

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 26 No. 3 AUGUST 1995

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



It's All Sounding Very Masonic

It's no secret that many consider Masonry and other fraternal and civic organizations anachronisms little more than quaint vestiges of a bygone era when the pace of life was slower and there were far fewer pressures and demands on our time. It is easy to see why the casual observer could come to such a conclusion. As the desire for personal independence grew, joining was out of favor. It became perfectly acceptable to "do your own thing" regardless of how it affected others.

Today, however, we are hearing quite a different message. We are told that Americans should change their thinking.

We are beginning to hear that it is our duty to take responsibility for our lives, including providing for our retirement. At the same time, the younger generation is starting to learn that getting an education is not the same as going to school, and that there are standards that must be met.

The message includes the notion that we must respect authority and each other if we are to have a free society. And it is necessary to delay gratification if we want to get ahead and reach worthy goals. Saving money, rather than spending, is being touted as a virtue. Finally, we are hearing that the ills of our nation can be corrected most effectively through the efforts of private charity. The poor and the unfortunate are best served by their neighbors.

Our leaders tell us that these values are at the heart of the true American character, and our forbears achieved greatness because they adhered to these virtues. All this comes as a totally new message to many ears. For some, it goes against the grain because it is so different from everything they have known.

All this does not come as something new or surprising to Masons. These are the foundation stones on which our fraternity was built. We found in Masonry values that made good sense and our lives are guided by these principles.

In all candor, *we have never viewed ourselves as the ones who were out of step.* In spite of what transpired around us, we remained dedicated to a solid core of values.



ROBERT O. RALSTON, 33°

We associate the terrible disruptions in our communities with a drift away from the basics. There are many of us who remember going to school as a wonderfully happy time. Every kid felt safe and secure and the biggest worry was a pop quiz. Everyone knew the rules and few dared to get very far out of line.

Looking back, we also discovered that discipline — including self-discipline — is a powerful ally when it came to getting ahead in life. No one can achieve worthy goals without making sacrifices. This is why we also respect and honor those who gave their lives in defense of our nation. We are forever humbled by the meaning they give to self-sacrifice. But most important, we discovered that being tough is quite different from being belligerent. One requires standing on your own feet, while the other calls for stepping on the toes of others.

Those who have lived long enough to remember what some call "a simpler time" might smile and remind us that everything that goes around, comes around. Some may see the pendulum swinging back, while others may feel that we are finally coming to our senses.

Although it may be difficult to discern what is happening because we are so close to it, there is a powerful message in all this for every Mason.

What matters is that you and I remain true to our Masonic mission of keeping alive the values and virtues that foster decency, personal pride, responsibility, respect for authority and caring for others.

If these principles had not been preserved, they could not be revived. Our mission is to demonstrate our values in our personal lives and through the work of our fraternity.

At the same time, all of us should be heartened by the fact our nation's life is being shaped by ideas that sound very Masonic.

Robert O. Ralston
Sovereign Grand Commander

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

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER
Robert O. Ralston, 33°

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About the Front Cover



Entertainer Red Skelton, 33°, known by many as America's #1 clown, has received the prestigious Gourgas Medal from the Scottish Rite. For details of the presentation, see page 4. Cover photo by Mark Savage.

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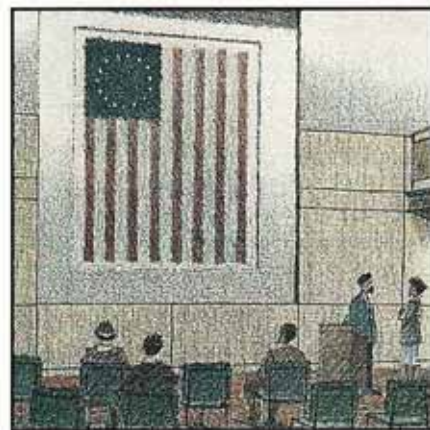
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Gourgass Medalist

Red Skelton wins top Scottish Rite honor

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

Ill. Richard B. "Red" Skelton, 33°, now joins the elite list of Gourgass Medalists. The presentation was made by Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°, at a news conference in Reno, Nevada, on July 14, prior to the opening of an art show of Ill. Brother Skelton's paintings.

The events were timed to coincide with Red's 82nd birthday. A special birthday tribute had been arranged by Steve Addi, president of Addi Galleries, whose corporate headquarters is located in Reno. Addi is the largest retailer, distributor and exhibitor of the actor's paintings, most of which are whimsical clown faces with a variety of themes.

In making the presentation, Grand Commander Ralston pointed out that the Gourgass Medal is the highest honorary decoration offered by the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in the Northern Jurisdiction. Since the first presentation to Brother Harry S. Truman in 1945, only 28 awards have been granted.

Known for many years as America's #1 clown, Red claims his acting career began at the age of 10. He built a reputation for his work on stage and screen, but his popularity soared with the advent of television. His highly rated television show consistently remained in the top ten.

He charmed TV viewers for 20 years with his characterizations of Freddie the Freeloader, Clem Kadiddlehopper, Cauliflower McPugg, Sheriff Deadeye, San Fernando Red, and the Mean Wittle Kid. He would flap his wings as he relayed the conversation between his favorite seagulls, Gertrude and Heathcliff. His program has not aired for 25 years, yet he says even today on Tuesday nights he still misses doing the show.



Grand Commander Ralston invests Red with the Gourgass Medal.

In November Red was treated for a blood clot and has been taking medication to thin his blood. Although it may have been a minor setback, it did not appear to dampen his spirits. His wide grin and frequent chuckle are still very much a part of him. He has had his share of tragic upsets during his lifetime but has learned to overcome them. He says he has earned his "diploma from the school of adversity."

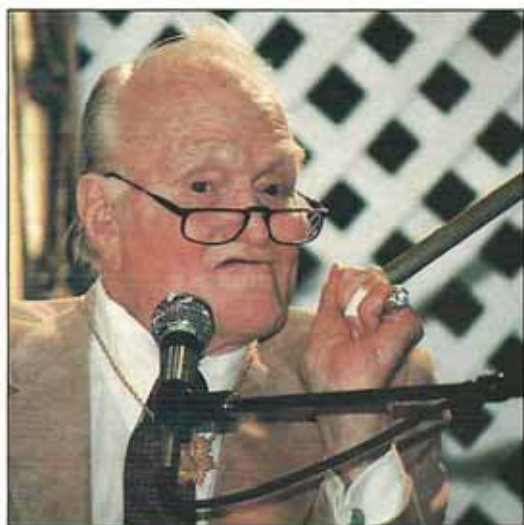
Red's wife, Lothian, presents a check for Masonic charity on behalf of the Lothian and Red Skelton Foundation.

Red entered the room for the news conference driving a motorized cart, chuckling like a kid with a favorite toy, and holding his traditional large unlit cigar.

Ill. Brother Skelton was obviously moved when the Grand Commander placed the Gourgass Medal around his neck. The proud grin on the recipient's face grew even wider as a tear formed in his eye.

Responding to the award before a gathering of nearly 100 media representatives and guests, Red relayed the story of his first encounter with Freemasonry. He said that he was only a young boy when he met a Mason who was kind and considerate to him. He asked about the man's lapel pin and learned that it was Masonic. When the man asked him what he was doing downtown, Red told him that he was trying to find a job so he could buy his mother an Easter present. The man then





"Even now on Tuesday nights I sometimes miss doing the show."

gave Red \$5 and said, "I'm going to help you out." From that moment on, Red said, I told myself I was going to try and be a Mason.

Brother Skelton was raised a Master Mason in 1939 at Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Vincennes, Indiana, and became a Scottish Rite Mason in the Valley of Evansville a year later. He received the 33° in 1969.

In his presentation, Grand Commander Ralston pointed out that "Red never needed to use profanity or other sensational means to entertain us and to make us laugh and feel good." Responding to the amount of vulgarity today, Red said, "Personally, I don't think anyone should have to pay money at the box office for what they can read for nothing on public bathroom walls."

Red called his wife, Lothian, forward to make a presentation to Masonic charity from the Lothian and Red Skelton Foundation.

Although known basically for his career as an entertainer, Red is a man of many talents. Over the years he has written many short stories, and he says he continues to write a love story to his wife every day.

He also writes musical selections daily and now claims some 15,000 copyrighted pieces.

Although he seldom makes stage appearances today, he does continue to paint. "I started painting when I was about five years old," says Red with an occasional chuckle. "I wanted to paint so badly — and I did paint badly." He credits his mother for being his greatest inspiration.

Red's clown paintings have been increasing in value each year. Of his 3,000 paintings, many of the earlier ones were given away. He now sells his originals as well as limited-edition prints. The faces on some of the paintings were

Continued on next page

"I started painting when I was 5 years old. I wanted to paint so badly — and I did paint badly."



OTHER RECIPIENTS

The Gourgas Medal, the highest award that can be conferred by the Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, is named in honor of Ill. John James Joseph Gourgas, 33°, one of the founders of this Supreme Council. Gourgas was Grand Secretary General for this organization from its beginning in 1813 until 1832, when he became Sovereign Grand Commander, an office he held until 1851. He was known as the "Conservator of the Scottish Rite." The medal is conferred for "notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity or country. It was established in 1938, but the first presentation was not made until 1945.

- 1945 Harry S. Truman, 33°
- 1946 Melvin M. Johnson, 33°
- 1949 His Majesty King Gustav V
- 1952 Kaufman T. Keller, 33°
- 1952 Roscoe Pound, 33°
- 1953 Winfred Overholser, 33°
- 1954 Mark Wayne Clark, 33°
- 1956 George E. Bushnell, 33°
- 1959 Christian A. Herter, 33°
- 1963 Edward W. Wheeler, 33°
- 1964 Fred P. Corson, 33°
- 1966 Richard A. Kern, 33°
- 1968 George A. Newbury, 33°
- 1971 John W. Bricker, 33°
- 1973 Norman Vincent Peale, 33°
- 1974 Gerald R. Ford, Jr., 33°
- 1975 Robert P. Taylor, 33°
- 1978 Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°
- 1978 George E. Gardner, 33°
- 1980 Robert H. Felix, 33°
- 1981 Louis L. Williams, 33°
- 1982 John H. Van Gorden, 33°
- 1983 Edmund F. Ball, 33°
- 1984 Warren N. Barr, Sr., 33°
- 1986 Raymond C. Ellis, 33°
- 1988 Thomas F. Seay, 33°
- 1989 Francis G. Paul, 33°
- 1990 Charles E. Spahr, 33°

GOURGAS MEDALIST

Continued from previous page

painted with a Hollywood star in mind. These include Lucille Ball, Ed Wynn, Carol Burnett, Sammy Davis, Jr., and Emmett Kelly, among others.

His newest painting is "Freddie at Your Service," based on his movie, "The Yellow Cab Man."

One of last year's paintings was "The Noble," a proud clown wearing a square and compasses pin. One bystander noted the resemblance of the facial expression to Red. Another work is a drawing of a clown holding the Shrine emblem. This framed piece was sketched on a portion of a tablecloth.

The limited-edition prints have been reproduced on canvas, and the canvas transfers have Red Skelton's original thumbprint on the certificate of authenticity. Each reproduction is signed and sealed personally by Red.

Lothian Skelton also enjoys painting, using horses as her favorite theme.

The birthday celebration planned by Addi Galleries opened on Friday with a news conference and a preview showing for those who had previously purchased a Skelton work of art from Addi Galleries.

