. Published in 1996 by Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, Iowa 52002. \$9.95.

This very small paperback book is written to serve as a brief chronicle of the life of Benjamin Franklin. It was produced by The Friends of Franklin, Inc., and compiled by Frank B. Jones, a past president of the organization. The Friends of Franklin, Inc., is an international organization composed of individuals interested in the life of Benjamin Franklin with a purpose of exchanging information of his life.

The book is only 44 pages long and can be read in a short period of time. It is not meant to be an academic treatise in any form. It does, however, fill its function as a simple chronology of the life and activities of Franklin.

Franklin's relationship with Freemasonry is cited several times, including his assistance in the initiation of Voltaire when he became a member of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris.

I noted one point of information which caused me to question the source. It indicated that Franklin became Grand Master of the Mid-Atlantic Province of Masonry in 1749. I had not heard of the Mid-Atlantic Province of Masonry nor did I find anyone who had. Franklin did, however, serve his second term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1749. His first was in 1734. I talked with the author and found the information to be the result of a misstatement from *Benjamin Franklin As A Freemason* by Julius F. Sachse, 1906.

Franklin was one of the most interesting personalities in American history. He was perhaps the best known of his peer group in his lifetime and definitely one of the most influential. For anyone interested in the life of Benjamin Franklin, this simple documentation of his life's activities from 1706 to 1790 is worth having in his library.



THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°, is the Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the book reviewer for *The Northern Light*.



# HealthWise

widespread use of this easy test, the glycosylated hemoglobin test, would spot uncounted millions who have diabetes that has reached the stage where medical treatment is warranted.

## Radiation improves angioplasty

Balloon angioplasty is a procedure in which a tiny balloon is threaded into a blocked coronary artery and inflated to open the obstruction.

More than a quarter of patients need a second procedure because their arteries narrow again within six months. Now results of an eagerly awaited study at Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif., show that delivering a low dose of radiation to the site of the obstruction during treatment reduced failure rate by about 75%. Three companies are developing devices to easily produce the needed radiation.

## Petroleum jelly for wounds

Antibiotic ointments are best for treating infected or dirty wounds, say dermatologists at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. But for clean cuts, plain old petroleum jelly works just as well to promote healing and prevent infection.

At a much lower cost, petroleum jelly is also less likely to cause an allergic skin reaction. It is also less likely to promote the spread of drug-resistant bacteria, a problem that can result from extensive or inappropriate use of antibiotic drugs.

## Treadmills burn more calories

A person exercising "rather hard" on a treadmill burns 700 calories an hour but only burns 500 calories on a stationary bicycle.

The Sports Performance and Technology Laboratory at the Medical College of Wisconsin also says that about 600 calories an hour could be burned exercising at the same rate on a rower, a ski machine, or a stair stepper.

Heart rate and oxygen intake were also somewhat higher on the treadmill than on other types of exercise equipment.

## New test for ulcers

A new breath test for *H. pylori* will simplify diagnosis of the bacterium which causes a large portion of ulcers. Until now, a tube was inserted into the stomach lining for analysis or a less-accurate blood test was used. The test is available now to most gastroenterologists and will be available to primary care physicians in less than a year.

## Longer life for American men

Mortality data from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. estimates that life expectancy for U.S. males hit a new record last year, but rates for females failed to improve. The main benefit was among men 65 and over, apparently because of fewer deaths from cardiovascular disease. Women's life expectancy at age 65 was unchanged at 83.9 years. Men's rose by 5 months to 80.5.

## Rheumatoid arthritis weapons

Scientists have announced three new treatments for rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The disease occurs when the immune system attacks the body's own joints. It strikes people in their 30's and 40's.

Researchers find that by using genetically engineered proteins or custom-designed antibodies, the disease can be controlled at its source. The misguided T cells incite immune-system macrophages to attack joints.

A drug by IDEC Pharmaceutical of San Diego targets all T cells to temporarily knock the immune cells out of commission. More than half of RA patients tested showed great improvement without side effects. Immunex of Seattle focuses on killer proteins produced by macrophages which cause cartilage inflammation. It interrupts the cycle of destruction.

