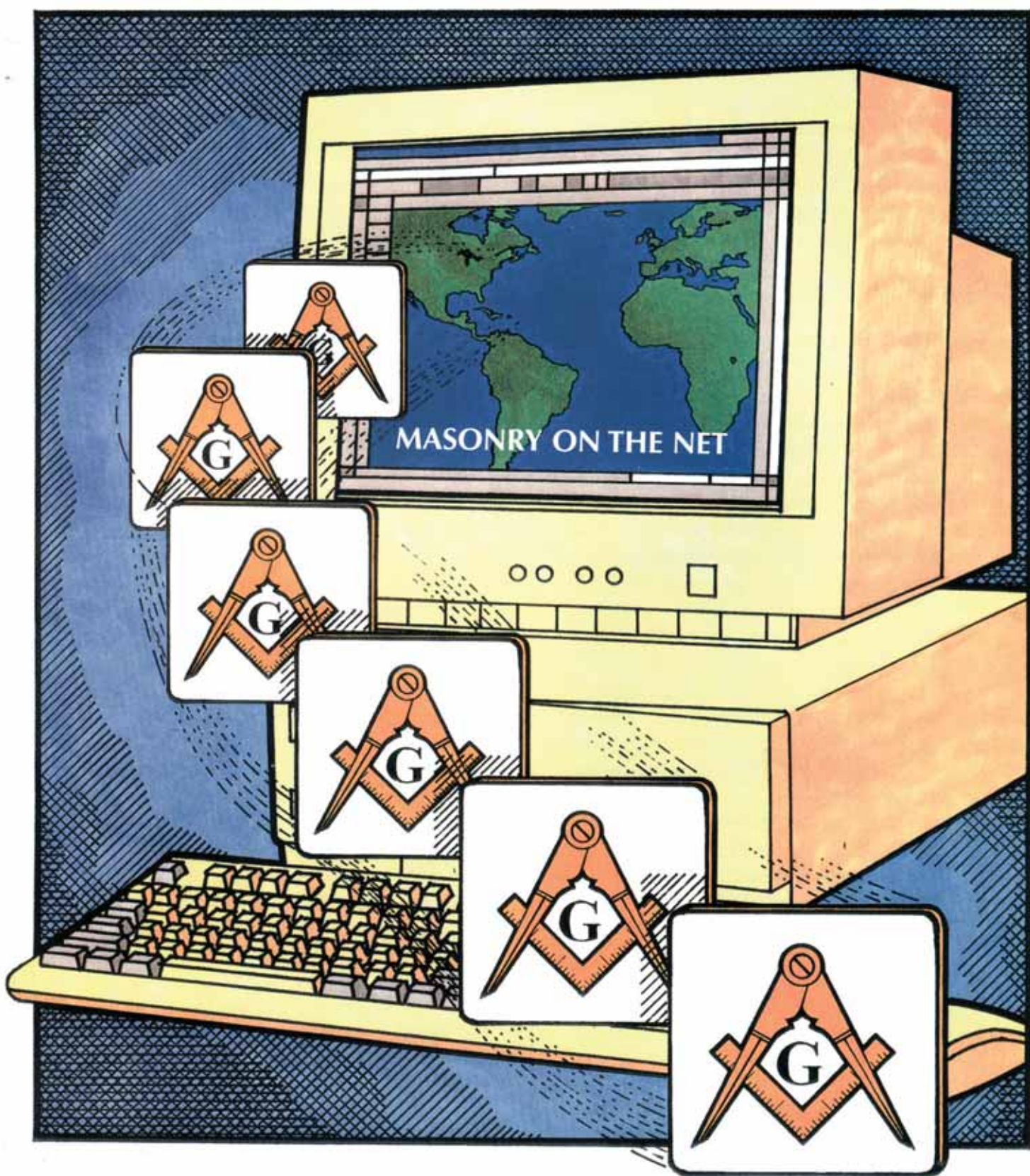


THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 27 No. 3 AUGUST 1996 A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



A Double Invitation

There's something exciting about watching a construction project take shape. It progresses through various stages until at last — the project is complete!

We've had the pleasure this year of observing the renovation at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage nestled on the grounds of the Supreme Council headquarters at Lexington, Mass. An unused open courtyard surrounded by four glass walls has become a functional thing of beauty. More importantly it has given us additional space without touching the outer perimeter of the building. The renovation includes new exhibit areas and a larger seminar/dining room.

Dedicated 21 years ago as a bicentennial gift from the Scottish Rite Masons to the American people, this national attraction should give us all immense pride. With close to 90,000 visitors annually, it has the largest attendance of any Masonic museum in the world. Its library contains one of the most extensive collections of Masonic literature anywhere. Within its walls is a permanent, but continually evolving, exhibition on fraternal organizations, with major emphasis on the Masonic fraternity.

It is open to everyone seven days a week with no admission fee and plenty of free parking. It is a truly unique resource and one which every Mason must put on his calendar to visit. And now is the perfect time to plan such a trip. The renovations have just been completed.

I want to take this opportunity to extend a timely double invitation to each and every one of you, as well as to your family and friends.



ROBERT O. RALSTON, 33°

The first part of my invitation is for you to plan a visit to the New England area — where you can enjoy a variety of scenic, educational and historic experiences. Make the highlight of your trip a stop at the newly renovated museum.

If you are planning a group tour, you should make a point of letting us know in advance. Our staff can then arrange a meeting program, perhaps with a luncheon or after-hours dinner at the new conference center. There is something here for everyone — a wealth of historical information for the inquisitive mind.

The second part of my invitation is extended to those of you who — over the years — may have amassed a Masonic-related or Americana-related collection. We will be happy to consider your memorabilia as a possible addition to our library or to our exhibits. In this way, you will be recognized as the donor, and your educational collections — some undoubtedly built up over a lifetime — can be displayed and shared with visitors from all over the world. Such a bequest is a wonderful way to leave a legacy of education and enjoyment for future generations.

So, don't forget — please call soon and plan to drop by. And while you're at it, make a visit to the Supreme Council headquarters next door. I'll keep the coffee pot warm.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert O. Ralston".

Sovereign Grand Commander

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

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER
Robert O. Ralston, 33°

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About the Front Cover



For many people, the computer is still a mystery. For others, it has become a key method of communication. The story beginning on page 4 gives an update of the development of the Internet and the role it can play for Freemasonry. Cover design by George L. Thompson, 3rd, 32°.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

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Masonry on the Net

The growth of the Information Superhighway offers Masons another avenue to communicate

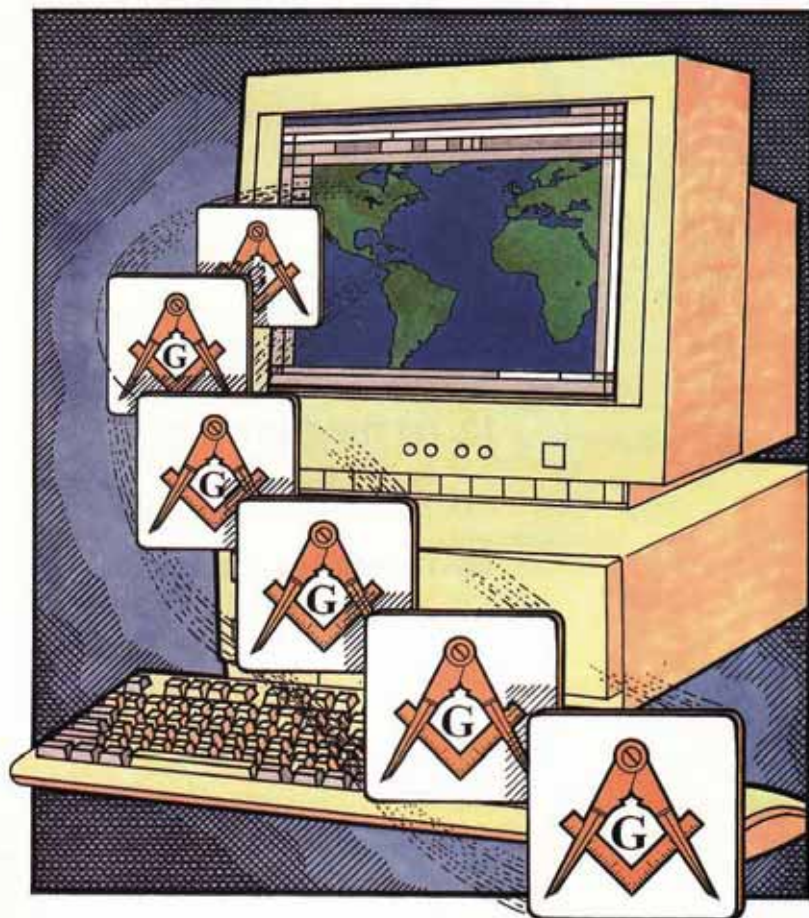
By ROGER W. PAGEAU, 32°

Who would have thought that one day such conservative organizations as Masonic lodges and Grand Lodges would be anxious to have a presence in a no-holds-barred computer forum that brings together such a diverse array of people and interests? In fact, many Masonic organizations and their members are already participating in this arena and exploring new ways to utilize the potential of the Internet.

As we approach the end of the 20th century, we are seeing an explosion in information technology. Previously unimaginable quantities of information are only a telephone line away. In over 106 countries, people with access to computers can tap into these sources. Sometimes referred to as the Information Superhighway or simply the Net, the Internet has created a computer culture with its own rules and manners for dealing with unseen people electronically.

To explain the Internet to someone who has not explored it, we must go back to its beginning. The Internet is a fringe benefit of the Cold War. During that period, the defense establishment was involved in many research projects nationwide. The Internet was one of the by-products.

The Internet was born in 1968 as ARPAnet (Advanced Research Projects Authority network). The decentralization of computer-resident data was designed to make it more



accessible to scientific researchers and more secure from enemy attack. Scientists, researchers, academicians, and defense contractors, despite the loss of one or more computers, could continue to access data through other computers on the Net. This decentralized design is, in part, responsible for the democratic and sometimes chaotic nature of the Internet today. There is no central authority and access is world-wide.