At a private reception on Saturday for some 2,000 invited guests, a series of tributes were presented via videotape projected on a large screen. Among those paying tribute was Brother Ernest Borgnine, who recognized Red as a fellow 33° Mason.

A Sunday reception was open to the public. In each instance the audience was treated to a bevy of Red's favorite stories, as he showed that he hasn't lost a beat with his storytelling.

Two years ago, Steve Addi put together a similar celebration for Red's 80th birthday. At that party Red was inducted into the Comedy Hall of Fame by Hollywood producer George Schlatter, who offered that Skelton was really a kid at heart and that he had actually eight ten-year-olds trapped inside him that made him 80.

Steve Addi was concerned that he could not top the 80th birthday party by attempting another celebration. What he failed to realize is that Red Skelton still carries the show. Red doesn't miss a beat. He can make you forget about his age as he lets you remember the good times you enjoyed sitting in your living room watching your black and white TV.



For Red Skelton's rendition of the Pledge of Allegiance, see page 25.

"The Noble," one of Red's 1994 paintings, features a proud Mason.

*"I've met a lot of people —
Kings, Queens, Popes.
Being a 33° Mason and meeting a Pope —
that's something."*

Lothian and Red view "The Noble" painting with the Grand Commander. On the clown's lapel is the square and compasses.



Old Buck

A man in the wrong place at the wrong time

By JOSEPH E. BENNETT, 33°

"I hold in my hand the lambskin or white leather apron. It is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. . . ."

The words of Worshipful S. H. Reynolds had a solemn ring in the late afternoon stillness of June 4, 1868. A throng of silent mourners surrounded the circle of silk-hatted Masons gathered at the burial site in Lancaster, Pa. They were the brethren of Lodge No. 43, there to pay tribute to the mortal remains of James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States.

Various estimates number the attendees on that burial day at 20,000, and those present at graveside at 5,000. It was a far different ceremony than the departed expected or desired. His death on June 1 lowered the curtain on the life of a much maligned President.

Who was this statesman who commanded such an outpouring of public grief? History has not been generous to his memory. It has made a judgment based largely on newspaper attacks and those who did not agree with Buchanan's views.

The son of an Irish immigrant from County Donegal, and a descendent of the Scottish Clan Buchanan, he was born in Cove Gap and reared in Mercersburg, two dots on the Pennsylvania map not far from Lancaster. His father, James, operated a trading post. Young James was soon hard at work in the

*James Buchanan,
15th U.S. President,
gave his best effort
on behalf of
his country.*

family business under the stern and watchful eye of his male parent. The two never enjoyed a close relationship, but the son held his father in reverent respect and learned his business lessons well. He became a meticulous record-keeper with a sound financial head.

Young Buchanan began the study of law in the offices of a prominent Lancaster attorney, James Hopkins, shortly after graduation from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. At the time, the town of 6,000 was the capital of Pennsylvania and known as the largest "inland" city in the country.

When James' preceptorship drew to a close in 1812, the town had an excess of lawyers because the state capital had moved to Harrisburg and much of the legal work evaporated at the same time. Over the objections of his father, the young lawyer decided to try his hand in Elizabethtown, Ky. Finding legal competition to be even more fierce in Kentucky, James soon returned to Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar at Lancaster and hung

out his shingle. The War of 1812 had just started.

Sparse income prompted Buchanan to apply for and receive an appointment as prosecutor for newly-created Lebanon County. (Today we would call him a district attorney.) It afforded only a modest stipend, but James was hard-working and competent, and his private practice soon thrived.

On the day that the British army marched into Washington in 1814 and burned the public buildings, James announced his candidacy for the state legislature as a Federalist. The next day he enlisted in the local militia being organized to defend Baltimore against an expected British attack. His military service was brief and non-lethal. His single assignment was to assist in the confiscation of horses around Baltimore. The British attack never came, and a few weeks later James was home. He was elected a state assemblyman in October.

He learned the first lessons of a legislator at Harrisburg and cultivated a skill as a public speaker. He had entered politics at a turbulent era, one of factionalism within the ranks of the various parties, and one in which the matters of tariff, slavery, and territorial expansion to the west were explosive issues. Early in his public career James drifted into the role of a mediator behind the scenes. He was a strong advocate of compromise and reason, and habitually avoided confrontation and irritation of any faction, if it could be avoided. This philosophy dominated his actions throughout his entire career.

Buchanan served two terms in the state legislature, returning to develop his legal business in Lancaster for the next few years. His reputation as a brilliant trial lawyer and a citizen of sub-

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

OLD BUCK

Continued from previous page

stance made him one of Lancaster's most eligible bachelors.

In November, 1816, his petition to Lodge No. 43 carried the signatures of two prominent Lancaster citizens. James was accepted and raised on January 24, 1817. From the beginning, he proved to be an active member and was elected Master of the lodge in 1822. A year later he became the first District Deputy Grand Master of his district.

In 1818, James' courtship of one Ann Coleman, raised an objection from her father, one of Lancaster's wealthiest business figures. He viewed Buchanan as a fortune hunter, interested only in Ann's inheritance. When idle local gossip linked James' name with another young lady, Ann abruptly terminated their engagement.

Shortly after breaking up with Buchanan, Miss Coleman died suddenly, and once more local gossip speculated that it was a case of suicide. James Coleman refused the sorrowing young man permission to attend the funeral. An extended visit with his mother in Mercersburg lifted James from his deep depression and he returned to his legal duties. His experience, however, influenced him to remain a lifelong bachelor.

Buchanan was elected to his first term in the U.S. Congress in 1820, beginning a decade as a representative in the House. During this period, he became a national power in the Democratic Party and an equally important figure in Pennsylvania politics. In spite of the ever-changing political structure within the Democratic Party, he maintained great influence for the balance of his life. His planned retirement in 1830 was circumvented when the volatile President Andrew Jackson offered him an appointment as Minister to Russia. Buchanan accepted, but had little enthusiasm for the assignment. Jackson's primary motive was to remove Buchanan, whom he distrusted, from the political scene for a couple of years. His stay in St. Petersburg became a diplomatic success when he produced an important commercial treaty with Russia and won the commendation of Emperor Nicholas I.

Upon his return to Lancaster, Buchanan was occupied with matters concerning his finances. His father had died some years before as a result of

an accident, and his mother died while James was in Russia. The death of a brother from tuberculosis, the first of several in the family, made him financially responsible for many nephews and nieces, seven of whom eventually came to live with their rich uncle. He purchased a home and hired a housekeeper, his famous "Hetty," who served the family the balance of her life.

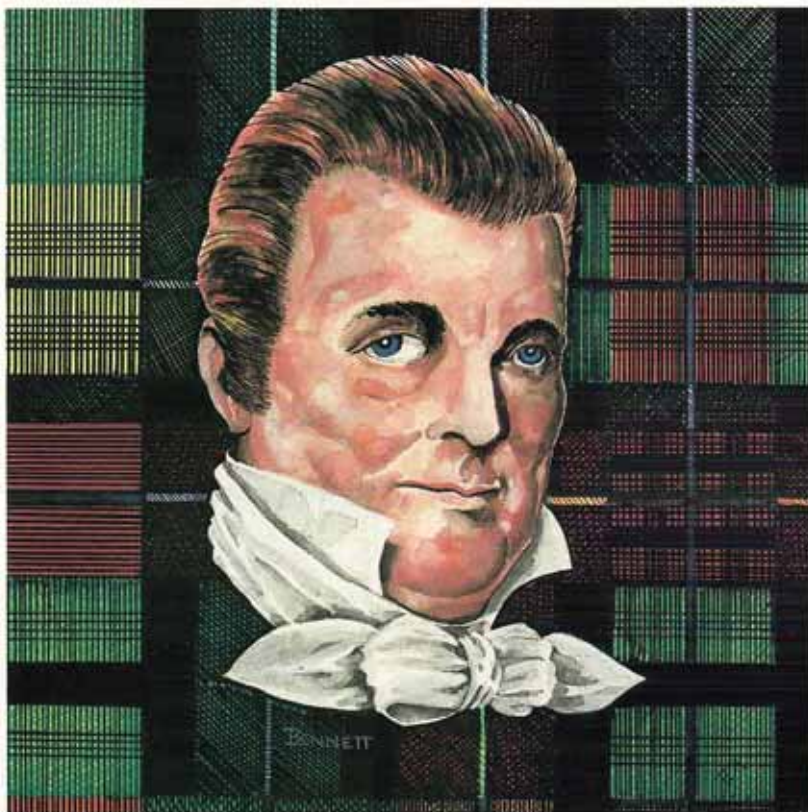
In spite of the disruption of the Anti-Masonic Party, a development from the infamous Morgan incident at Batavia, N.Y., in the early 1820's, Buchanan still possessed formidable power in Pennsylvania. President Jackson respected his position sufficiently to support Buchanan's election to the U.S. Senate to complete the unexpired term of a seat vacated by a Pennsylvanian in 1834. He was returned to the Senate for two additional terms, closing his career in that body when he accepted an appointment as Secretary of State in the administration of James K. Polk in 1845. His political power continued unabated both nationally and at the state level even after he returned to his home when Zachary Taylor, a Whig, was elected President in 1848.

Back in Lancaster, he needed a larger home to accommodate the bevy of nieces and nephews now living with him, so he acquired a large estate called "Wheatland," a mile west of the town.

Buchanan was known by this time to his neighbors and friends as "Old Buck."

Although Wheatland was spacious and delightful, Buck's leisurely vacation was short-lived. Vice President Millard Fillmore assumed the Presidency at the death of Zachary Taylor, and immediately Buchanan's friends urged him to run for the presidency in the 1852 elections. He agreed and launched a campaign for the nomination. However, Franklin Pierce received the nod from the Democratic Party at the convention in Baltimore and was elected President in the general election over his opponent, General Winfield Scott.

President Pierce, a youthful 48, took office and dismissed most of the "old guard," opting for a new generation of political appointees. Buck was amazed when Pierce offered to appoint him as Minister to England. It was a political ruse to remove Buchanan from the political scene once again, but he felt duty-bound to accept. The British attitude was hostile and non-responsive, and Buck was able to do little in almost two years there, returning at his own request in April, 1855. When he arrived in the states he was urged a second time to make himself available for the presidential candidacy of the Democratic Party in 1856. This time he was successful.



Just before the Democratic Convention, the John Brown atrocity at Potawatomi Creek in Kansas horrified the nation on May 24, 1856. The senseless murders whipped the pro-slavers and rabid abolitionists into a frenzy. Buck was nominated in an atmosphere of ominous foreboding, and the threat of secession from southern states seemed a distinct possibility. Buchanan was elected President by a comfortable margin over his Whig opponent, John C. Fremont, and was inaugurated in 1857.

The event was marred by another explosive announcement. The Dred Scott decision was announced by the Supreme Court. The Court ruled against the suit of Scott, a Negro slave, who contended that his owner had taken him to a free territory, where he resided for a time, thereby entitling him to freedom. The court ruled Scott to be a non-citizen and the property of a slave owner, without control over his own movements.

Buchanan a staunch constitutionalist, supported the decision. The abolitionists howled, and the south was delighted.

Buck turned to the matters of his administration, and during his term accomplished some important goals. Buchanan's ceaseless attempts to mediate peace in the slavery issue and the territorial disagreements, occupied most of the days of the President.

At the end of Buck's term, the news came thick and fast. The increasingly serious schism between the north and south convinced him he was right not to seek a second term. When John Brown assaulted the armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, on Oct. 17, 1859, the entire South expected an uprising of slaves. Brown was hung in December, but the southern position was unchanged. South Carolina threatened secession momentarily. The elections of 1860 assured the Republican candidate the White House when the northern and southern elements of the Democratic Party both nominated a man of their own. Abraham Lincoln was elected in November and South Carolina seceded almost immediately.

