

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 28 No. 2 MAY 1997

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



75th Anniversary  
Special Shriners  
Hospitals



From the Sovereign Grand Commander

## Not Only How Fast — But How Far

The first practical industrial robot was introduced in the 1960's. By 1982, there were 32,000 in the United States. Now there are more than 20 million.

"The factory of the future will have only two employees, a man and a dog. The man will be there to feed the dog. The dog will be there to keep the man from touching the equipment." This is the way Warren Bennis, the world-renowned management expert, describes the enormous change taking place in our world.

In many wonderful, helpful and exciting ways, progress has come very fast. But in others, we haven't come very far at all. This came to mind at the time of the deaths of the 39 Heaven's Gate members in Southern California. On videotape, they discussed why they were choosing suicide. One young woman explained her decision by saying, "I've been on this planet for 31 years and there's nothing here for me."

As much as I've thought about it and as hard as I try, I can't understand what she is trying to say. I hear her words, but they don't make sense.

What does come through is a very strong, unavoidable message: In spite of the speed of change, we need to look carefully at just how far we have come. Although we live longer and our lives are in so many ways easier and more enjoyable, we may be moving so fast that we forget about our human mission.

It was exactly 75 years ago that the Masonic spirit was expressed in the founding of the Shrine hospitals. The men who led the way recognized that the lives of children could be changed for the better by mending their bodies. While free medical care was unusual then, it is even more remarkable today. The Shriners Hospitals for Children and the Burns Institutes perform more than medical miracles. They make a profound statement about how we as Masons view the world and our role in it. Since this is also the 125th anniversary of the Shrine, it's appropriate to take note of this remarkable Masonic achievement.

It's the same with every Masonic charity, including our own Schizophrenia Research Program, Abbott Scholarships, the Museum of Our National Heritage and now our Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers.



ROBERT O. RALSTON, 33°

There isn't a Mason who could possibly agree with the young woman who said, "There's nothing here for me." Freemasonry and its charities are meaningful monuments to our belief that the possibilities, particularly for children, are so immense that we must do all we can to remove harmful barriers. Whether it's their bodies, their minds or their ability to communicate, we set people free to be their best.

But there's another side to our common Masonic commitment that's found in our dedication to meeting charitable challenges. We are more than caretakers of great truths as Masons. We bear an enormous leadership responsibility.

The many individual Masonic bodies express a genius that's never been duplicated elsewhere in the world. Freemasonry has long seen the wisdom of encouraging its members to develop and express their individual talents and skills. This is why the House of Masonry has so many rooms. There's a place for everyone: the York Rite, the Scottish Rite, the Shrine and dozens of other Masonic organizations. There's a way for each of us to demonstrate leadership.

Our Masonic leadership is expressed by always being alert for new, creative ways to respond to the human condition in the same way the Shrine did 75 years ago and the Scottish Rite has done so many times over the years.

We need to be reminded of our accomplishments because there are times when we are so close to our successes that we can't see them. Although we don't always realize it, we send a powerful message.

We have come far when the body of a child is made whole, and a youngster breaks through the barriers and learns to communicate, and the human mind is freed from the bondage of mental illness.

While much of life is measured by the speed of change, Freemasonry alerts society to take notice of just how far we have come.

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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EDITOR  
Richard H. Curtis, 33°

PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS  
Sonja B. Faiola  
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Editorial Office:  
33 Marrett Road (Route 2A)  
Lexington, Mass.  
617-862-4410  
Fax: 617-863-1833

Mailing Address:  
P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173

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Sandy Duncan, Phil Esposito, Pat Morita, and Peter Graves joined a host of celebrities on the "un-telethon" television special promoting the 75th anniversary of the Shrine Hospitals. For more on the hospitals and the TV-special, see pages 8-11.

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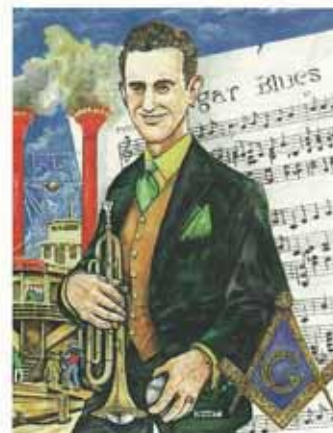
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# The Real McCoy

*The inventor of the 'wah-wah' trumpet mute was a Big Band leader and talented arranger*

By JOSEPH E. BENNETT, 33\*

**B**y 1980, record sales of a song with the title of "Sugar Blues" stood in excess of 14 million copies. The performer was a trumpet player named Clyde Lee McCoy. Clarence Williams had copyrighted the song — a mediocre melody — way back in 1923. Certainly, Williams never envisioned that it would become the most imitated instrumental recording of all the big bands.

The Big Band Era of the 1930's and 40's ushered in a new and distinctly American musical idiom called swing. That was an umbrella which included a variety of musical styles, running the gamut from Dixieland jazz to the sweet melodies of the society orchestras. Somewhere in that spectrum was a niche reserved for the unique wah-wah trumpeting of Clyde McCoy, along with his orchestra.

The odyssey began in Ashland, Kentucky, on Dec. 29, 1903, Clyde's natal day. He was the son of a Chesapeake & Ohio Railway detective, and a member of the McCoy family feuding with the Hatfield clan. The infamous blood-feud had been smoldering along the banks of the Big Sandy River for years. A benevolent destiny relocated the newest McCoy when Clyde's father was transferred to Portsmouth, Ohio, about 1910.

Almost immediately after moving to Portsmouth, young McCoy began

playing the trumpet. By the time he was nine years old, he was sufficiently accomplished to solo at school and church activities. When he reached the age of 14 in 1917, he landed his first professional work, convinced that music was to be his life-long calling. Clyde found employment on the river steamers sailing out of Cincinnati, working both the "Island Queen" and the "Bernard Swain" over the next three years. During that period, he polished his instrumental skills in preparation for moving further up the ladder of musical fame and fortune.

In 1920, a friend informed Clyde that a popular hotel-spa in Knoxville, Tennessee, had an opening for a band to fill a two-week engagement. From his circle of musical acquaintances, McCoy recruited some boys to form a small orchestra and boarded the train for Knoxville. They had never rehearsed together as a band, so the passengers on the train were treated to an impromptu musical concert while the musicians polished their arrangements for the audition at the Whittle Springs Hotel.

George Whittle, the owner, personally auditioned McCoy and his young band. After a few numbers, the hotel owner was satisfied, and signed the boys up for the two-week gig. They proved to be very popular with the Whittle Springs patrons, and the two-week stay was extended to eight. The official debut of the Clyde McCoy Orchestra had been launched.

*The device he perfected produced a talking trumpet effect, which soon attracted the name of 'wah-wah'*

Clyde kept the band together playing any and all engagements they could find on the road, while they gradually made their way north. He added more instruments as fast as his income could cover the expense.

**E**ventually the band landed in New York City, where they were able to find enough work to stay busy until early in 1925. By that point, McCoy was convinced the only way the band could work into more lucrative venues would be to migrate to California. Reports of an abundance of band jobs sounded very interesting. The band's initial engagement was at the Dome Theater in Ocean City, a resort area outside of Los Angeles. The move proved to be a wise one, for Clyde and the men managed to stay busy and the dates were more profitable than those in the East.

While they were in Los Angeles in 1925, Clyde persuaded his brother Stanley — the bass player for the band — to accompany him on their first airplane ride. It was a half-hour excursion flight over the city in a WWI



ILL. JOSEPH E. BENNETT 33\*, was active in the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland before retiring to Texas in 1988. He now spends time writing for a number of Masonic publications.



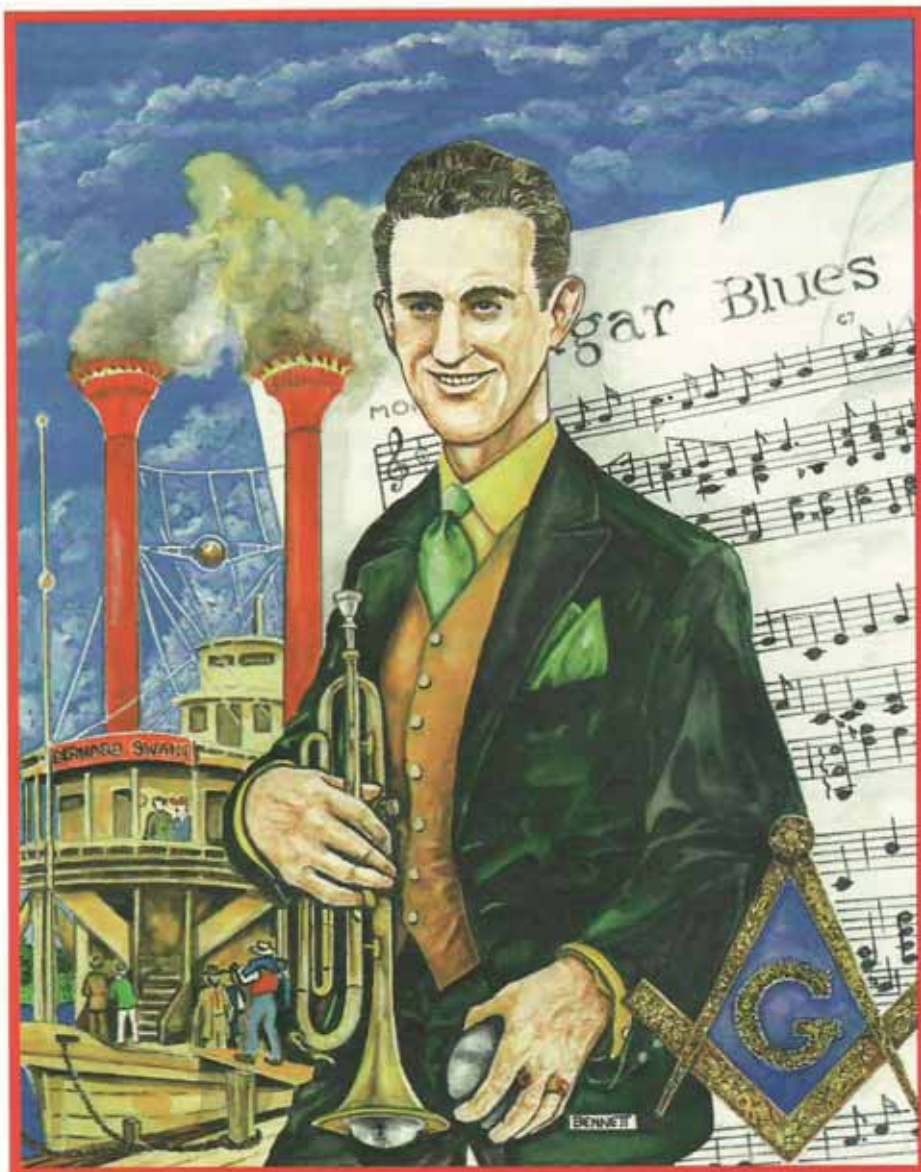
Jenny, with a tall young pilot by the name of Charles Lindbergh. Both McCoys were amazed two years later to read that their pilot had flown solo across the Atlantic, and the world was celebrating the memorable feat.

After a year on the West Coast, Clyde and the band worked their way east again, pausing for an extended stay in Chicago. During this period, the young Kentuckian decided to become a Freemason in Louisville. He petitioned Daylight Lodge No. 780, and was accepted. Clyde was initiated on Jan. 9, 1926, received his Fellowcraft degree on May 8, and was raised a Master Mason on July 25. Later, he became a Life Member of his lodge, and eventually received his 50-year award from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky during his induction into Kosair Shrine Temple at Louisville in 1976. He received his Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Memphis, Tennessee.

Clarence Williams' song, "Sugar Blues" was only a couple of years old when Clyde began to experiment with a special arrangement of the number. Simultaneously, he was trying to invent a trumpet mute which would make the arrangement unique to dance music. The device he perfected produced a talking-trumpet effect, which soon attracted the name of "wah-wah." The number was first recorded in 1931, shortly after McCoy signed his first recording contract, an agreement with Columbia Records. The mute proved to be very popular with the fans, and the first Columbia recording of Clyde's version of "Sugar Blues" was a singular success.

The Clyde McCoy Orchestra opened at the new Terrace Room of the Drake Hotel in Chicago in 1930. The band was a 10-piece ensemble then, and proved extremely popular. The hard-hitting, rhythmic style Clyde used had a definite Dixieland flavor, and his facile trumpet was an outstanding element of their music. The new "wah-wah" mute added a brand-new, and highly popular, change of pace to the arrangements.