Prior to 1992, the Internet was mainly a resource restricted to government and the scientific community. In 1992, it was opened to commercial use and growth exploded. As more computers were added, it soon became evident that more changes were needed. Plain textual information requiring an understanding of UNIX programming, previously the Internet standard, was clearly not adequate or sufficiently user-friendly for the business community.

Then Theodore Holm Nelson invented a revolutionary concept called "hypertext." Similar to the



ROGER W. PAGEAU, 32°, is the Deputy Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and a presiding officer in the Scottish Rite Valley of Worcester.

working of the human mind, hypertext leads forward from one thought to the next by associating one idea with another. Information presented in Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) allows the user to move from one piece of information to the next by simply clicking on highlighted key words or pictures on a page. As easy as moving from one thought or data element to the next in the same file, the user can connect to another computer around the world.

In 1990, the World Wide Web was invented at CERN, a Switzerland-based laboratory for particle physics. Commonly known as the Web, it utilized the computer network and files written in hypertext markup language (HTML) to display information in an easy-to-use format. Next Universal Resource Locators (URL's) were added to identify the location of computers and files on the Web.

The exponential growth in pages of data or Web pages soon required the invention of programs called Web Browsers to display these pages. In 1993, a new program called Mosaic was created by undergraduate Marc Andreessen at the National Center for Supercomputer Applications at the University of Illinois. Today many browsers are offered by Internet access providers as well as directories of Web sites with names like Yahoo. "Search engines" such as WebCrawler and Alta Vista enable users to find infor-

mation in the increasingly complex array of pages.

To capture market share and wean users away from other browsers, one company, Netscape, offered its browsers free access over the Internet. Commercial versions of this award-winning software are now available in computer stores.

Electronic mail or E-mail was also developed to enable individuals to exchange messages and computer files in an electronic environment. The use of E-mail has made sending a message around the world as easy and fast as sending it to the next desk.

As faster personal computers were developed to store, handle and display more information and new operating systems were developed to run on those computers, the Internet moved from government and the classroom into homes and small businesses. This required new developments in data transmission through devices called modems. Modems that a decade ago operated at 300 bits per second (bps) have now been replaced by those operating at 28,800 bps.

The development of new hardware and software continue to push back the horizons and add to the uses and availability of data and ideas including audio and video. New security measures such as data encryption will enable individuals and businesses to use the Internet for electronic commerce. Although the Internet continues to grow with new users and Web

Many members are having a field day communicating fraternal messages across the Internet. In fact, some set aside a certain amount of time each evening to devote to their new-found hobby. They have been swept up with the technology that allows instant communication anywhere in the world. When you listen to these people, they talk as though everyone is tuned in on the same wavelength.

Left in the dust, however, are many, many more members who say they can survive perfectly well without learning a "foreign" language or struggling with a machine that seems so complicated.

For those who feel threatened by the rapid rise of the Internet, fear not. Until the computer is designed to function as easily as your telephone, there will be millions of Americans who will not waste time, money or effort to take the plunge into cyberspace. Trying to figure it all out can be even more difficult than trying to program a VCR.

— Editor

pages added every day, its decentralized nature make it difficult to control. We hear reports of fraud and pornography, but this activity is very minor compared to the many legitimate uses for the Internet.

Confusion occasionally arises concerning the similarities and differences between the Internet commercial on-

Continued on next page

INTERNET JARGON FOR THE NOVICE

Internet

Also called the Net, this Information Superhighway allows information on one computer to travel to any other computer connected to the system.

Modem

A unit that allows your computer to send and receive information over the telephone lines.

E-Mail (Electronic Mail)

An inexpensive way to send a paperless message from one computer to another anywhere in the world.

Online service

A provider of Internet access as well as other services and features. Some of the most common commercial services are America Online, CompuServe, and Prodigy.

WWW (World Wide Web)

A graphical system that provides information over the Internet.

Web browser

A graphical program that lets you view information on the Internet. Two popular programs are Mosaic and Netscape.

Web site

A location where Web pages can be found.

Hypertext

A method that lets you jump from one page to another.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

A communications standard used on the Net to transmit pages on the WWW.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

A programming language needed to create Web pages.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

The address for a Web page.

line services such as CompuServe, America Online, and Prodigy. While the Internet is made up of many connected but independently operated computers, the on-line services each operate as an integrated unit. They have telephone access points throughout the world for subscribers. They include areas for information on many subjects including Freemasonry. Individuals may use their E-mail and leave messages in designated areas for others with similar interests. They also contain "gateways" to allow subscribers to access the Internet. They are easier to install than a true Internet connection but they are also somewhat more expensive for a high-volume user.

How does all this relate to Freemasonry? Well, in 1994 several brothers in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts recognized that the Internet could be a valuable tool for letting the world know about Freemasonry as well as communicating with its members. After a few meetings to determine the feasibility of the idea and content and format of the information to be displayed, it was a fairly easy matter to develop the pages in HTML. Thus the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts became the first Grand Lodge to post a home page to the World Wide Web.

A recent survey of the Web revealed that along with Massachusetts, other Grand Lodges within the Scottish Rite's Northern Masonic Jurisdiction have established pages. These include Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Many other lodges and Grand Lodges in the United States, Canada, and around the world now have home pages on the Web.

Surveys designed to determine how the public views Freemasonry have consistently found that although our fraternity is one of the oldest and largest in the world, only a small percentage of the population is familiar with it and, of those, many are misinformed. Surveys of Internet users found that the average user is a male over 34 years of age with annual income over \$50,000 in the United States or Canada. These demographics suggest mature males who are leaders of their communities and might well include some men who would be

interested in joining Freemasonry. Information is our best defense against ignorance and intolerance and the Internet allows us to reach an increasingly large audience at a very low cost.

Along with information about the fraternity, Grand Lodges and individual lodges use the Internet to transmit news to its members, to communicate upcoming events, to tell about programs such as scholarships and services, Masonic homes for the elderly, and Masonic museums and libraries. E-mail facilitates communication between Grand Lodges, lodges and their members. Internet home pages supplement the monthly notices which lodges send to their members. Grand Lodges and lodges have developed many uses for the Internet in the

short time they have used the Internet and each day new uses are discovered and new lodges and Grand Lodges are posting new home pages.

In summary, Freemasons have discovered a new and important resource which they can utilize to inform the public, attract potential new members and communicate with each other. With the knowledge and inventive nature of our members, the future will certainly bring many new and innovative uses for the Internet, and the Internet will continue to grow. Throughout history, Freemasonry has continued to survive and flourish because of its ability to adapt and change and incorporate new ideas while maintaining ancient principles, and the Internet is just such a useful new idea.

Supreme Council Builds Home Page

The home page for the Northern Jurisdiction Supreme Council is under construction, and as the weeks progress new information will be added. The URL address is <http://world.std.com/~sysmgr>.

GRAND LODGE HOME PAGES

Grand Lodge of Indiana

<http://info.qrp.com/grand-lodge/>

Grand Lodge of Maine

<http://Mike-Lerley.umeres.maine.edu:80/blazzer/>

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts

<ftp://theloniuss.mit.edu/pub/GL-MA/home.html>

Grand Lodge of Michigan

<http://www.tripod.com/~CashU/grandmi.html>

Grand Lodge of New York

<http://www.vcomm.net/~amorgan/>

Grand Lodge of Ohio

<http://www.freemason.com/>

Grand Lodge of Rhode Island

<http://www.freemason-ri.org/masons/home.htm>

OTHER HOME PAGES

e-m@son (links to other Masonic sites)

<http://freemasonry.org/>

Supreme Council Southern Jurisdiction

<http://www.srmason-sj.org/>

Masonic Leadership Center

<http://freemasonry.org/mlc/>

Philalethes Society

<http://freemasonry.org/psoc/>

SEARCH SITES

WebCrawler

<http://www.webcrawler.com/>

Yahoo

<http://www.yahoo.com/>

Alta Vista

<http://altavista.digital.com/>

Pittsburgh Rebuilds

New Masonic Center prepares for opening

By W. EDWARD SELL, 33°

The final touches are being made to the new Greater Pittsburgh Masonic Center in preparation for a grand opening. The fall reunion for the Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh is scheduled to take place in the new facility on Nov. 22-23.

The former Masonic Temple, located in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh, was completed in 1915. In recent years, rising costs of operating the building, primarily because of real estate taxes, necessitated the raising of assessments on the bodies meeting in the old building. This, in turn, resulted in bodies finding other meeting locations.

In 1993, the University of Pittsburgh approached the Masonic Temple Trustees, who held title to the property, and inquired about the availability of the Temple for purchase by the University. The Trustees, realizing this would be the salvation for Masonry in the Pittsburgh area, entered into negotiations, culminating in the purchase of the Temple by the University on Dec. 23, 1993, for a price of \$8.6 million. The University agreed to allow the Masons to continue occupancy until December, 1995, to afford time for the erection of a new facility. The date was later extended to May, 1996.

The Masonic Fund Society, composed of representatives of bodies



holding shares in the Temple, was reorganized. This body had operated the Masonic Temple for the Masonic Temple Trustees. The newly reorganized Society set out to find a new location for a Masonic Center. Out of the proceeds of the sale, the Society repaid those bodies which had monies invested in the Temple. These debts were represented by purparts, which were redeemed.

Primarily because of tax considerations, the group investigated properties outside the city limits. They found that a 42-acre plot of land was available for purchase from the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh. On April 5, 1994, the Board voted to purchase the property, located on Cemetery Lane in Ross Township. Groundbreaking took place on Sept. 21, 1994.

The plans for the new Greater Pittsburgh Masonic Center were

approved. There was a \$1 million cash shortfall for the building to open "debt-free." The Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh agreed to lend the funds interest-free for ten years.

The Scottish Rite representative on the Masonic Fund Society Board has been David S. Kielman, 32°, a past Thrice Potent Master and a District Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania. Dave is serving as President of the Masonic Fund Society Board.

Dave, more than any other single person, is responsible for the erection of what will no doubt be a showplace of Freemasonry in Western Pennsylvania.

The cornerstone was laid in an impressive ceremony conducted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on Oct. 9, 1995.

The building, located on one floor, is approximately the size of a football field, including the end zones. There are three Blue Lodge rooms, donated

Continued on next page



Ill. W. Edward Sell, 33°, is a former dean of the University of Pittsburgh Law School and is chairman of the trustees for the Valley of Pittsburgh.