Buchanan's "lame duck" administration could not escape the litany of threats and bad news that poured into Washington. Although Buck's administration had done a masterful financial job of controlling the finances for the four years, he was maligned and ridiculed as a southern sympathizer and charged that his administration reeked of corruption. When Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie at Charleston, and occupied Fort Sumpter in the harbor, South Carolina threatened military force. Although Buchanan held that the constitution did not prevent secession, he dispatched a side-wheel steamer, "The Star of the West," to supply and reinforce Anderson at Fort Sumpter.

The vessel was fired upon from the shore batteries and was forced to withdraw. Buchanan declined to implement further military action.

Buck's cabinet disintegrated rapidly in the closing days of his administration. He was flayed and villified by the Republicans and the abolitionists in both parties. Congressional refusal to act on any issues paralyzed government, preferring to await Lincoln's inauguration. Riding in the carriage to the ceremony with the President-elect, Buck remarked, "If you are as happy in entering the White House as I feel on returning to Wheatland, you are a happy man indeed."

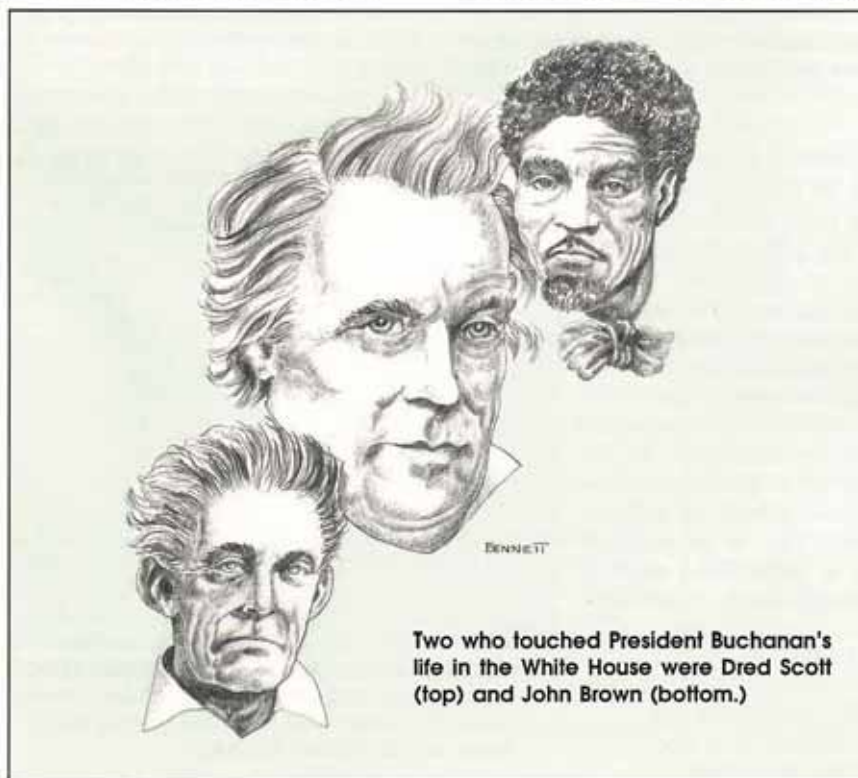
Visitors poured into Wheatland for a month as Buck adjusted to private life, and rediscovered the joys of his beautiful estate. He was amused when he read that some of his recommendations, ridiculed at the time, were now being enthusiastically endorsed. They even recommended a constitutional convention as a solution to clarify the issue of slavery. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired on Fort Sumpter and the Civil War was a reality. Immediately, the mood of the citizenry changed regarding Buchanan.

He was denounced as a traitor, a tool of the slavers, and the sole cause of the war. Extremists even recommended hanging him for treason. His mail was pilfered and opened, and notes were slipped under the door at Wheatland, threatening to burn him out. Buck refused to hire security to guard his property. The alarmed members of Lodge No. 43 at Lancaster met in special session and unanimously agreed to guard Buck's person and property around the clock until the danger evaporated. They were faithful to the commitment.

The war ended in the spring of 1865 and Wheatland again became the scene of social gatherings and friendly visits.

In May, 1868, Old Buck became seriously ill. Knowing that the end was at hand, he hastened to put his affairs in order. Buck issued instructions for his funeral, ordering that any pomp or ceremony be omitted; but stating that he had no objection if his lodge brethren wished to participate. He died on June 1, 1868, in his 78th year. The remains reposed in the foyer at Wheatland for three days while thousands filed past the bier and viewed the mortal remains of the 15th president.

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Two who touched President Buchanan's life in the White House were Dred Scott (top) and John Brown (bottom.)

Masonic Gunsmiths

Brethren All by Powder & Ball

By JOHN D. HAMILTON, 32°

In early American society the gunsmith played an important role in serving the needs of his community. By plying his trade well, he enabled the hunter to feed his family and the patriot to defend his rights. Committee of Safety gunsmiths Samuel Barrett, Sr. (1749-1804) and Josiah Meriam, Jr. (1726-1809) of Concord, Mass.; and Phineas Sawyer (1746-1820) of Harvard, Mass., were notable members of the Masonic fraternity.

The gunsmith's many skills in working metal were also called upon to produce special presentation arms and utensils. In 1815 Brother Alvan Pratt (1790-1877) of Concord made a fine carving set for his bride. He inlaid the Masonic square and compasses in gold on the hand-forged knife blade. Numerous examples of gunsmith-made pipe tomahawks are also known. Many were decorated with engraved and inlaid Masonic square and compasses.

In many communities the gunsmith was so well respected that he was often asked to shoulder a variety of civic responsibilities. Brother Pratt also served as Concord's Town Sealer of Weights and Measures. Working with primitive tools in iron, wood, brass and silver, the most graceful and decorative examples of the gunsmith's creative energy emerged as a distinctive art form known as the American long rifle.



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



Long rifle (c. 1825) made by Henry Gable, of Williamsport, Pa. Curly maple stock inlaid with 35 silver, brass and bone inlays; a technique associated with gunsmiths who worked in Snyder and Union Counties. The cheek rest inlaid with Masonic square and compasses, the All-seeing Eye, and the working tools of a Royal Arch Mason (pick, crowbar and shovel).

Today, antiquarians deem the long rifle a unique form of American folk art.

Extensive scholarship has been devoted to developing information about these gunsmiths and analyzing their work.

New research has revealed that carvings on the stocks of many long rifles produced during the late 18th-century contain esoteric religious themes. Produced from Maine to California, the shapes, carvings and inlaid decorations on long rifles were so distinctive that even unsigned examples may be attributed to the work of a specific smith or regional school of gunsmithing. This is particularly true of those rifles made in Pennsylvania, Maryland,

Ohio and New England. Many of these craftsmen were also ardent Freemasons who proudly included Masonry's symbols as decorative elements on their work.

The museum collection includes two extraordinary examples of the American long rifle that date from



Carving knife and fork with gold inlaid Masonic square and compasses, dated 1815 and made by Brother Alvan Pratt (1790-1877) of Concord, Mass. Gift of Whitney S. Smith.



Long rifle (c. 1840) from Bedford County, Pa. Curly maple stock with distinctive Bedford County style brass patchbox engraved with the Masonic square and compasses, key, mallet and chisel. The forearm plate is also engraved with Masonic square and compasses and a crescent moon. Gift of Ronald G. Gabel in honor of Slatington Lodge No. 440, Slatington, Pa.



Masonic barrel markings of gunsmith William Bowman (1838-1903) of Loudonville Township, Ashland County, Ohio, c. 1860.

1825-40, and are decorated with Masonic symbols.

Both examples were made in Pennsylvania and probably received their Masonic decoration by customer request. However, in the 1850's, gunsmiths William Bowman (1838-1903)

and P. A. Rinehardt of Ashland County, Ohio, were noted for stamping a Masonic square and compasses logo on many of their rifle barrels.

The museum is especially interested in acquiring additional examples of the gunsmith's Masonic art.

The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage has published recently Brother Hamilton's new catalog, *Material Culture of the American Freemason*. The 300-page book is available for \$75 from the Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173.

George Washington Comes Alive

If you thought George Washington died in 1799, think again.

The Scottish Rite has brought him back to life. Using the techniques of animatronics, Sally Industries, Inc., of Jacksonville, Florida, has created a life-size version of Brother Washington complete with jewel and apron. The apron has been added since the photo was taken.

The computerized figure can move from a sitting to a standing position, and the hands, eyes, mouth, face and head can be programmed to move in sync with an audiotaped voice.

The Supreme Council purchased the figure with assistance from the Ohio Council of Deliberation.

Washington has already appeared at the Ohio and Indiana Councils of Deliberation as well as the Imperial Shrine Session this summer. He will also be on hand for the Supreme Council Annual Session in Milwaukee.

Arrangements are now being made for guest appearances in other locations.



Museum Plans Major Renovation



*Open courtyard will be enclosed
for greater use*

The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., will convert an existing interior courtyard into additional exhibition and meeting space. The renovation, designed by the Boston architectural firm of Gary Wolf and Associates, will add 6,000 square feet of space to the museum's facility.

The museum's renovation plans include the construction of a multi-purpose meeting room designed to accommodate groups of approximately 150 for lectures, seminars, or other special events. The room's mezzanine provides added space and clear sight lines to the area below. New exhibition galleries encircle the meeting room and are accessible from the museum's public spaces. The renovation also includes the installation of an elevator for complete handicapped accessibility.

According to Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°, the museum is planning the renovation to enhance its popular exhibition and education programs. "This renovation will create a state-of-the-art facility where we can offer lectures and seminars to our growing audiences in a setting that is more intimate than the auditorium," he says. "An important benefit of this renovation plan is that it allows us to respond to the needs of our constituencies without expanding the exterior of the building itself."

Total cost of the renovation is estimated at approximately \$1 million. A recent bequest from the estate of the late Ill. James F. Farr, 33°, will be used to assist with this project. Ill. Brother Farr, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council at the time of his death, was instrumental in providing legal services during the development of the museum.

In 1973, then Sovereign Grand Commander, George A. Newbury, 33°, envisioned a museum on the site adjacent to the Supreme Council headquar-

ters. He saw a facility that could make American history come alive and at the same time let the museum visitors know the role Freemasonry has played in the development of our country over the years.