Clyde's first recording session with Columbia Records was on Jan. 22, 1931. His first cut was "Sugar Blues," an immediate hit. At the opulent new Drake, the band enjoyed a substantial amount of broadcast time over pioneer radio station WGN, heard all over the country. The fame of the McCoy aggregation grew into



dimensions which attracted national attention. The sound produced with the McCoy trumpet mute was in such demand by other musicians that Clyde licensed the King Instrument Company to manufacture it. The proceeds from royalties provided a steady supplemental income for many years.

In addition to being a fine musician and demanding a high level of performance from the men in the band, McCoy was a talented arranger. He worked tirelessly to improve the musical library and create a constantly-improving stage show. The theater stage appearances became a steady staple of the band's agenda, and Clyde was constantly alert for a new twist to improve his program. One was a miniature trumpet he played for specialty numbers in his stage act. Another was an inspiration triggered by necessity.

When the McCoy band and the Don Bestor Orchestra (from the Jack Benny radio show) were engaged to play the same date at the circle Theater in Indianapolis, a genuine dilemma confronted the management. Clyde suggested both orchestras perform in a "battle of the bands," having the audience choose the winner by using an applause meter. The idea was a rousing success, and the idea became popular in theaters and ballrooms across the country. Later on, Clyde admitted the applause meter was rigged to register a tie.

The engagement at the Drake Hotel in 1930 lasted an entire year. After closing there, Clyde took the band on tour throughout the Midwest, but they returned frequently to Chicago for brief engagements, record, and attend other business interests.

*Continued on next page*



## THE REAL MCCOY

Continued from previous page

One of McCoy's ventures was to establish a musical trade magazine with Glenn Burris and two other investors. They called the Chicago-based publication *Downbeat*. It was published bi-weekly, and it became instantly popular with professionals and music fans alike. One of the magazine's young music critics was George Simon.

Simon stated in his column that McCoy had "boxed himself in" with his "corny" crying-trumpet solos, and generally denigrated the smiling Kentuckian's musical ability. Shortly after the offending remarks were printed, the critic was embarrassed to learn that Clyde was one of his employers. McCoy never mentioned the criticism. He was gratified that the fans liked his music, and they were paying the bills, after all. Eventually, Simon went to *Metronome Magazine*. Still later, he wrote that Clyde was a much better trumpeter than he realized, commenting on the fact that he played a good brand of Dixieland jazz when he didn't use his famous mute.

McCoy and "Sugar Blues" were synonymous in the eyes of music fans by 1935. He signed a recording contract with a vigorous new label called Decca Records, under the dynamic leadership of Jack Kapp. Their arrangement continued until McCoy went into military service in World War II; and during the Decca years, the band recorded their most extensive list of numbers. The first tune they waxed for Decca, of course, was "Sugar Blues," with the B side of the platter carrying one of Clyde's own compositions, "Tear It Down." The memorable recording session occurred on Jan. 31, 1935. That particular rendition of "Sugar Blues" elevated McCoy to super-stardom. Although Clyde's original radio theme song had been "A Lonely Gondolier," recorded for Columbia in 1931, he changed his theme to the world-famous "Sugar Blues" arrangement.

The band had been booked into the Drake Hotel in 1933 for the second time. The stay in the plush hostelry lasted two years. The increased radio exposure and the band's successful recording history was beginning to generate many lucrative offers for McCoy musical engagements. They

eventually played virtually every prestigious venue in America during an uninterrupted climb to national success. By 1935, the time had arrived to move the band's operating base to New York, not only to record there in Decca's studios, but also to take advantage of a widening Eastern market for their services.

While playing at the Skyway of the Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Clyde added still another feature to his musical company in 1937. He auditioned and hired three pretty San Antonio girls as a singing group. They were the



Bennett sisters, Maxine, Charlie Bell, and Marguerite. They became a permanent part of Clyde's musical family. A couple of years later, the youngest sister, Billie Jane, joined the Bennett ensemble. She was also featured as a single vocalist as late as 1948.

The band personnel underwent a minimum of turnover during the mid-1930's. That was unusual in a business where musicians were normally nomadic. The curly-haired maestro was an easy-going, affable leader, but he demanded a high level of musicianship from his men. The excellent sectionwork in the band confirmed his

dedication to that. During the period before World War II, the instrumentation consisted of Clyde, along with three other trumpets, four saxophonists who doubled on clarinet, plus a rhythm section with drums, guitar, bass and piano. Arrangements were primarily charted by McCoy and Jimmy Dale. The band vocalists in those years, in addition to the Bennett Sisters, were Wayne Gregg, Rosalind Marquis, and a composite group called the Symphonettes. There were others in the post-war years, a few of whom worked only as recording vocalists.

McCoy's recording history was varied and impressive. A great deal of it survives for the enjoyment of big band enthusiasts. He recorded for Columbia from 1931 until he signed with Decca in 1935. Some other lesser known labels also offered McCoy's music. Among them were Vocalion, Melotone, Conqueror, Vogue, and Champion. He recorded under the name of "Billy Clyde" in 1935 for Champion Records, to avoid contractual conflict. A major part of the McCoy musical legacy survives on transcriptions, widely recorded for delayed broadcasting during the Big Band Era. Clyde performed most of his with Associated Transcriptions in New York during the three years from 1935-37. Several of those fine numbers were re-released in the early 1980's on Hindsight Records.

During the post-war years, Clyde recorded for Mercury and Capitol Records, plus some additional transcriptions with Lang-Worth. Many of his major hits were remastered on LP albums during the 1950's.

The Peabody Skyway, one of the band's favorite Memphis locations, provided a memorable setting one evening in 1942 when several U.S. Navy officers came to the Tennessee night spot to hear the band. During an intermission, they invited McCoy to their table. They successfully persuaded the slim, smiling maestro to enlist in the navy, consenting to bring the band along with him. The musicians were agreeable, and the Clyde McCoy Orchestra enlisted en masse. For the next three years, they played regularly for the navy, at military and hospital installations across the country.

At the end of his U.S. Navy career, Clyde rushed to San Antonio to take a bride. On Jan. 20, 1945, he married one



of the Bennett sisters, Maxine. They were never blessed with children. Only after concluding his nuptial activities did McCoy turn to reorganizing a new orchestra and continuing a career interrupted by WWII.

After a brief shakedown tour, the new 15-piece Clyde McCoy Orchestra was ready to resume normal activities. Their popularity had not suffered from the three-year hiatus, and the bookings were choice.

Among the alumni of the McCoy band, several moved on to prominent musical roles over the years. Pianist Lou Busch went on to the Hal Kemp Orchestra before graduating to a single career as Joe "Fingers" Carr. Jack Fina, another great piano player, was featured with the Freddie Martin band, and later popular as the leader of his own successful group. Drummer Frankie Carlson enjoyed some renown with Woody Herman before migrating to the Hollywood movie studios. Other featured performers prospered after their stint with McCoy; including trombonist Johnny Blair, outstanding with Gray Gordon's band. Eddie Kusby, another premier trombonist, starred for several years with Hal Kemp, plus the movie studios. All were indebted to Clyde McCoy for first-class experience and musical discipline, a testimony to the Kentucky maestro's talent as a mentor.

McCoy is remembered for many great hits over the years in addition to

"Sugar Blues." Most of their numbers were played in a driving Dixieland mode, featuring outstanding brass section work, a hallmark of the McCoy style. Some of those fond memories are "Honeysuckle Rose," "Hell's Bells," "September Song," "Black and Tan Fantasy," and Bix Beiderbecke's old hit, "Jazz Me Blues." Even that rhetorical ditty, "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?", is remembered with affection, as is "Tear It Down."

Clyde invariably played lead trumpet with the brass, his biting tone rising above and easily distinguished from the rest of the section. Although the band had a vast musical library, the fans continually asked for many of the old evergreen favorites they had become familiar with.

The Big Band Era was in a precipitous decline by 1955, with many of the large venues closing or drastically scaling back their use of full orchestras. Clyde was having increasing difficulty finding locations which offered employment for his big band. In his opinion, the wise decision was to break up his orchestra and invest in a night club. He found a location in Denver that pleased him, a venture which never came up to expectations. After a few years of struggle and financial losses, McCoy decided to give it up and return to music. Most of his capital vanished when the business failed.

Clyde opened with a swinging 7-piece Dixieland combo in 1960 at the Round Table in New York, to a packed house and enthusiastic critical reviews of his new, smaller group. The patrons were happy to see the smiling trumpeter back. The "Sugar Blues" horn proved to be as popular as ever, and Clyde had an abundance of regular bookings.

He was able to work steadily through the decade of the 1960's and 70's, although it meant constant touring. The old days of long hotel engagements were history. Maxine remarked that they never did retire. Whenever the McCoy's needed a vacation, Clyde sim-

*During his decades of musical greatness, Clyde personified all the attributes indigenous to Masonry*

ply booked his small band into Las Vegas or Lake Tahoe for a few weeks. Although a grueling life-style, they both loved it.

Clyde's final public appearance came at Sarasota, Florida, in 1985. He played his last engagement to a standing-room-only audience that refused to allow him to leave until he played two encores of "Sugar Blues." He was still equal to the task at 81 years of age.

The McCoy's had purchased a luxurious condominium in Memphis in 1978, the city which became their home. Soon after Clyde's last road appearance in 1985, he began to show the first symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. As his problems deepened, Maxine became his full-time nurse, never leaving his side. When he passed away on June 11, 1990, Maxine was holding the old trumpeter in her arms. He was 86 years of age.

Clyde McCoy was an outstanding example of a devoted family man, and a consummate professional. He also maintained great interest in Masonic activity until his death, treasuring his 50-year jewel from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. In a professional career spanning 68 years, he was one of those lucky individuals who was always able to work at something he loved — music. During his decades of musical greatness, Clyde personified all the attributes indigenous to Masonry, including faithfulness, kindness, and high moral character.

*Clarence Williams' song "Sugar Blues" was only a couple of years old when Clyde began to experiment with a special arrangement*



# Shriners Hospitals Mark Milestone

*75th anniversary attracts attention*

When the first Shriners Hospital for Children was established in Shreveport, La., 75 years ago, Shrine Masons had no idea that this small-town hospital eventually would become the forerunner of one of the finest pediatric specialty hospital networks in the world.

Today, Shriners Hospitals located in the United States, Canada and Mexico continue to provide free, quality medical care to youngsters with orthopaedic problems and severe burn injuries.

Since 1922, this world-renowned hospital system has treated more than 552,000 children who have gone on to lead successful and happy lives.

Over the 75-year period more than \$3.4 billion has been spent on the Shriners Hospitals. During that same period, construction and renovation costs have totaled nearly \$770 million.

The orthopaedic Shriners Hospitals are expertly staffed and equipped to treat orthopaedic disorders such as curvature of the spine (scoliosis), brittle bone disease (osteogenesis imperfecta), hand and back problems, club foot, limb deficiencies, and growth problems.

## PATIENT STATISTICS

*Compiled from the 22 hospitals for three-quarters of a century*

- 559,009 operations performed
- 6,752,382 X-rays taken
- 791,978 braces and prostheses applied
- 5,007,761 outpatient and out-reach clinic visits
- 11,352,189 physical therapy treatments

The burns institutes in Boston, Cincinnati, and Galveston, Texas — internationally recognized as pioneers in burn treatment — were the first burns hospitals in America dedicated solely to the treatment of children with severe burns.

Another area of need the Shrine took an interest in a number of years ago is treating children with spinal cord injuries. The Chicago, Philadelphia and Northern California Shriners Hospitals are the only national network offering spinal cord injury care to children and adolescents. During the past decade, these three hospitals

have treated more than a thousand children with spinal cord injuries.

Some of the hospitals have been undergoing major renovations. A new \$35 million facility in 1996 replaced a former building in Houston that had been used since 1952. Philadelphia is currently working on a new building in conjunction with Temple University. Reconstruction in Boston will provide for a completely new facility by the spring of 1998.

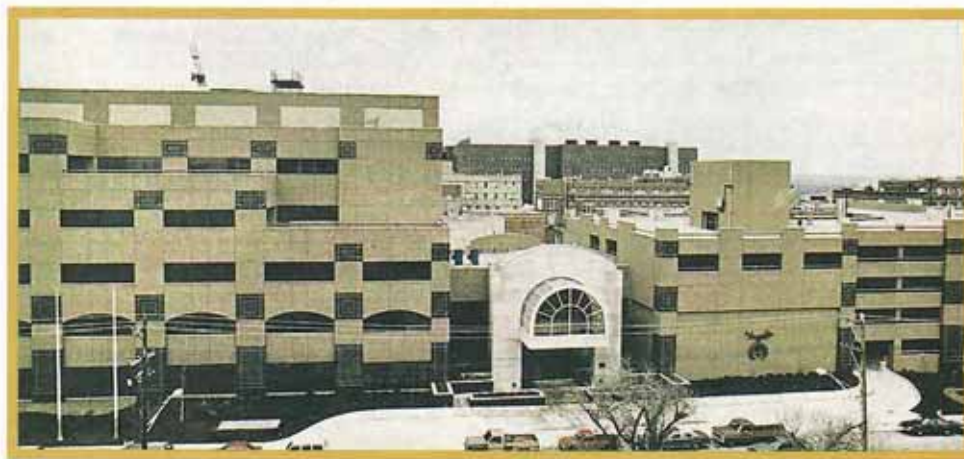
The Northern California unit at Sacramento opened in late April and will replace the facility at San Francisco. It is the first to incorporate all four pediatric specialties — orthopaedic, spinal cord injuries, acute burns, and research. The new eight-story state-of-the-art facility is expected to be the Shriners' flagship hospital and the primary burns center in the West.

