

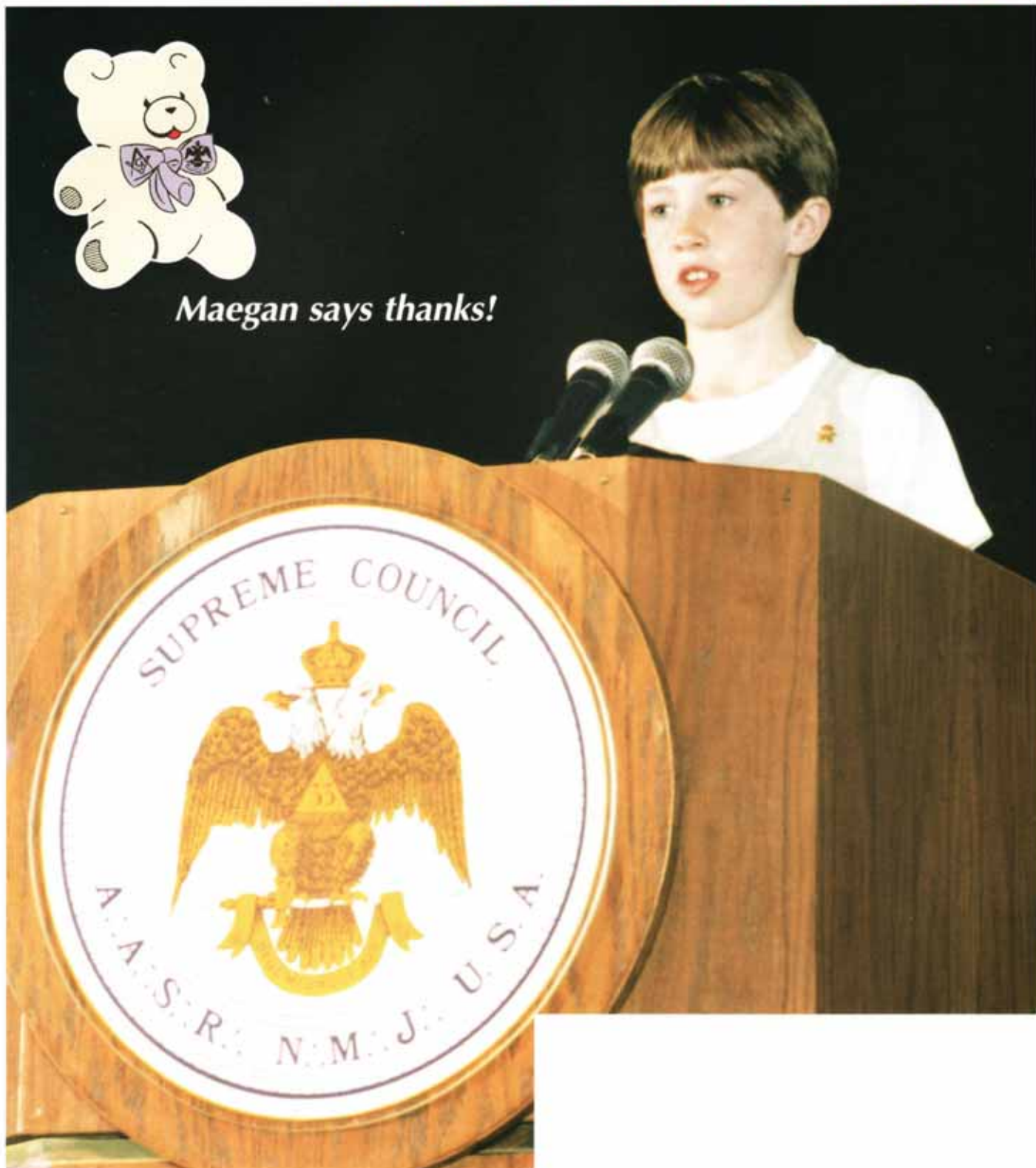
THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 27 No. 4 NOVEMBER 1996

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



Maegan says thanks!



Keeping our eyes focused

It isn't just that the world is changing or even the rate of change that's so overwhelming. It's a fact that surprises keep coming. For example, about 1,000 new products find their way to supermarket shelves each month. Yes, each month.

More than any other single factor, it's the communications field that staggers the imagination. In 1995, the Internet reportedly handled more mail than the 177 billion pieces that went through the U.S. Postal Service. Think about these statistics: World Wide Web traffic is growing at an unbelievable annual rate of 341,000 percent, and 159 countries are now reachable by electronic mail.

Last year, Americans spent more money on personal computers than they did on television sets. It's just as amazing to realize that most of Hewlett-Packard's revenues come from products that didn't exist 12 months ago.

Is there a message in all this for the Scottish Rite (as well as Freemasonry) when it comes to planning for the future?

Let's look at just one possibility. Millions of men now operate home-based businesses that are connected electronically to the outside world through the Internet, as are countless others from their homes and offices.

Masonry has always been a brotherhood that knows no boundaries. But it is taking electronic communications for us to deepen our understanding of what this means — and can mean — to our fraternity.

Masons have already begun to "meet" on the Internet. We cannot know where all this may lead. But we need to think about new ways to "connect" with younger men and with our present members as well. More and more men feel at home in what is called a "virtual environment." It behooves us to expand our thinking in order to create a more inclusive network, a longer reach for the hand of brotherhood.

There are other possibilities as well. Freemasonry could have its own TV channel. The growth of satellite and cable TV capabilities has resulted in a proliferation of channels, and there should certainly be room for one sponsored by our frater-



ROBERT O. RALSTON, 33°

nity. Not only would we have the opportunity to showcase our Freemasonry and its myriad of charitable commitments, but we would also be able to communicate accurately what it means to be a Mason.

Whether a Masonic channel is on four or 24 hours a day isn't important. The idea is to find more effective ways to meet men where they are.

This is not a new concept, by the way. Masonic membership growth boomed in the workplace as it moved from man to man in factories and offices. This was the Internet in an era that now exists only in memory.

The objective is to begin giving serious thought to discovering new ways for Masonry to touch men's lives more effectively. There are difficulties to overcome, but that is the challenge. Some great automobile names, such as Packard, Nash, Hudson and Studebaker, all disappeared because they couldn't or wouldn't compete at the right moment. You can think of many more outstanding names that are no longer with us for similar reasons.

As Masons, we must look at the world and see it like it is, not like we might like it to be, if we are to continue serving the men of this nation. What would happen to Hewlett-Packard, for example, if it stopped focusing squarely on the customer? By putting its technical resources to work in the right places, it produces positive results.

The same is true for Freemasonry. If we keep our eyes focused on the men of America, our vision will be clear, and we can put our minds to work determining new, exciting and beneficial ways for men to discover what it means to be a Mason.

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°

THE NORTHERN LIGHT (ISSN 1088-4416) is published quarterly in February, May, November, and November by the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A., as the official publication. Printed in U.S.A. Periodicals postage paid at Boston, MA, and at additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Northern Light, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173.

Copyright © 1996 by Trustees of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

EDITOR

Richard H. Curtis, 33°

PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS

Sonja B. Faiola
Norma F. Small

EDITORIAL BOARD

Thurman C. Pace, Jr., 33°, Chairman
Richard H. Welkley, 33°
Bill C. Anthis, 33°
Donald J. Soberg, 33°
Douglas K. Wilson, Sr., 33°

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

Non-member subscription rate:

\$10 per year
\$20/year outside U.S. domestic mail limits

SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC
MUSEUM OF OUR
NATIONAL HERITAGE
33 Marrett Road (Route 2A)
Lexington, Mass.
617-861-6559

Museum hours:

Monday-Saturday, 10:00-5:00
Sundays, noon to 5:00

About the Front Cover



Ten-year-old Maegan, a former student at one of the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers, inspired the members attending the Supreme Council annual meeting held at Boston in August. For details, see page 6. Stan Seigla photo.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Volume 27, No. 4

November 1996

Features

4 UNDERSTANDING DYSLEXIA

by Carolyn E. Gramling

Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers can provide specialized help.

6 MAEGAN SAYS THANKS

Student at Learning Center praises program.

7 ANNUAL MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

New officers elected, Grand Commander reelected.

11 ILLINOIS SUCCESS CONTINUES

Final count is 2,769 new Master Masons.

14 "BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE"

by C. DeForrest Trexler, 33°

The heroic and controversial death of Marshal Ney.



page 7



page 10

Columns

2 From the Sovereign Grand Commander

17 The Stamp Act

18 Book Nook

20 HealthWise

22 Views from the Past

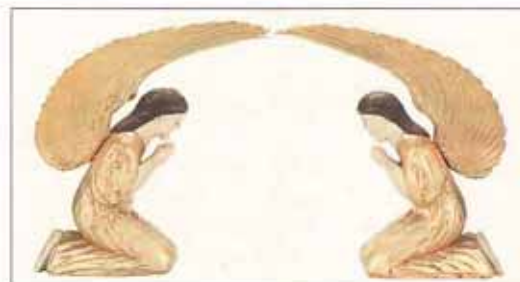
23 Quick Quotes

24 Life is a Family Affair

25 The Mind's Eye

26 Our Readers Respond

27 Footnotes



page 12

Also: • 10 Farr Conference Center Dedicated at Museum • 12

Permanent Exhibition Rotates Items for Display • 13 New

Curator at Museum • 13 Masonic Word Math • 21 In

Memoriam: Raymond W. Hammell and Robert T. Jones •

25 A Thanksgiving Prayer • 26 Hiram

Understanding Dyslexia

*Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers
can provide specialized help*

By CAROLYN E. GRAMLING

The syndrome of dyslexia has been a topic of controversy since its recognition a century ago. To label it a "reading problem" would be an oversimplification. Not all reading problems stem from dyslexia. They are often the result of low intelligence, emotional problems, brain injuries, and perceptual impairments.

Dyslexia is a complex developmental language disability which affects far more than a person's ability to read. Thus, although most dyslexics have reading problems, not all people afflicted with reading problems have dyslexia.

Referring to dyslexia as a "reversals problem" is also inaccurate. According to Richard L. Masland, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Neurology, Columbia University, only a small percentage of dyslexics have "reversals problems." This backwards learning results from interference on the part of the right side of the brain which is responsible for analyzing and answering. Thus, the child writes letters or even words backwards.

It should be noted, however, that this form of dyslexia is not common, yet the general non-dyslexic population mistakenly identifies dyslexia by this characteristic.

One should also be aware of the fact that it is not uncommon for non-dyslexic children before the age of seven to reverse letters when writing.

This fact, coupled with the fact that not all dyslexics have a reversals problem leads us to a clearer understanding that the existence of or absence of a reversals problem can neither indicate nor rule out a dyslexic condition.

Dyslexia is a specific difficulty in dealing with language; that is, in understanding written or spoken language and in organizing, storing, and retrieving language information.

The most accurate definition of dyslexia to date was adopted by the Orton Dyslexia Society in November, 1994.

Although it is impossible to know the exact number of cases of dyslexia, current research estimates that between 10 and 20 percent of the population suffers from the syndrome. Research has also shown that dyslexia runs in families and may occur more often in males than in females.

Medical research has uncovered differences in the brain structure of dyslexics. Albert Galaburda, M.D., Chief of the Division of Behavioral Neurology at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, and Emily Fisher Landau, professor of Neurology and Neuroscience at Harvard University Medical School, are widely known for their research on the neural mechanisms of dyslexia. Based on Galaburda's research of the brains of deceased dyslexics, he believes that the fundamental problem in dyslexia is a result of the brain's propensity to develop small malformations (anomalies) in the cerebral cortex which cause systematic changes in the brain. In addition, the low level visual processing and auditory processing brain cells of dyslexics are 30% smaller than those of non-dyslexics.

WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

Dyslexia is a neurologically based, often familial, disorder which interferes with the acquisition and processing of language. Varying in degrees of severity, it is manifested by difficulties in receptive and expressive language, including phonological processing, in reading, writing, spelling, handwriting, and sometimes in arithmetic. Dyslexia is not a result of lack of motivation, sensory impairment, inadequate instructional or environmental opportunities, or other limiting conditions, but may occur together with these conditions. Although dyslexia is lifelong, individuals with dyslexia frequently respond successfully to timely and appropriate intervention.