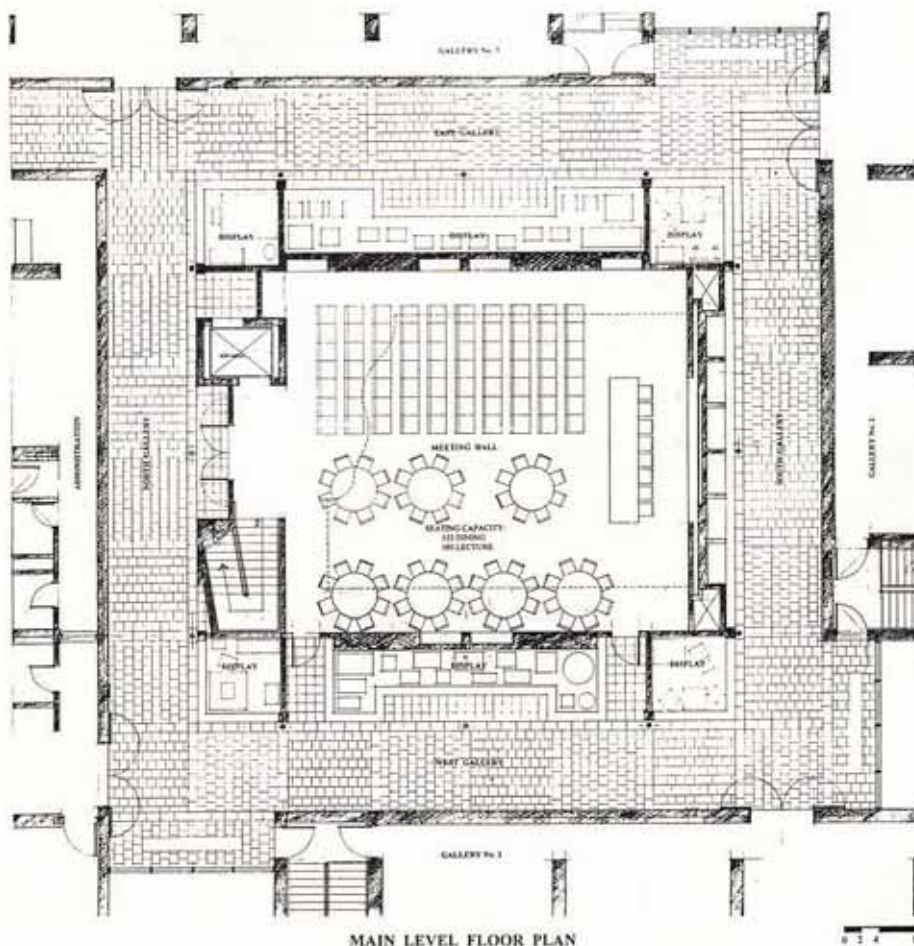
Through his efforts and the support of the Scottish Rite membership, Grand Commander Newbury's dream became a reality. The museum, located in Lexington, opened in 1975 in time for the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Concord and Lexington.

Promoted as a gift to the nation the museum is open seven days a week with no admission charge.

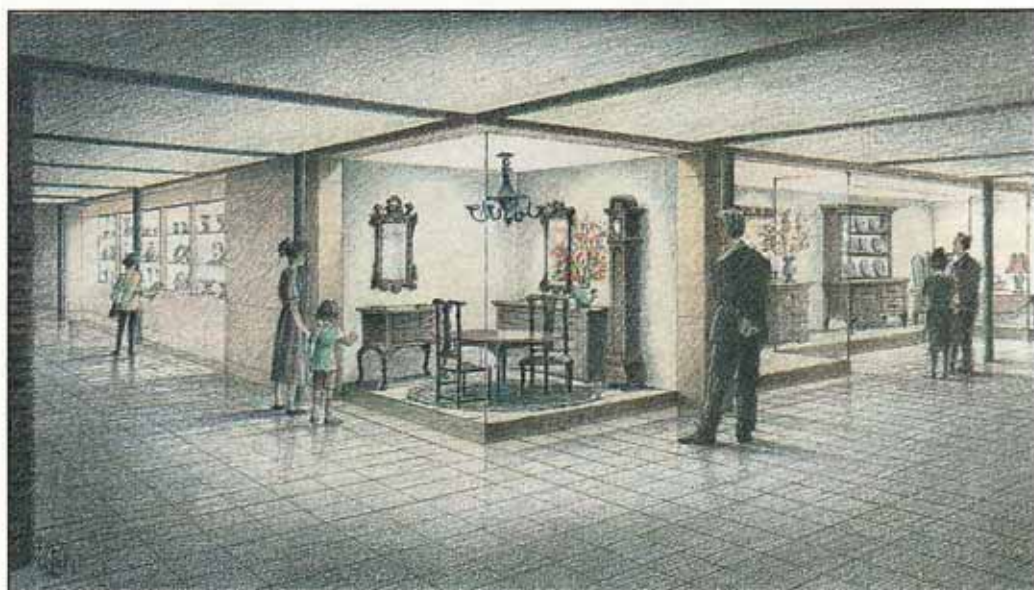
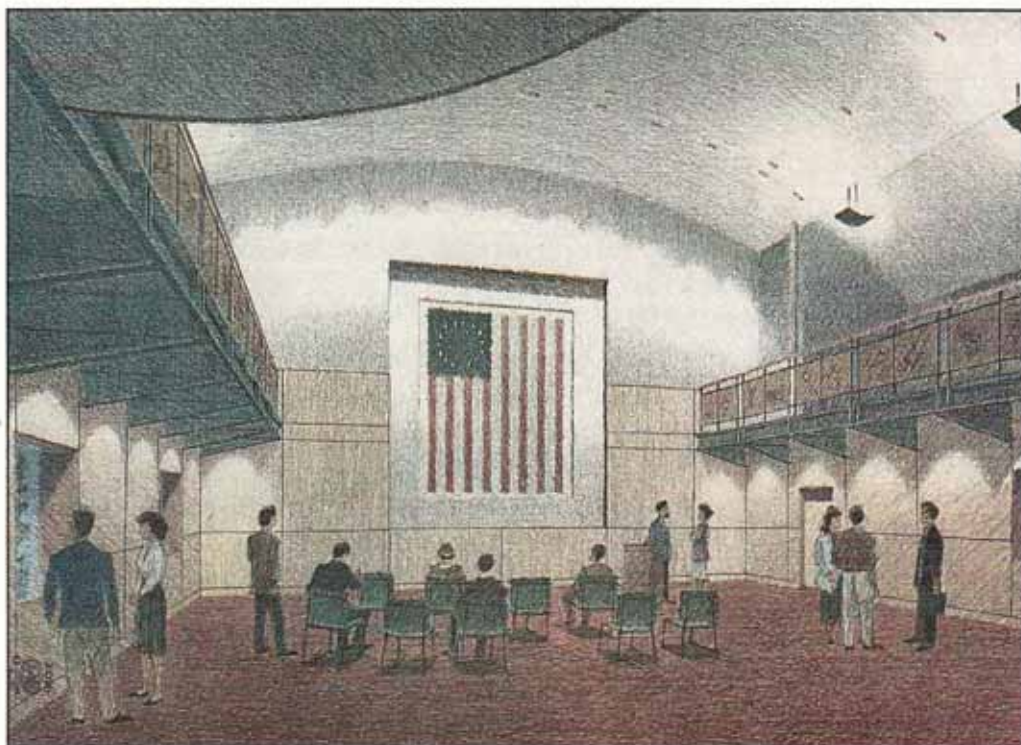
During its first ten years, the professional staff had organized more than 100 exhibitions.

The building contains four major galleries. Today one is a permanent exhibit to help visitors understand the circumstances surrounding the events of 1775. Another gallery will soon be used solely for a Masonic exhibition with a changing theme from time to time.

In addition to the galleries, the museum also contains a 400-seat auditorium for lectures and concerts and a library capable of housing 80,000 volumes ranging from Masonry to American heritage.



The new room will be capable of seating 180 for lectures and 152 for dining. A mezzanine will overlook the main floor.



Display areas around the exterior of the new room will provide additional space for exhibitions.

Valleys Receive Family Life Awards

Winners of the 1994 Family Life Week awards program have been announced.

From the 62 Valleys filing reports, 23 Valleys have been recognized. In each of the three categories (based on size of membership), one Valley has been singled out for an outstanding program.

Under 2,000 members: Portsmouth-Dover, NH (*outstanding*); Binghamton, NY; Lancaster, NH; New York City, NY; Quincy, IL; Schenectady, NY; Syracuse, NY.

2,000-5,000 members: Bloomington, IL (*outstanding*); Akron, OH; Freeport, IL; Grand Rapids, MI; Milwaukee, WI; Springfield, IL; Steu-

benville, OH; Wilmington, DE.

Over 5,000 members: Danville, IL (*outstanding*); Cincinnati, OH; Evansville, IN; Moline, IL; Pittsburgh, PA; South Bend, IN; Southern Illinois; Williamsport, PA.

The 1995 program calls for family events throughout the year, with a finale during the week of Nov. 19.

Renew and Rediscover

Valley of Milwaukee restores its home

By LEIGH E. MORRIS, 32°

Three years — 1912, 1936 and 1994. Each represents a milestone in the history of the Valley of Milwaukee —turning points that have and will continue to shape all that follows.

The first, 1912, marks the year the Valley acquired its present building. Erected in 1889, the Plymouth Congregational Church found the facility inadequate for its needs. Under the leadership of such men as Ill. Henry L. Palmer, 33°, founder of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance and Sovereign Grand Commander (1879-1909), renovation and expansion quickly transformed this building into one of Milwaukee's architectural jewels.

However, by the late 1920's the Valley's hierarchy became disenchanted with the building. They acquired a parcel of land and announced plans for a new \$1 million facility. But the Great Depression intervened, putting the million-dollar building beyond reach. Instead, the Valley sold the parcel of land and, in 1936, embarked on the second major renovation of the building. The cost was about \$350,000.

The 1936 project was impressive. The building was expanded. Beautiful stained glass windows, lavish furnishings and life-size sculptures were added. A modern sound system, new plumbing and wiring and other improvements made this one of the finest Masonic edifices in the land.



The Humphrey Scottish Rite Masonic Center at Milwaukee has reopened after an extensive renovation project of the interior of the building.

Though well maintained over the years, appearances can be deceiving. There was no elevator and much of the building was not accessible for the handicapped. The Valley was also receiving requests from non-Masonic organizations to use the facilities.

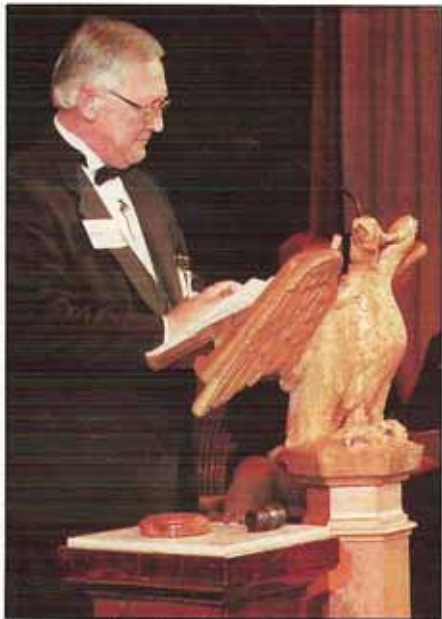
The 56 years that had passed since the last renovation had taken its toll on the building. Without another renovation project, the building would be of



LEIGH E. MORRIS, 32°, is Commander-in-Chief in the Valley of Milwaukee and public relations director for the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.



Former Wisconsin Governor Lee Dreyfus, 33°, a member of the Valley, addressed the audience at the opening ceremonies.



Norman L. Christensen, 33°, Chairman of the Scottish Rite Valley's board of trustees, welcomed the guests at the rededication ceremonies.

little use to the Valley or, for that matter, anyone else.

It was a time for action and the Valley's leadership was up to the task. After considering every conceivable option — including sale of the building and demolition — it was decided to seek membership approval of a \$5 million renovation plan. At the same time, a consensus developed regarding the building's future use:

"To grow, to prosper and to have a positive impact on society, Masonry must be more a part of the total community. In part, this can be achieved by swinging the doors of our building open to appropriate public uses."

But before the project could advance, it was decided a 501(c)(3) charitable organization would be essential to the project's success. Since the foundation would lease the building from the Valley and control its use, tax deductible contributions could be made to the foundation for the renovation work. Thus was born the Wisconsin Scottish Rite Foundation.