At the 1996 Imperial Shrine Session, the official name of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children was changed to eliminate the word "Crippled" from its title.

One of the extraordinary aspects of Shriners Hospitals is that all medical services they provide are totally without charge, and no insurance or U.S. government funds (federal, state or local) are sought or accepted for any of the medical care or services Shriners Hospitals offer.

Remarkable, too, is that Shriners Hospitals presently make the single largest contribution, on a continuing basis, to the care of disabled children of any organization or private healthcare system in the United States.

The Cincinnati Shriners Hospital, which opened in 1968, is one of three Burns Institutes that provide free care for children with acute burns.





The facility at Chicago, opened in 1926, added a rehabilitation unit for spinal cord injuries in 1982.

The Philadelphia unit has joined with Temple University Children's Hospital to construct a new facility scheduled to open at the end of the year.



The hospital at Springfield, Mass., has been treating children with orthopaedic problems since 1925.

With Shriners Hospitals approving 24,979 new applications for treatment during 1996, at year-end Shriners Hospitals' active patient roster stood at 162,126.

For 1997, the overall budget for all Shriners Hospitals totals \$425 million, of which \$359 million is allocated for operating expenses (including \$21 million for research) and \$66 million for buildings and equipment expenditures.

## SHRINERS HOSPITALS

- 1922 Shreveport, Louisiana
- 1923 Honolulu, Hawaii
- 1923 Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 1923 San Francisco, California †
- 1924 Portland, Oregon
- 1924 St. Louis, Missouri
- 1924 Spokane, Washington
- 1925 Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1925 Montreal, Quebec, Canada
- 1925 Springfield, Massachusetts
- 1926 Chicago, Illinois
- 1926 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1926 Lexington, Kentucky
- 1927 Greenville, South Carolina
- 1927 Erie, Pennsylvania
- 1945 Mexico City, Mexico
- 1952 Los Angeles, California
- 1952 Houston, Texas
- 1966 Galveston, Texas\*
- 1968 Cincinnati, Ohio\*
- 1968 Boston, Massachusetts\*
- 1985 Tampa, Florida

\* Burns Institutes

† Replaced by Sacramento in 1997



An artist's rendering shows the Boston unit as it will appear when completed in 1998. The top five floors were built over an existing facility and patients were moved in June. The older structure was then demolished and a new base is being constructed.





# Television Special Highlights Shriners Hospitals

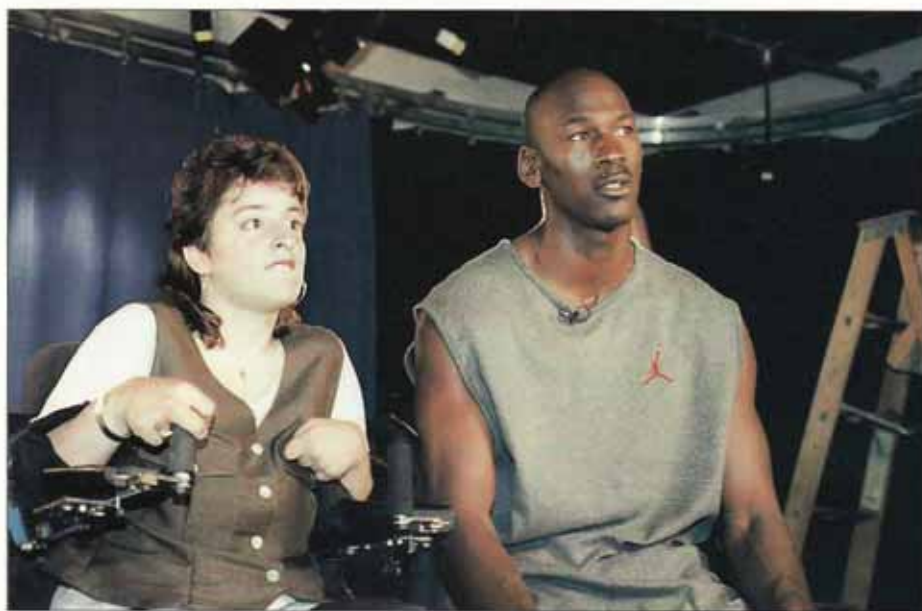
## Celebrities Lend Their Support

One of the cornerstones of the 75th anniversary celebration has been a one-hour television special that could be considered an "un-telethon." It focused on finding more children that the Shriners Hospitals can help.

According to Director of Public Relations Mike Andrews, "No one has ever produced this type of television program, aimed not at raising funds, but instead at locating even more children to help."

"Lots of charities hold telethons to raise funds," Andrews explained, "but we have dubbed ours an 'un-telethon,' since people won't be asked to call a toll-free number with pledges or donations, but instead to call if they know a child who could benefit from treatment at a Shriners Hospital. Our whole purpose is to get families with kids who need help in touch with the Shriners Hospital nearest to them."

The unique network of television stations airing the program was created by Shriners Hospitals with help from Media Entertainment, the Tampa-based production company that produced and is overseeing distribution of the show. Media Entertainment's President, Robert J. Emery, the show's director, describes it as "a combination of



Michael Jordan joined a number of other celebrities appearing on the TV special.

entertainment and information." Emery said, "21 television stations across North America have joined the Shriners in a partnership that not only entertains, but helps people to learn more about the Shriners Hospitals system."

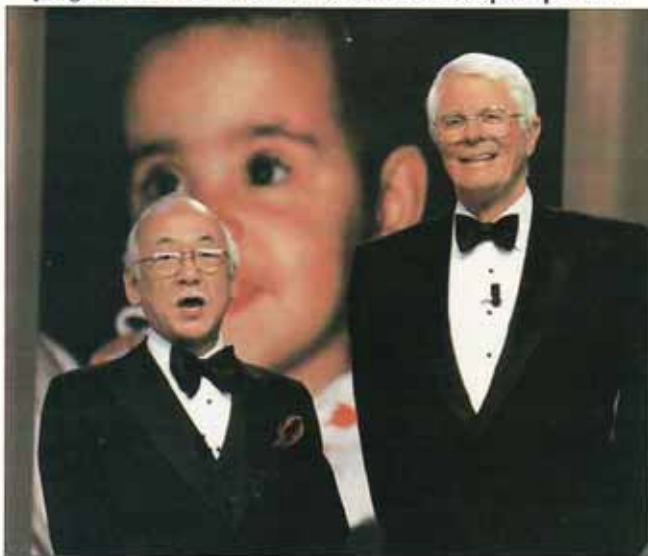
The special, which was broadcast from Disney World's EPCOT in Florida, featured entertainment, music celebrities, and current and former Shriners Hospitals patients. The special was

scheduled for broadcast initially during April in every market in which a Shriners Hospital is located (excluding Mexico City). The potential was to reach 21 million households with the broadcast.

The program was co-hosted by Peter Graves of "Mission Impossible" fame, and Pat Morita, who starred in the Karate Kid movies and the television show "Happy Days," and who is

Dioramas at malls and airports announce the availability of medical care for children with orthopaedic or burn problems. Similar announcements have been prepared for billboards, window posters, and bumper stickers.

Pat Morita and Peter Graves co-hosted the one-hour program. Morita was a former Shriners Hospital patient.



## Shriners Hospitals

75th Anniversary

The 22 Shriners Hospitals provide expert, specialized medical care, absolutely FREE of charge, to children under 18 with orthopaedic or burn problems.

### Helping Kids Since 1922

**1-800-237-5055**  
In Canada: 1-800-361-7256





himself a former Shriners Hospital patient.

The special featured performances by singers Ray Stevens, Judy Collins and Ronnie Milsap and special appearances by Ill. Gerald R. Ford, 33°, Michael Jordan, Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, Sandy Duncan, Barbara Mandrell, Morgan Fairchild, Ill. Red Skelton, 33°, and others.

The broadcast also featured performances by former Shriners Hospital patients David Connolly and Darla Hansen and appearances by Tony Volpentest and Palani Einstein.

In addition to the one-hour "un-telethon" television special, Shriners Hospitals for Children has also produced two major television and radio public service campaigns featuring celebrities Morgan Fairchild, Loni Anderson, Dick Clark, Erik Estrada, Charles Grodin, and Martin Sheen, among others. A multi-part video news release and an extensive international awareness campaign including such items as billboards, bus cards, airport and mall dioramas, and promotion in movie theaters across North America has been planned during the anniversary year.

According to Shriners Hospitals Chairman of the Board Everett M. Evans, "This is the most comprehensive and extensive campaign of its

kind we have ever undertaken, and even though our hospital system's budget in 1997 will top \$425 million, the entire focus of the year-long

anniversary campaign, like our television special, is aimed, not at raising funds, but at finding more families with children who need help."

## 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.

(HESITATION) – (NOISE) +  
(REPRESENTATIVES) – (SEAT) +  
(MEDIATOR) – (STATE) + (SENSORY) –  
(PENDANT) – (VOTER) + (GOVERNMENT)  
– (MOORING) – (EVERY) – (TIME)

=

Clue for this puzzle appears on page 8.

Answer from previous issue: JURISPRUDENCE



# The Roberts Legacy

He never hesitated to tell you what was on his mind. Sometimes it got him into trouble with the leadership of the fraternity, but Ill. Allen E. Roberts, 33°, always told it as he saw it.

Allen had his pet peeves — frustration with Masonic leaders who “don’t know how to lead,” irritation with Masons who “don’t know beans about the fraternity,” and aggravation with writers who “perpetuate Masonic myths.”

Illness had been camping on his doorstep in recent years, yet he continued to work for the good of the fraternity until the moment he laid down his working tools on March 13, just seven months shy of his 80th birthday.

He was frequently called on to be a keynote speaker and he enjoyed producing motion pictures and videos about Freemasonry, but his real strength and lasting value is his ability to write and publish books using down-to-earth language on a wide range of subjects. There is no question that he is the most prolific author the fraternity has ever seen.

For *The Northern Light*, he agreed to write a regular column debunking Masonic myths. He also wrote regularly for *The Philalethes* magazine. The Philalethes Society held a special place in his heart. As the executive secretary, past president, and a Fellow of the Society, he would spend a part of each day corresponding by mail or by computer to those who sought answers to questions about the fraternity.

Concerned that leaders of lodges and Grand Lodges were attempting to “reinvent the wheel,” Allen was instrumental in establishing the Masonic Leadership Center at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial to serve as a clearing house for previously published material that could prove beneficial to future Masonic leaders.

As a tribute to a Mason who devoted much of his life transforming so many of his thoughts about Freemasonry into simple, easy-to-understand terms, we have provided excerpts from some of his works. The selections on pages 12-13 appear in his prefaces to several of his books. The quotations on pages 22-23 (Views from the Past) are from some of his addresses, which he had reprinted in his book, *The Search for Leadership*.

Ill. Brother Roberts has left his mark. Nothing would have pleased him more than to know that he had inspired others to pick up the torch and carry on.

Richard H. Curtis, 33°  
Editor



Ill. Allen E. Roberts, 33°  
1917 - 1997

## Selections

In this rapidly changing world, the spirituality and simplicity of Freemasonry are desperately needed. Men must have something to sustain them.

Men will need the sanctuary of Freemasonry more and more as life changes in the last half of the 20th century. This sanctuary must be preserved unsullied. The foundation, the landmarks, and the precepts of the order must remain untarnished.

Far, far too often we are hearing the cry from Masonic leaders: “Let’s change Freemasonry! Let’s adopt my pet scheme! The concepts of Masonry are outmoded!” How wrong they are! Freemasonry is as modern as the 21st century! It has to be. Its teachings are based on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. When this concept is changed or abandoned, civilization will come to an end.

Freemasonry must not change, but the thinking of too many of its leaders must change. They must work at the job of being *Masonic leaders*. They must devise ways and means of instilling in the hearts of their members the teachings of the order. Once this is done, future leaders will strive to strengthen the foundation of the organization, not weaken it, because they will understand what Freemasonry truly is.