—Orton Dyslexia Society



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

Although small neurons cannot function as fast as large neurons, this in no way suggests that dyslexia is associated with low intelligence. In fact, most dyslexics are average or above average in intelligence. They just need more time to process information. Dr. Galaburda suspects that the problem is genetic, and he is working diligently with his colleagues to map the gene.

One of the greatest problems associated with dyslexic children is low self esteem. Having failed at the tasks of reading, writing, spelling, and



Teddy says:

Can you read this?

Here is a selection from a second-grade textbook, written as someone with dyslexia might "see" it.

**Lan bof the Re inbeer
Th eqeo ple of Lagla nbare
cal leb Lagqs.**

**The yca met ot his col bland
oft he no rth thous andso fy
ear sapo. The ylivebint ents.
They fo llow ebth erein beer
whichmove bfro mqla ceto
pla celook inpfo rfoob.**

Here is the selection as most people are able to read it.

**Land of the Reindeer. The people of Lap-
land are called Lapps. They came to this cold
land of the north thousands of years ago. They
lived in tents. They followed the reindeer,
which move from place to place looking for**

sometimes math, these children develop a negative self image. Parents of children who have not yet been identified as dyslexic can unknowingly exacerbate the problem by telling their child to try harder.

Given the limitations associated with the condition of dyslexia, the child is doing the best he/she can, and to expect more is both unfair and frustrating to the child. This is why early identification and intervention are important.

Asking the child's teacher to look into the problem is the first step a parent should take. Some schools are not equipped to handle dyslexic problems, in which case, the child should be referred to a hospital or clinic which specializes in dyslexia.

The Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers have trained staff members who are competent in administering and interpreting psychological tests and educational assessments. In addition, these professionals are intimately aware of the relationship of these test results to the language function.

A consistently valid form of educating dyslexic children is through the use of the Orton-Gillingham approach. This method is multi-sensory, in that children use visual, auditory, and kinesthetic modalities in learning to read, write, and spell. The approach is also structured, sequential, and organized.

According to the president of the New York Branch of the Orton Dyslex-

ia Society, Amy Bailin, M.S.Ed., P.C., and Board of Directors member Marcia Mann, M.A., C.C.C.:

Letters and sounds are taught first in isolation, through auditory, visual and kinesthetic linkages, then blended together to form words for reading and spelling. These words are often then put together into meaningful units to form sentences. Not only must the student learn the phonetic elements, he or she must also understand and apply the rule structure of the language.

The tutors employed by the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers are all trained in the Orton-Gillingham approach, and the center supervisors are certified by the Academy of Orton-Gillingham Practitioners and Educators.

Tutors are equipped to adapt the Orton-Gillingham method to the individual child and to modify therapy accordingly. Through personalized, one-on-one lessons with a professional tutor, children gain both skill and confidence in their ability to succeed in reading, spelling and writing.

The Orton-Gillingham approach requires mastery of the first level of the program before proceeding to the next level. As a result, children show great gains in reading skills over a relatively short period of time. Records show evidence of 2-3 years of progress in readability level in less than a year of remediation.

Because Freemasonry believes that every dyslexic child should have the opportunity to experience success in life, free admission to the program is offered to children regardless of socioeconomic status. The learning centers are financially supported through funding efforts and Scottish Rite membership donations.

Considering the fact that more than two million children attending school in the United States today are dyslexic, the Scottish Rite has embarked on a mission to respond to a vital humanitarian need.

Dyslexic children left unchecked suffer needless emotional, social, and academic frustration. By the time they reach adulthood, their self esteem is dashed and their potentiality is never realized.

Early and correct intervention, such as that offered through the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers, Inc., is sound, both educationally and philanthropically.

Maegan Says Thanks

Student at Learning Center Praises Program

She held her audience in the palm of her hand as she told the members gathered for the Supreme Council Annual Meeting in August of her experience with the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Center.

Ten-year-old Maegan, who was given one-on-one instruction at the Greater Boston Center, gave a heart-warming story of her before and after experiences. "Before I went to the Learning Center, I had trouble reading words," she said. "The Center really helped me. I don't have as much trouble reading anymore."

Her parents also expressed their thanks for providing the service. Her father David said, "We sent Maegan off to kindergarten thinking everything was fine. By second grade, it was determined that she was dyslexic."

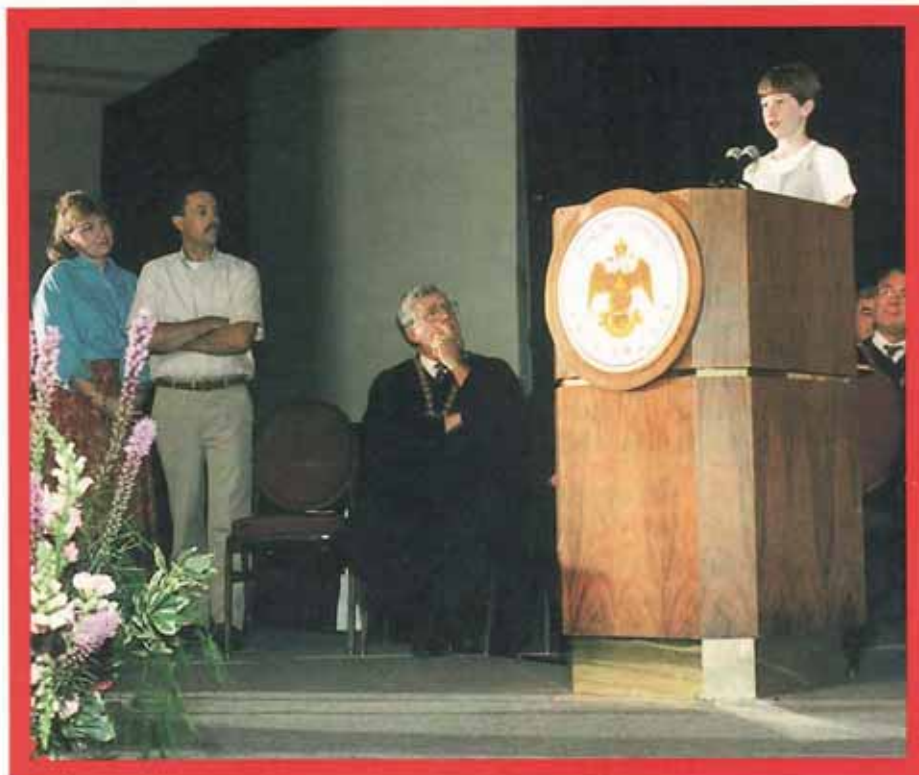
When Maegan entered the Center, she was unable to read first grade material. After one year of instruction, she tested above the 5th grade level.

Her mother Cathy told the group, "I can't tell you the difference it has made in our lives. I am so grateful we found the center."

Ill. J. Philip Berquist, 33°, president of the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers, Inc., had introduced the family to the members. Following Maegan's talk, he presented her with a gift certificate to a book store.

The Greater Boston Center at Newtonville, MA, has begun its fourth year of operation. The Learning Center program continues to grow both in enthusiasm and in the number of Centers contemplated by Valleys throughout the jurisdiction.

The Greater Lowell (MA) Center has increased its capacity. The Cincinnati (OH) Center, which opened last year in affiliation with Miami University, will be named for Brother Carl



Maegan's parents stand in the wings as their daughter tells the audience of her experience at the Learning Center.

and Edyth Lindner at a dedication ceremony in the near future. Both Boston and Cincinnati held summer programs.

The Valley of Marquette (MI) is continuing its summer program at Northern Michigan University. The Valley of Milwaukee (WI) held a successful summer program.

The Valley of Southern New Jersey and the Grand Lodge of New Jersey also conducted a summer program at Burlington County College. A ribbon-cutting ceremony in September opened a year-round program, where there will also be teacher training in the Orton-Gillingham discipline.

The Frank and Bette Paul Learning Center at Rochester (NY) is underway with funding and building renovation in progress. A former game room at the Valley of Youngstown (OH) is being renovated in preparation for a center there.

The Bangor (ME) Center located in former restaurant space at street level of the

Masonic Temple has completed renovation. Fundraising is well underway for the Center's operational costs.

Other Valleys in the exploratory stage include Manchester, NH; Providence, RI; Waterbury and New Haven, CT; Allentown and Pittsburgh, PA; Toledo and Akron, OH; Detroit and Grand Rapids, MI; Fort Wayne and Evansville, IN; Quincy and Chicago, IL, and Madison, WI.

— Stan Seigla photos



Ill. J. Philip Berquist, 33°, presented Maegan with a gift certificate to a book store.

Annual Meeting Highlights

Sovereign Grand Commander Reelected

Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°, was reelected to a second three-year term at the Supreme Council Annual Session in August. In his Allocution, he reviewed the progress that has been made during the first three years and laid the groundwork for the future.

New officers. There were several changes in the official tableau of officers. Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°, an Active Member for Illinois, was elected Grand Lieutenant Commander,

replacing Ill. Alfred E. Rice, 33°, who retired at the mandatory age of 75.

The newly elected Grand Treasurer General, Ill. C. DeForrest Trexler, 33°, replaces Ill. Norman R. Buecker, 33°, who continues as the Deputy for Illinois. Ill. Brother Trexler is the Deputy for Pennsylvania.

New state Deputies are Ill. Robert L. Steadman, 33°, Massachusetts; Ill. Warren F. Schueler, Sr., 33°, Delaware and Ill. James E. Olmstead, 33°, Ohio.

Four Active Members retired and were granted Active Emeritus status.

They were Ill. Harold T.J. Littleton, 33°, Delaware; Ill. Alfred E. Rice, 33°, Ohio; Ill. Robert B. Nienow, 33°, Wisconsin, and Ill. Robert L. Miller, Sr., 33°, Indiana.

Ill. John S. Wright, 33°, of Ohio, has resigned as an Active Member.

Three new Active Members were elected at this session. Ill. Norman L. Christensen, 33°, of Mequon, Wisconsin, is president and owner of Industrial Parts and Processes, Inc. He and his wife Marcia also own and operate

Continued on next page



— Stan Seigla photos

Comedian Norm Crosby, 33°, delighted the audience at the General Session with his witty and highly entertaining remarks. He also made an appearance at a luncheon for the ladies. The television and motion picture entertainer is a native of Massachusetts and a Past Master of Euclid Lodge, Boston. A member of the Scottish Rite in Los Angeles, he received the 33° from the Southern Jurisdiction. Ill. Brother Crosby has agreed to serve on the board of the Scottish Rite Masonic Children's Learning Centers, Inc.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



McDowell
Delaware

Christensen
Wisconsin

Travis
Connecticut

ANNUAL MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Continued from previous page

Recovery Equipment Corporation, a company that specializes in the distribution of materials used in solving many of the existing industrial environmental problems that are regulated today. Ill. Brother Christensen was Commander-in-Chief in the Valley of Milwaukee in 1985 and was actively involved in the renovation of the Humphrey Scottish Rite Masonic Center for that Valley.

Ill. Robert V. McDowell, III, 33°, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a retired training engineer for Delmarva Power & Light Company. He has been a member of the Valley of Wilmington since 1968 and has served as Sovereign Prince and Commander-in-Chief.

Ill. Richard V. Travis, 33°, of Brookfield Center, Connecticut, is a quality assurance manager and Secretary for the Valley of Bridgeport. He has also served as Most Wise Master for the

FRANKLIN AWARDS

Winners of the 1996 Brother Franklin awards were announced during the Monday morning general session. The awards are presented annually to Valleys with outstanding publications. Receiving special recognition were the following:

Category I (Valleys with less than 2,000 members)

Best Publication:

Bridgeport CT

Honorable Mention:

Lewiston-Auburn, ME

Category II (Valleys with 2,000 - 5,000 members)

Best Publication:

Milwaukee, WI

Honorable Mention:

**Northern New Jersey
Youngstown, OH**

Category III (Valleys with more than 5,000 members)

Best Publication:

Indianapolis, IN

Honorable Mention:

**Cincinnati, OH
Detroit, MI
Pittsburgh, PA
Toledo, OH**



International Master Councilor Brad Maruschak of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, represented DeMolay International.