Allan E. Iding, 33°, President of the Wisconsin Scottish Rite Foundation, greeted Lorraine Schuffler, president of the Glenn and Gertrude Humphrey Foundation. The Humphrey Foundation provided major funding for the renovation project.

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.

(TROUBLE) + (ACUPUNCTURE)
- (BURNT) + (STANDING) - (DUET) +
(INTERRUPTION) - (CULTURE) + (SHOP)
- (RUN) + (DIAL) - (CAPTAIN)
+ (THAT) - (DOING) - (TOAST)

=

Answer from previous issue: PATENT
 Clue for this puzzle appears on page 21.

The project received a major boost when the Glenn and Gertrude Humphrey Foundation awarded a \$2.5 million grant to the foundation, of which

\$1 million must be matched through gifts secured by the foundation. The Humphrey Foundation is named for
Continued on next page





RENEW & REDISCOVER

Continued from previous page

the late Ill. Glenn L. Humphrey, 33°, and his wife. Brother Humphrey served the Valley as a Commander-in-Chief and Trustee. He also was an Active Member of the Supreme Council.

But everything hinged on the vote of the membership, set for April 27, 1994. The case was presented by such luminaries as Ill. Robert B. Nienow, 33°, Past Deputy for Wisconsin; Ill. Lee Sherman Dreyfus, 33°, former Wisconsin Governor; Ill. Allan E. Iding, 33°, President of the Wisconsin Scottish Rite Foundation, and Ill. Norman L. Christensen, 33°, Chairman of the Valley's Board of Trustees.

Brother Dreyfus best summarized the need for renovation when he said, "It (the renovated building) will represent a fraternal concept that simply believes in the fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of men. I know of no time in our history when this nation needs that more than now. We have become the superpower of the world and we are in danger of losing our soul. Let us do this and do it for our grandchildren."

And so it was done — approval for renovation, necessary loans, renaming the renovated building the Humphrey Scottish Rite Masonic Center and

Sovereign Grand Commander Robert O. Ralston, 33°, addressed the gathering at the June ceremonies. A portrait of the late Ill. Glenn L. Humphrey, 33°, for whom the building has been named, was unveiled during the ceremonies.

other necessary motions were given by the Sublime Princes. The die was cast. Another turning point was marked by the Valley.

The process of renewal and rededication moves on. Renovation work has been completed. The building was rededicated on June 4, 1995. Fundraising continues. The building will be open for use by suitable charitable, educational, cultural and other non-profit community organizations — in fact, a church will use the facility for Sunday services. And, of course, there are plans for a full year of Masonic activities in this magnificent edifice.

Some have suggested Masonry is passe, that it will soon fade from the American scene. But our renovated building stands in testimony to the fact

ever has Masonry been more relevant than today. Indeed, we have done this for our grandchildren.



The Valley of Milwaukee will host the annual session of the Supreme Council this fall. Although events are not scheduled for the Humphrey Center, visitors are invited to tour the building.

The Stamp Act

A Philatelic Review

By Robert A. Domingue



The "Legends of the West" souvenir sheet issued by the USPS on Aug. 18, 1994, includes one of America's most famous plainsmen, Indian Scout, guide, trapper and soldier. Born on Dec. 24, 1809, in Madison County, Kentucky, Kit Carson moved to Missouri as an infant. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a saddler but ran away to New Mexico two years thereafter. His illustrious career was experienced throughout the western states and territories. He died in Carson City, Nevada, on May 24, 1868. Brother Kit received his degrees in 1854 in Montezuma Lodge No. 109, then under Missouri Charter. When Bent Lodge No. 204 was chartered, he demitted to this lodge in 1860 and became its first Junior Warden. He reaffiliated with his mother lodge in 1865 and remained a member to his death.

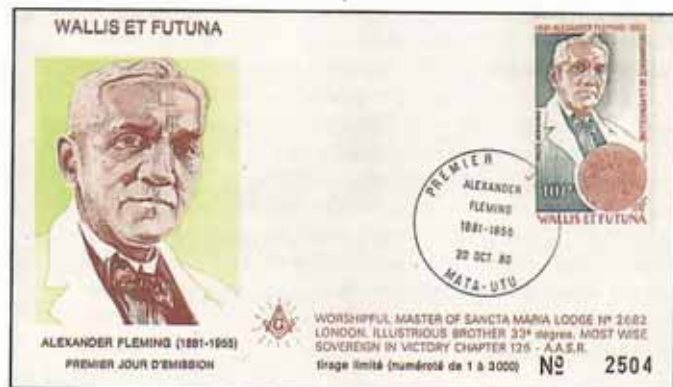


Wallis & Futuna Islands pictured Brother Fleming on a stamp on Oct. 20, 1980. He was raised in 1909 in Sancta Maria Lodge No. 2682 and served as Master of this lodge in 1925. He also served as Master of Misericordia Lodge No. 3286, London, England, in 1942. He was active in Royal Arch Masonry and the Scottish Rite. In 1953 he was the recipient of the "Distinguished Achievement Medal" presented by the Grand Lodge of New York.



Brother Louis Corinth was honored by West Berlin in July 1975 with a stamp portraying this great German artist. Born in 1858, he studied at Koenigsberg, Munich, Antwerp, and Paris. He was initiated in the Lodge Emmanuel in Koenigsberg on March 27, 1890, and in 1896 was raised in the Lodge "In Treue Fest" (Steadfast in Faith) No. 508 in Munich. He was Master of Ceremonies in his lodge for many years and painted some Masonic works — a picture called "The Lodge" and six lithographs depicting important ceremonies of Masonry. Brother Corinth died in July 1925 in Zandvoort, Holland.

Born in Scotland in 1881, Bro. Alexander Fleming spent his lifetime in medical research which was highlighted with his discovery of penicillin. This earned him the title of "Great Benefactor of Time." He died in London on March 11, 1955.



Daniel Carter Beard was artist, author, naturalist and founder of the "Sons of Daniel Boone," which became part of the Boy Scouts of America. He was born in 1850 at Cincinnati, Ohio. He became a professional illustrator for leading magazines and many books. After his organization became part of the BSA, he served as National Commissioner of that organization and was the only recipient of the Silver Eagle Award. Brother Beard was raised in Mariners' Lodge No. 67, New York City, and later became a member of Cornucopia Lodge No. 563, Flushing, NY. The Grand Lodge of New York bestowed its "Distinguished Achievement Award" upon him in 1938. Togo issued a stamp in 1961 to mark the 20th anniversary of Brother Beard's death.



The 200th anniversary of Bertel Thorvaldsen's birth was noted with a stamp release by Denmark on Nov. 19, 1970. This Danish sculptor was educated at the Copenhagen Royal Academy of Arts and went to Italy to study classical sculpture on a scholarship. He lived in Rome for 42 years, where he became a leading artist of classical works. He retired to Copenhagen and died shortly thereafter in 1844.

He seems to have been initiated in a Roman Lodge "Una Loggia Secreta" during the first years of the 19th century. He visited lodges in Switzerland and was made an honorary member of the Danish Lodge "Friederich zur Gekron-ton Hoffnung" in Copenhagen. A large part of his fortune was left as a perpetual endowment for the Thorvaldsen Museum in Copenhagen.

The USPS issued a stamp on Aug. 6, 1977, for the 200th anniversary of the Battle at Oriskany; it depicts Nicholas Herkimer, a Brigadier General



of the Revolution, who led that battle while badly wounded. He died ten days after the battle as a result of an unskilled amputation of his leg.

He was made a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 (now No. 4) on April 7, 1768. The Master of the lodge was Sir John Johnson, who was the Indian Agent for the British as well as Provincial Grand Master of New York. Joseph Brant, an Indian Mason, was a protégé of Johnson, and Col. John Butler was a member of that lodge. At the Battle of Oriskany, Brother Herkimer opposed these three brethren.

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



By THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°

Fundamentalism & Freemasonry by Gary Leazer, Ph.D. Published in 1995 by M. Evans & Co., Inc. Available through So. California Research Lodge, P.O. Box 6587, Buena Park, CA 90622. \$17.71 postpaid.

The author of *Fundamentalism & Freemasonry* is the person who was assigned the responsibility of researching Freemasonry and writing a report as Director of the Interfaith Witness Department of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Leazer is not a member of the fraternity but, because of his refusal to compromise his integrity and totally condemn the craft, was first demoted then forced to resign from the Home Mission Board. He is now the founder and president of the Center for Interfaith Studies.

I would recommend this book even if it were unrelated to Freemasonry. It provides a great explanation of what is recognized as fundamentalism in religion. It must be noted that many who regard themselves as fundamentalists are not anti-Masonic. In fact, many of them are members of the craft. Regrettably, a perfectly good word has had its definition distorted by a group of bigoted zealots who have wrapped themselves in the cloak of fundamentalism. This discussion deals with those who as fundamentalists accept and recognize only those who fall within the narrow parameters of their belief.

The book could be an academic text for the teaching of development of freedom of religious thought and practice. Leazer has traced the evolution of this concept which led to the formation of that very freedom that the Southern Baptists struggled for.

The first four chapters deal with this development of religious freedom and thought followed by fundamentalism and what factors influenced it, including a clear explanation of millennialism and apocalypticism. The fifth chapter discusses conspiracy theories and their use by anti-Masons.

The last seven chapters relate specifically to the study and results of the Home Mission Board's study on Freemasonry. Those who are familiar with this study will understand that much of these chapters' content references the actions and writings of James L. Holly.

The study on Freemasonry for the Southern Baptist Convention actually dates back to a 1985 resolution which was introduced at the Southern Baptist Convention stating that Freemasonry was not compatible with Baptist faith. The author traces the anti-Masonic activity within the convention from that point to the present.

Although Dr. Leazer was assigned to head the study, it is significant that it was changed a number of times by others because they found it not to be sufficiently anti-Masonic. Finally, it was distorted to the extent that he asked that his name be removed from the report.

Wishing to make sure that there were no misstatements about Freemasonry which could question the conclusions, he sent advance copies to two prominent Masons, including a President Emeritus of Baylor University. This resulted in a reprimand and forced transfer to a field position.

The report was accepted at the June 1993 Southern Baptist Convention by a very great margin, but a resolution was offered almost immediately to let "Christian men everywhere know that the teachings of Freemasonry are in conflict with the teachings of the Holy Bible."

In August 1993, Dr. Leazer addressed the Southeast Masonic Conference to summarize the conclusions of the study of Freemasonry. This address resulted in his forced resignation from the Home Mission Board.

The author has traced in detail the progression of events with those involved which led up to the present position of the Southern Baptist Convention on Freemasonry. The conclusion of the study was not as Freemasonry would have wished and certainly not as Holly and the other anti-Freemasons would have wished. As pointed out, however, there was no coercion or pressure brought to bear on behalf of the craft. This could not be said for the enemies of the craft. Leazer states that Freemasonry opened its libraries for the study and gave access to its members without restriction, while Holly continued to coerce the Home Mission Board for more stringent condemnation.

It is extremely important for all to remember that the vast majority of the Southern Baptist Convention members have not been mesmerized by the lies of Holly and those like him. Dr. Leazer has observed with great sadness what is happening within the Convention, and the vote, along with written and spoken observations, shows he is not alone. For example, Home Mission Board trustee and Baptist Pastor Marvin Capehart in a "letter to the editor" wrote, "More damage has been done to the cause of Christ and that of Southern Baptists by those who raised the controversy than the Masons have done in 150 years."