PITTSBURGH REBUILDS

Continued from previous page

by Lodge 45, Milnor Lodge No. 287, and the Franklin-St. John's-Trinity Lodge No. 221.

The building also contains a large York Rite room, donated by Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 and Zerubbabel Chapter No. 162.

The auditorium will seat 500. The Banquet Hall will accommodate 500 at round tables of 8 per table. When not in use for large banquets, it can be divided into four rooms and a lounge. The building contains a library/con-

ference room and Scottish Rite offices.

The entrance opens into a grand lobby between the auditorium and the banquet hall. A second lobby serves the three Blue Lodge rooms and the York Rite room. The lobbies will be lined with display cases, which are being contributed by bodies and individuals.

When the building was first being designed, the Scottish Rite bodies insisted upon a cooking kitchen. The new Center will house a magnificent large kitchen. The Scottish Rite donations to the building include all new

kitchen equipment, new chinaware, flatware and glassware.

In addition to the basic building, there is a facility to house the Islam Grotto Association, which has contributed \$260,000. There is also a 4,000 square foot storage area for the building. A large parking lot will accommodate 300 autos.

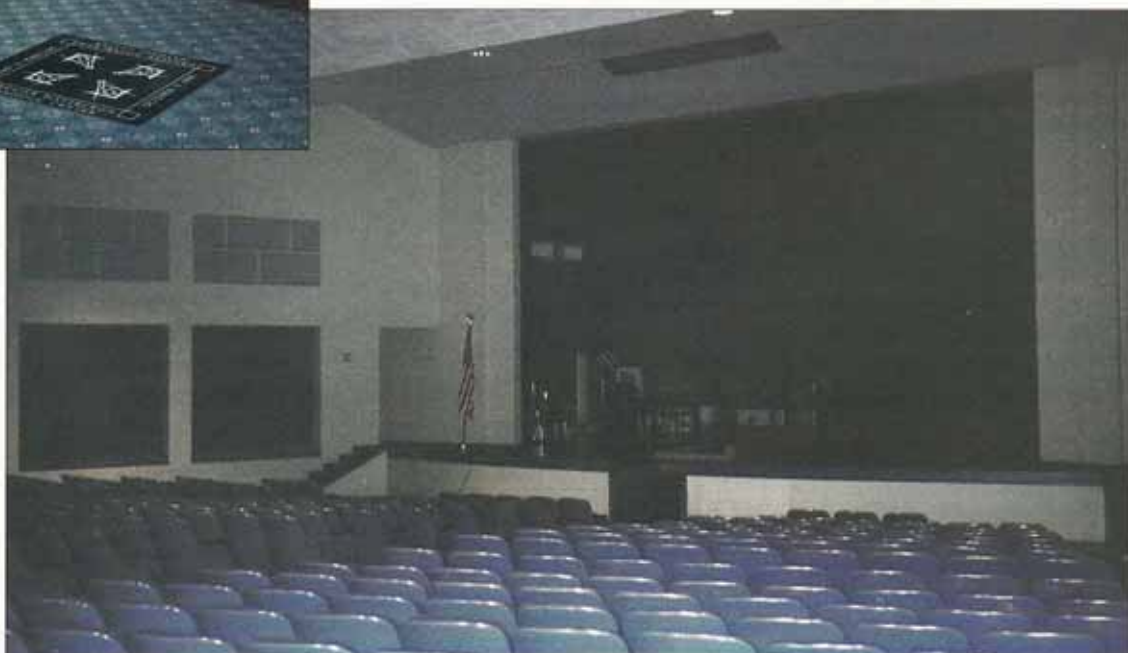
Those who have witnessed the building progress, have been exhilarated by the prospects for revitalizing Freemasonry through this new Center. Upon its completion, the Masonic Fund Society is planning a gala affair as part of the dedication.

The former Pittsburgh Masonic Temple (right), built in 1915, was sold to neighboring University of Pittsburgh in 1993. A new Greater Pittsburgh Masonic Center (top) has been built on a 42-acre site outside the city limits.





The new Masonic Center includes three lodge rooms similar to the one shown above and a 500-seat auditorium (below). At left is the foyer near the lodge rooms. The Scottish Rite offices are also located in the Center. The facility will be used in November for the Valley's fall reunion.



Holding the Memory Key

Bill Hersey translates the Declaration of Independence and other documents into Simple English

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

Have you read the Declaration of Independence lately? Bill Hersey is certain most Americans have never read it. He tested his theory at a recent 4th of July parade and found to his dismay that too many spectators didn't have a clue what they were celebrating.

William D. Hersey, 32°, will turn 86 years of age in December, but don't let his age fool you. He has devoted the last quarter century to showing people how they can make better use of their memory.

In the 1950's he read a book on memory improvement and started to use the techniques in business.

One day he was scheduled to speak on mutual funds at a Rotary Club meet-

ing. As the program chairman was introducing Bill, he announced that the speaker the previous week had memorized everyone's name and asked if he could beat that. The chairman had no inkling of Bill's interest in memory.

"I memorized the names and business connections of the 26 people present," says Bill, "and started by saying, 'You could form a mutual fund right here. You have 26 sources of income.'" He named them all. He continued this to advertise his business and then developed an entertaining memory program to maintain his contacts.

At the age of 60, he gave up his job to devote full time as a consultant and speaker on the subject, "How to add leverage to your mind." Bill is a Past Master of King Hiram's Lodge,



HERSEY

Provincetown, Mass., and a 32° member in the Valley of Boston. He became a Mason after speaking at a lodge program.

His friends convinced him he should go on a quiz show. Bill became a contestant on the final evening installment of the TV game show, "Concentration," and walked away with a top prize of \$30,000. He also appeared on the Johnny Carson Show and "To Tell the Truth."

As a guest speaker he has addressed groups in 47 U.S. states and four continents. He spoke to one group in Spanish. He had learned Spanish at the age of 65.

He says his high school classmates dubbed him "blabbermouth," and he went out and made a living with it.

His latest booklet, "Your Name: Your Fast Track to Life-Long Positive Thinking," has just been published. It is available for \$5 from the author. His wife has been assisting him with the editing.

He has also revised his booklet that takes basic American documents and converts them to "simple English," a

Layouts for Learning

When we build a commercial building, we have hundreds or even thousands of layouts by which each part of the structure is constructed and integrated with the total. These layouts are then forgotten and the building becomes a permanent capital asset.

We can take a similar approach to providing layouts for building a complete, integrated and permanent structure of knowledge on any subject. As with a physical building these layouts are used as aids only until the work, or learning, is finished and the knowledge it represents has become a part of the permanent structure of dependably available useful knowledge.

The great advantage of these "layouts for learning" is that they provide the time for the frequent

and faultless review of information from otherwise unproductive time. They make it possible for the temporary memory to hold a complete unit of information and then transfer it to the permanent memory by systematic and frequent repetition.

This method can be applied to any subject. Individuals can be quickly trained in making and using their own layouts. Layouts make it possible for an individual to take his learning process to the highest level. This represents mastery of a subject, not just cramming for an exam.

The systematic use of layouts results in thoroughly "implanting" useful information in the permanent organization of the mind so that it takes root and bears fruit.

— W. D. Hersey

project he started more than ten years ago.

In 1983, Rolland Storey of Houston, Texas, had heard Bill speak and asked him if he could devise a plan to help high school students understand the contents of the U.S. Constitution. Storey had retired from the Houston Natural Gas Company in 1976 and immediately established the Free Enterprise Education Center devoted to training high school students in the principles of free enterprise. He gave prizes for speakers on the subject and conducted summer seminars for high school teachers. In 1983, he expanded the program to include a study of the Constitution.

Ironically, as a high school student, Bill had received a medal from the New York Times in a nationwide speaking contest on the subject of the Constitution, but he never pursued the subject any further.

Answering Storey's request, Bill proceeded to construct a "lay-out for learning" to make it easier for the students to remember the contents of the Constitution. The first step was to convert the contents into simple English. Using Bill's plan, Storey's students not only mastered the Constitution, they became known as "Constitutional Corroborators" and were asked to speak on the subject throughout the country.

Bill then realized that to better understand the background of the Constitution, it would be useful to read, in simple terms, the Declaration of Independence. So he came up with a version of that document. "I never realized what horrible things the colonists put up with until I tried to break down the language in the Declaration."

He has since adapted the Mayflower Compact and is working on other projects.

A copy of his "Simple English" booklet on the U.S. Constitution and other documents can be ordered from Bill Hersey, Fairlee Lane, Norton, MA 02766. The cost of the booklet is \$4. It can be a handy primer for anyone, particularly a student studying American history.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(in Hersey's Simple English)

KING GEORGE, WE'VE HAD IT!

Decency requires us to give you some reason for this declaration.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT

All men are created equal.

They have natural rights they cannot give up such as:

Life

Liberty

The pursuit of happiness

Governments are set up to secure these rights. Governments get their power from the consent of the people.

When a government destroys this purpose, it's OK to change it and set up a new one with a better chance of giving people safety and happiness.

WE SHOULDN'T BE HASTY

Most people are more willing to suffer than to change. But enough is enough and we've had it as colonies of England. The King is determined to grind us down.

LOOK AT WHAT HE HAS DONE TO US

King George won't OK laws we need for the public good. He won't let his Governors of the Colonies pass necessary laws. He drags his feet when they ask for approval.

He's blackmailed us by refusing to OK some necessary law unless we give up our representation. He has tried to wear down our legislators by making them meet in out of the way places. He has dissolved our legislatures when they oppose his tyranny. That has left us without defense from invasion or domestic disorder.

AND THAT'S NOT ALL

The King has tried to keep people from coming to the Colonies. He won't OK laws for setting up courts. He makes judges serve at his will and for whatever he wants to pay them.

THERE'S MUCH MORE

He has sent swarms of officers here to harass us and waste our money. He keeps armies here without our consent. He has put the military above civil law. He has put us under courts against our Constitution. He has a large number of soldiers among us.

HIS SOLDIERS ARE GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER!

He has let them get away with murder by holding mock trials. He has cut off our trade with the rest of the world. He has slapped on taxes without our consent.