Valley. Actively involved in York Rite, his most recent position was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

The Medal of Honor was presented to Ill. Robert L. Miller, Sr., 33°. (See page 9 for details.)

Five Grand Commanders of other jurisdictions were elected Emeriti Members of Honor of our Supreme Council. They are Ill. Norman E. Winckle, 33°, Australia; Ill. Peter Osterreicher, 33°, Austria; Ill. Diego Rodriguez Marino, 33°, Uruguay; Ill. Mathias J. Schroeder, 33°, Luxembourg, and Ill. Samuel Brogdon, 33°, Prince Hall Affiliation, NMJ, USA.

Guests. Among the guests were the Grand Masters from Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The host Grand Master, M. W. Arthur E. Johnson, welcomed the members to Boston.

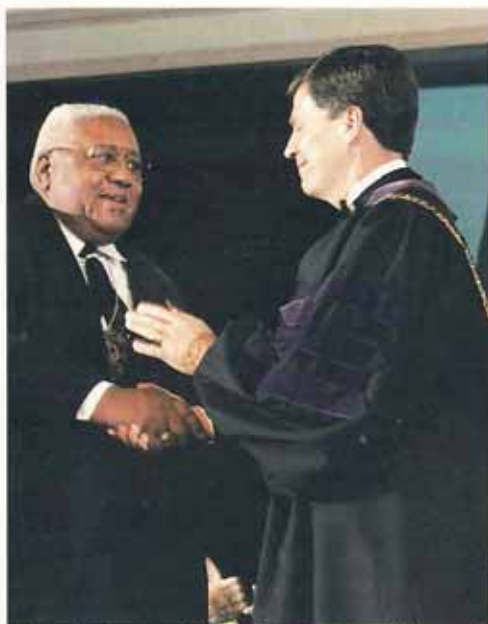
Also attending were representatives from 13 Supreme Councils from around the world as well as leaders of other appendant bodies in the United States.

Rituals. The following ritual revisions were approved in executive session:

- The Tentative 5° Ritual of 1988 has been revised and adopted as the 5° Ritual of 1996.
- The former 25° Ritual has been reworked to be compatible with the Lodge of Perfection and is adopted as the 6° Ritual of 1996.



Host Grand Master Arthur E. Johnson welcomed the members to Boston.



Grand Commander Ralston extended a welcome to Prince Hall Grand Commander Samuel Brogdon, Jr., 33°, on his first visit to our Supreme Council.

- The Tentative 12° Ritual of 1993 has been corrected and approved as the Tentative 12° Ritual of 1996.

- The Tentative 23° Ritual of 1988 has been revised upon the experience of various Valleys and has been approved as the 23° Ritual of 1996.

The report from the Rituals Com-

mittee points out that the Tentative 18° is scheduled for final approval in 1998 and urges Valleys to submit suggestions for changes prior to March 1, 1998.

No Ballot. The Supreme Council Constitutions were amended during the Executive Session to provide for the elimination of balloting on Scottish Rite membership. There will be a procedure, however, whereby a member may challenge the petition of an applicant in writing and that petitioner will be delayed pending review and disposition of the challenge.

The Grand Commander pointed out that this new procedure "strengthens our ties to symbolic Masonry and saves many Valleys numerous special meetings held only for receiving and voting on petitions."

Other changes. Other Constitutional changes include the adoption of the Medal of Honor as a permanent award of the Supreme Council, and an amendment to Article 320 to clarify that the annual financial accounting required for each Subordinate Body need not take the form of an audit prepared by a certified public accountant, unless the Deputy for the state deems

such an audit necessary or desirable.

Deputy's Assistants. During the past year, a plan was introduced on a three-year trial basis to place a Deputy's Assistant in Valleys in Massachusetts and Ohio without a resident Active Member. The purpose was to increase the level of support and direct assistance being provided to Valleys by the Supreme Council. The State of the Rite Committee reported that the plan is working well and recommended that the program be extended to other states. Indiana, Michigan, New York and New Jersey will be included in the trial program for the coming year.

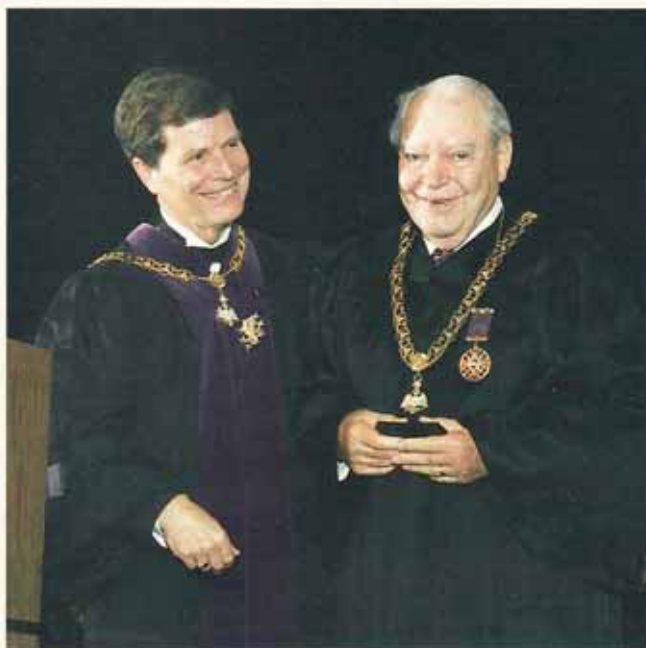
Prince Hall. For the first time in the history of the Supreme Council, officers from the Prince Hall Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction were received as guests at our session. Attending were Sovereign Grand Commander Samuel Brogdon, Jr., 33°, Lt. Grand Commander Alvin H. Swiggett, 33°, and Grand Minister of State Algie S. Oldham, Jr., 33°.

Official recognition was granted to that Supreme Council at last year's Annual Session in Milwaukee, and Grand Commander Ralston was received as a guest at the Prince Hall Session in June.

MILLER HONORED

Ill. Robert L. Miller, Sr., 33°, became the newest recipient of the Supreme Council's Medal of Honor. Ill. Brother Miller was elected an Active Member in 1973. He has served as Deputy for Indiana and for many years as chairman of the Committee on Rituals and Ritualistic Matter. The Grand Commander pointed out in his remarks that Ill. Brother Miller was "never reluctant to express his opinion on matters of importance to the Supreme Council and played a prominent role in the discussions during his 23 years as an Active Member." His seniority entitled him to be called the Dean of the Supreme Council.

The Medal of Honor was created last year by the Sovereign Grand Commander. The only other recipient of this award was Ill. Sidney R. Baxter, 33°, who retired as an Active Member last year but continues on a full-time basis as an Assistant to the Sovereign Grand Commander.



Farr Conference Center Dedicated at Museum

The new conference center at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage was dedicated in August prior to the start of the Supreme Council annual session. Those attending the session were able to view the new room.

The facility is named for the late Ill. James F. Farr, 33°, a former Scottish Rite Deputy for Massachusetts and an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council at the time of his death. A bequest from his estate was used to assist with the project.

Ill. Brother Farr was instrumental in providing legal services during the development of the museum in the early 1970's and maintained a keen interest in its development over the years.

Participating in the dedication ceremony was his sister, Miss Carol Farr.

The renovation, designed by the Boston architectural firm of Gary Wolf and Associates, adds 6,000 square feet of space to the museum's facility. The designated area was previously an exterior courtyard enclosed by glass walls but had been serving no useful purpose.

The new design includes a multi-purpose meeting room capable of accommodating groups of approximately 150 for lectures, seminars, or other special events. A mezzanine overlooking the main floor provides additional space.

New exhibition galleries provide expanded display areas. Some can be viewed from inside the conference room. Others are viewed from the walkway surrounding the room.

The project also includes the installation of an elevator for complete handicapped accessibility.

State of the art audio-visual equipment has been installed, and closed circuit television is available to handle an overflow crowd attending a function in the museum's auditorium.

At the dedication ceremony, Brother George Washington made a guest appearance. The life-size animatronic figure rose from his chair to address the group.

With assistance from the Ohio Council of Deliberation, the Supreme Council purchased the computerized figure from Sally Industries, Inc., of Jacksonville, Florida. During the past year it has traveled to various parts of the jurisdiction.

For further information about a Washington visit to your Valley, contact the Spreme Council headquarters (617-862-4410) or call directly to the project coordinator, Ill. Robert J. Hepler, 33°, (219-533-3181).



Miss Carol Farr unveiled the plaque for the new conference center named in honor of her late brother, Ill. James F. Farr, 33°.



Participating in the dedication were museum director Thomas W. Leavitt, 32°; Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°; "Brother George Washington;" Carol Farr; museum benefactor Russell Nadeau, 33°, and architect Gary Wolf.

Illinois Success Continues

Final count is 2,769 new Master Masons

In the May issue we reported on the experiment of the Grand Lodge of Illinois with the festival concept of conferring all three degrees of the symbolic lodge in one day. The Grand Lodge of Illinois originally scheduled three festivals and raised 2,014 candidates. As reported, adverse weather conditions prevented about 200 candidates from reaching the first three festivals.

Illinois Grand Master John R. Loudon, Jr., 33°, scheduled a fourth festival to accommodate the holdover candidates. On September 21, the lodges presented 755 candidates at the final festival in Peoria. The degrees were conferred in Mohammed Shrine Temple by the Grand Lodge officers and selected Grand Lodge instructors. The 1,872-seat auditorium was filled to overflowing. Additional brethren witnessed the degrees on closed-circuit television in three lounges.

The four festivals resulted in 2,769 new Master Masons.

Many proud fathers and grandfathers witnessed their sons and grandsons take the degrees. In Peoria, three fathers each had three sons in the class. No one could understand what factor caused the class to have such a high number of young men.

No advertisement or solicitation of any kind was made by the Grand Lodge. The lodges were each free to participate or not as they decided. The Grand Master did encourage the Worshipful Masters to concentrate on their unfinished work. Approximately 49% were brethren who had previously received the first or the second degrees, but had not completed their work for some time. Many of them had been dormant for several years. One brother returned from California and another from Texas, to complete their work in Peoria. This program saved them from Masonic limbo.

ILLINOIS ONE-DAY CLASSES

	New	E.A.*	F.C.*	Total
February (Chicago)	342	269	52	663
March (Springfield)	406	397	32	835
March (Belleville)	205	280	31	516
September (Peoria)	479	255	21	755
Grand Totals	1,432	1,201	136	2,769

*Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts who had not previously advanced to Master Mason.

The enthusiasm of the candidates was again very high. When Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°, first reported on this program in the May issue of *The Northern Light*, subsequent letters to the editor questioned "misguided" enthusiasm. "I did not report on my feelings, but the feelings of the candidates and their mentors," says Ill. Brother Inglis.

There was standing room only in four separate large Masonic facilities, with hundreds of excited candidates and thousands of witnesses (with brothers turned away for lack of space). "Many may find it hard to believe anyone could be excited about receiving his degrees who had not done it exactly as they had," said Ill. Brother Inglis.

"You can and should question the long-range good of this program, but do not question the desire of the candidates to become Masons or their pleasure at being raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason," he added.

Witnesses from four Grand Lodges visited Peoria to see for themselves.

Inglis urged doubters to talk with a participant or a witness for his opinion before making a final judgment on the process.

"Yes, I prefer the standard path taken by my father, myself and my son," he said. "However, I hope the leaders of the future provide an appropriate path for my grandsons. I sincerely hope this path will prove to be as rewarding to these 2,769 candidates as it has been to my family."

Will these men be good brothers? Will the lodges provide the programs and welcome them with the brotherly love expressed in the rituals?

"If we practice what we preach and they receive what they hoped to find, we can all be enriched in our Masonic journey," said Grand Master Loudon. "Taking the degrees is only a first step for all of us. What we each find as we continue our travels will determine how we develop as men and Masons."