The final report did not find Freemasonry faultless, and Dr. Leazer has made recommendations which might be considered to make the craft more acceptable to some church leaders. The last two chapters discuss these issues and respond to specific attacks on Freemasonry. These chapters provide great information for those who might find themselves forced to respond to these attacks.

Dr. Leazer has with this book provided a valuable service not only to Freemasonry but to those who wish to understand fundamentalism in this form. It explains well the mindset of those who would use any method to destroy everything with which they disagree and anyone connected with it. It is frightening to read the truth of what some will do to reach their goal. It is even more frightening to see it done in the name of God and the Christian religion.

I highly recommend this book not only to all Masons but to everyone who places a value on the right to worship God as they see fit, to those who value truth and integrity, and to those who have a concern with anyone who would destroy those characteristics.



The Freemason at Work (7th & revised edition) by Harry Carr. First published in 1976; 7th edition, printed in 1992, revised by Frederick Smyth. Published by Lewis Masonic, Runnymede, England. Available through So. California Research Lodge, P.O. Box 6587, Buena Park, CA 90622. \$9.35.

The original edition of this book was published in 1976. The author, Harry Carr, was one of the world's most noted Masonic academicians. He was secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Research and editor of its *Transactions* for 12 years. *The Freemason at Work* is a compilation of the best questions he received and answered during his tenure.

This new edition has been revised to bring it up to date covering the changes which have taken place since the last edition. Frederick Smyth worked with Carr for many years on much of his writing, including proofreading and indexing the first edition of *The Freemason at Work*. He is now a noted scholar and author in his own right.

It has, from the time of the first edition, been a valuable addition to any Masonic Library. The 1992 edition is the seventh with a number of reprints of prior editions. This record denotes the popularity the book has had and the value placed upon it. Since it is a compilation of answers to questions submitted, it is written in that form.

Most of the questions are unique to the English Constitution, although a considerable number are from members of other Constitutions, including some from the United States.

This is a good book for reference and a great book for the serious student of Freemasonry. I found the answers to two questions which I have been seeking for several weeks and had our library staff working on — the meaning and existence of "York Rite" and the positioning of the compasses with the square.

There are 201 questions presented and responded to. The questions are categorized in the list of contents at the beginning of the book for easy referral. Both authors have expanded their answers to be more complete than might be expected. When others contributed to an answer due to their expertise on a subject, they are credited.

I recommend that all who are truly interested in the academics of Freemasonry should add this book to their library.



As I have done in the past, I wish to respond to a letter relative to one of my book reviews. (See "Our Readers Respond," p. 26.) The review was of the book *Please Tell Me*. I have received more comments and calls concerning this review than any I have done. All but one have been positive and require no response. Assuming, however, that there may be those who agree with this writer, I wish to clarify my position as a book reviewer.

I assume that my Brother took the time to read this book before evaluating my review. I wish to assure him,

however, that I did not write this review in "anger" or while in an "overly emotional" state. Indeed, I spent considerably more time with this review than any I have written in the past. I read portions of this book more than a dozen times and wrote at least a dozen drafts over a period of three weeks before putting it in final form. I did this so that my review would not be a spontaneous response to the emotional feelings I had when reading the book.

In *Please Tell Me*, Tom McKenney has labeled me, along with my Brothers, among other things, a "Satanist." I am justified in calling him an unmitigated liar. I would hope that I speak for all Freemasons. I have never heard of any Satanist member of the craft, and if he exists he has affiliated with the wrong organization.

Few of our members are familiar with the viciousness of the attacks of the present-day anti-Masons such as Larry Kunk's charge that "all Masons are guilty of practicing withcraft" or Wayne Lela's branding the leaders of Masonry as sexist and racist and that all leading Masons are at least somewhat megalomaniacal. Added to these is Holly's statement, "Let every Mason be shown to be a liar."

I have lying on my desk a paper written by Lela in which he has listed ten characteristics of Masonic leaders, including that "Masonic leaders are immoral or amoral and libertarian/anarchist. They basically consider morality an unjustifiable system of ungalling restraints on our behavior." He also states, "The leaders of Masonry are homosexuals or bisexuals who are behind the modern homo/bisexual revolution." I have no qualms about calling these men liars.

I do not agree with the writer when he finds fault with my quoting biblical writings. Why should anti-Masons have a right to quote scripture to attack us while we have no equal right to access scripture to defend us. There can be no monopoly on the use of the Bible. I would point out also that it was McKenney who presented the issue of a financial requirement using it to attack us, not me.

It is important for all to understand that the words of these men are not the words of the Southern Baptists or any religion, not any more than my words are those of Freemasonry. They are but a few men who have generated enough power to sway decisions. If we are willing to sit back and permit it to continue with no response, then we must accept the result without complaint.

I am tired of having these hate-mongering bigots having a field day at my expense and expense of my Brothers. Their one great hope for success is that they can make these accusations and know that no one will respond. This has been a characteristic of us for too long. What I said in calling McKenney an unmitigated liar is really no different than what others of our present-day leaders have said. I just said it in fewer words.

I trust that my Brother understands my position as a book reviewer. There will always be those who will disagree with me, but what I write in this column is my opinion as a book reviewer.



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

HealthWise

■ 'Paste' to mend broken bones

"Paste" that is like the mortar between bricks could change how bone fractures are treated and help people with osteoporosis as well. A study appearing recently in *Science* shows that a biomaterial called Norian SRS tricks new bone cells into growing in around it. It is injected into fractures with a syringe. In about 10 minutes, it becomes an internal cast. In 12 hours, it is as strong as the bone itself. The paste disappears as living bone cells grow and replace it.

■ Oatmeal for sunburns

If you have misjudged your time outdoors and find you have an extensive sunburn, scatter a cup of dry instant oatmeal in a tub of cool water and soak for a while. The oatmeal soothes the skin and reduces inflammation. Cornstarch is also effective. Avoid anything that contains oil, such as baby oil or creams with menthol or camphor. These seal in the heat and can irritate an already reddened skin, according to the University of California at Berkeley.

■ Microwave for more nutritious vegetables

Vegetables cooked in the microwave oven retain more nutrients than those that are boiled, steamed, or baked. Researchers at Cornell University, where the landmark study was conducted, give these instructions on how to best retain nutrients.

1. Add very little water. Ideally, no water should remain when cooking is completed.
2. Defrost foods in the microwave. They retain more vitamins than those defrosted at room temperature.
3. Cover foods that you cook in the microwave oven. Covering reduces cooking time and nutrient loss.

4. Cook quickly. Use the highest setting on the oven. Longer cooking time translates into more loss of nutrients. When purchasing a new microwave oven, buy the most powerful one you can afford so you can cook vegetables for a shorter time.

5. Be careful not to overcook. Make use of recommended standing time after the timer goes off to finish the cooking process.

■ Minimize effects of poison ivy

If you know you have come in contact with poison ivy or poison oak, you can reduce the allergic reaction. Wash the area of contact thoroughly with plenty of soap and water within 15 minutes of exposure. (Washing helps somewhat for up to an hour after exposure.)

Washing limits how much resin, which causes itchy blisters to form, interacts with your skin. Rinse the area well, advises The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, to prevent the soap from spreading the resin.

■ Taking the sting out of bug bites

If you're planning a Labor Day fishing trip or picnic, be prepared for pesky mosquitoes, angry bees, and chummy chiggers.

Insect repellent is your ally, but it's best to prepare for the inevitable bite or sting. Select over-the-counter treatments in advance. Here's what to look for:

- Products with menthol and camphor relieve pain by substituting warmth or cooling.
- Hydrocortisone products relieve inflammation and itching.
- Benzocaine and dibucaine block the feeling of pain at the site of the injury.
- Zinc oxide and calamine lotion help dry the skin.

- Antihistamines (topical and oral forms) relieve itching and swelling. Use before the body releases histamines for best results.

■ Pepper bonanza

A three-ounce green pepper has about 80 milligrams of vitamin C, one-third more than the daily requirement. Ounce for ounce it has three times more C than an orange.

Red peppers are even better with 160 milligrams of C, and yellow varieties have more than red.

Peppers gain beta carotene as they ripen and get red, nine times as much as when green, according to the *UC Berkeley Wellness Letter*.

■ Exercise helps prevent diabetes

A six-year study by the Honolulu Heart Program shows that healthy men who were the most active had a 50% lower risk of developing diabetes than the least active men. Doctors always recommend exercise as a way to help control diabetes, but this study of 6,800 men shows that exercise may actually help to prevent non-insulin-dependent diabetes.

■ Tap water best for teeth

A study quoted in *General Dentistry* shows that commercially bottled waters contain far less fluoride than recommended amounts. Fluoride is an important mineral in the development of children's teeth, but it also helps fight cavities in adults. Tap water in most cities and towns falls within recommended levels. If you drink bottled water, ask your dentist about ways to get more fluoride.

■ Healthy sandwich

Writers in *Prevention* say you can pack B vitamins, zinc and chromium into your child's favorite sandwich by mixing peanut butter half and half with wheat germ. Add honey to enhance flavor and make it spreadable. Wheat germ also mixes well with pancakes, oatmeal, cookies and biscuits, raising their respective nutritional values.

Masonic Charities Book to be Revised

The demand for the book, *Masonic Philanthropies: A Tradition of Caring*, has been heavy. More than 85,000 copies have been distributed since it was introduced in 1991. Written by Dr. S. Brent Morris, 33°, and published jointly by the two Scottish Rite Supreme Councils in the United States, the book provides a summary of Masonic charities.

Dr. Morris has agreed to update the material and also is seeking information on new charities that did not appear in the first edition. The expanded edition is scheduled for early 1996.

Masonic Philanthropies was an extension of an earlier work, *Masonic Charities*, published by the Northern Jurisdiction in 1987. The original idea came from Ill. John H. Van Gorden, 33°, who started the project and later turned over his information for Ill. Stewart M.L. Pollard, 33°, to complete. This was the first attempt to record a precise compilation of the vast extent of American Masonic philanthropy.

In the foreword to the 1991 edition, the two Sovereign Grand Commanders pointed out that "the intention is not to engage in idle

bragging or pointless tallying of dollars. Rather, this work should serve as an inspiration to all Masons and other members of the family of Masonry, and it should provide factual information for those who may ask, 'What do Masons do?'"

If you have information to contribute to the new edition, send it along to *The Northern Light*, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173. The material will be forwarded to the author. In particular Dr. Morris is looking for new or unusual charitable activity from lodges, Grand Lodges, and appendant bodies.

New Cable TV Series Promotes Masonry

A new television series on Freemasonry is being created by Capstone Productions, Inc. The series of half-hour videos will be called "The Masonic Television Forum," according to Jackson Polk, president and executive producer of Capstone Productions.

The videos can be ordered by individuals or Masonic organizations for use as lodge programs as well as local access cable television channels. Four programs will be issued during the first year. The series will be designed to provide information for Masons and to educate non-Masons on the history, philosophy, and goals of Freemasonry.

Subscribers to the Forum will receive the series of four programs on VHS videocassettes as well as an optional ¾" broadcast videotape for the

local access cable channel. Included with the tapes are instructions on how to get free cable access air time on most U.S. local cable TV systems. The tapes can be donated to libraries, and a public relations kit is sent to subscribers that offers guidelines on how to get local newspapers to publicize the program and the library donation.

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

The Masonic Information Center will advise Capstone Productions on the content of the series. The Center has endorsed the Forum as Freemasonry's newest voice in the television marketplace.