Amgen of Thousand Oaks, California, targets another inflammatory protein, interleukin-1, in much the same way. All three drugs could be on the market in a couple of years.

## Pinch of salt for the toddler

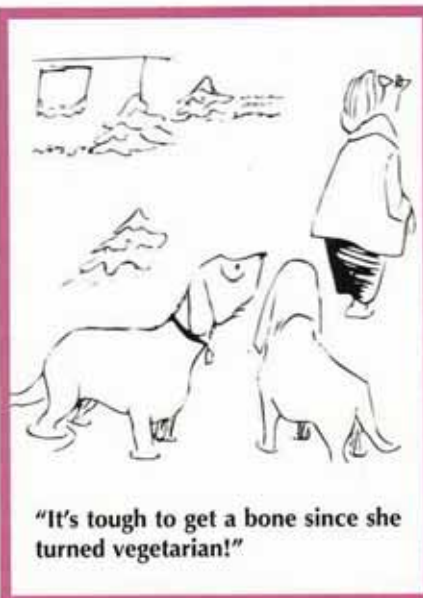
Does your toddler just say no to vegetables? Try sprinkling them with a bit of salt. According to a report published in *Pediatric Basics*, toddlers might actually like eating vegetables when they've been salted.

Using this reasoning to enhance the taste of nutritious foods is OK, researchers say, as long as it's done in moderation.

Children can develop a taste for salt at an early age, so salt the toddler's foods selectively and set healthy eating patterns early.

## Testing for diabetes

Wider use of a simple blood test is recommended by the clinical diabetes program at the University of California at Los Angeles. Quoted in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, researchers reported on 18 published studies. They conclude that



"It's tough to get a bone since she turned vegetarian!"



# 1997 Anniversaries

## 1347 650 years ago

The cannon was used for the first time on record by the English at Calais.

The Black Plague began in Europe, imported from central Asia by traders.

## 1497 500 years ago

The Last Supper was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

The first known book on surgery for gunshot wounds was published by an Alsatian physician.

## 1547 450 years ago

Ivan the Terrible was crowned Czar of Russia at age 17.

The French astrologer Nostradamus made his first predictions.

## 1597 400 years ago

The English Parliament passed a law that called for criminals to be shipped to the colonies.

*Essays, Civil and Moral* were written by statesman Sir Francis Bacon.

## 1647 350 years ago

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in the London paper *Perfect Occurrences of Every Daie Journall in Parliament*.

Massachusetts required towns with at least 50 families to provide a teacher of reading and writing.

## 1697 300 years ago

The first mission in California was started by Spanish Jesuits at Loreta.

The Treaty of Ryswick ended a decade of war between France and the Grand Alliance (England, Holland, Austria, Spain and Savoy).

## 1747 250 years ago

*Plain Truth* was published by Benjamin Franklin.

France and Great Britain escalated their competition to colonize the upper Ohio Valley.

## 1797 200 years ago

Philadelphia was the site of the first attempt in the US to build a centralized water distribution system with water from the Schuylkill River.

The US Navy launched its first ship, the 44-gun *United States* on May 10, followed on Sept. 7 by the 44-gun *Constitution*, later known as "Old Ironsides."

*Kubla Khan* was published by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

## 1847 150 years ago

The poem *Evangeline* was published by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Brigham Young and 143 Mormons reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake in the Utah Territory.

## 1897 100 years ago

Scottish Rite charters were issued to Couderport (PA) Lodge of Perfection and the three Bodies at Waterbury (CT).

Bostonians had their first ride on a subway when the Tremont Street line opened. It was the first successful subway in America.

Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian physicist, invented wireless telegraphy: the radio.

"Stars and Stripes Forever," was the thrilling march by John Philip Sousa.

## 1922 75 years ago

*The Reader's Digest* began publishing from an office beneath a speakeasy in Greenwich Village.

The first landing was made on a US aircraft carrier, the *USS Langley*, by a 39-B airplane.