CURRENT EXHIBITS

Famine!

through December 29, 1996

The Museum presents *Famine!*, a major exhibition examining the devastating history of Ireland's potato famine and subsequent mass emigration to the United States

The Justin Galford War Poster Collection

through December 29, 1996

Fifty posters selected from the Justin Galford War Poster collection, believed to be one of the largest collections of World War II posters in existence, are now on view. Printed in support of the Allied effort, these posters provide visitors with a unique opportunity to capture the spirit of the World War II era.

Covered by the Stars: Quilts from the James Collection

through January 5, 1997

A selection of 30 priceless star quilts from the acclaimed collection of Robert and Ardis James of Chappaqua, N.Y. First in a series of two quilt shows to be drawn from the James collection and premiered at the museum.

Initiating America: Three Centuries of Lodge Life

ongoing

This permanent exhibition celebrates the role of fraternal and sororal organizations in the development of American society. Freemasonry, in particular, is examined in depth.

Lexington Alarm'd

ongoing

Explores how and why this community functioned as the launch site for the Revolutionary War.

Permanent Exhibition Rotates Items for Display

For more than 20 years, the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., has been building an extensive Masonic collection through gifts, bequests and acquisitions. The collection has expanded to include items from other fraternal organizations.

In December, a gallery was set aside to display the items from the museum collection and to trace the evolution of these organizations from the earliest beginnings in 1733 to the present day. It also seeks to celebrate the role of Freemasonry in the development of American society.

"Initiating America: Three Centuries of Lodge Life" examines the fascinating and sometimes bewildering fraternities that were formed to offer fellowship, aid, and self-improvement to their members.

The Museum of Our National Heritage has become the premier American repository of Masonic and fraternal items. This permanent installation showcases the museum's outstanding collections allowing visitors to see many treasures for the first time.

Although the exhibition is permanent, the items on display will be rotated periodically.

The museum was built adjacent to the Supreme council headquarters in historic Lexington, Mass. It was opened in April 1975. It also prepares exhibitions on other aspects of Americana.

Financial support from the membership allows the museum to remain open to the public seven days a week without admission charge.

The Masonic collection continues to grow through gifts and bequests to the museum.

— David Bohl photos



Carved and gilt cherubim, or winged celestial figures, covered the mercy seat of the Ark of the Covenant with their wings. Their form and position were decreed to Moses by God (Exodus 25:18). A replica of the ark is used in York Rite and Scottish Rite degree work. This replica (c. 1890), a gift of the estate of Gerard Dallas Jencks, currently graces the entrance to the Masonic exhibition. One of the figures is the inspiration for a piece of jewelry that can be used as a pin or pendant. The jewelry was made exclusively for the Museum of Our National Heritage and is available through the gift shop for \$21. Mail orders should include \$1.50 for shipping. Send orders to Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173, or phone 617-861-6559.

New Curator at Museum

Cheryl Robertson has been named curator of public programs and exhibitions for the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. The announcement was made by museum director Thomas W. Leavitt, 32°.

In this new position, Ms. Robertson will be responsible for the museum's active changing exhibition program, overseeing at least four new exhibitions each year. She will also direct all of the museum's educational programming.

"Cheryl Robertson is an outstanding choice," says Brother Leavitt. "Her curatorial and academic credentials are exceptional. We are convinced Cheryl will bring a vibrancy to the museum that our audiences will see reflected in our exhibitions and programs."

Ms. Robertson joins the museum from the Milwaukee Art Museum, where she served as curator of decorative arts. Her recent exhibitions have treated art and technology in porcelain

and the prairie-style design collaborations between Frank Lloyd Wright and Milwaukee interior decorator George Mann Niedeen.

Formerly, she was assistant director of the American Arts course for Sotheby's educational studies in New York, and assistant professor in the Winterthur Museum's program in Early American culture.

Ms. Robertson is an active writer and lecturer on material culture and domestic life, especially 18th-century ceramics, 19th- and 20th-century home interiors, arts and crafts and prairie-style decorative arts, and the history of women and domesticity.

She was awarded the Master of Arts degree from the Winterthur program in Early American Culture at the University of Delaware, and holds a Bachelor of Arts in history and French from Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio.

Honors include election to Phi Beta Kappa and receipt of scholarships from the Attingham and Victorian

Society Summer Schools in England. Ms. Robertson was an American Association of Museums delegate to China, and, in 1994, she received a Winterthur Research Fellowship.

She wrote essays for the exhibition catalogues *"The Art that is Life": The Arts and Crafts Movement in America, 1875-1920* (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1987), and *The Arts and Crafts Movement in California: In Pursuit of the Good Life* (Oakland Museum, 1993), which won the George Wittenborn Memorial Award and the Henry-Russell Hitchcock Book Award, respectively.

Ms. Robertson is currently an editorial advisor for the Decorative Arts Society and served previously on the society's Montgomery Award and Prize Committee.

At a ladies' luncheon during the Supreme Council session in Boston, she gave an illustrated lecture on "America's Love Affair with Imported Porcelain."



This walnut and leather Sheraton-style arm chair with Masonic symbols (c. 1797) was a gift of Brett A. Downer.

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.

(SISTERHOOD) + (BROTHERLY) -

(STORY) + (GRAND) - (HEARING) +

(NAME) - (BAD) - (NEED) + (AVENUE)

- (RUMOR) + (CAGE) - (EACH) - (VOTE)

=

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: SCENERY

'Bravest of the Brave'

The heroic and controversial death of Marshal Ney

By C. DeFORREST TREXLER, 33°

It was a wretched day. The wintry sky was overcast, filled with cold, drizzling rain. A small crowd gathered before a stone wall near the Luxembourg in Paris. There was a file of soldiers. Attention focused on a tall, well-built man with auburn hair and ruddy complexion, dressed in a dark frock coat. His manner was commanding. He spoke. "Soldiers, when I give the command to fire, fire straight at the heart. Wait until the command. It will be my last to you." (*There was no post, no bonds, no blindfold.*)

The man struck his hand over his heart. "Soldiers, fire!" A musket volley rang out. The man pitched forward upon his face (*not backward with the impact of the bullets*). Officers stepped forward and declared the man dead without the customary *coup de grace*. For 15 minutes the body lay on public view. Then it was carried away on a stretcher to be buried later that day in an unmarked grave. The day was Dec. 7, 1815.

Years later the anomalies of the execution scene, in which the condemned commanded his own firing squad, were seized upon to support the incredible story of an elaborate conspiracy. The execution had been staged. The man had feigned death, been revived and spirited out of

France to refuge in America. There he assumed the identity of Peter Stuart Ney, a schoolmaster, and lived in rural North Carolina until his death in 1846. It even was claimed that the Masonic fraternity had played a role in planning and executing the escape.

Who was this man? What was the chain of events that brought him before a firing squad? What should lead us to believe that he cheated death and did so with the assistance of Freemasonry?

**What was the
chain of events that
brought Ney to order
his own execution?**

Michel Ney was born in 1769 at Saarlouis, which at the time was ruled by the French King. In 1814 the Saar region was ceded to Prussia and, except for brief periods following each of the World Wars, has remained part of Germany to this day. Paradoxically, the man destined to become a famous French marshal came from an ethnic German family and young Michel, of necessity, experienced a bilingual upbringing. Nevertheless, he always prided himself on the French nationality which was his birthright.

Ney's father, a cooper by trade, apprenticed his son to a lawyer, intending to prepare him for the civil

service. At age 18, however, Ney abandoned his apprenticeship and, ignoring parental objections, enlisted as a soldier. He selected the cavalry, a colorful and dashing regiment of hussars. The romantic image of the swashbuckler would remain part of his character.

After five years Ney attained the rank of sergeant-major. Given the aristocratic social order and budgetary constraints which prevailed under the French monarchy, this was as high as a commoner could hope to rise in a military career. But this was about to change. Aristocratic privilege was swept away with the monarchy as the French Revolution took an increasingly radical turn. War broke out between the infant French Republic and a coalition of European powers. These events suddenly opened limitless opportunities for men of talent, such as Michel Ney — and Napoleon Bonaparte. Before the end of 1792, Ney had received an

officer's commission and become the confidant of generals. He played an active role in the campaigns on the Rhine, was wounded five times and held briefly as a prisoner of war. Then, in 1799, at the age of 30, barely 12 years after enlisting in the ranks, Ney was promoted general of division, the highest rank in the armies of the Republic.

In 1804, having terminated the short-lived First Republic and crowned himself Emperor of the French, Napoleon revived the ancient title of marshal and bestowed it upon 18 distinguished generals. The number subsequently was increased to 26. Among them, 12th in seniority, was Michel Ney. In some respects, this was surprising. Ney did not have a per-



C. DeFORREST TREXLER, 33°, is the Grand Treasurer General of the Supreme Council and Deputy for Pennsylvania.

Although Napoleon named Ney to a position of command, the relationship between the two men never was close

sonal association with Napoleon and, in the political world, reputation can take one only so far. Ney probably owed his marshal's baton to a woman — his wife Aglae, whom he married in 1802. Aglae was a close friend and protégé of Napoleon's wife, Empress Josephine. In another paradox, the road to his profession's highest honor for this much scarred veteran did not lead across the battlefield, but through the boudoir.

To continue the paradox, despite the fact that history has linked Ney inextricably with Napoleon, the relationship between the two men never was close. Whatever there was arose from the friendship of their wives and certainly was strained when Napoleon ultimately divorced Josephine. Ney, in his personal and political loyalties, was not a Bonapartist. Although his shifting allegiance gave the appearance of opportunism, Ney was a French patriot and an ardent republican. He was committed to Napoleon only as a vehicle to serve France and the liberating ideals of the French Revolution.

This brings us to Ney's Masonic affiliation. He was reputed to have become a member of the famous Lodge of the Nine Sisters in 1792, sponsored by his superior, General Kleber. This now is discounted. At the time Ney was a junior officer serving at the front. The lodge met at Paris and Ney did not visit the city until 1801. It is not likely that the degrees would have been conferred *in absentia* or by deputation. Moreover, the lodge was not operative during this period. Nevertheless, there seems to be little doubt that at some point Ney did become a Mason. This is likely in view of his

personal associations and liberal convictions. According to a bulletin of the International Masonic Congress, he was initiated at Paris in 1801. The lodge is not identified.

Amazingly, half of Napoleon's 26 marshals are documented or believed on good authority to have been Freemasons (i.e., Augereau, Bernadotte, Brune, Kellermann, Lefebvre, MacDonald, Massena, Moncey, Mortier, Murat, Ney, Poniatowski, and Soult). In addition to Ney, two of them paid the ultimate penalty under the Bourbon Restoration — Murat before a firing squad and Brune at the hands of a Royalist mob.

During his first seven years as a marshal, Ney saw constant duty commanding the *Grande Armée's* VI Corps in Napoleon's interminable wars. His performance was varied — sometimes stellar, sometimes lackluster, sometimes disappointing, even insubordinate, but always displaying exemplary personal bravery. Then, in 1812, still another paradox — during the fateful Russian Campaign of 1812, which ended so disastrously for Napoleon, Ney won enduring fame.

Wounded at August, Ney was back in September to lead III Corps in the blood bath at Borodino. In November, Napoleon entrusted Ney with the rear guard to cover the disintegrating *Grande Armée's* horrific retreat from Moscow. The survivors owed their salvation to Ney's courage and tactical

skill. Surrounded by a superior enemy force, he rejected a surrender demand, "A Marshal of France does not surrender!" The image of the Ney legend was not the marshal in glittering uniform, nor was it the *beau sabreur* on horseback. It was a man on foot, clad in ragged greatcoat, musket at the ready, standing resolute in the midst of terrified, emaciated soldiers, and glaring defiantly across snowswept wastes. On a snowy December night, he burned the Niemen River bridges behind him and was the last man of the *Grande Armée* to leave the soil of Russia.

In awe and admiration Napoleon remarked, "The army of France is full of brave men, but Michel Ney is truly the bravest of the brave." The sobriquet stuck.

Ney was actively involved and wounded twice more in the hard-fought campaigns of 1813-14. There were successes and there were failures; Ney's performance again was uneven. The inevitable climax came in April, 1814, as the armies of Europe united against Napoleon closed in on Paris. In a heated interview at Fontainebleau, Ney confronted Napoleon and, as spokesman for the marshals, persuaded the Emperor to abdicate for the good of the nation.