He has often cancelled trial by jury. He has hauled us off to England for pretended offenses. He has already wiped out the free system of English law in Canada and hopes to do it to us.

He has taken away our charters and suspended our legislatures. Instead of protecting us he's fighting against us! He has ripped off our shipping, wasted our coasts, burnt our towns and killed our people.

He has sent hired armies here to kill our people and ruin our country with cruelty such as the world has never seen.

HE EVEN MAKES US MURDER OUR OWN BROTHERS!

The King has captured our citizens on the high seas and made them join his armies or be shot. This has made them murderers of their own brothers. He has tried to get our people to rebel. He has even tried to get the Indians to raid our frontiers.

NOBODY WILL LISTEN TO US!

Every patient petition from us had led to another abuse. We've talked to Englishmen who know about this and they have turned a deaf ear.

SO WE'VE HAD IT UP TO HERE! From now on the English are our enemies in war, friends in peace.

AS GOD IS OUR JUDGE WE DECLARE THESE COLONIES ARE AND HAVE A RIGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

All ties with Great Britain are ended, and to accomplish this, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Let There Be Light

The Gentle Art of Hoodwinking

By JOHN D. HAMILTON, 32°

During the 18th century, certain techniques were developed to dramatically initiate candidates into the Masonic degrees. The senses were played upon in eliciting a maximum impact from the unfolding of the ritual, but the chief element among the various initiation techniques was hoodwinking, or the blindfolding of a candidate.

Deprivation of sight placed the initiate in an unfamiliar and dependent state, mentally susceptible to stimuli on his auditory and other senses. In this state, the candidate gave greater attention to the narrative of ritual.

Candidates being initiated were usually blindfolded or "hoodwinked" by a variety of methods. Early engraved initiation scenes show a piece of cloth tied about the candidate's head, to cover his eyesight. The phrase "to pull the wool over someone's eyes" probably originated with this practice. Also in early use were somewhat more sophisticated face masks, made of silesia or velvet, that lacked eye openings.

During the 19th century, a number of mechanical sight control devices were invented. A seminal patent was issued to Andrew Lake in 1842, for goggles to cure strabismus or



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.

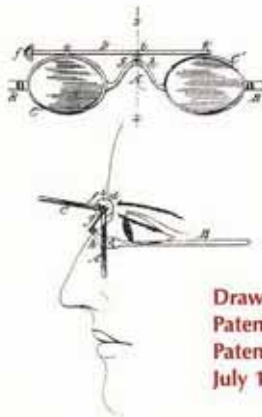


Interior of a Masonic Lodge, with the ceremony of making a Mason. London, c. 1790. A scene in which the candidate's blindfold has just been removed. David Bohl photo.

squinting. Another landmark vision control device was a spectacle with flip-up lenses invented by Erastus S. Clapp of Montague, Mass., in 1868. Seventeen years later, Charles C. Fuller of Worcester, Mass., adapted Clapp's idea as a hoodwink "for Societies and Lodges."

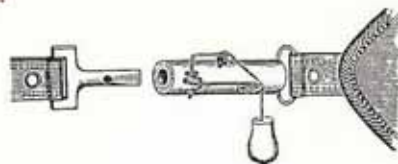
Fuller (raised in Morning Star Lodge, Worcester, in 1887) added metal caps or "shutters" attached to a spring-activated rod that was externally mounted on a face mask. The shutters were manually raised when it was desired to restore vision to the initiate.

Brother Fuller added several refinements to his original design. His tableau model was further fitted with colored glass lenses mounted on a second frame behind the shutters. Red lenses enhanced the effect of dramatic lighting intended to simulate flames of fire. Brother Fuller also devised a quick-release spring catch for the head band, allowing instant removal of the hoodwink. The Fuller Regalia & Costume Company became the sole manufacturer of Fuller's patent hoodwink, selling the devices to nearly all major regalia manufacturers.

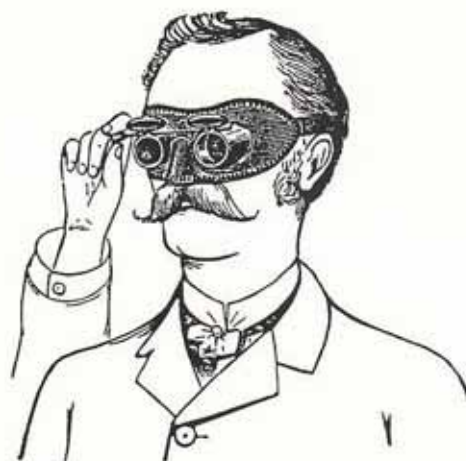


Drawing of E. S. Clapp's Patent Spectacles, U.S. Patent 79,898, issued July 14, 1868.

C. C. Fuller devised a mask with "shutters" that could be activated manually. The head-band was designed with a quick release spring catch for easy removal of the mask.



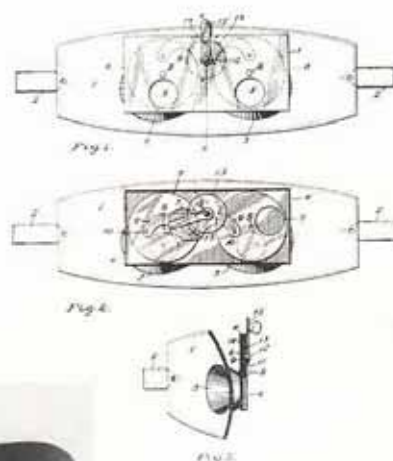
One of Fuller's hoodwinks, c. 1890, has been given to the museum by Eva M. Mahoney. David Bohl photo.



Fuller's success prompted imitation. In 1904, Carl R. Lindenberg of Columbus, Ohio, patented a hoodwink with face plate having open eye pieces, behind which rotary shutters and colored tableau lenses were mounted. These were rotated into position by "a lever attached to an eccentric yoke." This mechanism permitted three changes: light, darkness and tableau. It was touted as being "superior to all others." Lindenberg assigned his patent to the M. C. Lilley Co., of Columbus, where he was likely a Lilley employee.

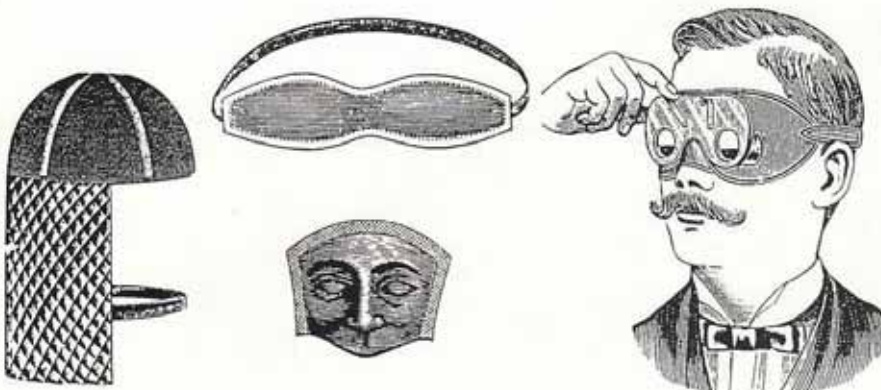
Despite the strange appearance of this apparatus, it may be safe to state that both Fuller and Lindenberg contributed to making lodge life more lively and memorable.

In 1904, C. R. Lindenberg created a hoodwink with rotary shutters and colored tableau lenses, and then assigned the patent to M. C. Lilley Company, Columbus, Ohio.



"Hoodwink — A symbol of the secrecy, silence, and darkness in which the mysteries of our art should be preserved from the unhallowed gaze of the profane. It has been supposed to have a symbolic reference to the passage in St. John's Gospel (i.5), "And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehended it not." But it is more certain that there is in the hoodwink a representation of the mystical darkness which always preceded the rites of the ancient initiations."

— From Mackey's
Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry



Various hoodwinks offered by manufacturers of lodge supplies and paraphernalia.

Theatre of the Fraternity

Minnesota Museum Prepares Masonic Exhibit

The Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum at the University of Minnesota will open a newly organized exhibition on Freemasonry in October.

The exhibition, "Theatre of the Fraternity," will focus on the staging of Scottish Rite degrees from 1896-1929. It will examine the influence and use of 19th- and early 20th-century theatrical techniques for heightening the initiation experience of fraternal members. By the turn of the century, Scottish Rite Valleys had adopted degree productions that made use of a fully equipped stage.

Today, much of the original Scottish Rite scenery, costumes, and lighting is still in use, providing a means of examining both this fraternal phenomenon as well as the many artifacts from this important time.

Serving as guest curator of the exhibition is Lance Brockman, professor and chair of the department of theatre and dance at the University of Minnesota. He is a nationally recognized scholar of scenic art and painting that was used at the turn of the century to create illusionary "worlds" for popular-culture fare including theatre, vaudeville, and the fraternal movement.

"For most of us, the appeal and success of the Masonic and other fraternal movements in turn-of-the-century America are difficult to comprehend," noted Brockman. "For some, there are vague memories of mementos or other paraphernalia in a relative's drawer, or words and symbols found on the cornerstones and cartouches of Victorian buildings. Some perhaps remember family or friends discussing 'meeting night' at the lodge."

Sosman and Landis produced this backdrop for a Scottish Rite degree. The use of scenery for degree presentation became popular around the turn of the century.





Another backdrop by Sosman and Landis created in the 1920's.



The elaborate costuming will also be part of the exhibition. Shown above is a sketch for a costume from Cincinnati Regalia.

To help museum visitors understand the importance of the fraternity, an introductory segment addresses the basic question of why so many people at the turn of the century were attracted to Freemasonry and similar types of organizations. From this introduction, the visitor is led "backstage."

"Theatre of the Fraternity" will illustrate — through photos, scenic backdrops, rare programs, costumes, objects, and sketches — the fantastic imagery, ritual, and elaborate theatrical productions of the Scottish Rite.

Scenery created for the Scottish Rite contained images borrowed and adapted from the popular-entertainment stage. Improvements in stage lighting, made possible by the turn-of-the-century technology of electricity, enhanced this rich imagery. The resulting material culture enabled both the popular theatre and the Scottish Rite to actively compete for larger audiences and membership in the more visually oriented early 20th century.