By applying the principles of good management, not in a business sense, but in a fraternal way, Freemasonry can go a long way toward making the Brotherhood of Man a reality.

— From *Key to Freemasonry's Growth*, 1969

This book is written to help the new Master Mason to understand what Masonic symbolism means. Hopefully, it will be the beginning of his search for more and more light in Freemasonry.

I hope my efforts will be of help to the new members so they will not be as frustrated as I was 25 years ago. Too many of my brethren thought I was crazy when I asked how I could find books on Freemasonry. My lodge had no library, and those I talked to didn’t know where I could find Masonic books. This seems strange to me now. There are plenty of volumes available and my personal library is



# from the Works of Allen Roberts

fairly extensive. But I find as I travel around the country that what I went through when I was raised is still a problem.

This book is intended merely to be the beginning of a long journey into the Masonic literature available today.

No one can ever write all there is to know about Masonic symbolism. One can only state his personal views insofar as his perception helps him to see this symbolism. Consequently, this is not, and cannot be, the final word on the subject of Masonic symbolism. But I do hope the Master Mason will better understand the philosophy of Freemasonry after reading what is written on these pages.

— *From The Craft and Its Symbols, 1974*

The more questions I asked in my early days in the craft the more annoyed the leadership became with me. I was accused, among other more unpleasant things, of "rocking the boat." It was strongly suggested I stick to learning the ritual. So I did.

The ritual came easily to me because I loved it. Then it was strongly suggested I slow up or I'd never get anywhere in Freemasonry. Several Past Masters of my lodge believed I was pushing myself, so I had to give the lectures in other lodges. Although I was nominated for Junior Deacon (the first elective office in my lodge), I was never elected to the office. Eight years later I was elected Senior Deacon. In 1959, in spite of concerted opposition, I was elected Master.

It was in 1955 that I began to see some light at the end of what had been a tunnel of darkness. During a church service that my lodge had been invited to attend, a retired minister told a story about Joseph Fort Newton. The act of Masonic Brotherly Love he described that took place during the American Civil War amazed and thrilled me. It changed my life forever. It turned me into a Masonic researcher and writer, and consequently an attempt to become a Masonic educator.

— *From The Search for Leadership, 1987*

Questions, hundreds of them, were asked of my ritualistic instruc-

tors. They could dot every "i" and cross every "t" of the memory work but that's as far as they could go. The ritual they knew: the meaning behind the ritual eluded them. This turned me into a detective. What should have been an easy search wasn't.

Reading and writing I've always enjoyed. My studies of journalism and feature writing brought me high grades. But it wasn't until this jealous mistress called Freemasonry grabbed me that I found the outlet I evidently was seeking. While earning a livelihood for my family as an accountant and business manager my mind was continually on the craft. I owed it a debt, I believed, it would take a lifetime to repay.

The need for Masonic education was evident in the 40's. It's needed just as strongly today. Too much of the beauty that is Freemasonry is still hidden behind the ritual. Perhaps this is the reason I have continued my search for more and more light in the craft.

— *From The Mystic Tie, 1991*

I would strongly recommend that anything written prior to the past 50 years be consulted with caution. Earlier writers did little serious research. Many of them were careless with facts. Many of these untruths have been kept alive by well-meaning Masonic speakers, editors and writers. Too many of these have furnished fuel for the pugnacity of anti-Masonic zealots.

— *From Masonic Trivia (and Facts), 1994*

When the publisher asked me to write a book about George Washington the Freemason, I was skeptical. I knew his attendance in Masonic lodges was poor. I knew that his Masonic correspondence was scarce, and his diaries contained few references to the craft. I knew that much that had been written about him in Masonic gatherings throughout the years have been full of myths.

In discussing my thinking with the publisher we agreed we would tell the truth about George Washington, the Master Mason, as we found it. On that premise I agreed to endeavor to write a manuscript that would stand the test of the many detractors of Washington and Freemasonry.

In seeking answers to questions, I found a man who put into practice the principles, tenets, and philosophy of Freemasonry.

When he left the Presidency, he left his countrymen with a country based on a firm foundation. More important, he left them with a program to follow for all time.

All of us have our likes and dislikes. All of us are individuals. That's what makes our country and Freemasonry great. George Washington recognized this. He also realized that hatred that builds up becomes malignant and more deadly than cancer. He never let his anger linger. In this, perhaps more than in any other way, he proved his greatness. In this way he put into actual practice Freemasonry's greatest tenet — Brotherly Love.

— *From G. Washington: Master Mason, 1976.*

Within the realms of Freemasonry a handful of men have stood out as exceptional leaders. Each decade has produced only one or two since the Grand Lodge era began in 1717. Among the thousands of great men who have been members of the craft only a few have acknowledged their debt to the teachings of Freemasonry. One can read their autobiographies and biographies in vain to find any reference to Masonry. The few exceptions stand out vividly. One of these is Harry S. Truman.

Throughout his adult life Truman put into practice the principles taught within all Masonic lodges. Perhaps it was because he learned the ritual of the craft soon after he was initiated. But he went beyond the ritual; he learned and practiced what it meant. Above all, he didn't hesitate to help the fraternity and those individuals within it. He didn't hide his membership; he spoke of it often.

Friend and foe alike, for the most part, did admire and respect the principles of Truman. Many who did not share his views as a Senator and later as President have since learned he was right more often than wrong. I must honestly admit that I am one of these. I am sorry that I didn't know the man then whom now I have come to know and understand.

— *From Brother Truman, 1985*



# Pilgrimage to the Past

*North meets South before and after the War*

By JOHN D. HAMILTON, 32°

Reviewing the written records of Masonic visitations between the North and the South in 1858-59, one would not suspect that the Civil War was on the horizon.

And when visits resumed in 1875, there was no mention of a conflict. It was as though nothing had ever happened.

Such was the case between several York Rite Commanderies in New England and Richmond, Virginia.

In June 1858, the Knights Templar of Richmond (Va.) Commandery No. 2, were invited by DeMolay Encampment of Boston to visit and participate in the celebration of St. John the Baptist Day. The brethren from Virginia were wined and dined sumptuously and escorted to visit many historic places in the Boston area. Enroute they were entertained by St. John's Encampment of Providence.

To reciprocate courtesies extended, the Boston and Providence Encampments were invited to Richmond in May of the following year. The purpose of the excursion, or pilgrimage, was to reaffirm fraternal bonds, and the ties of patriotism that their northern and southern forefathers had consecrated in blood on the battlefields of the Revolution.

The New England pilgrims included 79 Sir Knights of DeMolay Encampment of Boston, and 67 members of St. John's Encampment No. 1 of



The museum has purchased an 1859 half-plate ambrotype showing the entrance to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. The "new" brick tomb's neglect is evident in this group view of Sir Knights from St. John's Encampment No. 1. Brother William Strickland (1788-1854), of Philadelphia, designed the lid of the Pennsylvania marble sarcophagus which was installed in 1837.

Providence. The Boston contingent was accompanied by Gilmore's Band, and that of Providence by Green's American Brass Band, two popular New England militia marching bands.

Traveling by steamer and train, they arrived in Washington where, together with massed Washington Commanderies, the Sir Knights marched up Pennsylvania Avenue to their accommodations at the National Hotel. The next day, they proceeded to the White House and serenaded President Buchanan. Embarking on an

excursion boat they sailed up the Potomac River, passing Mount Vernon on their way to Richmond, where they were met by their hosts, Richmond Commandery No. 2.

What followed was an outpouring of Old Dominion hospitality in the form of receptions, entertainments, parades, banquets, collations, cotillions, Masonic feasting, orations and much toasting amidst the popping of champagne corks. At Ashland they visited Henry Clay's birthplace and were confronted by the Ashland Jockey Club's memorable 45-gallon mint julep punch bowl. Returning to Richmond they were greeted by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, whose



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.





From *The Illustrated Life of Washington*, 1860

**Birds Eye View of Mt. Vernon, the Home of Washington, lithographed and engraved by Benson J. Lossing, 1859. Lossing visited the tomb (left foreground) in the fall of 1858, just prior to the pilgrimage. He, too, found it overgrown with shrubbery, brambles, and vines. About 1830 a vandal attempted to steal Washington's bones from the old vault, which had fallen into decay. The bones were recovered and a new brick vault was immediately built.**

equally famous 40-gallon punch bowl had entertained Lafayette in 1824.

When the festivities were over, the pilgrims stopped at Mount Vernon on their return to Washington.

An 1859 account from *Memoir of the Pilgrimage To Virginia of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island* details the group's impression of the visit to George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon:

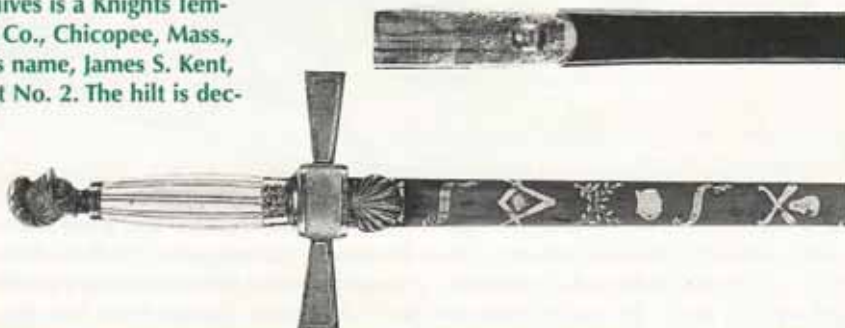
"On landing at the wharf, the Sir Knights formed a column, double-file, and marched to the sounds of mournful music over the dilapidated plank foot-path which leads from the river beach, up through a ravine, to the tomb that holds the sacred remains of the 'father of his country.' The spirit of melancholy seemed to brood over the spot. The trees were dripping with moisture, that fell from the weeping skies, and the tree-frogs blended their plaintive cries with the dead march played by the band. Arriving at the tomb, the Sir Knights stood before it with uncovered heads, while the bands played appropriate dirges. But few of the company had ever before visited this sacred spot, and the hearts of all were filled with sadness as they glazed through the iron grating upon the marble sarcophagus which holds the precious deposit of Washington's dust."

It was with a deep sense of desolation they viewed the neglect and decay of the tomb.

The brick walls were crumbling, its roof was covered with wild vines, weeds and shrubs. Proceeding to the mansion, they discovered that the home of Washington had also fallen into a "miserably dilapidated condition," the outbuildings all having suffered from "ungrateful neglect." It was a somber group that arrived in Washington.

The pilgrimage, foreshadowed by conditions found at Washington's tomb, seems to have been a fateful event. Yet, the bonds of fraternalism that had been forged survived a civil war that soon engulfed them all. In 1875, acquaintances so long interrupted by the Civil War were again renewed. Richmond was again invited to Boston, and in 1881 the pilgrimage to Virginia was repeated.

Among the items in the Supreme Council archives is a Knights Templar sword, made by the Ames Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Mass., ca. 1859. The blade is etched with the owner's name, James S. Kent, who was a member of Richmond Encampment No. 2. The hilt is decorated with a scallop shell, which was worn during the Crusades as pilgrims to the Holy Land and forms part of the costume of a candidate in the Templar's degree. A James Draper Kent, perhaps a relative, was listed among the pilgrims of DeMolay Encampment.







## ***Teddy says:***

As the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers continue to grow, more students burdened with dyslexia are now able to receive one-on-one tutoring from trained professionals.

Learning Centers are now operating in Cincinnati, Ohio; Lowell and Newtonville, Massachusetts; Southern New Jersey, and Bangor, Maine. A new Center at Youngstown, Ohio, has opened on a limited basis.