Napoleon went into exile on the Mediterranean island of Elba and the Bourbon monarchy returned to France. Ney was retained in a senior military position. As a son of the Rev-

Half of Napoleon's
26 marshals are
believed to have
been Freemasons

olution, however, he found life under the Restoration difficult. Many in France shared his discomfort. Within a year, Napoleon returned. The frightened King called upon Ney, who replied that he would bring Napoleon "back to Paris in an iron cage." The

Continued on next page

glib boast would return to haunt him. Ney soon found himself without an army. Regiment after regiment went over to the Emperor. Within days, Ney followed. The King fled and Napoleon entered Paris in triumph.

In the last campaign, June, 1815, Marshal Ney was Napoleon's senior field commander. Ney has been faulted for failing to press his advantage against Wellington's Anglo-Dutch army at Quatre Bras and, two days later, for launching French cavalry in costly and futile charges against the British infantry at Waterloo. Suffice it to say that Ney's faults pale in comparison with Napoleon's own failure to anticipate the movement by Bluecher's Prussian army to join Wellington and the battle plan which committed the French army to a series of frontal attacks at Waterloo.

Whatever his tactical errors, Ney's personal courage remained true to form. Miraculously he was unscathed, despite having four horses killed under him in the space of a single afternoon at Waterloo. Novelist Victor Hugo has preserved Ney's words, when, late in the day, the tide of battle had turned and he attempted to rally the army by personal example, "Come, and see how a Marshal of France can die!"

Ney was under no illusions as to the consequences of Waterloo or his own fate upon the return of the Bourbon King he had deserted to rejoin Napoleon. Although he had ample opportunity to seek safety in exile, inexplicably he lingered for weeks in France. Finally, in August he was arrested and charged with high treason. A court martial composed of his fellow officers declared itself incompetent to hear the charges against him. Ney ultimately was tried before the nation's highest tribunal, the Chamber of Peers, found guilty, and executed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1815.

Or was he? The story of Peter Stuart Ney has found many adherents over the years. It has been disseminated principally by three authors local to North Carolina and by an article published in a 1946 issue of *Saturday Evening Post*. The story is an intriguing

one. Unfortunately, that is all it is. For reasons obvious even to the casual reader, it has been discounted, if not ignored, by virtually every reputable historian of the Napoleonic era.

In support of the story, there are testimonials that the physical appearance and handwriting of the schoolmaster resembled that of the famous Marshal. On the other hand, there are witnesses to the contrary and that he spoke with a Scottish accent. Peter Ney is said to have revealed extensive knowledge of the Marshal's life. The fact that these revelations usually occurred while "in his cups" has not

fact had received a Masonic letter of introduction to a prominent member of the craft in New Orleans. Neither the Michel nor Peter Stuart Ney ever made use of the letter.

Wellington is said to have been privy to the plan to rescue Ney and to have facilitated his escape. In fact, he was approached to intervene on Ney's behalf, both as commander of the Allied army of occupation and as a fellow Freemason. Years later, Ney's widow and son expressed bitterness over Wellington's failure to act, and Wellington, himself, felt obliged to write an explanation. Why continue the charade if Ney actually had been saved through Wellington's offices?

The so-called "White Terror" quickly abated and all but disappeared upon the death of Napoleon in 1821. Amnesties were granted and many proscribed Bonapartists returned from exile, eventually having their honors restored. From 1830, a new King, Louis Philippe, overtly encouraged growth of the Napoleonic legend. Events came full cycle in 1840, when Napoleon's remains were brought to Paris and reinterred with lavish ceremony in the impressive tomb at Les Invalides. There simply was no reason for a fugitive Ney to continue his disguise and spending his declining years exiled from the family he loved and the country to which he was devoted.

Conclusion

Ney's military abilities and political loyalties may be open to question, just as the circumstances of his death remain arguable. Likewise, the details of his Masonic affiliation are unclear. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt of the larger than life heroism with which he lived, and it is beyond dispute that Michel Ney was devoted to the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity — popular slogans of his time, but expressive also of the timeless spirit and essence of Freemasonry.

The author is indebted to David G. Chandler, D. Litt., former Head of War Studies, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, and noted authority on the Napoleonic Wars, for sharing his thoughts on Ney in personal correspondence.

**"The army of France is
full of brave men
but Michel Ney is the
bravest of the brave"**

— Napoleon Bonaparte

deterred believers, who maintain that intoxication stimulates veracity. He is said to have confessed on his deathbed his true identity as Marshal Ney — in the delirium of terminal pneumonia. He is said to have collapsed in shock reading the news of Napoleon's death and thereafter attempted suicide. Is this consistent with the legendary fortitude of Michel Ney and the equivocal attitude he displayed toward Napoleon? As for the purported role of Freemasonry in Ney's escape, there is no evidence whatever, only conjecture.

It would have been completely out of character for Marshal Ney to shed his identity and to bury himself for 30 years in the Carolina backcountry in the guise of a schoolmaster. If there was reason for Ney to conceal his identity after arriving in America, why did he retain his surname? Many other Frenchmen in similar circumstances after the final defeat of Napoleon found refuge in America. They did not conceal their identities. They congregated in emigre communities, notably at Mobile and New Orleans. If Ney had reached America, why did he not join them? Before his arrest, Michel Ney in

The Stamp Act

A Philatelic Review



By Robert A. Domingue

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was born in 1769 and is best known for his defeat, along with the Prussian General Blucher, of



Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. He served as Prime Minister of England from 1828-52. He died at the age of 93 on Sept. 14, 1852.

St. Helena issued a stamp to commemorate the 175th anniversary of his visit there; it pictures the Iron Duke as painted by Goya.

The Duke was initiated in the family Lodge No. 494 (I.C.) at Trim on Dec. 7, 1790, as A. Wesley (the family changed the spelling about 1790). His father was Master of the lodge at the time and his brother was present. He continued as a subscribing member until 1795 but there is no record that he ever took the second or third degrees.



Brother George W. Norris received his degrees in 1890 in Beaver City Lodge No. 93, Beaver City, Nebraska. He later joined Miriam Chapter No. 47, King Cyrus Chapter No. 35 and Mount Elias Commandery No. 19, all in Nebraska, and became a member of Sesostri Shrine Temple, Lincoln, Nebraska.



The United States Post Office commemorated the 100th anniversary of his birth with a release in 1961 that pictures him with the first TVA dam, which was named for him.

Sen. Norris was born on July 11, 1861, in Sandusky County, Ohio, and was educated at Baldwin University and the Northern Indiana Normal School. He settled in Beaver City, Nebraska, and married there in 1890. He served as a District Court Judge from 1895-1902, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1902, and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1912. He was very active in issues on public utilities and wrote the act that created the Tennessee Valley Authority. He died in September, 1944, and was buried with Masonic services.



Emir Abd-El-Kader was born in Mascara, Algeria, in 1807. He was an active Algerian Patriot, Emir of Mascara and a Sultan of Arabia. He was defeated by the French forces on Aug. 14, 1844, and was imprisoned in France. He was freed by Napoleon III and exiled to Damascus. He was later given the Grand Cross of Legion of Honor in 1860 for his pro-French actions in Moslem anti-Christian riots at Damascus. During those July 1860 riots, he, a Muslim, protected thousands of Christians. In 1871, he advocated Algerian submission to France. During his later years, up to his death in 1883 in Damascus, he lived as a pensioner of the French government. Algeria issued stamps in 1966 to note the transfer of his ashes from Damascus to Algiers.



The Lodge "Henry IV" in Paris started a correspondence with Brother Abd-El-Kader following his actions of

1860 to investigate his attitude with regard to the principles of Freemasonry. This Lodge requested the Lodge "Les Pyramides" in Alexandria to initiate the Emir as a favor for them. The Alexandria Lodge had been founded in 1845 as one of several sponsored under French allegiance. On June 18, 1864, Lodge "Les Pyramides" granted all three degrees to Emir Abd-El-Kader.



Oscar Wilde is shown on a stamp issued by Ireland in 1980. Born in 1854, he attended Trinity College and Magdalen College, where he excelled in the classics and wrote poetry. He graduated in 1877. Relocating to London in 1879, he traveled to the United States in 1882 to lecture on art subjects and to England and Paris later. He married a wealthy Irish girl in 1884, and they had two sons. He spent two years in prison starting in 1895 and then moved to France, where he spent the "Sebastian Melmoth." He died of meningitis in 1900.

Brother Wilde was a member of Apollo University Lodge No. 357, English Constitution, at Oxford University. He received his degrees there in 1875 at the age of 21.



Jose P. Laurel was born on March 9, 1891, in southern Luzon. Educated in the Philippines and the U.S., he

received degrees from the University of the Philippines in 1915 and Yale University in 1920. He was the central figure, as a cabinet official in 1922, in the political controversy between Brother Leonard Wood, the governor general, and the Philippine nationalist leader, Brother Manuel Quezon. In 1925 he was elected to the Philippine Senate and in 1936 was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court. Because of his outspoken criticism of Americans, he was favored by the Japanese as their puppet president during the occupation of World War II. In accepting this position, he insisted that he acted only from patriotic motives. In 1949 he was narrowly defeated in the presidential election. Elected to the senate in 1951, he helped persuade Ramon Magsaysay, then Secretary of Defense, to desert the Liberals and join the Nacionalistas. When Magsaysay became president, Laurel headed an economic mission that negotiated a 1955 agreement to improve economic relations with the U.S. (the Laurel-Langley Agreement). He retired from public life in 1957 and died in Manila in November 1959.

Brother Laurel was made a Mason in Batangas Lodge No.



383 (now No. 35) under the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and served as Junior Warden. Jose P.

Laurel is pictured on stamps issued under the Japanese Occupation in 1945.

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



By THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°

Revolutionary Brotherhood: Freemasonry and the Transformation of the American Social Order, 1730-1840, by Steven C. Bullock. Published in 1996 for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC. \$49.95

The author, who is not a Freemason, has written a comprehensive and fair appraisal of Freemasonry as it impacted the development of the United States from 1730-1840. Steven Bullock is associate professor of history at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Extensive research from numerous sources has been performed in preparation for this book, indicated by 80 pages of notes from references. I place this text, along with Margaret Jacobs' *Living the Enlightenment*, as two of the best unbiased evaluations of Freemasonry with its influence and impact on the development of civil society.

The book has not been written to glorify Freemasonry so the reader should not expect to find a glossed-over picture of the craft, but neither was it written to attack Freemasonry. It may be read by the openminded as a fair evaluation stating the facts as they are. Masons should appreciate it for it gives far more credits than deficits for Freemasonry's influence. The author has greatly "unraveled the complexities" of a complex organization in American culture more effectively than I have previously seen it done and has explained its appeal to the public.

The book examines what Bullock called "four major shifts" in the fraternity as it relates to American Freemasonry. The first, its origin in England and movement into America and its impact on independence by solidifying a chain of command through elitism. The second, the spread throughout the colonies of the craft with a greater acceptance of men of lesser rank. The third, the period of Freemasonry's greatness when its influence, power and prestige was at its zenith, and, fourth, when it fell from grace and was nearly destroyed.

Bullock begins by looking into the beginnings of speculative Freemasonry with its origins in England. He examines the influence of ancient beliefs, the importance of the enlightened thinkers and the acquisition of knowledge upon the craft. He emphasizes the need of the early craft Brothers to maintain a direct link to the "foundations of knowledge and religion." This link exists only vestigially today and then only in ritual.

It is extremely interesting to note the changes in emphasis of the craft over time, never eliminating importance of ideals but placing concentration upon others, i.e., importance of precursors from ancient times, intellectualism, a Masonic tradition, ritual, although for changing reasons, and charity.

One constancy, however, which never wavers is the quality of the membership. The analysis is made of the importance of "allowing all 'men of honor and honesty' to join" and the forbidding of controversial subjects to affect the bonds of brotherhood. "For colonial brothers, consistent procedure was less important than keeping out the wrong people." "It were better for us to reject three who are worthy of admission, than to admit one who is not."

The craft's early impact on America is quite visible with its influence on the leadership in the Continental Army. The text relates the importance in its uniting varying factions, both within and outside of the Army which contributed to revolutionary success. "Masonic bonds played an important role in building the camaraderie necessary for the survival of the Army — and thus the American republic."