Although most scenery created for the popular theatre was disposable — meant to be used and replaced with new images to meet the insatiable and changing appetite of the American

Continued on next page



This York Rite costume from Yankton, South Dakota, will be displayed for the exhibition to complement the material used for degree presentations.



Many Scottish Rite stage settings from the early 20th century have been preserved. The techniques had been adapted from the popular-entertainment stage.

THEATRE OF THE FRATERNITY

Continued from previous page

public — most Scottish Rite scenery, lighting, and stage effects remain intact as installed, locked in a time capsule. The fortunate result, says Brockman, is that we can touch a rich aesthetic heritage that has been otherwise discarded.

Brockman added, "Today, standing in one of the large, elaborately decorated Scottish Rite auditoriums is very much like visiting an old extant vaudeville theatre or opera house. Both spaces have a fleeting glimpse of

time gone by — an era when audiences sought to escape their 'modern,' determinedly progressive world to a distant past that seemed more understandable and orderly."

Major funding for the exhibition has been provided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with additional support from the University of Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts.

"Theatre of the Fraternity" is scheduled to appear at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass., in 1997.

EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

Oct. 6, 1996 - Jan. 5, 1997

Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Jan. 20 - June 20, 1997

Kent State Museum
Kent, Ohio

June 30, 1997 - Feb. 9, 1998

Scottish Rite Masonic
Museum of Our National Heritage
Lexington, Massachusetts

May 20 - Sept. 15, 1998

Plains Art Museum
Fargo, North Dakota

The Stamp Act

A Philatelic Review



By Robert A. Domingue



Born in 1880 in Little Rock, Arkansas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur was educated at West Point, graduating at the top of his class in 1903. From 1904 to the outbreak of World War I, he held posts in the Philippines, Japan, Mexico and the U.S. He served in Europe in WWI and was a Brigadier General by 1918. He was appointed Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army in 1930. He retired in 1937, but FDR called him back to serve again in the Philippines. His role there is well known. He died in 1964. Gen. MacArthur is pictured on several stamps around the world. The one illustrated here was issued by the Marshall Islands in 1994 for WWII.



Brother MacArthur was made "A Mason at Sight" by M. W. Samuel Hawthorne, Grand Master of the Philippines, on Jan. 17, 1936; he affiliated with Manila Lodge No. 1. On Dec. 8, 1947, he was coroneted a 33° Mason in a private library in Tokyo, Japan, by Ill. Frederick A. Stevens, a Deputy of the Supreme Council, S.J., U.S.A. He received the Grand Lodge of New York Medal for Distinguished Achievement in 1963.



The Baron de Stassart was born in 1780 in Belgium and finished his law studies in Paris in 1801. He served as a military leader and statesman and retired from public life in 1847. On Oct. 10, 1854, he fell victim to the cholera epidemic which infested the city of Brussels.

Goswin Joseph Augustin was initiated in Paris about the time he completed his studies and helped rekindle the lights of the Lodge "Les Elus de la Parfaite Intimite"



which had suspended its activities during the French Revolution. While in The Hague he founded the Lodge "Le Berceau du Roi de Rome" under the Grand Lodge of France with a charter dated 1811. He was appointed Worshipful Master of this lodge but it went dark by 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, the Baron was a member of the Lodge "La Bonne Amitie" in Namur.

The independent Grand Orient of Belgium was instituted in 1833 and Baron de Stassart was elected its first Grand Master. He was forced to resign this position in 1841 because of serious political difficulties emanating from his role as statesman. He remained a faithful member of the order to his death. In 1830 the 33° was conferred upon him. The stamp shown here was issued by Belgium in 1981.



Juan Bautista Alberdi is pictured on a 1960 stamp released to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth. Born in August 1810 at Tucuman he developed into a



strong statesman, one of the outstanding thinkers and writers of his day and father of the Argentine Constitution. He was exiled to Uruguay from 1839-52

because of his opposition to the dictator J. M. de Rosas. While there he studied law and later practiced in Chile.

Upon Rosas' overthrow by Urquiza he was an important political advisor; in 1852, he published "Base for the Organization of the Argentine Republic," which led to that nation's Constitution. He then served successively as minister to Paris, Madrid, Washington and London.

Brother Alberdi was active Masonically in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and France. He was a member of Lodge Union del Plata, Montevideo, and "San Juan de la Fe" Lodge No. 20, Parana, Argentina.



Wenceslau Braz is pictured on a Brazil stamp released in 1968 as part of a series to honor Brazilian Presidents. He was initiated in the Lodge "Mocoquense," Mococa, Sao Paula, in March 1896. He donated the land where the Grand Orient of Brazil was built.



Brother Braz was born in Itajuba, Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo in 1868. He served as Attorney General, State and then Federal Deputy and finally Secretary of the Interior of the State of Minas Gerais. In 1910, he was elected Vice-President of Brazil under President Hermes da Fonseca. In 1914 he was elected President, serving until 1918. He died in 1968.



John Paul Jones was born July 6, 1747, in Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Born John Paul, he gave his name on his petition

to Freemasonry as John Paul, Commander of the John of Kirkcudbright. He later came to the United States and settled in the Rappahannock Valley of Virginia, calling himself John Paul Jones, becoming a prosperous tobacco trader. In the Revolutionary War, he was a naval officer. His first service, 1775, was as 1st Lt. on the "Alfred"; he later took command of this craft. The second was the "Ranger" in 1777 and finally, the "Le Duc de Duras," which he renamed "Bon Homme Richard." It was while in command of this ship that he staged his battle with the "Serapis" in which he said "I've just begun to fight."



Following the war he spent a great deal of time in Paris, where he was royally treated by the French. He died a lonely death there on July 18, 1792, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. His body was carried through Paris 113 years later and was interred in a beautiful marble crypt in the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Bro. Jones was initiated in the Lodge of St. Bernard in 1770 and passed the following year. There is no record of his raising there, and it is speculated that he was raised in America — probably Royal White Hart Lodge, Halifax, N.S. — although their records for that period are lost. In 1780, he became a member of the famous Paris Lodge, "Les Neuf Soeurs."

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



By THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°

House Reunited by Allen E. Roberts. Published in 1996 for the Masonic Service Association by Anchor Communications, P.O. Box 70, Highland Springs, VA 23075. \$5.

In 1961, Ill. Allen E. Roberts, 33°, published his first book, *House Undivided*, the story of Freemasonry in the Civil War. This book has remained one of the most popular of the many books which he has authored. Indeed, it is probably the first book to come to mind when the name Allen Roberts is mentioned.

Shortly following this publication, Ill. Brother Roberts researched the involvement of Freemasonry following the Civil War and specifically during the era of Reconstruction. This research was published as a series in the *Philalethes* magazine in 1964 and 1965. It is this series which the author has brought together to be published as *House Reunited*. It was also the research in preparation for *House Undivided* and this book that established Roberts as a serious Masonic scholar and led to his becoming the most prolific Masonic writer of his time.

He probably has not received near the recognition he deserves for his contributions because of his outspoken nature, but this is Allen Roberts. Change him and he would not be. His purpose is more important than his rewards, and this in itself is deserving of respect. Each time I think he is due to slow down in his productivity, he surprises me with another volume.

House Reunited is divided into seven chapters terminating with the final days of Brother and President Andrew Johnson's presidency. Roberts has consistently throughout the book emphasized the Masonic membership of all those involved during the period in history of "reconstruction." In *House Undivided* emphasis was upon the compatibility and commitment of Masonic Brotherhood during the trying time of the Civil War. *House Reunited* discusses not only these characteristics of Freemasonry but also the times in which there were considerable philosophical differences between members, especially as it related to politics. Although Roberts does not accentuate these differences, they are significant to the reader because they reinforce the comprehen-

sion that Freemasons do not let political differences destroy their meaning of Brotherhood. It also reinforces the reason why the subject of politics is not permitted to be discussed in the body of the open lodge.

Preceding the seven chapters, the author qualifies the writings by reviewing the effect the Civil War had on Freemasonry. It leads the reader into understanding the impact that war can create upon the craft. It also presents the response by the craft.

I learned much from this book about a clouded period in our history. I understand far more about the impeachment trial of Brother Andrew Johnson. The fact that 12 Freemasons voted for conviction and five voted against also refutes the contention by our detractors that Freemasonry always supports their own regardless of the situation.

Allen Roberts has once again provided a service to Freemasonry by condensing into one small book his research results of Freemasons' involvement during a sensitive period in American history. To read it is to understand more fully the meaning of Freemasonry, and to understand it is to appreciate it. I learned from reading it. I recommend it.



Reflections on Masonic Values by Mabini G. Hernandez. Published by Johnny M. Mendoza, c/o the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, Plaridel Masonic Temple, 1440 San Marcelino, Manila, Philippines.

I am not sure how I received this book or even how long I have had it. I do not know its cost or even how to secure a copy except through the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. I do know that it is an interesting little book.

It is written as a series of letters from a son to a father ("Dear Dad" letters), each with Masonic significance. Some are purely Masonic; others contain ethical or moral connotations that apply to Freemasons. A previous volume was published from the author's "Dear Son" letters. Brother Hernandez writes regularly for the *Cabletow*, the official publication of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, and he is

regarded by some as the "Philosopher of Philippine Masonry."

The book contains just over 100 pages and can be read in a short period of time, but in it the author says much that is worthy of contemplation in that time. His Grand Lodge is the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, but his comments are Masonically universal. Consider a few of his reflections.

In Chapter One, "Admission of Candidates," he writes, "We should tilt the balance of admission in favor of the quality of a few than the quantity of the undeserving," and "For the health and betterment of the craft, rigorous and stringent admission of candidates is eminently supreme."

Regarding landmarks, he writes, "While we believe that Freemasonry is not (yet) a perfect organization, we believe, however, that our institution is mostly alright and that if changes are needed, they should be made only with extreme caution and our eyes always fixed upon the beacon lights set by the patience and wisdom of those who have gone before us."

In a chapter on Masonic education he states, "It is only Masonic education that will insure and assure us that the brethren shall be more knowledgeable, conscious and concerned with the canons of Freemasonry. To do otherwise is to fail in our mission to filter and purify the brethren with the romance and beauty of Freemasonry."