## 1947 50 years ago

A Scottish Rite charter was issued to Jefferson Consistory at Steubenville (OH).

Some 3.7 million viewers watched the first televised World Series.

Captain Chuck Yeager at age 24 broke the sound barrier in a Bell X-1 experimental rocket plane, Glamorous Glennis, named after Yeager's wife.

## 1972 25 years ago

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed above 1000.

Washington, D.C., police arrested five well-dressed burglars in the Watergate apartment complex.

In Paris, delegates went back to peace talks for the Vietnam War.



# VIEWS FROM THE PAST

*Quotations selected  
from the past  
may not necessarily  
represent  
today's viewpoint*

## Vision for Tomorrow

Today we are living in an age of flux and upheaval — frightening in its possibilities. It is quite evident that civilizations balanced on the thin knife edge of possible destruction; that mankind holds in its hands a power so great that it could turn this speck of dust we call Earth into a blackened cinder whirling endlessly through the depths of interstellar space — unwept, unhonored and unsung.

Arnold Toynbee concluded his monumental work on history with the statement that "civilizations survive only as long as they respond successfully to challenges." We have challenges today, and the time to meet them always is now.

It is quite evident that the time has come when we should reassess and reexamine our customs, our traditions, and our practices. It is a basic fact that no organization ever stands still. It will either go forward or backward, but in order to progress

there must be an increase of knowledge. Before knowledge may be increased, there must first be a sense of doubt, which, in turn, leads to a spirit of inquiry. Certain it is that as long as men are perfectly satisfied with their own opinions, they will never examine the basis on which they are built.

Knowledge comes only at the price of great labor, and therefore, great sacrifice.

We assume that the general public is acquainted with our traditions and customs. The cold, hard fact is this: it just is not so. And this tradition of not encouraging anyone to become a Mason is not a landmark but only a tradition. Neither Pound nor Mackey list it as a landmark. This tradition, in my judgment, has become encrusted with the barnacles of antiquity and is a definite major liability to the craft.

Then there is the matter of communications with the public. Most

## Shape of Things to Come

There are 49 Sovereign Grand Jurisdictions in the United States of America and yet there is no cohesion in our endeavors and no great objective toward which the combined power of the craft is directed. If we expect the United Nations to accomplish anything in the field of world affairs, composed as it is of many nations, with different religions, color, ideologies and concepts of government, is it too much to expect that the Masons of the United States unite their efforts in some great endeavor or project for the benefit of mankind? Here we have the same ideals, the same landmarks, and the same basic thinking, and it does seem that we could concentrate our power on something worthwhile that would not interfere with the Grand Sovereignty of any Jurisdiction. Perhaps in "The Shape of Things to Come," this some day will happen.

— Address delivered at Feast of St. John, Boston, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1955

Grand Lodges have none, and among the few that have, they are woefully inadequate. We must get before the non-Masonic world so they will know who we are, what we are, and what we do.

Charge delivered at the close of the conferral of the 33° at the Supreme Council session in Cincinnati, September, 1986

## Faith, Hope, Charity

I should like to ask you to think with me upon the old but ever new subject of Faith, Hope and Charity.

I do not know why these three virtues of the heart and mind are always aligned in the order given, but I think Hope suffers thereby in that by reason of holding the middle ground, it suffers neglect because of the emphasis laid on the first and third of these three virtues. It is held good practice, by those accustomed to speak in public, to have a good beginning and a good ending. What goes

between may take care of itself.

Hope, we have often heard, is the handmaiden of Faith, but I should like to suggest that it is rather the forerunner of Faith. Hope is a wonderful quality of the mind in that it is ever with us. When people lack Faith, or have lost Faith, Hope is still there.

I wonder if it was not Hope even more than Faith that strengthened Lincoln in those dark days of the Civil War when blundering and incompetence seemed destined to destroy the Union. Many times he must have lost, or nearly lost Faith,

but it is certain that Hope never left him.

Perhaps it is Hope, after all, that trims the altar fires of Faith when the flame has burned low and almost gone out — for there is substance back of Faith, but Hope is the longing and desire that is wholly intangible and that precedes even Faith itself and continues when all else has gone.