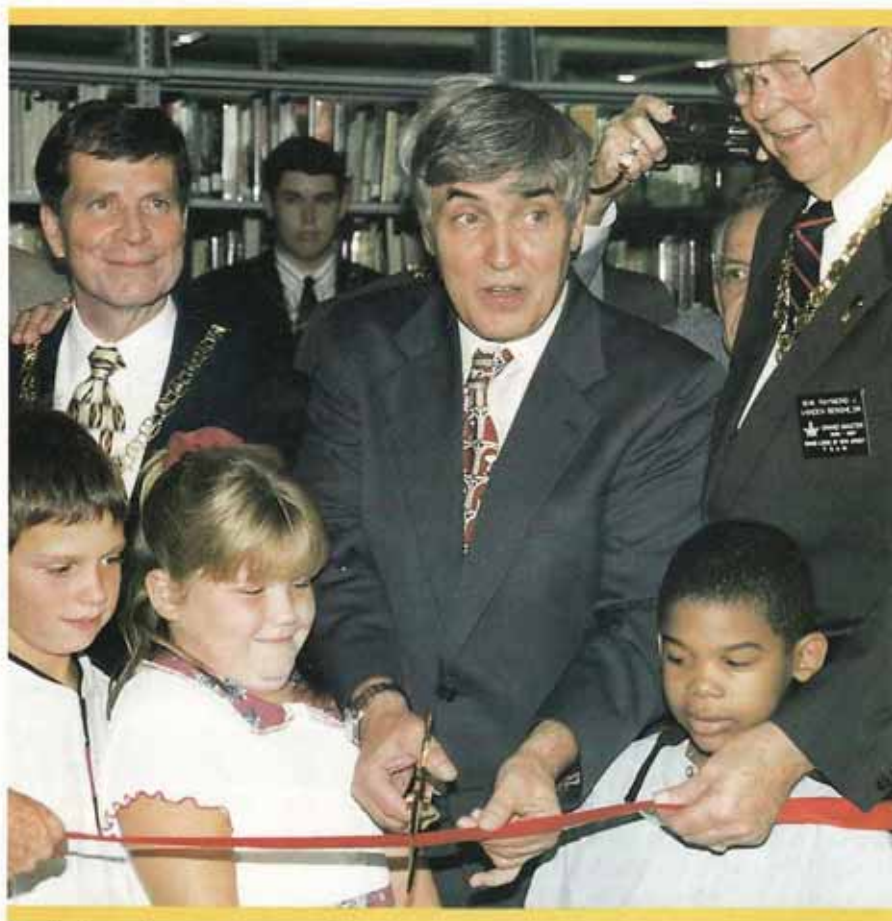
The Center in the Valley of Rochester is currently under construction with an opening scheduled for September.

Fundraising efforts have begun in the Valleys of Dayton, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Grand Rapids, and Detroit.

At each Center, students receive assistance at no cost to the child or parent. The Orton-Gillingham method is used to tutor children with dyslexia.

There is a strong sense of pride developing among Scottish Rite Masons. "Every child should have the ability to read and write, and we as Scottish Rite Masons can help to provide that ability," says Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°.

If you would like to see your Valley open a Learning Center or if you would like information about making tax-deductible contributions, call Ill. James W. Salmons, Jr., 33°, at 1-800-647-3394.



Dyslexic students are now receiving assistance at the new Southern New Jersey Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Center located on the campus of the Burlington County Community College in Pemberton. College president Robert Messina cut the ribbon recently under the watchful eye of Grand Commander Ralston (left), New Jersey Grand Master Raymond J. Vanden Berghe (right) and enthusiastic children.

## **Valleys honored for 1996 Family Life Programs**

Eighteen Valleys have been recognized by the Supreme Council for outstanding programs which brought to life the 1996 Family Life theme: "Today's Strength — Tomorrow's Hope."

The 18 Valleys were selected from among the 75 Valleys participating in the 1996 Family Life campaign.

Special honors were given to four of these Valleys as "Best Overall Program" in four membership categories.

This year for the first time, special recognition was also given to one Valley for a specific project. The Valley of Springfield, Illinois, was honored for its excellent Child Identification Program.

### **Over 5,000 Members**

#### ***Best Overall Program***

- Cincinnati, Ohio

#### ***Honorable Mention***

- Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- Chicago, Illinois
- Southern Illinois

### **Between 2,500-5,000 Members**

#### ***Best Overall Program***

- Bloomington, Illinois

#### ***Honorable Mention***

- Wilmington, Delaware
- Akron, Ohio
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Peoria, Illinois

### **Between 1,000-2,500 Members**

#### ***Best Overall Program***

- Moline, Illinois

#### ***Honorable Mention***

- Steubenville, Ohio
- Worcester, Massachusetts
- Buffalo, New York

### **Under 1,000 Members**

#### ***Best Overall Program***

- Augusta, Maine

#### ***Honorable Mention***

- Binghamton, New York
- Jamestown, New York
- Traverse City, Michigan



# The Stamp Act

A Philatelic Review



By Robert A. Domingue



Brother Franz Joseph Haydn is pictured on an Austrian stamp issued in May 1982 to commemorate the

250th anniversary of the birth of this noted composer. He was born in Rohrau, Lower Austria province, and was educated by an uncle and then at a choir school of the Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna.

At the age of 13 he taught himself to compose and when his voice changed, he was turned into the street penniless. He supported himself for a period of time by giving music lessons, enabling him to further his education.

In 1761, he entered the service of the wealthy Hungarian family of Esterhazy as assistant music director and became director five years later.

By 1780, he was well known throughout the courts of Europe. He composed many pieces and made two major tours to England in the 1790's. He died in Vienna in May 1809.

Franz Haydn received his Entered Apprentice degree in February 1785, in the Lodge "Zur Wahrn Eintracht" at Vienna, the most outstanding among the lodges in the city. Brother Mozart was present for that ceremony.



Henry Hartley Arnold received his Blue Lodge degrees in Union Lodge No. 7, Junction City, Kansas, in 1927. He remained a member of this lodge to his death on Jan. 14, 1950. He joined the Scottish Rite at Fort

Leavenworth in 1929 and was awarded the 33° in 1945. He was also a member of Abdallah Shrine Temple.

Born in Gladwyne, Pa., in June 1886, he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 and became one of the earliest pilots in 1911. He was awarded a trophy in 1912 for making a "30-mile flight." He was the first pilot to fly airmail and the first to use a plane with a wireless set.

Serving with the Aviation Service and Signal Corps in World War I, he received many medals and trophies throughout his career, including the Medal of Honor. By 1938, he was Chief of the Army Air Corps and in 1942 was Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.



Brother Arnold is shown on one stamp of the set issued by Micronesia in 1996 to honor pioneers of flight.



The 110th anniversary of the birth of this noted developer of educational psychology was commemorated by Belgium with a semi-postal stamp issued in June 1981. Born in Ronse, Ovide Decroly studied medicine in Ghent, Berlin, Paris and Brussels. He dedicated his entire life to education. In 1901, he founded a school for backward and abnormal children at Ukkel, near Brussels. He founded another school for ordinary children six years later. He



then served in many teaching roles and professorships. He died in Brussels in 1932.

Brother Decroly was initiated on Nov. 25, 1902, in the Lodge "Les Amis Philanthropes" No. 2, Brussels.

In March 1930, he affiliated with the Lodge "Les Vrais Amis de l'Union et du Progres Reunis" also in Brussels.



Benito Juarez was born in March 1806, near Ixtlan in the state of Oajaca, Mexico; he was of full Indian blood. The death of his father left him in poverty but a charitable friar provided him with a good education and then the means of studying law. He began his practice in 1834 and rapidly rose to professional distinction. He entered local politics in 1846 and was governor of Oajaca in 1847-48. Banished in 1853 by Santa Anna, he returned in 1855 as Minister of Justice under Alvarez. Later, as President of the Supreme Court of Justice, he led the battle against the unconstitutional government of Zuloaga. He became Presi-



dent in 1861. Maximilian forced him to flee to the northern parts of Mexico, but he was restored to power in 1867 after Maximilian was overthrown and shot. Juarez died in Mexico City in 1872.

A Mexican stamp released on July 18, 1972, commemorates the centenary of his death.

Brother Juarez was made a Mason in Mexico and rose rapidly through the ranks — in parallel with his political rise. He served as Master of his lodge and was a recipient of the 33°. Some have referred to him as "the George Washington of Mexico."



The centenary of the birth of

Hermann Bahr, the Austrian writer, was noted with a postage stamp issued by his motherland in July 1963.



He was born on July 19, 1863, in Linz, Austria. After years of study throughout Europe, Morocco and Russia, he lived in Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg and Munich. He was a theatre manager and dramatic adviser on the Burgtheatre in Vienna. As a dramatist, story-writer, essayist and critic, he was an intellectual interpreter of his time. He died in January 1934, in Munich, Germany. Brother Bahr was initiated on April 25, 1897, in the Vienna Lodge "Freundschaft" (Friendship).

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





*Who Is Who in Freemasonry.* Third edition. Published in 1996 by Anchor Communications, Drawer 70, Highland Springs, VA 23075. \$45.

This volume is the third edition to be published by Anchor Communications, the first being in 1984. The publication is principally the result of the concept and effort of Ill. Allen E. Roberts, 33°. This edition was edited by Brother Roberts and his son, Brother Wayne Roberts. *Who Is Who in Freemasonry* is the result of Brother Roberts' intent to provide an update to Denslow's four-volume publication, *10,000 Famous Freemasons*. The last volume was published in 1961.

Brother Roberts' concern was that all outstanding Freemasons since 1961 were not recorded in any publication which might be referred to by those researching Freemasonry and Freemasons. A full attempt was made to reach and record all Freemasons, regardless of age, who might fit into the category of outstanding Freemasons.

The book is the same size as the first two editions (8½ by 11). In addition to the principal purpose of the book, it also includes a listing of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States who were Masons, their home states, their birth and death dates, and the dates of their terms of office. It also includes a list of names and their lodges of some more famous Freemasons. In addition, there is a listing of those who were and are members of the Society of Blue Friars, Fellows of the Philaethes Society, and members of the Brotherhood of the Blue Forget-Me-Not.

The principal purpose of the book, however, is fulfilled with the biographical listings of those Freemasons who have created enough impact either within the craft or without to be regarded as worthy of mention. The book serves a significant function in providing an easy reference to those seeking information concerning these men.

Brother Allen E. Roberts died on March 13, 1997. With his death there passed from the Masonic scene the most prolific Masonic author of his day and at least one of the most prolific of all time. He authored 25 Masonic books in his lifetime in addition to his numerous articles, movies and plays.

Brother Allen filled an important niche in Freemasonry, and I see no one on the horizon to replace him. When I spoke at the Virginia Lodge of Research several years ago, I referred to him as a Masonic curmudgeon, but I meant it in an endearing way. I feel it is beneficial to any organization to have someone with the capacity to disturb the complacency of the member. Brother Allen definitely had that ability. He perhaps was more responsible than any Freemason I know to cause our membership to think.

His dedication and commitment to the craft was unsurpassed. I knew Allen for many years, and that was to my benefit. He was my friend, and I shall miss him.



*The Mediaeval Builder and His Methods* by Francis B. Andrews. Published in 1992 by Dorset Press, New York. \$6.98.

*The Mediaeval Builder* is a small book of 110 pages which deals with the historical significance of the ancient operative Masons and other craft workers in the British Isles during the Mediaeval period from the mid-13th to the 15th century. Much of the emphasis is placed upon the stonemasons since they seem to hold the place of prominence among the various trades of that time. This edition is an update of one published six years earlier.

The author has presented his conclusions regarding the propositions of who composed these ancient crafts and the methods by which they operated. He discusses the theory that the original builders were all related to the Church and that the actual constructions, or at least control of the constructions, rested in the hands of the monks (the churchman theory). He also discusses the second and more probable accepted concept that the work was done through craft-guilds.

It is worthy to note the observation that the builders' "motives were inspired by far higher ideals than those of trade unions today," and "to build with beauty and design with truth and in obedience to tradition" was accepted practice.

Andrews has provided a listing of categories of workers who were required to participate in the building of the great stone structures, many of which have survived to this day from the Master Mason (architect) through the carpenters, joiners, plumbers, smiths, glaziers, and painters. The actual required laborers and their tools are also presented in this volume.

The book is not about speculative Freemasonry, but much of the terminology which is found throughout it would be familiar to Freemasons. The author has stated that present-day Freemasonry "advances a claim of origin with craft Masons of the very remote past but their case is by no means proved yet." He states that "the purpose and atmosphere has so far changed so as to have almost entirely lost likeness, and such likeness as may be noted still lies only in qualities of moral and social fellowship."

Scattered throughout the book to support his discussions are lists of specific craftsmen in each craft category along with what they were employed to do and in many cases the remuneration they were to receive.



I found the book to be interesting reading not only because of its terminological relationship to Freemasonry but because it clearly presents without extensive reading the opportunity to understand the ancient builders and their methods.



*The Hiram Key* by Christopher Knight & Robert Lomas.  
Published in the USA in 1996 by Element Books, Inc.,  
P.O. Box 830, Rockport, MA 01966. \$24.95.

There will be very few neutral readers with this book. Before I read it, I had some men telling me it was a great book. I had others telling me it was the greatest waste of paper they had ever seen. I am certain that my evaluation will satisfy neither side.

*It is of extreme importance to emphasize right now that the authors are writing as individuals and not in any way speaking for the Masonic fraternity.*

If I were attempting to write a book to aggravate the greatest number of people, I would consider using this book as a template. The authors will probably manage to stir up enmity in the vast majority of Christians, Jews and Freemasons who read it.