He expresses well the position of modern Freemasonry. "Due to the quantum changes in our modern life, the modernization of our several approaches as a fraternity should not fail 'to assume social and economic responsibilities commensurate with our moral commitments compatible with our basic philosophies.' The aims, goals, symbols, emblems, rituals, Patrons, Rites, and degrees of Freemasonry shall remain the same — *undisturbed*."

"What we mean by modern Freemasonry is not total or drastic changes of and in this ancient and noble institution. We shall not change our rituals and our landmarks, the stability of which has helped Freemasonry withstand the trials and challenges of the past and present."

His concern with quality is well-expressed. "With the present number of membership, Freemasonry in the Philippines will not die. But, if we shall not be careful in the admission of candidates and improve on the procedure of admission, we are then starting the composition of a funeral hymn for the death of our noble institution."

He adds, "As Freemasons we should not allow this to happen. If and when we do, we are doomed, for we have just hammered the last nail in the sar-

cophagus of Freemasonry."

The pride he shows in his craft should be infused into all of us when he says, "And when the Great Architect of the Universe shall call my number and I shall stand naked and alone before the Great White Throne, and He shall ask about my nation and my organization, with my head held high, looking straight into His eyes, I would with humility be proud to respond, *"Filipino, Sir, and a Freemason."*

I give you these quotes to whet your appetite so that you will want to read more. The author has addressed numerous subjects so well which should stimulate thoughts in which we as Freemasons cannot afford to be uninterested. Books like this one inspire me because they embrace the tenets and philosophy of Freemasonry. They also offer evidence that there are those around the globe who continue to experience the true meaning of the craft. I highly recommend this book and will attempt to find a source for its purchase.



Perhaps the saddest commentary on Freemasonry is that so few of our members have any comprehension of what the fraternity is all about. Sadly, there is no way of transfusing knowledge into the human brain. We know that few will read — even fewer will study — so few will comprehend.

Six years ago when I was asked to accept the position as book reviewer for *The Northern Light*, I tried my best to interest others in it. I felt I simply could not afford the time. I have gained much more than I have given.

For too long a time, I was away from reading Masonic books concentrating on current articles. This position has caused me to appreciate my Masonic heritage far beyond what I ever dreamed possible.

We can never hope to be what we were if we don't know what we are.

If I can do nothing more than stimulate some to make more of an effort to comprehend the importance of the craft, then I shall have accomplished my goal.



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

HealthWise

Practice the power squeeze

Computer users and others who use their hands a lot for work or hobbies are finding that a pre-work stretch helps to stave off carpal tunnel syndrome.

Beanbag-like balls fill the need and look cool. The ergo toys are highly recommended by Dr. Steven Adler of New York City. Quoted in *Men's Journal*, Adler says "Nothing beats stretching properly before typing. The balls are a great way to develop those hard-to-maintain muscle groups."

Easier treatments for depression

Sales of the antidepressant Prozac continue to grow. Prozac, by Eli Lilly & Co., is joined by Pfizer's Zoloft and SmithKline Beecham's Paxal. Called selective serotonin uptake inhibitors, they act on the brain chemical serotonin, which affects mood.

There still remains a substantial population with unrecognized clinical depression, promising further use of these drugs. Psychologists at Yale University say treating depression makes good economic sense, since it can trigger physical symptoms and lead to low work productivity. There is a lot of efficiency to be gained by treating depression effectively.



Treating canker sores

It takes about a week for a mouth sore to heal, but you can keep it from getting worse by swishing Mylanta or milk of magnesia around in your mouth. First dab the sore with hydrogen peroxide to make sure it's clean, recommends the University of Chicago. You can also rinse with warm salt water once or twice a day and avoid spicy or sharp edged foods.

Quitting's not easy

It is predicted that a large proportion of the smoking population will soon pay about 50¢ a stick for the peppery tasting Nicorette chewing gum. Its publicity says it makes quitting easy, but the Food and Drug Administration says nothing makes it "easy." The one-year quit rate with nicotine patches, gum or nose spray is 20 to 25%. With counselling, however, the percentage rises significantly.

Watch the intake

Know exactly how much food you eat. Quantities are more destructive to weight maintenance than the percentage of calories that come from fat. Today people eat less fat but weigh more. Often it is because they eat fat-free, high calorie foods in large quantities.

"Portion size has become the big issue, and I think the key to a lot of people's problems with food these days," says Marion Nestle, Ph.D. of New York University's Department of Nutrition and Food Studies. People have no idea how much they actually do eat, says Nestle.

Sun at the window

If you work every day near a sunny window, it's best to wear sunscreen. Glass does not effectively screen out the UV rays of the sun, dermatologists say.

Low-fat diet and tumors

Researchers at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City say that when laboratory animals are fed a diet very low in fat, their tumor growth is slowed by almost half, indicating that dietary improvements may help treat cancer as well as prevent it.

Natural remedies can be effective

The common sense foundations of a healthy life, including exercise, diet and relaxation, have been making medical news. In many cases they can be as effective against serious diseases as medications and surgery.

The University of Texas Medical School in Houston conducted a study in 1995 on how a healthy lifestyle can help reverse heart disease. One group of patients was mainly treated with anti-angina medications, such as beta blockers. Another was treated with medication plus non-drug therapies: a low-fat diet, exercise, stress management and group support.

After five years, heart disease was worse in those treated with medication alone. Patients who changed to the healthy lifestyle had actually reversed the clogging in their arteries. Most were able to stop taking drugs.

Reducing blood sugar

Experts now believe that people with Type II diabetes can reduce blood sugar with far less risk with strategies other than medications. Researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles studied people who ate foods that were very low in salt and fat, and high in complex carbohydrates and fiber. Subjects did daily aerobic exercise, mostly walking. After only 26 days, 71% of those taking oral drugs and 39% of those injecting insulin were able to give up their medications.

Many other conditions, low-back pain and rheumatoid arthritis, for example, respond well to diet, exercise and other lifestyle changes. By taking the right course of natural remedies and maintaining a healthy lifestyle, doctors say many people can reduce or discontinue medication.

IN MEMORIAM

Ill. Laurence Emerson Eaton, 33°

Ill. Laurence E. Eaton, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, former Deputy for Massachusetts and former Grand Secretary General, died on, April 17, following a long period of declining health.

Born in Needham, Mass., in 1901, he attended the Needham public schools and continued his education at Norwich University, earning a bachelor of science degree in 1923, and a Commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Calvary.

As president and owner of the Eaton Funeral Home, he worked along with his brother, Chester W. Eaton, for more than 50 years before retiring. The funeral home was founded by his great-grandfather in 1818, and is still a family operated business today.

Active in community life, Ill. Brother Eaton is a past president of the Needham Rotary, a former director and vice president of the Needham Cooperative Bank and past president of the Massachusetts Funeral Directors Association.

In 1923 he married his high school classmate, Clarice May (Godfrey) who survives along with their daughter, three sons, 14 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren.

He was raised a Master Mason in Norfolk Lodge, Needham, in 1923, and was Master in 1931. He is also affiliated with Nehoiden Lodge of Needham. He held numerous offices for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and was elected Grand Master 1960-62. He was elected a director of the

Grand Lodge in 1962 and served in this capacity through 1984. It was largely through his efforts in 1971 that Norfolk and Nehoiden Lodges obtained the present Masonic building in Needham.

It was through Ill. Brother Eaton's perseverance that an extensive renovation project of the Grand Lodge building came to fruition.

In the York Rite, he was a member of Newton Royal Arch Chapter and Cryptic Council both in Newtonville. He was Commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 12, K.T., of Boston 1952-53.

Shortly after completing the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Boston in 1939, he entered the officer line in Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, serving as Thrice Potent Master for three years, 1954-56. He received the 33° in 1956 and was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1963. He was appointed Grand Secretary General and Deputy for Massachusetts on Feb. 15, 1967, following the untimely death of Ill. Herbert N. Faulkner, 33°, and held both positions for 14 years. He was the Grand Representative for the Supreme Council of Italy, 1967-80. He became an Active Emeritus Member in 1981.

During his many years of service to the craft, his community and his business interests, he espoused the theme that every person has the responsibility to perform the tasks assigned to them to the very best of their ability.

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.

(EVERYONE) + (STANDARD) -
(TODAY) + (YEARNING) - (SAVER)
+ (PLATE) - (NINE) + (INNOCENT) -
(GRAND) + (WORST) - (PANTS) -
(TOOL) + (BEAST) - (TRAIN) -
(BETWEEN)

=

Answer from previous issue: FELLOWSHIP
Clue for this puzzle appears on page 14.



Teddy
says . . .

The 32° Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers will be sprouting new wings soon.

Space has been cleared and construction has begun on a learning center at the Bangor, ME, Masonic Temple. The Valley is currently involved in a major fund-raising campaign.

Similar efforts are underway in Youngstown, OH, and Rochester, NY.

The New Jersey Scottish Rite hopes to have a center in place by early next year.

The Valley of Milwaukee is sponsoring a summer program.

Tax-deductible contributions can help provide a new future for children with learning disabilities. To find out how you can help, call 1-800-647-3394.

VIEWS FROM THE PAST

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

We Know the Difference

As Americans, we like to think of ourselves as moral and ethical human beings. Yet there is a growing sense of cynicism across our land. The Wall Street "insiders." Dishonesty in defense contracts. And politicians who "line their pockets" with pay-offs and "shape the truth" to fit their self-serving ends.

In all honesty, the problems are not all just "at the top." What happens on Wall Street is reflected on Main Street. Many are willing and eager to work for cash to avoid taxes. Employees "steal" time from employers without thought of the cost or the consequences to the business. Used parts are substituted for new ones — "Who'll know the difference?"

Maybe that's the real issue when it comes to morality: "Who'll know the difference?" The government may not discover the truth. The company may never see what's happening. The family may never find out. But we do. We know the difference.

If Freemasonry has any meaning for us and for future generations, it is simply that you and I cannot claim ignorance when it comes to what is expected of us: We know the difference between a rough Ashlar and a smooth Ashlar. Morality means much more than how we treat each other. That's important, of course, because society depends upon all of us being able to depend upon one another.