Following the war, the author traces effectively the fraternity's expanding contributions in shaping America. He notes the increased appetite for Freemasonry in America because of its "deep mysteries and elevated goals" to the "common people" while continuing to bolster the social and cultural position of the interior (non-metropolitan) elites.

"Many post-Revolutionary Americans came to see Masonry as an archetype of the republican society based on virtue and talent they were attempting to build," and the "Ancient Masons helped reshape the social distribution of power in America."

The author observes the broad changes in post-Revolutionary Masonry in attitudes and practices, especially in the importance of ritual, symbols, and style. Although ideals and precepts remain, the craft shows marked transformation.

He dwells on the development and significance of "higher" degrees as they influenced thinking within as well as outside of the membership. Freemasonry's association with religion, as the text reveals, has been an up and down relationship for many years. The "higher" degrees affect on this relationship is observed. Significant observation is also made of the reaction by Grand Lodges to an attempt to change ritual.

The text includes discussion on the development of Prince Hall Freemasonry and its sociological relationships as well as its same impact on female Americans.

Bullock provides an extensive analysis of the anti-Masonic movement that came close to destroying the craft beginning in the late 1820's. The Morgan affair is discussed but he thoroughly analyzes a far deeper negativity which led to Freemasonry's greatest disaster in America. The craft as we know it survives and grows even larger but never again experiences the prestige it once knew.

This book's greatest importance to the public is not the analysis of Freemasonry but the observation of Freemasonry's influence on the development of American culture, American thought, and American idealism. It thereby becomes a text on the development of America. There are many great statements made or quoted about the craft which should provide broad-based appeal for the significance of our past.

I encourage the reading of this book. It will educate the uninformed, both members and non-members. It will reinforce the craft's significance to the informed. It will definitely educate. It should be required reading for Masonic leaders. It would also be of great value to have a sequel by the author continuing the analysis from 1840 to the present.



Robert Burns by Ian Grimble. Originally published in 1986 and reprinted in 1995 by Reed Consumer Books, 81 Fulham Road, London SW3 6RB, England. £10.95.

I received this book as a gift from a corresponding friend in Scotland. Robert Burns has been an interesting personality to me for a number of years, so the book was a welcome addition to my library. It also gave me some new perspectives on the great poet's life. I do not know if the author is a member of the craft, but I surmise from reading the book that he probably is not. He holds a Ph.D. in history from Oxford for which he did his doctoral thesis on Gaelic society in the north of Scotland. He has authored numerous books relating to Scotland and its inhabitants including the bestseller, *Scottish Islands*. In addition, he has written and presented many historical television documentaries for BBC.

This text contains only 128 pages but is of tabletop size and contains numerous plates in both black and white and color. It is printed on high-quality paper and makes an attractive book for anyone's library. Portions of many of Burns' poems are quoted in the book as they relate to specific occurrences in his life. It has within it a number of references to his Masonic connections including when he was received by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

I have had difficulty understanding much of Burns' writing because of my unfamiliarity with words he used taken from his Scottish heritage. The author has reviewed the evolution of Burns' writing by what was accepted, as the language of the literature changed during the period of his life. It was illuminating to me to read that he had rejected in his literary style of writing the Gaelic language, which was part of Scottish heritage and which I attributed my difficulty in understanding.

The author has presented the life of Robert Burns in a totally unvarnished way that would cause some readers to look at the bard in a negative light. Burns was not a man who forced himself to live under the moral constraints of his day, and we must remember that those constraints were not in the same rigid forms

as they are today. With this understanding, we can appreciate Burns' life through the writings of Grimble in this biographical analysis of Robert Burns.

Brother Burns was a unique human being. He achieved a greatness in a shorter time span than most could ever hope to achieve living a full life. He died at the age of 48 years and did a considerable portion of his writing while actually dying over much of his life. Although some early writers attributed his early demise to a life of drunkenness and debauchery, Grimble has reinforced the analysis of Sir James Crichton-Browne, a noted surgeon, determining that he actually died from endocarditis brought on from living and working under extreme harsh conditions as a child with very little and poor food. During Burns' lifetime medicine had not advanced enough to diagnose this condition and the prescribed treatment probably hastened his death. His life was far from exemplary but probably not much different from many others of his day, and he was probably less extreme in his drinking.

The author has reviewed Burns' induction into St. David's Lodge in 1781 and presents briefly the theory of the origin and importance of Freemasonry in Scotland centuries before England. There is little doubt that Freemasonry had influence on the life of Robert Burns at least through the friends he acquired through his affiliation. He became Deputy Master of St. James Lodge and served in that capacity from 1784 to 1786, and the author has expressed of Freemasonry that it "exercised perhaps a more leveling, kindly influence that existed in Scotland than anywhere else in Europe." This, Grimble implies, caused Burns to be accepted more readily by members of different levels in society.

The book however, is not a Masonic book, and the references to Freemasonry occur only as they might have influenced Burns' life. I stated that the book presents Burns unvarnished, and the tales of his sexual liaisons reveal a man quite human with a more beguiling approach to the ladies than we expect to find in society today. His fathering of children with a number of different women will cause many today to look upon him with disdain, and perhaps justifiably so, but it was the author's intent to present an honest view of the life of Robert Burns. And this he did quite well. It was interesting to learn that Burns frequently used his writing ability to direct poetry to or about the ladies he had seduced.

It is not often one finds a book about a great personality which presents a view not glossed over. I found the book to be interesting reading and recommend it, especially to those with an interest in poetry and in Robert Burns.



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

HealthWise

Turkey tips

Each year, many people are stricken by salmonella infection from eating undercooked turkey. If you are serving a big bird for Thanksgiving, give it plenty of time to cook. And the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends not stuffing a big bird at all. It's better to cook stuffing separately because of possible bacteria growth both before the bird is fully cooked and afterward.

Drink green tea for healthy heart

Researchers in Japan have found that the more green tea men drank, the lower their total cholesterol and triglyceride levels and the higher their levels of HDL, the good cholesterol.

The study, published in *BMJ*, a British medical journal, notes that green tea has advantages over chemical agents that achieve the same results. It is nontoxic and it is readily available.

Other studies suggest green tea may protect against liver disease and some forms of cancer.

Walking can fix your head

Doctors at Duke University say taking regular walks will help lift depression, lessen tension, increase optimism, boost self-esteem, and increase energy. The psychologists say exercise therapy usually produces about the same level of improvement as antidepressant medication.

Dr. Robert Thayer says clinicians should get depressed patients on an exercise program right away. Thayer, author of *The Origin of Everyday Moods* (Oxford Univ. Press) says the average person will also find exercise the best way to lift a bad mood.

Less salt for stronger bones

People who don't have high blood pressure may feel there is no reason to watch the amount of salt they consume. Now, several experiments show that the more salt you eat, the more calcium you lose from your body, and the more prone you will be to develop osteoporosis in later years.

Researchers at the University of Western Australia demonstrated that sodium-induced loss of calcium through the urine translates into bone density loss, particularly in older women. Researchers at Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University estimate that for every 1,200 milligrams of salt cut from the diet, calcium needs decrease by about 125 milligrams.

Exhale when lifting

When you lift weights, muscles tense, creating pressure in the upper muscular system, according to *Prevention*. If you inhale, your lungs expand, creating internal pressure inside the upper chest. When you hold your breath, the pressure is even more intense, and blood vessels between muscles can be entirely squeezed off.

When lifting and using the most force, exhale to release pressure. When lowering and using the least amount of force, inhale and increase pressure.

Computer users: Rest your eyes

Optometrists advise looking away from the computer screen for a few seconds at least every ten minutes and closing the eyes briefly every half hour. These short rests are very helpful in preventing eye strain.

Computer screens should be about as bright as everything else in the user's field of vision, experts say. Some computer users get that "dry

eyes" feeling. The doctors say it's because, on average, computer users blink only seven times a minute, compared with the regular rate of 22 times a minute.

Being heavy is bad for your feet

A study of people with foot problems done by the University of Southern California shows that those who were 20% or more above their ideal weight had significantly higher rates of heel and arch pain, tendinitis, ankle sprains, and fractures. Overweight people walk differently to maintain support and stability, say researchers.

Get 200 mg of vitamin C per day

In a National Institutes of Health study, researchers found that 200 milligrams of vitamin C appears to be the ideal. Experts note that eating five servings of dark green and orange fruits and vegetables a day will easily provide the 200 mg.

Diabetes alert

The number of people developing diabetes has surged over the past 12 years, says the American Medical Association, from 11 million in the 1980's to 16 million today. The growth is due, in part, to an increase in obesity, which increases risk. Could you or a family member have diabetes and not know it? The American Diabetes Association has a seven-question test you can take to learn your risk. Call (800) 342-2383.



IN MEMORIAM

III. Raymond William Hammell, 33°

III. Raymond W. Hammell, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died at his home in Mountainside, N.J., on Aug. 4, at the age of 82.

Born at Newark, N.J., in 1913, he attended the Newark public schools, the New York Institute of Finance, American Institute of Banking, and Rutgers University. He was employed by the Bank of New York for 32 years and was vice president in charge of the investment research department prior to his retirement in 1974.

In 1971, he married Ruth Margaret Schiller, who survives along with her son, Brad Diefenbacher, and two grandchildren, Kristin and Jaclyn. III. Brother Hammell was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, N.J.

He was raised a Master Mason in Orient Lodge No. 126, Elizabeth, N.J., in 1936 and was Master in 1947. He was a trustee for Azure Lodge No. 129 and also a dual member of Atlas-Pythagoras Lodge No. 10.

For the Grand Lodge he served on a number of committees and was the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. He was also president of the

board of trustees for the Masonic Charity Foundation of New Jersey, 1982-83.

III. Brother Hammell was a member of the York Rite bodies and Salaam Shrine Temple. He was the first Puissant Sovereign of St. Joseph Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, and had served as Grand Chamberlain for the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine.

Receiving the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Jersey City in 1938, he later affiliated in 1953 with the Valley of Paterson, where he was Most Wise Master in 1960-61. III. Brother Hammell was a member of the merger committee when the Valleys of Jersey City, Newark and Paterson formed the Valley of Northern New Jersey. He was chairman of the building fund committee for the new Valley, 1972-80. He was also Commander-in-Chief of New Jersey Consistory in 1974-75.

III. Brother Hammell received the 33° in 1963, was crowned an Active Member in 1983, and became an Active Emeritus Member in 1988. Because of his extensive financial background and outstanding career in the investment field, he was appointed to the Trustees' Investment Committee for his entire tenure as an Active Member.

III. Robert Tudor Jones, 33°

III. Robert T. Jones, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died on Sept. 30 after a lengthy illness. He was 82.

He attended the Ellwood (Pa.) public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School there in 1932. He was voted by his classmates "the most likely to succeed" as was his son, Robert, Jr., in 1963, and his daughter Anne, in 1966.

He continued his education at Bucknell University, where he earned a B.S. degree in commerce and finance.

In 1942, he married Joyce Marie Manning. They are the parents of a son, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

His professional career was devoted to his work at the Ellwood Stone Company founded by his father in 1901. III. Brother Jones was vice president and sales manager of the company. He was also president of the Stonecrest Golf Course, which he and his brother, David, built in 1966.

He accepted many civic responsibilities in his community and was a member and active participant of the First Baptist Church, where he served as moderator, treasurer, Sunday school superintendent, chairman of the building committee, long-range planning committee, and a member of the choir.

Raised a Master Mason in Ellwood Lodge No. 599 in 1939, he served the lodge as Master in 1948. He received his Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Newcastle, Pa., and was Most Wise Master in 1952-53. He was also a member of Syria Shrine Temple, Pittsburgh.

III. Brother Jones received the 33° in 1969, was crowned an Active Member in 1974, and became an Active Emeritus Member in 1989. During his tenure as an Active Member, he served on the Committee on Finance, Committee on Rituals and Ritualistic Matter, and the Committee on Dispensations and Charters. He was also Grand Standard Bearer, 1976.