So let us give Hope its just due, remembering that if it is less substantial than Faith, it is more steadfast, and, in reality, the forerunner of Faith itself.

— Address delivered in 1933



# Touched with Fire

People who are "touched with fire" have strong hearts that are open to a great cause. They develop a consuming passion for something outside themselves. They believe in something for which they will live — and something for which they will die if called upon to do so.

It is quite obvious to any casual observer of history that the progress of mankind — spiritually and materially — is due primarily to those dedicated men and women who at some time in their lives have become immersed in a great cause and who, as a result, have been "touched with fire."

What we need today, especially in high places — in our national, state, and civic governments, in our churches and in our synagogues, and in every Grand Lodge of every one of our Sovereign Grand Jurisdictions — are men who believe in something! And particularly in principle rather than expediency, and who, when the chips are down, are ready to stand up and be counted!

In all walks of life, and in all

positions of life, we have too many feeble and timid so-called leaders, who back and fill, who can't come to a decision, and who cringe at the mere sight of an issue or a problem. The consuming passion of their lives is no great cause but rather their own personal popularity and comfort. Their ambition is to get by in peace and quiet and take no stand that can be subject to question.

The real tragedy in the world today is the cold, apathetic indifference of people who are "good people" in general, but who seek nothing more than to live out their days in a sort of tranquil and popular quiescence.

But there are also those few who do believe in something and who become "touched with fire." These are the people who, in the religious and secular worlds, have carried the torch and who have become "candles of the Lord" in the advancement of civilization. For such we have a great need and are especially grateful.

— *Article in The Northern Light*,  
November 1972

## Facing the Reality of Change

With the frightening and continuing decline in our membership in the United States, it would seem imperative that the Masonic fraternity get off the mourners' bench, stop whistling in the dark, and face reality.

No longer can we sit back and wait for the tide to change. The tide will not change unless we take constructive steps to make it change.

We are also confronted with a fact that we are reluctant to admit: that probably about half of those eligible for membership either have never heard of our fraternity or have no idea of what we are and what we do.

It is time for us to awake from sleep, cast off complacency and apathy, and do something about it.

It is a fact of life that whenever anything new is proposed, there are those who will rise in righteous indignation and fight with grim determination against any change in custom or tradition. But this is the road to ruin.

The Greek Philosopher, Heraclitus, about 250 B.C., said, "There is nothing permanent but change." To which we may add: "Those who do not change at best are out of step . . . at worst, out of existence."

— *Article in Empire State Mason*,  
Summer, 1989

*Selections for this issue  
are excerpts from  
addresses and articles by  
the late Ill. Raymond C.  
Ellis, 33°, a Past Grand  
Master for New York and  
a former Active Emeritus  
Member of the Supreme  
Council.*

## 'Quick Quotes'

There is one protest sign understood the world over: the stifled yawn.

— Anon.

Things turn out best for the people who make the best of the way things turn out.

— Art Linkletter

Success is not forever, and failure is not fatal.

— Don Shula

Regret for the things we did can be tempered by time. It is regret for the things we did not do that is insoluble.

— Sidney J. Harris

Imagination is the highest kite that one can fly.

— Lauren Bacall

Write injuries in the sand, kindnesses in marble.

— French proverb

Kindness is like snow. It will make beautiful anything it covers.

— Anon.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost. That is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.

— Henry David Thoreau

If you scatter thorns, don't go bare-foot.

— Italian proverb

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved; loved for ourselves, or rather, loved in spite of ourselves.

— Victor Hugo

In three words I can sum up everything I have learned about life: It goes on.

— Robert Frost

Visits always give pleasure - if not the arrival, the departure.

Portuguese proverb

Our ego is our silent partner — too often with a controlling interest.

Cullen Hightower

The best thing about the future is that it comes only one day at a time.

Abraham Lincoln



## ■ How to keep kids reading

In the age of video, does it really, truly matter if your kid likes to read?