Yet there's another dimension to ethics. You and I must be able to trust ourselves. That's what it means to be a Mason. We can count on ourselves to think, behave, and act in a consistent way — all the time, every time. If we do not have confidence in our own actions, who will ever be able to trust us?

Whenever we talk about ethical issues, someone is certain to say, "But nobody's perfect."

That's just an excuse. Of course we're not perfect. But that's not the issue. The genius of Freemasonry rests in the picture it paints of greater possibilities. It constantly confronts us with the demand for self-improvement. It tells us to stop making excuses for ourselves and get busy raising our ethical horizons. That's the unceasing message of the Ashlars.

This is also Freemasonry's message for our society. The real problem is not a decline in morality. It's a failure to realize that we as human beings, can walk in more noble paths and live by higher and higher standards.

Why is Freemasonry important today? It gives us a vision of morality at its best! It forces us to face the fact that we have not reached our full potential. Freemasonry is a reminder of what we can become if we work at it.

— From a message by Sovereign
Grand Commander Francis G. Paul, 33°,
in *The Northern Light*, May 1987

Short Examination

A Brother from Colorado went to England on a month's vacation. While there, he tried his very best to get an invitation to an English Masonic lodge, but to no avail. Finally, on the eve of the day of his departure for home, he was out with an English acquaintance and suggested that they might go out together to celebrate. "No" the English friend said, "I have to go to a meeting of my Masonic lodge." The American then confessed to the fact that he had tried to get invited to an English lodge, but without results. The Briton hesitated, then

It is difficult to understand why so many have deemed fixation a Masonic virtue, for nothing could be more dreary than a society, private or general, which, like a stagnant pool, receives no freshening stimulus, but remains the same year after year. Modern civilization is the result of change. The advent of Christianity was a change; the Reformation was a change; the inventions of the steam locomotive and the steamship were changes; likewise the typewriter, the incandescent electric light, the radio, television, the discovery of the bacterial origin of disease, antiseptics, the progress of medicine and surgery, the discovery of America, the Constitution of the United States, the abolition of slavery; all these were changes. "There is nothing so permanent as change."

Freemasonry is, to a large extent, shaped by developments in the larger society about it and of which it is a part. Some writers treat Freemasonry as though it were a monastery and Freemasons monks and recluses, devoting their whole time and thought to the fraternity.

But Freemasons are busily engaged in many occupations and undertakings in which they are more absorbed than they are in Freemasonry, because those things are more pressing and necessary for their existence. They are immersed in busi-

asked him if he were willing to take an examination. The American replied that he would be glad to undergo one. The Englishman thought for a moment and then queried, "What did you see when you first entered a Masonic lodge?" The American replied, "Nothing. I was hoodwinked and could not see a thing." With that the Englishman said, "Come along. You're a Mason, all right."

— From *Tied to Masonic Apron Strings*, by Stewart M. L. Pollard, 33°,
published in 1969

and the Changing World

ness, industry, and the professions by which they make their livings. They have acquired many religious, social, political, and economic ideas from their parents and from experiences of their own. It is not contemplated that membership in the fraternity will alter these preconceived attitudes, for, whatever they may be, they are accepted as part of the candidate as

he passes the ballot. So Freemasons bring ideas into the Fraternity as much as they take Masonic principles out. We have only to read the variant writings of Masonic authors to observe how differently they understand the nature of the Order.

— *From A Comprehensive View of Freemasonry, by Henry W. Coil, 33°, published in 1973*

Understanding Human Relationships

It is impossible to measure the achievements of any particular person in any field where they are not measurable, for the laws of physics depend upon measurement. We do know that to teach the worship of God and obedience to His will, and to live with other humans in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love is an immeasurable accomplishment, and it is, indeed, strange that in the struggle toward this end our teaching of monotheism and morality is met with falsehoods disseminated against us for political reasons and, in that, we include religious politics.

Of course, we have failures. Our chief weakness is that we do not recognize our own intolerance, both racial and religious. The time will come, and this generation is seeing one very definite change in racial big-

otry, when many of these failures will be conquered. Let us hope as we review the past and look forward to the future that we will ask ourselves if we are truly sincere enough and, also, courageous enough to practice the doctrines which we smoothly preach and profess to believe.

About 30 centuries ago, King David sang, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We preach that unity, but we know perfectly well that we do not practice it.

What the world needs even more than new discoveries in the physical sciences is a better understanding of human relationships. That is the goal toward which we strive.

— *From the 1951 Allocation of Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson, 33°*

Keep it under your hat

The lodge had just opened. As the Master looked around the lodge-room, he noticed a brother on the back row over in the Southwest corner who was wearing a hat. Not wanting to embarrass the brother, the Master called on the Senior Deacon to quietly ascertain why the brother was wearing a hat. After a whispered conversation with the offending brother, the Senior Deacon reported back to the Master. He said that the brother was overjoyed to be asked. It seems that it was the third time he had attended that lodge and this was the first time anyone had spoken to him.

— *From At Refreshment, by Stewart M. L. Pollard, 33°, published in 1987*

'Quick Quotes'

Everyone is a potential winner. Some people are disguised as losers. Don't let their appearances fool you.

— *Kenneth Blanchard*

There is no excellence in all this world which can be separated from right living.

— *David Starr Jordan*

Forgiveness is a gift of high value. Yet its cost is nothing.

— *Betty Smith*

Sometimes when I consider what tremendous consequences come from little things, I am tempted to think there are no little things.

— *Bruce Barton*

What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny matters compared to what lies within us.

— *Oliver Wendell Holmes*

Change is such hard work.

— *Billy Crystal*

I have found the best way to give advice to your children is to find out what they want and then advise them to do it.

— *Harry Truman*

Be more concerned with your character than with your reputation. Your character is what you really are, while your reputation is merely what others think you are.

— *John Wooden*

God does not ask your ability or your inability. He asks only your availability.

— *Mary Kay Ash*

I never notice what has been done. I only see what remains to be done.

— *Madame Marie Curie*

You can't hold a man down without staying down with him.

— *Booker T. Washington*

Listening, not imitation, may be the sincerest form of flattery.

— *Joyce Brothers*

Beware of little expenses. A small leak will sink a great ship.

— *Ben Franklin*



"At last! Official recognition!"

Spare that camera

It would be nice to take pictures at the beach, but don't plan to do it with an expensive camera. Tiny sand grains can get into the delicate works and jam them up. The only cure: Send the camera to the factory to be thoroughly cleaned. Take pictures before going to the beach or use a disposable camera when you're near the sand.

What to say on Monday

Kids have a hard time returning to day care after a weekend. According to *Working Mother* magazine, telling the child you wish you could stay at home, too, will help. Promise to spend some special time together in the evening.

Dollars can't buy the 'good life'

What does it mean to achieve the "good life?" Statistics don't define what the good life is, but they apparently define what the good life isn't.

According to a survey in 1978, more than 40% of 18- to 29-year-olds felt they had a good chance of achieving the good life. But a similar poll in 1993 found that just 21% of those people felt the same way. Interestingly, during this time, consumption of goods for each person rose 45%.

In other words, people are buying more than ever, but they are increasingly pessimistic about achieving the good life. It's not hard to see that the good life doesn't have much to do with consumer goods.

In fact, the opposite seems to be true. The fewer consumer goods a



"I knew you'd be upset when I bought the hat, so I thought I'd splurge, so you could get it all out of your system at one time."



person has the more likely they are to be secure and debt free.

When Americans increased their spending by 45% from 1978 to 1993, they stopped saving money. Between 1973 and 1993, disposable income allocated to savings plunged from 8.6 to 4.2%, according to *Money* magazine.

The result has been huge consumer debt. The average American carries nine credit cards with a combined balance of about \$1,600, up 23% since 1992.

Part of the reason for this is to be found in the declining value in saving and simplicity of living.

Avoid CO poisoning in an RV

Recreational vehicles with cooking and heating capabilities should also have a carbon monoxide (CO) detector. CO, an odorless gas, kills hundreds of North Americans each year and sickens thousands of others. The detectors look a lot like smoke detectors and cost \$40 to \$80 each. They sound an alarm when dangerous levels of carbon monoxide are released. Don't buy a detector that will not sound an alarm.

Save grocery dollars

In addition to shopping the sales and redeeming coupons, there's another way to cut grocery costs: Stop wasting food. According to the *ULS Report* and The Garbage Project, the average household wastes 10 to 15% of the solid food it buys. The total U.S. waste is enough to feed another medium-sized country. The five most-wasted foods are vegetables, 32%; bakery goods, 22%; fruit, 18%; fast food, 7%; red meat, 5%.

Save that remote

Recyclers say many television remote-controls turn up in recycling bins. They theorize that people accidentally scoop up remotes along with newspapers after a weekend of TV-watching and reading.

Champion Recycling of Houston says many unusual items turn up at its de-inking mill.

Give them time to be kids

It used to be that childhood meant free time, time to be reflective, to amuse themselves with drawings, to play with action figures, to just "do nothing" for a time if kids wanted to.



Downtime is an important part of childhood, but one that is

increasingly being eliminated. Working parents in particular like to schedule after-school activities for their children. Gymnastics, sports, and music lessons are obviously good for children, but when kids have no free time, they don't learn coping skills of how to deal with the realities of life.

Children most in danger of losing free time altogether are those with a special talent like tennis, skating, music or dancing. Parents should avoid pushing children too hard, recommends the Child Development Department at Tufts University. To be well-adjusted adults they need time.



"My Grandma is very religious. She never misses bingo."



Jackson Polk, president and executive producer of Capstone Productions, welcomes viewers on the opening segment of the first in a series of half hour videos made for lodge use and cable television.

Masonic TV Forum is On the Air

The first edition of the Masonic Television Forum is being shown on a number of local cable television stations this summer. The half-hour video was shipped to subscribers in May.

The series is designed to provide information for Masons and to educate non-Masons on the history, philosophy, and goals of Freemasonry as well as to highlight current events.

Subscribers to the Masonic Television Forum receive the series of four programs each year on VHS videocassettes as well as an optional 3/4" broadcast videotape of each program for play on the local cable access channels. Included with the tapes are instructions on how to get free cable access air time on most U.S. and Canadian local cable TV systems.

The half-hour programs use a fast-paced newsmagazine format with segments on current Masonic activities, historical events, symbolism, philosophy, Masonic charities, book reviews, and profiles of personalities.