VIEWS FROM THE PAST

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

A Changing Society

However unique and intriguing the past may be, the future of Freemasonry may even prove more interesting. The future naturally cannot be predicted with a great degree of accuracy, but we can intelligently hypothesize on it.

Like every institution, Freemasonry is subjected to forces external to itself and over which it has no control — forces that in some considerable measure will shape its destiny. Some of these forces are now at work and lend themselves to a speculative appraisal. The duty most assuredly rests on those in positions of leadership to be cognizant of those forces and to the utmost of their ability condition the fraternity to adjust or cope with them.

One of the most prevalent forces is the urbanization of the Western World. What was once a rural society has been transformed into one almost completely dominated by large urban

centers with a high concentration of population in highly congested areas. This has presented a myriad of social problems for the fraternity that literally defy solution.

The impact of this change has proven most detrimental to our fraternity. In years past, Masonic lodges were highly visible and a focal point for social activities in the thousands of towns, villages and small cities of our country.

Today the lodges are relegated to an inconsequential role in the social life of our large metropolitan centers and sadly, to the great majority of our citizens, their visibility is near to nothing.

Men who a century ago would have aggressively sought membership in it never give it a thought today, and most have not the least conception of what it is or what it stands for.

We must undertake the necessary

Proper Functions

What are the proper functions of a Masonic publication? There are two schools of thought.

One faction (luckily it is decreasing rapidly in numbers) has held that Masonic publications should carry uplifting articles of a moral character on some of the many phases of Freemasonry, exercising extreme care at all times that nothing be printed which could possibly enlighten the profane regarding its teachings, precepts or practices. This school has held that any news of a Masonic character should be confined to past occurrences. Nothing of a critical or debative nature should be published according to this class.

As might be expected, the other school goes almost as far in the opposite direction. Almost anything, according to this coterie, except the ritualistic work of the lodge, is fair for publication. Nothing, otherwise is exempt, nothing sacrosanct.

planning and implement a course of action to adjust to our changing society. These adjustments may be implemented without any loss of integrity to our philosophical teachings, which is the inherent strength of Freemasonry.

We must unify our efforts to educate our non-Masonic friends about Freemasonry.

We must develop and expand programs that will make our philosophy exciting and come alive to our members, our families and all members of the communities in which we live.

We must also implement programs that will improve and develop lodge leadership, for this is a key element in all our planning.

Let us instill in the minds of all men that Freemasonry is more than just a brotherhood of men. It is a philosophy of life predicated on the fundamental elements of belief in God and the immortality of the soul, high moral standards, duty to our fellowmen and the ultimate thrill of existence when we help and serve others. It is these elements upon which our civilization has been constructed.

— From an article by Grand Master Darrell A. Veach in *The Indiana Freemason*, October 1995

Quoting Re-marks

In one of the Grand Lodges which has a long progressive line, the newly elected "low man on the totem pole" quickly developed a reputation as a lousy speaker. Every time he got up to speak, he hemmed, he hawed, he stuttered and when he was through no one was really sure of what he had said.

Word of this got back to the Grand Master, who got him aside one evening and let him know that he'd better shape up if he expected to move up in the progressive line.

The advice was taken seriously. His speeches improved to the point that he was frequently called

upon to be the banquet speaker.

The Grand Master was present one evening and was amazed at the excellence of delivery and the deep thinking of the remarks. Congratulating him afterward, the Grand Master said that the only thing he didn't understand was why the speaker raised his hands in the air and wiggled his fingers when he started and when he finished.

"Oh, That's easy, Grand Master. It's something I learned from Victor Borge. It's to indicate quotation marks."

— From Stewart M. L. Pollard's book, *At Refreshment*, 1987.

of a Masonic Publication

As in most argumentative subjects, we believe the truth lies midway between the two extremes.

To our mind the ideal Masonic publication must be educational, it must be enlightening and inspiring, and it should be a forum wherein the readers are free to discuss subjects of interest to themselves and to the craft.

It should not be subservient in nature or policy, it should not be super-critical, nor should it be prejudiced. It should be independent in policy, God-fearing in practice and thoroughly Masonic in conduct and action, giving credit where credit is due, and not fearing to criticize where criticism is deserved.

Such would be the ideal Masonic publication, but how few ever attain it? The reason, of course, is that Masonic editors — like their readers and the rest of mankind — are subject to prejudice, to poor judgment and all the mortal ills. They hate educational articles and they love sermo-

nizing. As a result their readers get little of the one and too much of the other.

The above is sufficient to explain why the ideal is never reached: why some swear by these publications and others swear at them. Why some are cussed and discussed, while others are colorless and full of dry rot. Why some are influential, others ignored.

Like all newspapers, magazines and periodicals, a Masonic publication is read by the young and the old, the conservative and the progressive, the professional man, the merchant, the laborer and the magnate. With the purest of motives and the best of ability and judgment, the editor cannot hope to get a hit every time he goes to bat. If his average for the year is fair, he must be content.

— From remarks by J. A. Fetterly, editor of *Masonic Tidings* (Milwaukee) participating in a symposium published by *New England Masonic Craftsman* June 1934.

A Tree is Known by Its Fruit

Let Freemasonry be viewed as a great tree spreading toward the heavens, its roots and branches spreading over the world. The Masonic tree is known by its fruit. It is judged by the acts and deeds of its members. The reputation of the Masonic tree depends on the fruit it will bear, and

it is so judged. We should ever be careful and be sure the Masonic tree will produce only good sound fruit.

Freemasonry may be termed as a great tree and the lodge as a small tree. The Master would be the trunk, the officers the larger branches, and the general membership the smaller branches. The Master should at all times conduct himself as the leader and do nothing to endanger the growth of the younger branches.

The leader or Master should first have the love for his fellow man, to know their needs, and be ready and willing to supply the food and drink to be found in the fabric of Freemasonry which comes to the Master by the way of the roots of the tree.

In so doing, the fruits will be fully ripe at the end of the Master's term.

— From a paper delivered by George W. Romenstine on Oct. 27, 1979, and republished in the 1995 *Transactions of the South Carolina Masonic Research Society*

'Quick Quotes'

There is little room left for wisdom when one is full of judgment.

— Malcolm Hein

If you want to be free, there is but one way; it is to guarantee an equally full measure of liberty to all your neighbors. There is no other.

— Carl Schurz

It is not necessary to imagine the world ending in fire or ice. There are two other possibilities. One is paper work, and the other is nostalgia.

— Frank Zappa

A person with a new idea is a crank until the idea succeeds.

— Mark Twain

Never discourage anyone who continually makes progress, no matter how slow.

— Plato

When you wish to instruct, be brief that men's minds take in quickly what you say, learn its lesson and retain it faithfully. Every word that is unnecessary only pours over the side of a brimming mind.

— Cicero

Three things it is best to avoid: A strange dog, a flood, and a man who thinks he is wise.

— Welsh proverb

Guard well within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness.

— George Sand

Measure a thousand times and cut once.

— Turkish proverb

Toleration is the greatest gift of the mind.

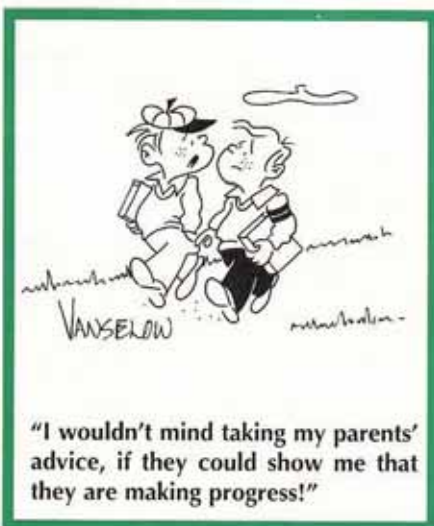
— Helen Keller

The secret of all success is to know how to deny yourself. Prove that you can control yourself, and you are an educated person. Without this, all other education is good for nothing.

— R. D. Hitchcock

A committee is a group that keeps minutes and loses hours.

Milton Berle



Old-time words are effective

Here they are: (1) Because I'm the parent, that's why. (2) Remember, the best things in life are free. (3) The family that prays together stays together. (4) Even kids have to do their part.

According to Ron Taffel, Ph.D., these strategies work. He also gives parents these three indispensable instructions:

Be clear. Say it briefly and plainly.

Offer honest praise. Praise the effort, not the results.

State the rules. Stick with your beliefs and values. Kids will press to see how much you care.

Dr. Taffel is the author of several books on how to raise children.

Caterers keep busy

An emphasis on home life along with a ban on smoking in many restaurants has created a surge in catered dinner parties. Caterers go into homes and businesses and set up the event for busy people who have no time to prepare food. The National Restaurant Association says Christmas and the "wedding months" still dominate catering, but parties for sports events and individual celebrations are increasing. A caterer in New Jersey sold 15,000 pounds of corned beef for St. Patrick's Day. Chicken and brisket are the top entrees.

Pacifiers up ear infections

Pacifiers are now known to increase the number of repeat ear infections in day-care centers. One quarter of infections in children under age three were attributed to pacifier use, according to a study published in *Pediatrics*. The pacifiers were often dropped, then picked up and used by another child. Doctors suggest limiting pacifiers to the first 10 months of life when sucking need is greatest and infection risk is less.

Prepare kids to be home alone

An Eli Lilly survey of 14,500 employed parents shows that half the parents of 10- to 13-year olds allow



kids to stay home alone part of each week. Experts say children aged 10 and over can practice self-care for an hour or two a day if they have certain skills.

They should know their parents' work telephone numbers, how to call for emergency help, how to follow after-school instructions, and that they should open the door to no one. (No pals can come in). Self-care teaches self-reliance and raises self-esteem if kids are properly prepared.

Problem-solving kids

When small kids squabble, take the opportunity to teach the "I Can Problem-Solve" method by Myrna Shure, Ph.D., in her book *Raising a Thinking Child* (Henry Holt). 1. Help the child identify the problem (he grabbed a pal's toy away). 2. Alert the child to the other person's feelings (how his pal felt when he took the toy). 3. Identify the consequences (what the pal did when he grabbed the toy.) 4. Focus on your child's feelings (how he felt when his friend cried). 5. Help the child think of other ways to solve the problem, give him some ideas.

When a small child learns what will work and what will not work, he takes a step toward becoming a problem-solving kid.

Dads may get baby blues too

Some mothers feel depressed after childbirth, but a British study found that a new dad also can get postdelivery blues. Some 9% of men reported feelings of sadness, worry, and disturbed sleep for weeks or months after the birth. Psychiatrists at the University of Chicago recommend that new dads take classes or talk to friends about coping with the demands of fatherhood.

Buying a kitchen range

If you are buying a new stove, remember that a self-cleaning model will save you work and money. A cleaning cycle uses from 45 to 65 cents worth of electricity, while a single-use oven cleaner costs about \$2, says *Consumer Reports*. The cleaners are hazardous to use and store. Most could burn your skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. If you use an aerosol, wear a mask, goggles, rubber gloves and long sleeves.

Dads are doing the kids' work?

The children of working parents are doing less housework. At the same time, their fathers are doing more of it, according to one extensive survey.

Psychologists from the University of Chicago and Brown University say it's a trend in dual-earner families: Kids are increasingly "withdrawing from domestic responsibilities."

The pattern is strongest in families of college-educated parents, where children were estimated to do 11% of household chores, compared with 20% in other families. Ironically, the doctors say, the kids are doing less because their dads are doing more. On the other hand, mothers' share of housework is unchanged.

The American Academy of Pediatrics says parents do the kids no favor in letting them off the hook. Doing household chores, they declare, is an important part of learning that life requires work, not just play.





A Thanksgiving Prayer

*Dear God, we thank you for
the bounties of harvest and
the feast of this day.*

*We thank you for the richness
of life, for the safety of
home,*

*And the warmth of family and
friends.*

*We thank you for the peace
and purpose you bring into
our lives.*

*As we give thanks, we ask that
you help us to share our
faith*

*And our good fortune with all
of the family of mankind,
That they too may know these
riches.*

*And we ask that you lead us to
a new feeling of brother-
hood.*

*On this Thanksgiving Day, we
pray that we may leave
avarice and greed behind us.*

*Lead us, we ask, to a deeper
belief in the true meaning of
our lives,*

*That we may share the love of
God with mankind on each
and every day.*

The Mind's Eye

Schizophrenia Research

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

Viewed retrospectively, great scientific and technological discoveries take on a quality of inevitability. Perhaps because they have shaped our lives, scientific principles seem to be part of the fabric of the world. But time was when the discoveries were not yet made, the inventions undreamed of. Let us try to recreate the frame of mind of the originators, taking as examples three discoveries that have formed modern schizophrenia research: positron scanning, restriction fragment markers, and the dopamine hypothesis.