Brother Voltaire wrote, "I detest what you write, but I would give my life to make it possible for you to continue to write." I must qualify that my reviews are written with the understanding that any man has a right to present his theories as he chooses. My scientific training causes me to appreciate that right, but I am not qualified to judge the accuracy of the conclusions. I did, however, find disturbing the frequent stating of conclusions as absolutes instead of theories.

If the writings in this book were true, they would have to represent the culmination of possibly the greatest piece of detective work in the history of mankind. If they were not true, they would have to represent the greatest use of the imagination for the creation of fiction as to equal the great novelists of the past.

I met with Christopher Knight at a reading in one of the major bookstores in Philadelphia several months ago where he was explaining to the public the significance of this text. I told him at the time that I would never guarantee a good review but that I would guarantee a fair review, and that I will do.

There can be no doubt that the authors have put a tremendous amount of research and thought into the preparation of this book, and, if there are any ulterior motives or any axes to grind, I don't know what they would be. Frankly, I found the book to be fascinating reading — but then I probably found Mother Goose fascinating when I read it.

The authors have traced the origin of Freemasonry back to the ancient Egyptians and not only have determined that Hiram Abif was in actuality a historical, living human being, but they have determined that he was the Egyptian King, Seqenenre Tao. In addition, a verification was made of the cause of his death. Photographs of his mummy and the purported mummy of Jubelo (his assassin) are included in the book.

They have proposed, amongst other things, that Jesus Christ was a Freemason, that America was probably visited by the Knights Templar long before Columbus, that America created by Freemasons was named not for Amerigo Vespucci but for an evening star called "Merica," and that the British monarchy survived because of its linking to Freemasonry.

They have concluded that the face on the Shroud of Turin is that of Jacques DeMolay, that the early Knights Templars had uncovered tablets (Nasorean Scrolls) from beneath Herod's Temple, that they are currently deposited beneath the floor of Rosslyn Chapel.

I find myself being forced to question the integrity of the authors inasmuch as they have quoted portions of ritual which we obligate ourselves not to reveal. They justify their position by indicating that the United Grand Lodge of England considers only the means of recognition to be protected.

The inference that our members "do not understand a word of the ceremonies they participate in" and their evaluation of the craft as "its sheer pointlessness" will not generate much support from within the organization no matter how close they may approach the truth.

I found it somewhat remarkable that they stated George Washington was Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of New York. Lodge No. 22 was on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania during Washington's time. I have to wonder that if they can be wrong on facts as readily obtainable as this bit of information how wrong might they be on more pertinent and complex information.

I guess it would be great if Freemasonry were indeed as significant in history as these authors have indicated, but I just can't accept it. I would have appreciated Brother John Robinson's opinion of this text with his vast knowledge of mediaeval history.

As much as I try to stimulate our membership to read, my greatest fear in recommending this book is that too many idealistic readers would not take the time to give serious thought to or analyze the meaning of what is written. I also have a concern that those who oppose Freemasonry will, as they have in the past, accept the written word of a Freemason as dogma of Freemasonry.

A statement made by the authors referencing the writers of the early books of the Old Testament reads, "Different authors filled the gaps in different ways depending on their political view of the world and their opinion as to how things should have been." Perhaps this statement might be applied liberally to *The Hiram Key*.



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



# HealthWise

## ■ Bed pillows and wheezing

Pillows made from synthetic material may actually be more likely to trigger wheezing and sneezing than feather pillows, according to a report in the *British Medical Journal*. Polyester pillows were found to have higher levels of the most common allergen: dust mite feces. Pillows were tested after six months of use. The microscopic creatures were linked in a previous study with a much higher risk of wheezing in kids.

## ■ Less invasive bypass surgery

A blocked artery can now be repaired through a small slit in the chest while the heart continues to beat. The "key-hole" surgery is far less traumatic than traditional heart bypass techniques and helps patients recover faster and with less pain, according to the *New England Journal of Medicine*. So far, surgeons are using the technique on people with single blockages. But multiple-bypass operations may soon be possible.

Keyhole surgery patients required far fewer blood transfusions, left the hospital earlier, and had much lower hospital bills.

## ■ Shrinking enlarged prostates

In 1996, hundreds of thousands of North American men had a costly surgical operation to shrink their enlarged prostates. Up to one-third of men over 50 develop the condition. A new procedure called TUNA (transurethral needle ablation) can now shrink the prostate in a 45-minute out-patient procedure that requires only local anesthetic and is far less expensive than surgery. The procedure isn't hazardous and has virtually no side effects, according to the University of Michigan.

## ■ Oranges can curb hunger

Oranges are the number one fruit when it comes to warding off hunger. Any fresh fruit makes a satisfying snack, but oranges are tops at keeping hunger at bay. By eating an orange at mid-morning, a dieter can eat less and lose some weight without feeling starved. It just makes you feel fuller longer than any other fruit including bananas.

Drinking water and eating high water-content foods (like oranges) will curb hunger, according to doctors at George Washington University. Eat an orange and drink a glass of water before a big dinner and you won't want to eat as much food.



## ■ Food supplement for arthritis

A faddish new remedy holds promise for osteoarthritis, the world's leading health complaint. In his book *The Arthritis Cure* (St. Martin's Press, \$22.95), Dr. Jason Theododakis claims that by replacing two sub-

stances produced by the body, glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate, arthritis sufferers can slow or halt degeneration of cartilage.

Studies show these nutrients to be safe, even at high doses. In a dozen clinical trials, researchers found they help relieve symptoms. The supplements are sold at health food stores, but tests by the University of Maryland resulted in their recommending only one supplement, which contains both substances: Cosamin DS from Nutramax of Baltimore. It won't work for advanced cases because they lack cartilage to restore.

## ■ New asthma drug

A new drug that eases inflammation, swelling, mucus secretion, and tightening of muscles around airways in the lungs may help reduce acute attacks in people with chronic asthma. Studies show that Zflo (zileuton), available by prescription in the U.S. since January 1997, reduced by 62% the need for steroid drugs to treat flare-ups in people with mild to moderate asthma. Zflo users were also less dependent on beta-agonist inhalers, the most common treatment for asthma. It may cause stomach upset in some people.

## ■ Three workouts instead of one

Longer workouts are universally accepted as the best way to lose weight. But Kenneth Cooper, M.D., founder of Cooper Center for Aerobics Research, claims you can get better results with shorter, more frequent workouts. That's because your body burns calories at an accelerated rate for several hours after exercise. If you split your training into three sessions, you get three periods of post-workout calorie burning instead of one, says Cooper.

## ■ Accurate appendicitis testing

A new technique will more accurately designate which patients actually have appendicitis. Researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital report that the procedure, Focused Appendix CT (FACT), will cost less, expose patients to less radiation, and virtually eliminate unnecessary operations.





## IN MEMORIAM

### Ill. James O. Lunsford, 33°

Ill. James O. Lunsford, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member and Past Deputy for Michigan, died on Feb. 24 in Athens, Georgia.

Ill. Brother Lunsford was born on May 2, 1904, in Crawfordsville, Georgia. He received his education from the Bowman High School of Georgia, the University of Detroit and Lawrence Institute of Technology, Detroit, Michigan.

On Dec. 28, 1933, he married Mary Will Henderson in Cleveland, Georgia, who survives him.

Brother Lunsford was employed by the Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation from 1925-65. During his years of employment in the manufacturing division, he worked as supervisor of materials, safety director and supervisor of production. Brother Lunsford retired in December 1965.

A member of the Covenant Baptist Church of Detroit, Brother Lunsford

devoted much of his time to work throughout the Baptist denomination.

Raised a Master Mason in Palestine Lodge No. 357, Detroit in 1935, Brother Lunsford served as Worshipful Master in 1944. In the Grand Lodge of Michigan he was a member of the Board of General Purposes 1949-54, president of that Board 1952-53; Service and Education Committee, 1956-59, and chairman of Speakers Bureau for Michigan. From 1962-67, Brother Lunsford was a member of the Board of Control of the Michigan Masonic Home and its president in 1966-67.

Ill. Brother Lunsford received the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Detroit in 1945 and was Thrice Potent Master in 1957-58. He was also Commander-in-Chief of Detroit Consistory, 1967, and was instrumental in the organization of Scottish Rite Clubs throughout the Valley of Detroit. He was recognized with the Meritorious Service

Award from the Michigan Council of Deliberation in 1969.

He received the 33° in 1959 and was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1967. He was elected Deputy for the state of Michigan in 1972. He was also appointed Representative for the Philippines in 1974. In 1979 Brother Lunsford was elected an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council.

Among his other Masonic affiliations were the York Rite bodies in Detroit and Moslem Shrine Temple. Ill. Brother Lunsford was active in the Order of DeMolay, and served as finance chairman of the DeMolay Foundation of Michigan. He was directly responsible for the Foundation achieving its tax exempt status.

Ill. Brother Lunsford returned to his native Georgia in 1984 and frequently attended Scottish Rite meetings of the Valley of Atlanta.

### Ill. Neal L. Cobb, 33°

Ill. Neal L. Cobb, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of this Supreme Council and former Deputy for the state of Vermont, died on March 3, after a long period of declining health.

Ill. Brother Cobb was born in Putney, Vermont, on Dec. 11, 1904.

He moved to Lexington, Mass., in 1906 and attended the Lexington public schools. One of the most significant honors he received as a young man was the Eagle Scout award in 1921. Brother Cobb continued his education studying mechanical engineering at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

He returned to Vermont in 1926 and began working at the Fellows Gear Shaper Company in Springfield, Vermont, as a draftsman. He became a tool designer, a position which he held all through World War II. He advanced to chief engineer, vice-president of engineering, and first vice-president before his retirement.

On Dec. 25, 1928, he married Catherine Mary Smith of Manchester, N.H., who survives him. They have one daughter, three grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Ill. Brother Cobb was a longtime member of the First Methodist Church of Springfield. He served his church faithfully as a trustee for nearly 20 years and as chairman for five years.

Raised a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 41, Springfield, Vermont, in 1943, Brother Cobb served as Worshipful Master in 1949. He held a number of positions with the Grand Lodge of Vermont, culminating in his election as Grand Master in 1962.

He joined Windsor Lodge of Perfection, Windsor, Vermont, in 1945, serving as Thrice Potent Master in 1954. He held membership in of Mount Calvary Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Frank J. Martin Chapter of Rose Croix in the Valley of Montpelier. His Consis-

tory degrees were conferred in the Valley of Burlington in 1945.

He received the 33° in 1963 and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1964. He was also Grand Representative for the Supreme Council of Scotland. He was elected Deputy for the state of Vermont in 1975, and became an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council in 1981.

Ill. Brother Cobb was a member of the York Rite bodies in Springfield and Bellows Falls. He was also a member of Mt. Sinai Shrine Temple in Montpelier, Vermont, and Past Patron of Ramona Chapter No. 4, Order of the Eastern Star.

He was a man of many varied interests and hobbies, including gardening, raising flowers, keeping bees, cultivating berries and making furniture. Ill. Brother Cobb found time for fishing, hunting and communicating by ham radio. His life was one of constant activity and production.



# VIEWS FROM THE PAST

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

## Re-inventing the Wheel

We can take several lessons from the Israel Air Force. It accepts only the best of the best. It spends the money and the time necessary to teach and train its men. Only one out of ten make the grade. But those who don't are not discarded. They become members of the "second team." A country as small as Israel can't afford to discard anyone with motivation and capability. Freemasonry can't afford to throw them away, either.

This air force buys the best equipment and makes it better. It purchases American manufactured planes and adds innovative accessories to those planes to make them better than they were. They don't re-invent the wheel; they improve on what they get.

If we would stop burying our heads in the sands of oblivion, we would do the same thing. Educational conferences have been held throughout the country for decades, among the best and oldest is the Midwest Conference. Year after year good proposals are suggested, along with plans to implement them. Many of these same proposals are made year after year, not only here but in other conferences. We continue to invent the wheel. We waste time and money. We discourage those who, like Edison, take ideas, develop them, present them, only to have them thrown away through ignorance.

— From an address delivered at the  
1986 Midwest Conference on  
Masonic Education

## Master's Wages

Good leadership is the key to the success of Freemasonry throughout the free world. The Masonic leader must be willing to sacrifice his time and money for the benefit of the craft, and expect nothing in return. He must be a servant of all, forgetting his personal pleasure and convenience. He will have to overlook the jeers of the cynics and shirkers and those who are critical of all who truly work. There will be no monetary reward, but the Master's Wages earned will be without comparison. To be "worthy of respect" should be the goal of every Master Mason.