The series can be ordered by individuals or Masonic organizations at a cost of \$240 per year. Subscriptions should be sent directly to Capstone Productions, 12002 Citrus Grove Rd., North Potomac, MD 20878. For further details, call 301-948-1468.

The Mind's Eye Schizophrenia Research

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

Architecture has always been a key concept of Freemasonry. It has also been a key element in the science of the brain.

Neuroscientists frequently refer to the "architecture" of the brain, because of its vaulted structure — the cerebral hemispheres arching over the older midbrain and hindbrain. Each of these regions is composed of many nuclei, often with fantastic shapes, connected by fiber bundles that curve and twist among them, connecting each part to every other.

The atlas of the brain reads like an ancient map of the world, replete with fascinating unexplored regions with mysterious names. Many regions are named by their shapes, for example, the *hippocampus*, which is the Latin name for a sea horse, and the *amygdala*, the Latin name for almond.

Quaint as this terminology is, it also highlights the barrier that for centuries kept scientists from understanding brain functions. Most of these regions were named by anatomists long ago, and students have learned their names and locations ever since. Yet we would not name the parts of an automobile by their shapes, but rather by their functions (accelerator; steering wheel).

The old terminology was all there was to go by, because only in recent years has scientific exploration begun to disclose the functions of these regions and pathways. And with that exploration, it has become clear that the architecture of the brain in schizophrenia is not normal. Scottish Rite support has been influential in making these studies possible.

Dr. Francine Benes, at McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., has been studying the anterior cingulate cortex in schizophrenia. In schizophrenia, Dr. Benes finds, there is loss of cells in this region that use GABA (gamma-amino-butyric-acid) as a neurotransmitter. GABA, by the way, was discovered by a long-term member of our scientific advisory board, Dr. Eugene Roberts.

The word *cingulate*, from the Latin, means shaped like a girdle, but now we know more than its shape. Two of the core deficits in schizophrenia — inability to cope with a flood of stimuli, and blunting of feeling or inap-

propriate emotional responses — might be accounted for by the abnormalities that Dr. Benes has found.

Dr. Martha Shenton, at the Brockton (Mass.) Veterans' Administration Medical Center, has important findings on the medial temporal lobe and the superior temporal gyrus, especially on the left side of the brain. Dr. Shenton regards this interconnected group of regions as the network that makes links and associations between memories. It is probably not the place where the memories themselves are stored, but the gatekeeper that decides what is novel, what is emotionally meaningful, how remembered information should be "updated," and how memories should be associated with each other.

Jumbled mental associations, leading to an inability to pursue a logical train of thought, have been regarded as central to schizophrenic disorder ever since the illness was first described. Now, thanks to Dr. Shenton and her colleagues, we have the beginnings of an insight into how this derangement occurs.

One of our newest grant recipients, Dr. Laura Symonds from the University of California at San Diego, is studying the thalamus of schizophrenic patients. It has been discovered that there are fewer than normal nerve cells in the schizophrenic thalamus, and the structure is correspondingly shrunken. Dr. Symonds is especially interested in the area of the thalamus that connects to the region where mental associations are processed. Here, too, there might be a key to the derailing of thought by emotion in schizophrenic patients.

The architecture of the brain is not only beautiful and mysterious; it is now giving us crucial clues to the neuropathology of schizophrenia. From almost no knowledge at all, we have arrived at a surfeit of discoveries about brain architecture in schizophrenia. One wonders if all these abnormalities can be present at the same time, or if patients may be subdivided into groups, each group having different neuroanatomical problems. And if they can be so divided, perhaps more effective therapy can be devised for each type. So progress will come.

Our Readers Respond

Desire to be Masons

The article by Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°, ("A Desire to Be Masons," May 96) about the Illinois Masonic one-day classes is enthusiastic but begs several questions.

What did the 2,024 newly made Master Masons learn and understand about Freemasonry by the end of the day?

How many will attend future meetings, study, gain knowledge, and become involved in Masonic work?

Are Master Masons by mail-order, fax or telephone next?

At least the Grand Lodge of Illinois will look great statistically. I have been a member of the craft for over 50 years, and I find this new concept more than embarrassing. It's outright humiliating.

Constantin Melinte, 32°
New York, NY

I am concerned about the future of Masonry. Yes, we do need greater numbers of good men, but we do not require just numbers to pay our financial obligations. This is a self-defeating process and, in the long run, is most certainly a disservice to those honorable brothers who have preceded us.

Where are we headed? I don't profess to know, but I do know that

unless every person brought into this fraternity is becoming a Mason and is willing to learn the obligations and live by them, he cannot and will not be a Brother to all of us, though he will have the title of Mason.

Daniel Natow, 32°
Southfield, MI

No one can learn the lessons of the three degrees in one setting. Even with the wisest of teachers, no one can even begin to comprehend the nature of Masonry in only a few hours. The most modern electronic media or educational methods will have little impact upon the heart and soul of the individual candidate who ultimately has to walk the road to "new light" all alone. No one can learn Masonry's lessons without experiencing something similar to the traditional intensive tutoring, hours of study and preparation, and expert examination that has been taking place over the last two centuries and more.

There are few people in the country that cannot take time out of their schedule for the traditional Masonic ritual. If they say that they can't, then their honesty is suspect.

Gary Wayne Smith, 32°
Pendleton, IN



Cloudy

How can those two guys in the Hiram cartoon (May 96) raise those little clouds of dust in a rainstorm? Or is that one of the mysterious secrets of Freemasonry?

Jim Martindale, 32°
Altoona, PA

Extreme view

I am writing in response to the Catholic bishop's actions in Nebraska ("Nebraska Bishop Questions Masonic Membership," May 96). An extremist like Bishop Bruskewicz would make a good Southern Baptist.

James McGhie, 32°
Wilmington, DE

Where's the research?

After reading "The Mind's Eye" in the May issue twice, I still can find virtually no reference to "schizophrenia research," the sub topic. The article seems to address, in a very general way, the broad spectrum of mental illness.

I would be interested in learning what progress has been made during the last 25 years in better understanding what schizophrenia is, how it affects individuals and how treatment may have improved. Also, the percentage of those treated who have been returned to mainstream society and usefulness would be of special interest.

Daniel L. Uffner, Jr., 32°
St. Thomas, VI

Editor's note: Nearly all the "Mind's Eye" articles refer specifically to schizophrenia. The article in the May issue was the exception because of so much current concern about violent crimes that are committed by psychotic individuals. Dr. Matthyse felt it was important to distinguish between mental disturbances predisposed to violence and specific characteristics of schizophrenia. He says he would not want people to think that schizophrenia is frequently associated with violence. The column in this issue refers to the work of several researchers who have received grants through the Scottish Rite program.

HIRAM™

By WALLY MILLER



Footnotes



*** Rose Bowl float.** The Grand Lodge of California is once again coordinating the entry of a float at the Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's Day.

Past Grand Master Stanley Channon, Masonic float committee chairman, says the float will honor two Masonic-related organizations, the International Order of Rainbow for Girls and the Order of Amaranth. The Rainbow Girls will observe their 75th anniversary and the Amaranth will be celebrating its 100th birthday.

This year's parade theme, "Life's Shining Moments," ties in beautifully with what we want to portray, says Brother Channon. "It should be one of our most exciting floats."

The Masonic float will depict a full-color rainbow crowning a mass of storm clouds to represent a shining moment of nature. To accent the storm clouds, special effects will create thunder, lightning, and falling raindrops, appearing to emanate from beneath the rainbow. The rainbow will reach across the float to culminate in the pot of gold at the front.

Because of its widespread visibility, the Masonic float has received financial support from Masons

throughout the world. If you or your organization would like to contribute toward the cost of sponsoring the Family of Freemasonry float, you may send your donation to Robert C. Coe, float committee treasurer, P.O. Box 661567, Arcadia, CA 91066. Make checks payable to Rose Parade Masonic Float.

*** Identified by pin.** When an unidentified man died at a Boston transit terminal in January, police had few clues to work with. Here was a well-dressed individual who had no wallet for identification. All they had to go on was a Masonic pin in his lapel. It was a double-headed eagle with diamond chips in the wings.

Detectives began the search which eventually led them to Ill. J. Robert Deissler, 33°, Secretary for the Scottish Rite Valley of Northern New Jersey. Ironically, Ill. Brother Deissler recalled a conversation with a member recently describing the disappearance of Brother John S. Burton, 32°. Police notified Brother Burton's next of kin, who identified the body.

Had it not been for the Masonic pin, police would still be on an elusive chase for the man's identity.

*** Two final wishes.** A Pennsylvania police officer knew that stomach cancer would soon take his life, but he had two things he wanted to do before he died. Edward Fazio's first wish was to get married, and his second was to join a Masonic lodge.

In a Bellevue, Pa., hospital room on April 26, Fazio married his longtime girlfriend, Rebecca Cyr. The following Wednesday he was raised a Master Mason. His fellow police officers had arranged transportation by ambulance from the hospital to the lodge hall. Brother Fazio died a week later at the age of 34. He had been battling stomach cancer for about a year.

Newspaper accounts related the story of his wishes and paid tribute to his dedication to duty. Said one supervisor, "Fazio faced his cancer the way he faced his duties as a police officer, with courage and dignity."

*** Man of the year.** Sovereign Grand Commander Samuel Brogdon, Jr., 33°, of the Prince Hall Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, has been named 1996 Man of the Year by the Phylaxis Society.

Now in its 24th year, the Phylaxis Society is the Prince Hall equivalent to the Phylalethes Society. Brother Joseph A. Walkes, Jr., is president and serves as the editor of its quarterly magazine. The annual selection of Man of the Year began in 1992.

Ill. Brother Brogdon signed a joint resolution with Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston a year ago that agreed to recognize each other's Supreme Council for fraternal visitation.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

Have you seen this truck on the road?



Pottle Transportation Company, based in Bangor, Maine, is promoting the 32° Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers as it delivers freight throughout the Northeast. Brother Barry Pottle, 32°, worked with Ill. Royce Wheeler, 33°, Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, to design the message for a new trailer added to his fleet. If you see this traveling ad along the highway this summer, let us know where you spotted it.