"We have worked with Capstone before, and we're enthusiastic about Masonry getting a fair presentation with this regular program on cable TV," said Ill. Richard E. Fletcher, 33°, chairman of the Center's steering committee and executive secretary of the Masonic Service Association of the United States. "I think the project is an excellent way for lodges to publicize the fraternity by subscribing to the video series and distributing the tapes."

Capstone Productions has produced a number of Masonic videos recently, including ones on the White

House and U.S. Capitol cornerstone re-enactment ceremonies.

Individuals or lodges may subscribe to the series of four videos for \$240. Continuation of future series will depend on interest generated from the first series. For further information, contact Jackson H. Polk, Capstone Productions, Inc., 12002 Citrus Grove Road, N. Potomac, MD 20878.

OLD BUCK

Continued from page 9

Buck's final comments were about his trials in public life. He stated emphatically that his conscience was clear and that he had never acted dishonorably in any instance, nor violated any trust. History has long stated otherwise, and has condemned him as weak, corrupt, and vacillating — in addition to being incapable of grasping the reality of his situation. To the contrary, his political career was enacted in a no-win situation. No mortal could have prevented the events and circumstances that led up to the Civil War and its bitter consequences. All one could do, even James Buchanan, was to give his best efforts on behalf of his country. Buck did that all his life. He was truly an anachronism — a man in the wrong place at the wrong time.



VIEWS FROM THE PAST

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

Ritual Revision in the Scottish Rite Degrees

In 1942, the Supreme Council, called one of its Active Members, Ill. and Dr. McIlyar H. Lichliter, 33°, then Grand Prior, to full-time employment at the Boston headquarters. Among his duties was that he should undertake a study of our rituals by making "a careful inquiry into the sources of our traditions, the isolation of the essential from the fortuitous, the effort to integrate the underlying philosophy of the Scottish Rite into a flexible system, with a definition of our monotheistic outlook, and with a clear understanding of our relations to various religious faiths."

After an intensive, coordinated and scientific study over a period of

eight years, he came to the conclusion that the rituals then in current use were "impressive and beautiful, but were archaic, full of anachronisms, and undocumented in many instances."

As a result of his labors, every known ritual of every degree of the Scottish Rite from the French degrees of the middle 18th century, which were available in our Archives, down to the latest revised rituals then in use in our Jurisdiction, was completely analyzed from an historical standpoint. Moreover, there is on file in our Grand East a "control copy" of every one of the rituals in use in 1950 wherein every line of each ritual is documented as

to its historical source.

Under the leadership of Dr. Lichliter a new era in ritual study and revision came into being. By reason of being able to define the tradition of each ritual degree, the committee has available a firm foundation upon which to build the structure of its subsequent revisions.

Long ago this committee discarded the idea that just because a degree was popular it should be retained without change even though there were glaring errors and inconsistencies of several types therein.

In general, it may be said that today our Jurisdiction enjoys "a broad, far-reaching ritual enlightenment in keeping with this modern age, and at one and the same time preserving the ancient traditions of the glorious past" and largely because of the leadership of Dr. Lichliter.

In summary, the Committee is dedicated to carrying on the great work commenced by Dr. Lichliter, who advocated that the Scottish Rite "should face concrete situations which would make it the servant of the present age by means of modern trends in ethics, philosophy, and religion."

— Irving E. Partridge, 33°
June 1970

Quatuor Coronati: The Four Crowned Martyrs

The early history of Masonry is founded on tradition and legend. Early written records are naturally non-existent, having been victims of fire, earthquake and vandalism. In any event, until Masonry became an organized fraternity, its records, like its organization, were loosely kept and disorganized. Hence, it is easily understood why the first written record in which Masonry is mentioned is the Regius Manuscript, assigned a date of about 1390 A.D.

The legends of Masonry are many, and while some are pure figments of the imagination, others have a hint of basis in fact. Hardly any is more interesting than the legend of the "Four Crowned Martyrs," who in the

Latin tongue were called *Quatuor Coronati*.

The legend is simple, though confused. Four Roman stonecutters, named Claudius, Castorius, Symphorianus, and Nicostratus, were ordered by the Emperor Diocletian (who reigned 284-305 A.D.) to forsake and renounce Christianity. Upon their refusal, he sealed them alive in leaden coffins and threw them in the river. Forty-two days later, a pious Christian, said to be Nicodemus, recovered the bodies.

The confusion results from the varying accounts coming down to us from the early manuscript sources. The story of the *Quatuor Coronati*, without naming them, appears in the Regius Ms.,

lines 497-534. This manuscript ascribes their martyrdom to their refusal to cut a stone image of the Emperor (unnamed) that it might be worshipped in place of Christ, for which refusal they were cast into prison and put to death.

For modern Masons, the legend is best preserved in the name of the first and greatest Masonic research lodge of them all, Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, in London. The stone-cutting art of the martyrs was called *ARS Quatuor Coronati*, (so named in line 497 of the Regius Ms.), and this name is preserved in the name of the annual publication of this lodge.

— Louis L. Williams, 33°
April 1970

Visit a DeMolay Chapter

This is being written as I come from the annual meeting of the International Supreme Council for the Order of DeMolay. If it sounds to you as though I am about to burst with excitement and enthusiasm you are entirely right. You would too if you had seen these 100 fine young men in action. How I wish you might have done so.

Immediately preceding the annual session of the Supreme Council (which is composed for the most part of men of my age), the young men of DeMolay — State Master Councilors and State Senior and

These selections for the 25th anniversary year are excerpts from the 1970 issues of *The Northern Light*.

Junior Councilors, all under 21 years of age — hold their DeMolay Congress. This Congress is held with the same agenda and the same committees as those of the Supreme Council which immediately follows it.

The performance of these young men in their Congress would open the eyes and inspire the confidence of even the most critical of our older generation. Their knowledge, their ability to express themselves, their amazing grasp of the fundamentals of parliamentary procedure, and above all their fine idealism could not help but warm the heart of any man who has knelt at the altar of Freemasonry.

So long as America can produce young men of this type and ability, the future of our country is safe.

If you want a truly heartwarming experience I urge that you attend a meeting of one of your local DeMolay chapters.

— George A. Newbury, 33°
June 1970

The Need for Spiritual Building

Through mind and spirit man reaches out to seek the true meaning of what we know as life. As our minds are enriched, as we are lifted up in spirit, so do we come nearer to a perception of eternal truth.

I know it is not intellectually fashionable in certain circles these days to speak of the spirit, the soul, or even of things divine. The analyst can't measure them, the biologist can't dissect them, the lawyer can't put them on the witness stand. But some things will remain forever beyond the scope of the computer, the laboratory, or the rules of evidence.

But our spiritual enrichment must not be hidden within us.

Faith is for action, not solely for comfort. Intellect and faith should be part of every walk of life.

It reminds me of something written by LeCompte du Nouy in *Human Destiny*. The author was a French scientist who grew out of a purposeless life, out of an original agnosticism, into productive scholarship and a deep faith.

In the closing chapters of his book, he dealt with the ancient problem of distinguishing good from evil, not in a moral sense but in an absolute sense. He came to the conclusion that good is that which contributes to the continual progress of man upward from an animal existence, evil is that which pulls man backward from his progress, from his true destiny.

Then he added something, which I oversimplify, but it was to the effect that evil is also that which stands still and does nothing.

It is indeed evil to stand still and do nothing, for we waste the precious gift of mind, of spirit, of freedom. We become parasites on those who care enough to serve humanity; we are not builders in the tradition of our ancient craft, but despoilers.

If we are really to have both persuasion and purpose, we must never stand still for long.

— Arthur Levitt, 33°
June 1970

'Quick Quotes'

One way to get high blood pressure is to go mountain climbing over molehills.

— Earl Wilson

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes.

— Washington Irving

To avoid criticism, do nothing, say nothing, be nothing.

— Elbert Hubbard

Acceptance of prevailing standards often means we have no standards of our own.

— Jean Toomer

Children have more need of models than of critics.

— Carolyn Coats

In the long run, we hit only what we aim at.

— Henry David Thoreau

Pride comes from an achievement that does not depend on others' approval. It is the hard-earned approval we grant ourselves. It prods us to distance ourselves from the herd.

— Pat Jordan

Confidence, like art, never comes from having all the answers; it comes from being open to all the questions.

— Earl Gray Stevens

Never tell a young person that something cannot be done. God may have been waiting for centuries for somebody ignorant enough of the impossibility to do that thing.

— Dr. J. A. Holmes

There are only two lasting bequests we can hope to give our children. One of these is roots; the other, wings.

— Hodding Carter

Youth is wholly experimental.

— Robert Louis Stevenson

It is very dangerous to try to leap a chasm in two bounds.

— Chinese proverb

The reason dogs have so many friends is because they wag their tails and not their tongues.

— Anonymous

■ Color of the season: Green

Green, nature's predominant color, is the hottest home decorating color, says Alexandra Stoddard, author of *Making Choices* (William Morrow). You can bring the energy of the garden indoors with liberal use of green accents, plants, and slipcovers. For the bedroom says Stoddard, paint a wicker basket and fill it with extra pillows. Use wicker chairs to create a summer afternoon feeling.

■ Replacement trees

Always consider the eventual replacement of older trees in your yard that look healthy now. Plant a new tree close to an aged one to achieve a multi-aged distribution as insurance against devastating loss due to storms. Pick a tree that tolerates shade.

■ Helping your shy teenager

Shy youngsters often don't know what to say in many social situations.

Helping the child rehearse opening lines and even a script to follow is recommended by Dr. Philip Zimbardo, author of *Shyness: What It Is, What to Do About It*.

Urge your teenager to rehearse talking to others before a mirror in order to master looking the other person in the eye while talking.

It's important to avoid telling children that they are shy. The label will reinforce any fears they have that something is wrong with them.

Enrolling kids in clubs and organizations suited to their interests can often bring them out of shyness as



they forge a bond with others in the group. Consider noncompetitive activities.

■ Keeping your pet healthy in summer

When you plan a warm-weather outing with your canine pal, remember that dogs suffer many of the same summer ailments that people do.

Heatstroke could take the life of your dog. Symptoms include excessive panting, weakness, drooling, tongue discoloration, and rapid pulse. Be sure to call your veterinarian if your pet exhibits these symptoms.

Until you get help, immerse the dog in cool water (not ice water). Apply a cold towel to your pet's head.

■ Most teens aren't rebellious

Parents of kids entering their teen years will be pleased to know that most teenagers feel quite positive about their families. A survey by Teenage Research Unlimited in Northbrook, Illinois, shows that 70% of kids responding described their families as "happy," "loving," "caring," and "fun."

Teens said things that made them feel bad were parental pressure, peer pressure, not being taken seriously, not having enough money, and age restrictions.

■ Sweet talk has value

Researchers at Ohio University find that couples who use pet names and other private expressions with each other have better marriages. They create a "culture of two" that reflects and reinforces their intimacy and leads to greater closeness. Say-

ing "Sweetpea" or "Honeybun" plus nonverbal expressions of affection like winks and squeezes add playfulness that contributes to intimacy.

■ Should college student have credit card?

If your child is college bound in 1995, it's time to decide whether a credit card will be a convenience or a source of friction between you.

The key question is: How responsible is the student? If you think he or she will use the card as you specify, it can be a great convenience. Wiring money is a costly and troublesome effort, so the card can be a convenience for parents as well.