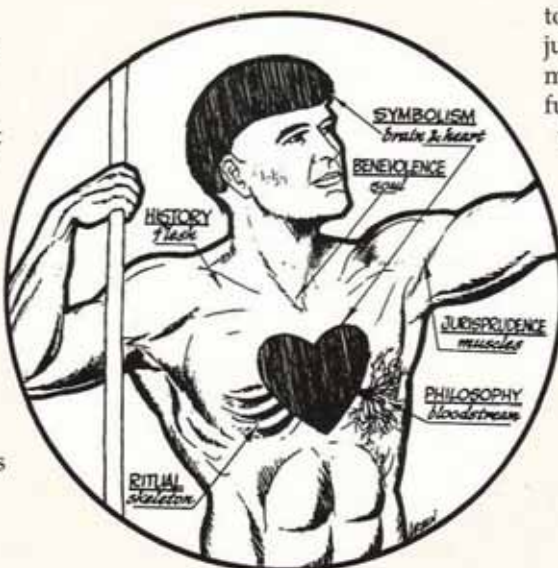
— From an address to the Masters  
and Wardens Association,  
Richmond, Va., 1968

*Selections for this issue  
are excerpts from  
addresses and articles by  
the late Ill. Allen E.  
Roberts, 33°. See also  
pages 12-13.*

## The Body of Freemasonry

Look at "The Body of Freemasonry." Note the number of facets there are to keep this body healthy. As with the human body, if these parts don't function harmoniously, we're in trouble. Too often one part is favored over all others. We will find experts to work with and teach the ritual. We forsake the other parts of this Body of Freemasonry.

The framework must be the ritual. It's what makes Freemasonry the distinctive order it is. From the ritual comes the heart and brains that keeps Masonry alive and vital — its symbolism. The ritual reminds us that we must be benevolent, and that every human being has a claim upon our resources. This then becomes the soul, the conscience, of every Master Mason.



Freemasonry's philosophy pumps the blood that brings life-giving qualities

to the body and keeps it alive. Its jurisprudence, or laws, provides the muscles which enable the body to function fully. Its history puts flesh on the body, binding it into an unbreakable whole. This history tells us how well we've treated the body over the years.

The important question. Does Freemasonry really have something to offer to the world today? Indeed it does. But it does only if we consider the Body of Freemasonry as a whole; if we realize every part of it is important. Then the whole of the order has what the world has needed and urgently needs today and in the tomorrows. It has been vital for three centuries, possibly six. So it will be in the future, if we'll let it.

— From a theme he developed  
for frequent articles and addresses



# Developing Constructive Leaders

Which comes first — education or dedication? To me it must be education. How can we expect anyone to be dedicated to something he knows nothing about? How good would a plumber be without years of apprenticeship? Would you ask a man to defend you in a court of law merely because he was a good mechanic? Would you ask a lawyer to cut a tumor out of your brain because he was a good friend of yours?

Of course you wouldn't. But every day we turn over some important aspects of Freemasonry to someone who knows absolutely nothing about the craft. We do it to reward friendship, or a "good ole Boy." This is one of the big reasons the fraternity has all types of problems.

We must develop *constructive leaders*. Problems are something every leader must face. The constructive leader takes them in stride. He looks forward to solving them. He'll initiate action without the fear of failure. He knows you can't accomplish something if you don't try. Once he is given a job to do, he wants to be left alone to

accomplish the task. He'll seek advice as every good leader will, but he'll weigh that advice before using it. He'll continually adjust to the reality of every situation. He knows nothing remains static. Adjustments are always necessary.

The constructive leader enjoys what he does. He'll "radiate the joy of wisdom," as Conrad Hahn once expressed it. The constructive leader will make us know that there's fun in being a Freemason.

— *From an address at a Grand Lodge of Georgia Leadership Conference, 1985*

## Tunnel Vision

Our new Freemason has been brought to light — or has he? Does he ever get away from the "tunnel" he saw when he looked toward the East? Or will he, along with most of those who attend our lodges, continue to have "tunnel vision?"

There are many definitions for "tunnel vision" — narrow-minds, seeing only what we want to see, looking at a field in a wide world, never being able to see the whole picture because our vision is focused on one small segment.

All of us look at life through restricted windows. Our view is restricted because of what we learned in our childhood from our parents, the schools we attended, the places we worshiped, our friends, our neighbors and neighborhood, our places of employment, the associations to which we belong or don't belong. And the list can go on and on.

The one place that should defeat the curse of tunnel vision and broaden the outlook, by taking away the restrictions from our windows, is Freemasonry. Does it do the job it's supposed to?

Freemasonry does, but we, the individuals who are responsible for seeing that it does, don't. We have gotten away, far away, from the teachings of our founding fathers. We have taken the word "speculative" and added it to our vocabulary when we should have left in the word "operative."

— *From an article in The Royal Arch Mason, Autumn 1987*

## Let's Have Fun

If attending lodge is drudgery, there won't be many in attendance. If it's fun, members and visitors will be present from miles around. Fun is what we've got to have in Masonry. We've got to make it something to enjoy.

Let me hasten to add I don't mean undignified tomfoolery. I mean a sharing of philosophical values in such a way it leaves everyone with a sense of well-being. Or, as the late Conrad Hahn put it: "Masons should radiate the joy of wisdom."

Our founding fathers designed Freemasonry to be fun. Unfortunately, this concept was changed in later years. But in those lodges today where their concept is followed, there is growth because there is warmth and fellowship.

Let's let this warmth and fellowship beam out to our homes, our jobs, our churches, and our communities.

— *From an address at a Regional Workshop, Guelph, Ontario, 1979*

## 'Quick Quotes'

You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration.

— James Allen

Never let a computer know you're in a hurry.

— Anon.

The only good luck many great people ever had was being born with ability and determination to overcome bad luck.

— Channing Pollock

The highest reward for a person's toil is not what they get for it, but what they become by it.

— John Ruskin

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Happiness lies in the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort.

— Franklin Roosevelt

You get the best out of others when you give the best of yourself.

— Harvey Firestone

There is no limit to what can be accomplished when no one cares who gets the credit.

— John Wooden

Happiness doesn't depend upon who you are or what you have. It depends solely upon what you think.

— Dale Carnegie

Being cheerful keeps you healthy.

— King Solomon

Character may be manifested in the great moments, but it is made in the small ones.

— Phillips Brooks

Go as far as you can see and when you get there, you will always be able to see farther.

— Zig Ziglar

Teams begin with individuals. Respect for the different ways that different people process information is an excellent first step toward helping diverse personalities reach consensus.

Patrick Townsend



## ■ No more flashing '12:00'

VCR manufacturers are making the black box easier to use. One big improvement is the "auto clock set" feature now available on many models. It eliminates the aggravating flashing 12:00 that appears each time current to the unit is interrupted. Now you can instruct the machine via a menu, and an internal clock sets the correct time using the "television data service" information found in the picture signal of Public Broadcasting Stations. If there is a power outage or a switch to Daylight Savings Time, the VCR updates the time automatically.

## ■ Arguments hazardous to health

Psychologists at Ohio State University report that when discussions with your mate disintegrate into putdowns and sarcasm, our immune systems pay a price. Stress hormones then reduce the disease-fighting capacity of immune cells.

Conflict is inevitable in any relationship, but keeping fights fair minimizes health risks. Avoid the sarcasm and name-calling. Stick to the issue to be resolved.

## ■ Scoring low in math

A study of students in 41 countries shows that Canadian students averaged 527 points on the international test. Kids in the U.S. scored 500. The international average was 513. Countries scoring highest were Singapore, South Korea, and Japan, all with scores of more than 600.



"Of course they make him look worldly . . . bigger at the equator than at the poles!"



The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics says North American scores would rise if teachers offered problems verbally, then asked students for ideas and solutions. The idea exchange and teacher guidance bring higher understanding. Talking about math is important.

## ■ How to find old china pieces

If you have inherited a set of fine old china, but find pieces missing, here's help. The International Association of Dinnerware Matchers has a \$2 directory of 58 companies that locate hard-to-find china, crystal and flatware. Call (800) 562-4462.

## ■ Preschoolers and caffeine

Parents of children who are fidgety, inattentive, and impulsive should consider how much caffeine kids are consuming. One study of four-year-olds done by Hofstra University found that 10% were taking in way too much.

On a pound-per-pound basis, a 40-pound child who drinks just one can of cola is consuming as much caffeine as a 150-pound adult who drinks two cups of coffee.

## ■ Beepers for families on the go

One in eight Americans now owns a beeper. Parents use them to notify kids when it's time to come home. Baby-sitters alert parents in an emergency, and kids reach their on-the-go parents. A basic numeric style costs \$50 to \$100 and has a monthly service fee of about \$8. Check with the child's school before sending one along to class. Some schools don't allow them. If yours does, don't beep a student during classes.

## ■ Our favorite dogs

According to the American Kennel Club, the 15 most popular breeds of dogs last year were (1) Labrador retrievers, (2) Rottweilers, (3) German shepherds, (4) Golden retrievers, (5) Beagles, (6) Poodles, (7) Cocker spaniels, (8) Dachshunds, (9) Pomeranians, (10) Yorkshire terriers, (11) Dalmatians, (12) Shih Tzus, (13) Shetland sheepdogs, (14) Chihuahuas, (15) Boxers.

## ■ Bully-proof your child

Bullies are a common problem of childhood. The National Association of School Psychologists report that one in seven schoolchildren has been either a victim or a bully.

The costs are enormous. Targets of persistent bullying often become depressed or fearful. They may lose interest in school, and their grades will suffer.

William Porter, Ph.D., is director of pupil services for Cherry Creek school in Englewood, Colorado. His program, *Bully Proofing Your School* has been used to address the problem nationwide.

The bully is usually a bigger or older kid picking on one who is smaller or weaker. Bullies tend to zero in on kids who appear vulnerable. They may be passive, sensitive, shy, or physically different.

Bullies use threats so victims won't report what's going on. Watch for clues. If a child starts coming home ravenously hungry, someone may be taking his lunch.

Ask pointed questions such as, "Who's the bully in your class?" Or "Who bothers kids on the bus?"



"Junior lost his job at the orange juice plant . . . couldn't concentrate!"



# The Mind's Eye / Schizophrenia Research

## The power of everyday thinking

DR. STEVEN MATTHYSSE, Director  
Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program



Thought disorder is the hallmark of schizophrenia. Whereas Alzheimer's patients have difficulty in remembering, and Parkinson's patients have difficulty in walking, schizophrenics have difficulty in thinking. But what kind of a thinking defect is this?

Some schizophrenic patients are still able to play an excellent game of chess; one victim of the disease even won the Nobel prize for complex work in mathematical economics. And, after all, all of us have difficulty with some kinds of thinking; dividing two big numbers in your head, spelling a long word backwards, or imagining the view of the city you live in from the top of a skyscraper, take concentration and effort for everyone.

Peter and Jill de Villiers have written a charming book, *Early Language*, in which they give some examples of a girl's grammatical understanding at 18 and 27 months of age. At 18 months, her typical expressions were: "More grapejuice," "Mommy soup," "Oh drop a celery." Nine months later, she spoke in much more structured phrases: "See, this one better but this not better." "There some cream." "Put in you coffee." "They was in the refrigerator, cooking." "That why Jacky comed." Although children's rules of grammar are not fully developed, their language does have rules, and without any obvious hard work, those rules gradually glide into the rules of adult language.

We take the power of everyday thinking for granted, because we do it all the time, and with so little effort. We don't have to calculate before we speak; we don't have to sift through a mixture of grammatical and ungrammatical thoughts, or polite and impolite gestures, before we act.

One way to appreciate the marvel of ordinary thinking is to try to program a computer to imitate these everyday linguistic and social skills. Another way is to get to know people who suffer from schizophrenia.

In schizophrenia, the thoughts that come to mind combine in perverse ways that violate logic and common sense. Through conscious mental effort, thought can be redirected into normal channels, and indeed schizo-

phrenic patients in the early stages try to regain control over their thinking, but eventually they fail.

Here is an excerpt from a conversation between a psychiatrist and a schizophrenic patient. The psychiatrist is giving the patient an IQ test.

**Psychiatrist:** "A fish can live in water because..."

**Patient:** "Because it's learned to swim."

**Psychiatrist:** "What if it couldn't swim?"

**Patient:** "Not naturally, he couldn't. Why do certain gods have effects on seas like that? What does the earth have such an effect to break their backs? The fishes near home come to the surface and break."

**Psychiatrist:** "Why?"

**Patient:** "I think it is due to bodies that people lose. A body becomes adapted to the air. Think thoughts and break the fishes."

This patient seems to be trying very hard to say something, but it is virtually impossible to figure out what it is. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this excerpt, though, is that the patient's grammar remains just about perfect.

Linguists subdivide the processes of language into syntax (grammar), semantics (meaning), logic (coherence) and pragmatics (action). In this patient syntax is normal, but semantics and logic are totally lost.