In 1951, a physicist, a biochemist and a neurosurgeon at Duke University published a note suggesting that certain radioactive sources that emit two gamma rays going in opposite directions might be ideal for imaging the brain. A pair of rays emitted simultaneously could easily be distinguished from the cosmic ray background, which always occurs as single events. The two rays would also define the position of a tracer atom more accurately; the tracer would lie on a straight line between them.

Two years later, Gordon Brownell and William Sweet at the Massachusetts General Hospital built a "positron camera" based on these principles. From its first fuzzy images, they were able to detect the regrowth of a brain tumor in a patient who had no clinical symptoms or signs. After this prototype, it took 40 years of engineering to develop the positron camera into the elegant instrument that it is today, able to define activity patterns in the brain during thinking, reading, listening to music, even hallucinating.

In the 1970's, it was known that bacteria make enzymes that can chop the genetic material, DNA, into small fragments. Because these enzymes target specific patterns in the DNA chain, the places where they cut, and consequently the lengths of the fragments, depend on the exact sequence, and can be altered by mutation. By 1980, less than two dozen of these new genetic probes were known, and only one had been used for medical purposes. They had been adapted for DNA mapping in viruses, but not yet in humans. That was the situation when David Botstein and his col-

leagues had the visionary idea that widespread application to many genes and many diseases "should provide a new horizon in human genetics." They hoped that 150 probes might eventually be found to span the human genome. Today the probes number over 5000, and more than 50 diseases have been genetically mapped using the new technology. We hope schizophrenia will soon be among the successes.

The "dopamine hypothesis" — that antischizophrenic drugs act by blocking the neurotransmitter dopamine — has been the North star of drug development in schizophrenia for nearly 30 years. But consider the situation at the beginning, in 1966. Chlorpromazine was widely used to treat schizophrenic patients, but no one knew how it worked. It was known to be capable of blocking dopamine — Arvid Carlsson discovered that in 1963 — but the drug had many other actions as well. A curious clinical folklore had also grown up around chlorpromazine. Clinicians noticed that the patients' mental symptoms were only relieved if the dose was raised high enough to cause the stiffness and slowed movement characteristic of patients with Parkinson's disease. Another piece in the puzzle was that Parkinson's disease is caused by destruction of dopamine pathways in the brain, and replacement of dopamine by L-DOPA had become an accepted treatment. Dr. J. M. van Rossum, in Holland, put all the pieces together and concluded that "dopamine receptor blockade is an important factor in the mode of action of neuroleptic drugs." Fortunately, we now have drugs that treat schizophrenia without causing stiffness and slowed motion; the promising new antischizophrenic drug olanzapine was just approved by the Food and Drug Administration last month. But from a historical perspective, van Rossum's insight was a milestone.

To the generations that follow a discovery, it stands as a blazed path, a clearing in the forest; but from the point of view of the originators, discovery is an uncertain and risky step into the fog. The Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program is here to make those first steps a little easier.

Our Readers Respond

Caught on the net

Brother Pageau ("Masonry on the Net," Aug. 96) has provided an informative article for those who have been in the dark about the "information superhighway," but then as Masons we are accustomed to bringing others to light. I am happy that the Scottish Rite is encouraging the use of this technology.

Mark C. Roth, 32°
Canterbury, NH

Concerning the editor's note with that article, I share the concern of many brethren that much is happening very fast in computer communications. The good news is that your vision may be a thing of the near future: that the Internet will function "as easily as your telephone."

With the new Telecommunications Act of 1996, hardware manufacturers and cable companies are rushing to produce products which I will describe as "terminals." It may be missing some amenities of a personal computer, but it will be simple to use.

Paul Truett, 32°
Leeds, MA

I know the web page is under construction, but it's good to see that as Masons, we're always building.

Timothy Patsko, 32°
Pittsburgh, PA

One-day class

In response to the letters ("Our Readers Respond," Aug. 96) referring to Brother Inglis' article about the one-day classes in Illinois, I think that those who did not attend are not well-informed of the impact it had on the newly raised Brethren. Master Masons attending were also impressed. It was well organized in all aspects. The work being done was impressive and completely explained.

My lodge gained several Brethren who are now actively involved.

My son is very busy and wanted to become a Mason, but he did not act until this idea intrigued him. He and others like him will be good Masons.

Melvin L. Gerber, 32°
Wilmette, IL

I must say that I am as guilty as they get. I am a card-carrying Mason, and have not been to a lodge in 8-10 years. I probably would not get by the Tyler without a great deal of assistance. At 46 years old, I am one of the greater majority who does not participate, but I pay my dues.

I am overwhelmed at the new approaches to Masonry. I commend the new approach to secure members. Change assures growth! It would be embarrassing to say later that we were members of a now dysfunctional organization than to try a new membership approach.

Terry Lee Eggert, 32°
Dublin, OH

In Wallace M. Gage's book, *Freemasonry in the District of Maine, 1762-1820*, he states, "Although bylaws might not provide for it, two or even three degrees were quite often conferred at a single meeting, usually because many candidates were seafaring people and might be away at sea for months and even years. This

makes it obvious that today's requirements that long passages of ritual must be memorized before advancement was of little importance then."

Our Brothers who are complaining of one-day initiations may want to reflect on the wisdom of our ancestors. If we retain our strict adherence to present methods, will we be able to pass on to another generation a Masonic lodge which our deceased Brothers left to us?

Ernest W. Ryder, 32°
Raymond, ME

Simple English

Brother Hersey's "Simple English" parody/condensation of the Declaration of Independence ("Holding the Memory Key," Aug. 96) is totally degrading both to the author and to an easily understood, "simply" stated document. It is the equivalent of condensing Masonic rituals, lectures and the Holy Bible for purposes of instant gratification.

The document can be typed on less than two pages and is written in most easily understandable language. The thirst for "bottom-line" condensed messages loses the basic thought, intent and traditional heritage that should serve as enlightening inspiration to all Americans, especially Freemasons. That is not communication. It is "spoon-feeding" and an insult to basic mentality.

If we tolerate and encourage less application to understanding an articulate and plainly written part of our American heritage, how can we defend our lengthy Masonic writings and rituals? Maybe if Tom Jefferson had been a Freemason, we wouldn't "simplify" his mastery of the English language.

Jack E. Daniels, 33°
Madison, OH

HIRAM™

By **WALLY MILLER**



Footnotes



*** Licensed.** Spotted near Lewiston, Maine, were three unusual license plates. The vehicles carrying the names "Jubela," "Jubelo," and "Jubelum" are owned by Shirley Webster, 32°; his son Duncan Webster, 32°, and Duncan's wife Kathleen, who is a Past Worthy Matron in the Order of the Eastern Star.

*** Snow birds.** For 33° members sojourning in Florida during the winter months, be advised that there are several opportunities for luncheon meetings with other 33° members from the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The Tampa 33° group meets on the first Tuesday between November and April. The luncheons are held at Banquet Masters in North Seminole. Guest speaker at the March meeting will be Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°. Reservations are a must. Contact Stanley E. Moulton, 33°, 2117 Jacaranda Way, Sebring, FL 33872. (941-382-3669).

Another group meets for luncheons in the Southwest / Florida area. For details about this group, contact Harlan E. Hatfield, 33°, 1209 SE 23rd Ave., Cape Coral, FL 33990. (941-772-1165).

Ladies are invited to luncheons for both groups.

*** Hall of Fame.** Brother Joseph A. Walkes, Jr., president of the Prince Hall Phylaxis Society reports that

the Society has chosen its 1997 honorees for its Masonic Hall of Fame. Each year since 1978, the Society has chosen Freemasons to be honored.

Among this year's selections are Past Grand Master Amos T. Hall of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, 33°.

Three from our own Supreme Council are Past Grand Prior McIllyar H. Lichliter, 33°; Past Grand Secretary General and Historian Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., 33°, and Past Sovereign Grand Commander George E. Bushnell, 33°.

Previously named were Past Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson, 33°, (1987) and former Historian / Librarian J. Hugo Tatsch, 33°, (1989).



*** Made for TV.** The second edition of the Masonic Television Forum has been shipped to subscribers of the series. The half-hour video 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 receive a series of four programs each year on VHS videocassettes as well as an optional 3/4" broadcast videotape for play on the local cable access channels. The program is produced by Jackson Polk, president and executive producer of Capstone Productions.

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.

*** Indexes.** The *Northern Light* office frequently receives requests for information on back issues. We remind readers that back issues are available for most editions dating back to its origin in 1970. The cost is \$2 per issue, or \$1.50 per issue when ordering three or more issues.

If you wish to order back issues in five-year increments, they are available for \$12 per bundle. These bundles can only be ordered for the periods 1975-79, 1980-84, 1985-89, and 1990-94.

An index has been prepared every five years. Copies of each five-year index are still available and will be sent on request at no charge.

The most recent index covers the period from 1990-94. It was delayed in its preparation but is now completed.

Also available are open-end slipcases for magazine storage. Each slipcase conveniently stores the magazine for a five-year period. The cost is \$6 per case.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

1997 SCOTTISH RITE ADVENTURES!

London Holiday

March 14-20, 1997

Package includes:

- Round trip air from Boston or New York (call for low add-on fares from other U.S. cities)
- Hotel accommodations (6 days, 5 nights) at the Forum Hotel
- Continental breakfast
- Half-day tour of London
- All taxes and tips
- Optional dine-around plan

\$1199 per person



Delta Queen Steamboatin' aboard the Mississippi Queen

5 days / 4 nights

March 23-27, 1997

Spring Pilgrimage

New Orleans / visiting Natchez and Baton Rouge

- 4 Sumptuous Meals Daily
- Professional Entertainment
- Transfers, hospitality party and port taxes

Call for airfare from your home city

\$775 per person
inside cabin

\$1375 per person
outside cabin

A portion of your tour
price supports Scottish
Rite Masonic Children's
Learning Centers

Save 50%

Carnival Cruise Lines Eastern Caribbean "Sensation"

Jan. 18-25, 1997

Feb. 22-Mar. 1, 1997

March 15-22, 1997

Ports of Call: • Miami • St. Maarten
• St. Thomas • San Juan

Call for airfare from your home city

\$1150 per person
outside cabin

(Includes port taxes)

Save 30%

Costa Cruise Lines Western Caribbean Brand New Ship MV Costa Victoria

February 9-16, 1997

8 days / 7 nights

Ports of Call: • Key West • Playa del Carmen
• Cozumel • Ochos Rios • Grand Caymen

\$1150 per person
outside cabin

\$ 999 per person
inside cabin

Call for airfare from your home city

Ireland

March 22-28, 1997

Package includes:

- Jet transportation between Boston or New York and Dublin, return from Shannon to Boston or New York on regularly scheduled flights
- 5 nights in first class hotels
- Full Irish Breakfast daily
- Dinner some evenings
- Sightseeing tours
- Visit Dublin, Wexford, Limerick, and Shannon

Call for airfare from your home city

\$1099 per person



Venice



March 12-18, 1997

Package includes:

- Round trip air from Boston or New York
- 6 days / 5 nights at first class hotel
- Continental breakfast
- Full-day excursion with guide
- Half-day excursion with guide
- Transfers, all taxes and tips

Call for airfare from your home city

\$1199 per person

All prices are per person based on double occupancy.

Except as noted, air is included.

For information, please return this coupon to: The Supreme Council, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173. For further information, please call Garden City Travel at 1-800-322-7447 or in Boston 617-969-2323.

Please send me brochures on the following trip(s):

☐ Eastern Caribbean
☐ Venice

☐ Western Caribbean
☐ Mississippi Queen

☐ London
☐ Ireland

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____