Yes, really and truly. That's the word from Mary Leonhardt, author of *Keeping Kids Reading*, who says high school seniors who love to read are distinctly different from others.

A teacher of high school English for 25 years, Leonhardt says avid readers are interested in a broader range of subjects than their less avid peers. In fact, she says, they are likely to find new subjects easy to tackle and master because they acquire a framework for future learning through their personal reading. Leonhardt claims that almost all reading helps a student.

One crucial reason why reading is much more important than movies or video, is in the idea of empathy. Readers are taken inside the suffering and trials of the characters in a book. But movie viewers are watchers, seeing the action from outside of the character. Alarmed by the action maybe, but not affected by it.

## ■ Big news: V-chip coming to TV

Beginning in 1998, the V-chip (violence chip) will be built into all new televisions. Television programs will be encoded and categorized by the TV networks on a rating of 1 to 10. Once encoded, programs of designated ratings can be blocked by the chip, which can be activated and deactivated with a touch of the remote.

Parents will again be in control of the type of material children view.



"What possessed Byron to go country western when we've always been city eastern?"



## ■ Overcome challenge to marriage

The three issues having the most impact on marital harmony in midlife and beyond are: Disruptions in adult children's lives, the onset of a chronic illness, and retirement. To get through these transitions, the center of Aging at the University of Colorado advises:

(a) Acknowledge that something has happened that requires some readjustment.

(b) Know that what you are going through is not that unusual. Others have handled it, and you can too.

(c) Remember strategies that worked to solve problems in the past and try them again now.

(d) Realize that it is unlikely that you will be able to make changes in your marriage or your spouse. Identify small changes that would make a positive difference. (Personality traits are generally not changeable.)

## ■ College admission via PC

With falling prices of multimedia computers and the growth of the Web, students are turning to their home PC's to select a college. One of the best programs is Princeton Review's *College Advisor '97*, a CD-ROM (\$19.95) with a search engine that selects schools based on preferences, offers facts on 1,200 colleges, and reviews more than 300 institutions. Application forms are included.

Snap Technologies' *College Advisor* (\$49.95) provides information and interviews about career choices for those who are undecided.

College Board Online ([www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org)) is presented by the SAT people and is a great first site to visit. It gives information of pre-college testing, paying for college, and choosing a school.

## ■ Respect child's feelings

Kids get frustrated, disappointed, angry, and impatient just as adults do. During emotional lows, they need your empathy, your ability to put yourself in their shoes. Children will be more responsive to you if they sense that you understand how they feel, say experts writing in *Working Mother*.

## ■ Quality time: What is it?

In her "Relationships" column, Tana Due of Knight-Rider newspapers says quality time doesn't mean doing something only your partner will enjoy. It's not even what we do that constitutes quality time, says Due. It's the degree of attention we give to making the time, the cheerfulness with which we spend it, and the ability to display constant awareness that our partner is with us.

## ■ Retirement planning tax breaks

In 1997, maximum contributions to 401(k)'s and 403(b)'s are increased to 20% of contributions by an individual or an employee and employer combined, up to a maximum of \$30,000.

Also in 1997, IRA's for spouses at home are increased from \$250 to \$2,000 each, the same as working couples have.

## ■ How to dry mittens

Wet winter gloves dry faster in the dryer if you insert empty bathroom tissue rolls inside them to let the air circulate, according to *Country Woman* magazine. Be sure to dry them with low heat.



"Sorry, officer . . . I was driving while under the influence."



## Get on track by drawing your spiritual life map

When you're lost in a car, the best thing you can have is a road map. So why not have one for your life, too?

Of course, the thing about life is that you never know exactly where the road ends, but knowing where it has been can be very illuminating.

Dan Wakefield, author of *The Story of Your Life: Writing a Spiritual Autobiography* (Beacon, 1992), recommends that you begin with a large drawing tablet and crayons, colored pencils, pens, markers — and quiet.

Start at the beginning and map your experiences: Be brave! Show the roadblocks and detours, the bumpy roads and smooth sailing. Look for the times when getting off track got you back on a new superhighway — or when that detour just meant a long struggle through dense forests and foggy days.