The fourth linguistic category, "pragmatics," refers to the use of language in a social context. Here, too, schizophrenics have a terrible time.

The eminent psychologist Roger Brown has studied one of the most common pragmatic uses of language: politeness. He and his students set up artificial situations, where the subject had to make a polite (but effective) response.

For example, in one situation a worker new on the job wants to take two days off and needs to get someone to fill in for him.

**Here is a typical normal way of handling the request:** "I know I'm new on the job and do not know you very well, but I would really appreciate it if I could take a couple of days off and you could fill in for me."

**Here is a typical schizophrenic response:** "Can you work in my place for two days?"

Another example: a junior employee is asked by his boss to give an opinion on the boss's daughter's sculpture, which the employee does not like.

**Normal polite response:** "Well, I don't know much about art, sir; it certainly looks quite different."

**A schizophrenic's response:** "I do not like your daughter's sculpture." It is not simply that these patients do not want to please. Often they ask their therapists plaintively why they are rebuffed in conversations, why no one seems to want to spend time with them.

Everyday politeness involves very complicated perceptions, judgments and actions; we don't notice it, because these mental processes are easy for us.

The great philosopher Descartes believed that the capacity to use language flexibly but according to meaningful rules was what fundamentally differentiated human beings from animals. Mechanical devices, he said, "could never use words, or put together other signs, as we do in order to declare our thoughts to others. For we can certainly conceive of a machine so constructed that it utters words, and even utters words which correspond to bodily actions causing a change in its organs (e.g. if you touch it in one spot it asks what you want of it, if you touch it in another it cries out that you are hurting it, and so on). But it is not conceivable that such a machine should produce different arrangements of words so as to give an appropriately meaningful answer to whatever is said in its presence..."

The difficulty people afflicted with schizophrenia have in carrying out the ordinary processes of everyday thinking is one of the mysteries of the disease. For all our progress in pharmacology, physiology and genetics, we will only really understand schizophrenia when we understand what stands in the way of these simple, but not-so-simple skills. And when we do, our work will give us a dividend: it will explain why, for the rest of us, everyday thinking is easy.



# Our Readers Respond

## English made simple

I appreciated the remarks of Brother Jack T. Daniels ("Our Readers Respond," Nov. 96) relative to my simple English version of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (Aug. 96). I strongly disagree with him.

Masonry has a long record of helping the disabled and the less competent. The Scottish Rite is even now engaged in remedying a basic reading difficulty, dyslexia.

In referring to the Constitution, Lincoln said: "Let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges. Let it be written in primers, spelling books, and almanacs."

Some 70% of the words in the Gettysburg Address are words of one syllable. That address, based on the Declaration of Independence set the tone for our understanding of the Constitution. In it Lincoln said, "We here highly resolve . . . that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

It is estimated 20% of adults are functionally illiterate. Immigrants become citizens and voters with a very limited knowledge of our lan-

guage and our history. I'd like to reach that group.

In simple English, I want to save what Lincoln called our country, "The last best hope of earth." This is my gift to my country and all mankind.

William D. Hersey, 32°  
Norton, MA

I wish to respond to Brother Daniels' letter and commend Brother Hersey for his efforts on making the "Declaration of Independence" a readable document for a portion of our United States citizenry that might never begin to read the most significant document in our history.

For example, some Americans have limited reading proficiency due to a whole host of environmental factors: more especially some of our nation's children who never had the benefit of supportive parenting or a healthy school climate during their developmental years.

Still other Americans cannot read well because they were born with learning disabilities such as dyslexia, which prevents them from comprehending such a document on their own and which the Scottish Rite nobly recognizes and address through their learning centers. These individuals may never be able to translate the "Declaration of Independence" in its original form.

Xenophanes, an ancient Greek Philosopher, once said that "it takes a wise man to recognize a wise man." It seems that Brother Hersey is that wise man.

Thomas Jefferson would have applauded Hersey's efforts to bring the history of our great nation to life for those that are less fortunate than those who claim to have the opportunity to be highly educated in whatever way that meets their needs. But, Jefferson would have also recognized

Hersey's attempt to bring those fundamental tenets of what our nation continually strives for—those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—home to those whose condition of life should never be held against their efforts to begin to educate and improve themselves.

On a personal note, I work with children who have limited reading proficiency, and I am very appreciative to Brother Hersey to be able to place his version of the Declaration made simple next to the authentic document. It has been a very helpful learning tool.

Mike Fischer, 32°  
Wausau, WI

## Factually accurate

I have been an avid reader of *The Northern Light* for many years and what can generously be described as a nitpicking history buff. I also do a fair amount of historical writing so I realize how difficult it is to be always factually accurate.

In your piece on Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, ("Stamp Act," Nov. 96) you state: "He served as Prime Minister of England from 1828-52." Not so.

He became Prime Minister in 1828. He was a member of the conservative or Tory Party, but angered many of its members by pushing a Catholic emancipation act which gave the vote to Roman Catholics and removed political liabilities from them. On a larger scale, he opposed a general reform bill and was forced to resign in 1830, so he served as Prime Minister for only two years. When his party was returned to power in 1834, Wellesley became a member of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel.

Allen Sharp, 33°  
South Bend, IN

**HIRAM™**

By **WALLY MILLER**





# Footnotes\*



\* **On camera.** What do young men expect from Masonry? That was the subject of an interview that will appear as a future segment on the Masonic Television Forum. Ernie Lissabet, 32°, interviewed Kevin Tuck and Nelson Jacobsen during the Washington Masonic Week in February. Filming the event was producer Jackson Polk, president of Capstone Productions.

Subscribers to the Forum receive four half-hour newsmagazine videos per year. They are suitable for lodge programs and cable television.

For more information on the Masonic Television Forum, contact Capstone Productions, 12002 Citrus Grove Rd., North Potomac, MD 20878.

\* **Friend to friend.** The Masonic Renewal Committee of North America has created a new video that any Mason could be proud to present to a friend. The title, "Friend to Friend," says it all. In a very simple and articulate manner, the video defines who the Masons are, what Masons believe, and what Masons do.

All Masonic Renewal Committee materials are now available through the International DeMolay headquarters in Kansas City. The video can be purchased at a cost of \$9.95, plus \$3.90 for shipping and handling. If ordering in quantity, ask about large quantity discounts.

The DeMolay headquarters has agreed to serve as a distribution cen-

ter for the Renewal Committee. The address is DeMolay Store & More, 10200 North Executive Hills Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64153. For phone orders, call 816-891-8235.

\* **More quartets.** In the last issue we cited a situation in the Valley of Peoria in which a father and three sons were all members of the same class entering the Scottish Rite at the same time. We also asked if there were other instances of this type throughout the jurisdiction.

In the Valley of Evansville, Indiana, Brother Jim York, Sr., and his three sons (Jim, Jr., Robert and Brian) became 32° Masons during the Spring class in 1995.

Similarly in the Valley of Northern New Jersey a father and three sons were part of the November 1992 class as the Robert F. Colquhoun family joined the Scottish Rite at the same time. Valley Secretary J. Robert Deissler, 33°, reports that the Valley came close to having a quintet, but another son was unavailable at that time and became a member a year later. Incidentally, the November 1992 class also had a father and two sons and two sets of a father and one son. Says Ill. Brother Deissler, "We unofficially referred to that class as the 'Family Life Week class'."

\* **Disaster relief.** The recent photos of devastating flood conditions along the Red River in North Dakota and Minnesota brought to mind the con-

cern that many Masons and their families find their lives totally disrupted and their life savings wiped out. Here is an instance of Brothers in need and an opportunity for other Masons to extend a helping hand.

How can you help if you don't know who to assist? That is why the Masonic Service Association has become a clearing house for this type of aid. Over the years as disasters have struck a particular area, the MSA has accepted contributions from Masons and Masonic organizations. All funds received are forwarded directly to the Grand Lodge for that area so that the Grand Lodge can redistribute to those in need. No processing fees are withheld. Your entire contribution goes to work.

The address for the Masonic Service Association is 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Make your check payable to MSA Disaster Relief Fund. You may indicate where you would like your assistance to be forwarded.

\* **Masonry in the news.** Freemasonry found its way into a recent episode of the TV sitcom "News Radio." The story line involved a lawsuit in which Joe agrees to serve as Mr. James' lawyer in small claims court. In preparation for the suit, Joe makes the statement that "all federal, state and local judges are members of a certain obscure sect of the Freemasons." Joe then tells Mr. James, "There's a secret word, which, when uttered, obligates judges to rule in your favor." During the courtroom scene, Mr. James whispers the so-called "secret" word to the judge, and the judge immediately rules in his favor.

Although Masons realize the claims are fictitious, the unsuspecting viewer might be left with the impression that such an incident does occur. The Masonic Information Center received a number of phone calls after the show aired, and the Center has written to the producers and the network to offer assistance with factual background information on Freemasonry in the future.



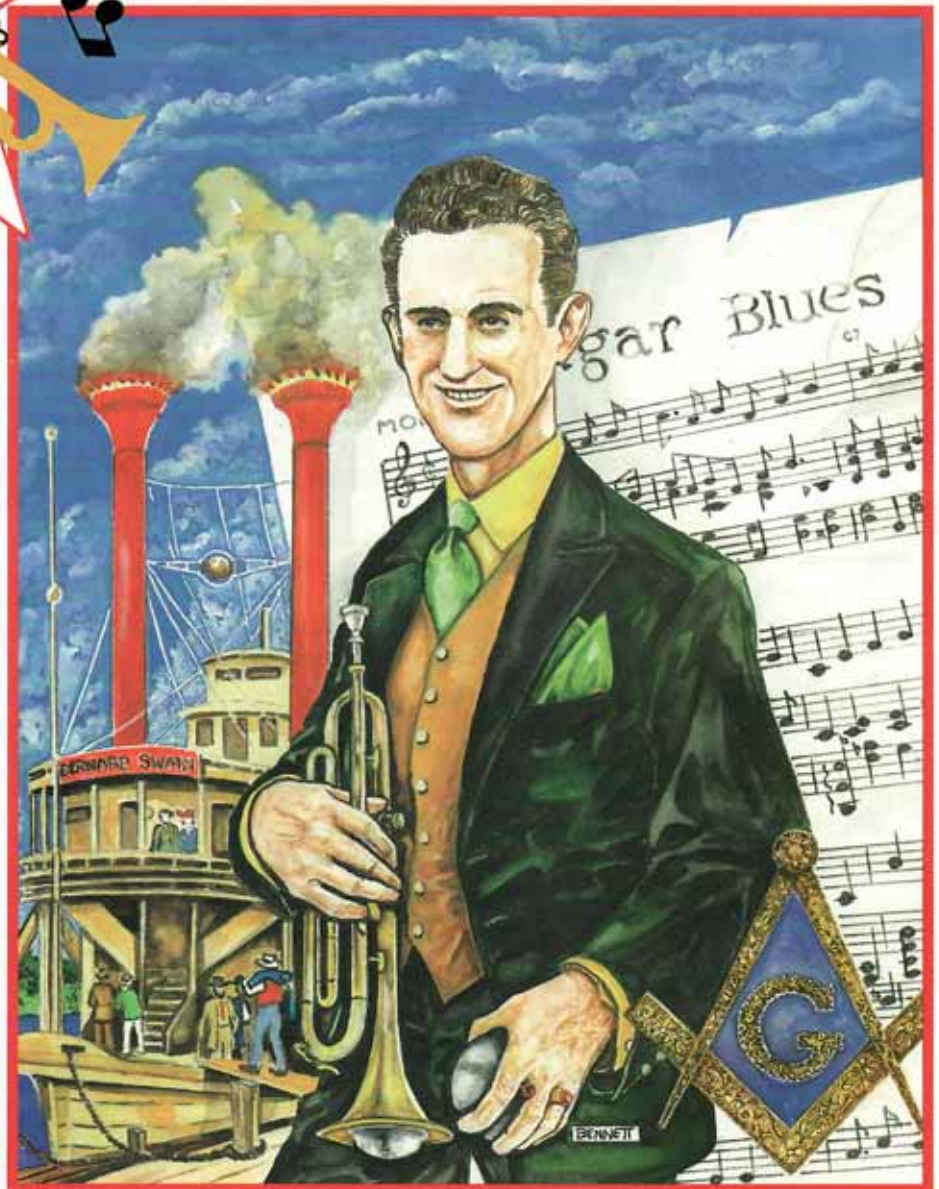
RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°  
Editor





## **Dixieland Favorites**

- Sugar Blues
- Honeysuckle  
Rose
- September Song
- Is It True What  
They Say About  
Dixie?



**THE REAL McCOY**

*See page 4*