In addition to handling emergency car repairs, using it as identification for cashing checks, and providing a sense of security to students, credit cards can provide an education:

- Explain about finance charges, grace periods, credit limits, minimum payments, and how excessive charging can damage credit.
- Discuss your spending plan. Understanding an overall budget for the school year will help the student understand how the credit card fits in.
- Consider starting with a secured card or a debit card. Money is deposited to the secured card account, and the cardholder can only charge up to that limit. A debit card deducts the charge from a checking account.
- Arrange only one credit card, and put it in the student's name. Start with a credit limit of about \$200.
- Explain that the card is only for emergencies, not for pizzas or CDs.
- Pay the balance each month to avoid finance charges.

■ Tiny grammatical geniuses

It's good to talk to your child, but it's not necessary to "teach a baby to talk." Steven Pinker, Ph.D., author of *The Language Instinct*, says language is instinctive. The average 3-year-old is a grammatical genius who masters complex constructions with ease. The average 18-month-old understands a new word every two hours, even if he or she doesn't say it, says Pinker. You can't "teach" that fast even if you try to.



Pledge of Allegiance

As recited by Red Skelton on numerous occasions.

I — me, an individual, a committee of one.

Pledge — dedicate all of my worldly goods to live without self-pity.

Allegiance — my love and my devotion.

To the flag — our standard, Old Glory, a symbol of freedom. Wherever she waves, there is respect, because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts freedom is everybody's job.

Of the United States — that means that we have all come together.

States — individual communities that have united into 48 great states. Forty-eight individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose, all divided with imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common purpose, and that's love for country.

Of America.

And to the Republic — a state in which sovereign power is invested in representatives chosen by the people to govern. And government is the people and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

For which it stands.

One nation — meaning, so blessed by God.

Indivisible — incapable of being divided.

With liberty — which is freedom and the right of power to live one's own life without threats or fear or some sort of retaliation.

And Justice — the principle of quality of dealing fairly with others.

For all — which meant it's as much your country as it is mine.

Brother Skelton has added, "Since I was a small boy, two states have been added to our country and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance — 'under God.' Wouldn't it be a pity if someone said, 'That's a prayer;' and that would be eliminated from schools, too?"

The Mind's Eye Schizophrenia Research

Perhaps the most important medical and scientific achievement of the past two years is the wealth of new discoveries in gene mapping. Genes have been found for diseases ranging from Alzheimer's to breast cancer. The race is on, and now genes are being reported even for ailments like obesity and bed wetting. Some claims may not stand the test of time, but gene mapping is clearly a pursuit whose time has come.

Two gene-mapping leads are now being pursued in schizophrenia. Both of them were supported by the Scottish Rite.

Scott Diehl, Kenneth Kendler and their collaborators examined 35 genetic markers in families in Ireland. One of these markers looks as if it may be linked to schizophrenia. When Dr. Kendler conceived the idea of studying families with schizophrenia in Ireland, he came to the Scottish Rite for support.

He reasoned that the racial and ethnic homogeneity in western Ireland made this population ideal for genetic studies, and our committee awarded a grant for a pilot study. His sample grew to 186 families, and is now one of the most important populations for studying the genetics of schizophrenia.

The second genetic marker, so far, shows more modest evidence for linkage with schizophrenia. What makes this region of special interest, even though only a small proportion of families seem to show linkage, is its association with a childhood disorder named "Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome," a common form of cleft palate. It is associated with learning disabilities, abnormalities of the heart, and an unusual facial appearance. These patients do not show schizophrenia as children, yet interviews with patients over the age of 15 revealed that 3 out of 11 met diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia. The Scottish Rite study by Drs. Maria Karayiorgou and David Housman seeks to find out whether there is a gene deleted in the patients that have schizophrenia, but not in those that escape it.

Finding genes is of major importance. A good example is the "Ataxia-Telangiectasia" (AT) gene discovered in June. About 1% of the population carry a single dose of the AT gene, which raises the risk for cancers. Much more rarely, a person will inherit a double dose of the AT gene (one from each parent), causing the childhood disease Ataxia-Telangiectasia. Very early, the affected child begins to stumble and slur his speech. Survival is rarely past age 30. No one knows how a gene can raise the risk for cancer in adults in a single dose, but cause a fatal movement disorder in children in a double dose. Solving this mystery will be a major scientific and medical achievement. For all we know, something similar may be going on in schizophrenia.

Our Readers Respond

Best Books

Your "10 Best Masonic Books" (May 95) was enlightening and I could find nothing in the variety of selections to disagree with.

It served as a reminder of the slow pace with which Freemasonry adopts to modern tools to improve its "masterpieces." I cannot envision anything ever replacing books as the ultimate source of inspiration and enjoyment. However, many modern tools exist which can be useful in accessing information quickly, efficiently and accurately. Most of these are computer based. When will we see a "Masonic Bookshelf" on CD-ROM, including such works as *Coil's Masonic Encyclopedia*, *10,000 Famous Freemasons*, etc., all fully indexed for quick search.

While a number of "online" bulletin boards and forums now operate, there is still room for modernizing access to important Masonic materials and information. Of course, a good commercial market for such materials would improve availability.

Carl M. Hogan, 33°
Boston, Massachusetts

Family reading

I have been reading *The Northern Light* for some time now and I find it fascinating. Although I do not understand

all of it fully, I do find it fulfilling. I especially enjoy the Masonic Word Math.

When your eyes find the author of this letter, you may be surprised, but I want to explain. My father is a Mason and the magazine is in his name. One day I found myself glancing at the magazine and then solving the word math. Please continue to send the magazine to our home even though you know a 21-year-old woman is interested in the literature it provides.

I have confidence that you are not male chauvinistic and that you will feel that my reading the literature is not an insult to your fraternity but a compliment to your excellent work.

Lisa Marie Thompson
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Editor's note: Insulted? We're delighted! The subtitle (A Window for Freemasonry) says it all. The publication is not intended to be hidden in a closet. We hope all our members will share their copies with family and friends.

Book reviewing

Your book reviewer went too far in his attack on Tom C. McKenney in his review of *Please Tell Me* ("Book Nook," May 95). His statement "... the author, Tom C. McKenney, is an unmitigated liar" was unnecessary and brusque. The reviewer's conclusion, "If being such is an assurance to eternal damnation, McKenney is on a superhighway to hell" had nothing to do with the evaluation of the book. Such comments were made by him as personal assaults upon McKenney's character and have no place in *The Northern Light*. Further, his attempt to argue with McKenney about biblical matters, and other factors such as his correlation of McKenney's comment about the requirement for new members to have "... enough of a fi-



nancial base," as representing a fault in "... the very premise that built America" are not appropriate nor quite accurate.

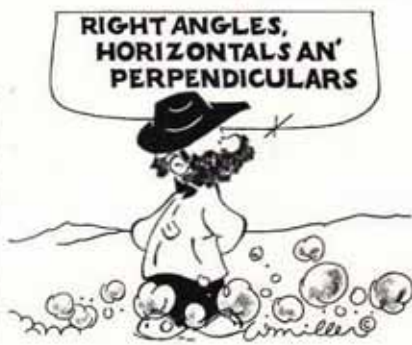
Overall, the reviewer's personal engagement of McKenney is not the type of professionalism and fair evaluation that we should have in future book reviews. In the future, he might avoid reviewing those books that either anger him or cause him to become overly emotional. It might be better if other members were asked to review such books.

I also feel that the article written by Gary Leazer ("Fundamentalism and Freemasonry") carries the attack on the Southern Baptist Convention too far. We are all well-informed on the subject now, we have taken action to insure that all understand our being Baptists and Masons simultaneously. In the article, we have allowed Leazer to showcase his book and to make strong allegations that far exceed the anti-Masonic issue.

It's fair to address where potential problems might lie on Masonry/religious issues and to appropriately alert our membership. But, to draw conclusions about any established religion without proper preparation and study is improper. It is particularly improper to 'select out' any religious order for such prolonged and intensive attack as has been done on the Southern Baptists.

Gary Wayne Smith, 32°
Pendleton, Indiana

HIRAM™



By WALLY MILLER

Footnotes*

*** Who is Who?** Brother Allen E. Roberts, 32°, published in 1984 a valuable resource, *Who is Who in Freemasonry?* An updated version appeared in 1986. Now Brother Roberts has announced plans for a third edition, but to do so he will need the cooperation of Masonic leaders around the country.

Just as the book, *10,000 Famous Freemasons*, serves as a handy reference for Masonic legends of the past, *Who is Who* is a great source for information about today's key Masons.

Assisting in this project will be Allen's son Wayne, who is now managing Anchor Communications. This company was formed by Allen a number of years ago to publish Masonic literature.

According to the information released recently by Anchor Communications, "Freemasons are eligible for inclusion in this edition if they have worked for Freemasonry in its many facets, their communities, their country, industry, the professions, or charitable organizations. It will contain Masonic information that can be found nowhere else under one cover."

To obtain the necessary forms for biographical information, write to Anchor Communications, 3102 Bradford St., Dale City, VA 22193, or fax 703-878-7770. For further information, contact Wayne at 703-680-9695 or Allen at 804-737-4498.

Incidentally, Allen has been commissioned by Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co., Inc., to update *10,000 Famous Freemasons*, a mighty task indeed.

*** Oops.** For those who were confused by a statement in John Hamilton's article in the May issue, we offer an apology. We allowed a

line of type to be dropped from the text, and without the line the sentences made no sense. The sentences at the bottom of page 9 and continuing on page 10 should have read, "The three competed with each other in a race to sell patents for degrees for which they had no authority to confer. **Cerneau's patent was typical of the others; it gave him authority to establish Sublime Degrees on the northern half of the island of Cuba, but none beyond the 25°.**" The missing portion appears here in bold.

*** On parade.** A colorful Humpty Dumpty will serve as the centerpiece for the Family of Freemasonry in the 1996 Tournament of Roses Parade. This year's parade theme is "Kids — Laughter and Dreams."

On the float will be youngsters from the Masonic Home for Children in Covina, California. Also recognized on the float will be High Twelve International, a Masonic organization celebrating its 75th anniversary.

This will be the first time that animation will have been used on the Masonic float since the fraternity re-entered the parade in 1992. A mechanical system will be used to make Humpty Dumpty rock back and forth and wink one eye. The children will push him back in position when he starts to totter.

The float was designed by Michelle Lofthouse, daughter of Bill Lofthouse, president of Phoenix Decorating Company, the builder of the float.

The project is coordinated by the Grand Lodge of California with the support from Masons around the world. If you would like to contribute, you may send your donation (payable to Rose Parade Masonic Float) to Robert C. Coe, treasurer of



the float committee, at P.O. Box 661567, Arcadia, CA 91066. Or you may write for an order form listing commemorative merchandise for sale. Pins, postcards, shirts, caps, decals and other items are available. Past Grand Master Stanley Channon, who serves as float committee chairman, says, "We will be grateful for your support."

*** Old Dudes?** Saturn Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors, allowed its advertising agency to get carried away. An ad in its consumer magazine, *Visions*, was announcing the creation of a national Saturn Car Club for Saturn owners. And the main thrust was to build a strong sense of camaraderie and community among Saturn owners. Apparently the agency was looking for a photo of another organization that conveyed a closeness among its members.

The photo used was a turn of the century photo of Masonic officers. Not knowing what the photo represented, the agency labeled it, "Royal and Ancient Order of Old Dudes." A number of Saturn owners, highly offended by the ad, let their objections be heard. If the ad agency had used the photo alone, the ad may have passed without complaint. But the caption left a little to be desired.

The Saturn advertising team has sent a letter of apology through the Masonic Service Association for those who "found the use of the picture and the surrounding copy offensive." It will be interesting to see whether the ad is repeated.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

1995/1996 SCOTTISH RITE ADVENTURES!

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