Chances are you'll see more clearing where your main road begins and where it is going.

It's not a journey for the faint-hearted, but it can be very rewarding. Wakefield urges mapmakers to use their map to write their autobiography and while they are at it, they should consider taking their journey with another person, reading stories of their life to a sympathetic listener.

He says that the events and stories of a person's life will come back with great clarity, especially as you think about the events of your life in terms of the situations that came before and after, the times you made the big decisions and the times you decided not to decide.

Visit the Scottish Rite  
Online

<http://world.std.com/~sysmgr>

The home page for the  
Supreme Council, NMJ, USA

## The Mind's Eye *Schizophrenia Research*

By DR. STEVEN MATTHYSSE, Director  
Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program

I have just finished reading the "letters of intent" submitted by investigators who wish to apply for Scottish Rite schizophrenia research funding in 1997. A few years ago, we began a two-step process for applicants: first, we ask for a three-page letter describing the projects' goals; then, after review, we invite about one-third of the investigators to submit a formal application, including all the details of their experimental design and methods. We instituted this procedure both to cope with the increasing flow of applications, and to spare investigators the task of preparing a full application if the topic did not seem of great interest to the Committee.

The first thing I noticed this year was the sheer number of letters: we received 149. This is, by far, the most we have ever had. This expansion reflects the increased competitiveness of obtaining funding from the National Institute of Mental Health and other federal sources, as well as the larger number of scientists who now find research on mental illness to be a challenging and productive field. Of course, the painful aspect of this abundance of applicants is that we have to disappoint so many; we can only give out about 20 awards.

What are the themes of these letters of intent?

The "dopamine hypothesis" dates back 30 years, but it still provides the rationale for many projects. In the case of an old hypothesis, we have to scrutinize the grants very carefully, to be sure they are really opening up new directions, not just pursuing old, established lines of investigation; but there is power in the dopamine hypothesis yet.

What has happened in the last few years, however, is that, alongside dopamine, several other neurotransmitters have become suspects — possible causes of an imbalance that leads to schizophrenia. GABA (gamma-amino butyric acid), the major inhibitory transmitter of the brain, has become an important theme of research on schizophrenia.

A former Advisory Board member, Dr. Eugene Roberts, was the discoverer of GABA and the first to suggest that it might be abnormal in schizophrenia. There is great interest now in being able to image GABA directly in the living human brain.

The major excitatory transmitter of the brain, glutamate, has also become a prime suspect, largely because the street drug PCP (phen-cyclidine, or "angel dust"), which interferes with glutamate transmission, produces a toxic psychosis that resembles schizophrenia.

Still another agent of excitatory neurotransmission, the nicotinic receptor (the same nicotine as in cigarette smoke) has recently joined the list of suspects, because of evidence linking schizophrenia genetically to the nicotinic receptor gene on chromosome 15; because of some data on post-mortem brain showing decreased nicotinic receptors in schizophrenia; and because (weak though this evidence may be) schizophrenics tend to smoke a lot more than most people.

There is also a flood of activity investigating antischizophrenic drugs as well as keen interest in genetics.

Through the landmark studies of Seymour Kety, Advisory Board chairman, we know that schizophrenia is inherited, so it is logical to search for a schizophrenia gene on one of the human chromosomes.

Important change has come about in schizophrenia research. Not many years ago, we had almost no clues about schizophrenia; now, it seems, we have *too many suspects*.

In a good mystery story, the plot thickens when there are too many suspects — too many people who might have had reasons to do in the victim, and also happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. The suspects can't all be guilty; the detective's job is to find the real culprit. That has become our job too, in schizophrenia research — but it is a far better time for the field, and for our Foundation, than when there were no suspects at all!



# Museum Addition Wins Design Award

The addition and renovation at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., has received a "1996 Renovation of the Year Award" from *Metal Architecture*.

The Illinois-based publication, devoted to publishing the best metal construction projects in the United States, selected this project, designed by Gary Wolf Architects, Inc., as one of six nationwide to receive recognition in the annual awards program. The editors praised the Lexington project's "notable" exterior design, which features a broad barrel-vaulted copper roof above walls sheathed with flat-seamed copper panels.

The renovation and addition has provided the Museum of Our National Heritage with a significantly improved facility. The new conference center features state-of-the-art audio and video capabilities, and is designed to provide space for lectures, symposia, and other public and private programs not accommodated by existing spaces at the museum. The interior walls of the double-height meeting hall are sheathed with maple panels, and incorporate display cases that will highlight artifacts from the museum's permanent collections.

Gary Wolf, principal of the Boston-based GWA, noted that the architects' challenge was to insert new spaces and features

into the museum in a way that would complement the existing building, while contributing a new spirit and level of detail. The architects created the new conference center and exhibit galleries from within the tight confines of an unused, existing exterior courtyard.

The renovation adds some 6,000 square feet of usable space to the museum facility without extending the outside dimensions.

The new Farr Conference Center (shown below) replaces the unused open courtyard (right).

The conference center within the museum is named for the late Ill. James F. Farr, 33°, former Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy for Massachusetts. His bequest was the catalyst for the \$1.6 million project.



— Tony Cammarata photo

**HIRAM™**

By WALLY MILLER





# Footnotes



**\* Portable display.** The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage has created a new "traveling" exhibition of photos about the museum. The lightweight flexible display can be mounted on any table-height surface that is at least two feet wide and six feet long.

It travels in two "suitcases." One contains a hinged set of folding panels. The other contains the photos and text that are mounted on the panels. Assembly is easy.

The exhibition is available at no charge (except freight). To reserve a date for your area, call the museum directly at 617-861-6559.

**\* Ethnic nights.** The Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh has been hosting a series of Ethnic Nights. The recent Serbian Night was the largest

one yet, with more than 250 people in attendance. Following a Serbian dinner, the group was entertained by the Tamburitians of the St. Nicholas Serbian Orthodox Church and the Tsar Lazar Male Choir. The event was co-chaired by Ill. Milan M. Tomich, 33°, and Nick Musulin, 32°.

**\* Quartet.** It was certainly a "first" for the Valley of Peoria, and perhaps unparalleled in the jurisdiction. Among the members of the class for the Valley's fall reunion were four members of the Randolph family — a father and three sons. Shown here are Dad Robert and sons Bradley, Gregory, and Jeffrey. There have been many Valleys with four or more members from the same family. But has there been a Valley with four becoming 32° Masons at the same time?



**\* Lodge gift.** For many years, The Massachusetts Lodge of Boston has been very generous with its charitable funds. On a number of occasions the Scottish Rite charities have benefited from the kindness of the lodge members. Wor. David Howard, Master of the lodge for 1996, expressed a desire to show his appreciation for the work of *The Northern Light* and

had a check presented to the Supreme Council in support of the magazine. We want to express our gratitude to the lodge. It's nice to know that our efforts are appreciated.

In addition to the gift to the magazine, the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers were also a recipient of the lodge generosity.

**\* George travels.** The Supreme Council's animatronic figure of George Washington continues to travel around the jurisdiction. During the month of February, the full-length figure will be in Indiana performing a role similar to last year. A report from the Valley of Buffalo indicated that George had been well-received by more than 1,000 people in September. The report expressed disappointment that Washington couldn't stay longer, because "Buffalo winters remind him of Valley Forge."

**\* Crossroads.** Ill. John H. Van Gorden, 33°, has written yet another book. His latest, *America at the Crossroads*, examines the direction the country is and should be heading. The author has provided the Supreme Council with a limited number of copies, which are available for free distribution. May we suggest that when you send along your request for a copy, you might consider a contribution to the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers. The Supreme Council address is P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173.

Ill. Brother Van Gorden's earlier books include a series from *Biblical Characters in Freemasonry to Modern Historical Characters in Freemasonry*, and the first edition of *Masonic Charities*. He is an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°  
Editor



## An Memoriam



ILL. FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33°  
Sovereign Grand Commander — 1985-1993