

THE NORTHERN LIGHT



A WINDOW FOR
FREEMASONRY

Vol. 23 No. 1 FEBRUARY 1992

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If being Masons doesn't make a difference in our daily lives, what difference does it make? Carrying a Masonic membership card in our wallets is important, but carrying the Masonic spirit in the way we live is essential.

I can remember being around Masons wherever I went — at work, where we lived, and at church. We saw each other all the time. As I look back, I really believe that it was easy to spot a Masonic brother. When you were with a group of men, you could pick out the members of our fraternity. No one had to tell you. You just knew it. I've talked with other Masons who have had similar experiences.

What I'm describing is expressed so well by the French writer, Marcel Proust, when he said, "The real act of discovery consists not in finding new lands but in seeing with new eyes."

That's it. "Seeing with new eyes" should be the mark of a Mason. What does it mean to look at life through "Masonic eyes"? Here are several ideas for us to think about as we work on making Masonry more meaningful in our lives.

- *Masons look for the possibilities, not the problems.* The most discouraging word in our language is "can't." More often than not, of course, we don't really mean "can't." For possibilities to become realities, there's almost always time, effort, work and commitment involved. It's an "upbeat" attitude that should cause Masons to stand out in any crowd.

- *Masons see inside a man.* It's not news to anyone that our fraternity is "getting older." Just look around at the next Masonic meeting you attend. But what do we see when we look at our older members?

Although we may wish we had more younger men, we may be neglecting an extraordinary opportunity to meet the needs of many men who are already in our midst. What about the man who has a hard time getting around? What about the member who no longer drives? Is his only Masonic contact the membership card he holds in his hand? Being Masons should mean we are sensitive to what's going on inside a man. But it takes looking at each other through Masonic eyes.

- *Masons look in two directions.* That's right. Two directions — backward and forward. Ma-



FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33°

sonry seems to give a man a much better perspective on life. It's better in the sense that he faces the future with a confidence that comes from knowing what he values. He isn't blown by every breeze.

I don't find many Masons spending a lot of time worrying about what's coming down the road. We may not always like what we see around us but we possess an unusual confidence in coping successfully with life's pressures.

Because we know where we have come from, we are much better able to step forward with confidence and assurance.

- *Masons see far down the road.* Whether it's the symbolism of the legend of Hiram Abif or the lessons from the Scottish Rite degrees, the fundamental truth is the same: *Each man is in charge of his own destiny.*

Even though there are some who may feel that our great Masonic buildings — our temples and cathedrals — may be out of place today because of the high maintenance costs, there is something strong, larger than life, and enduring about these magnificent structures. When you see the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis or the home of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, you just know that Masonry is here to stay! Think of the vision of the men who built these monumental buildings. Like the stonemasons of the middle ages, their eyes saw many tomorrows. Their great legacy should be a constant inspiration for all of us.

It's "seeing with new eyes" that makes a man a Mason. Whether he is young or old, rich or poor, tradesman or executive, it's what he sees that sets him apart, that makes him unique.

The Masonic challenge for each of us is always the same. The years pass and the decades come and go. But the challenge never changes. It is to see with a Masonic eye.

Francis G. Paul
Sovereign Grand Commander

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite
Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

Francis G. Paul, 33°

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About the Front Cover



High quality lithograph prints are now available for the 1794 Williams portrait of George Washington in Masonic regalia. For details about the Williams painting and the prints, see page 18.

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A Catchy National Hymn

*Julia Ward Howe's 19th century poem
still stirs the hearts of Americans*

By ROBERT E. CRAMER, 33^o

As a recent lodge meeting was coming to a close, the organist burst into a rousing rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Within seconds the entire room turned into a sing-along with everyone chanting the accompanying words.

Obviously they knew the words, but did anyone know the story behind the words? And who actually wrote the words to that tune, anyway?

When I arrived home that night the words were still ringing in my ears. It didn't take long for me to discover that the author of the poetic verse was Julia Ward Howe. I had heard the name before but knew nothing about her. Who was this person who penned those stirring phrases which have been sung so many times since the Civil War?

From my limited research I discovered that Julia Ward Howe was one of America's most talented individuals. In her day she was a leader in numerous humanitarian enterprises, including abolitionism, women's suffrage, international peace, and aid to the blind.

Born in New York City's lower Manhattan in 1819, she was the eldest daughter of the wealthy Samuel Ward, a leading New York banker. Her two brothers attended Columbia University. Since there were no colleges for girls at that time, her father hired tutors to teach Julia and her sisters at

home. By the age of 14, she had several poems published in the *New York American*.

To insert a paragraph of American history, when Andrew Jackson became President in 1833 he took away the charters of the national banks with the consequence that a panic followed. The banking house of Prime, Ward, and King was one of the few to escape disaster. This was because the Bank of England had such confidence in Samuel Ward that it sent across nearly \$5 million in gold to save the firm. That money was used by the state of New York to pay interest on its bonds.

Julia's mother was married at the age of 16 and died at the age of 27. During that brief period she had seven children. Samuel Ward died when Julia was 20. He left an estate valued at \$6 million, but unfortunately under his brother's mismanagement it soon shrunk.

In the summer of 1842, Julia and her sister Louisa spent their vacation at a seaside cottage near Boston. It was during that summer she met her future husband, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, head of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. They were married a year later.

In the autumn of 1861, she accompanied her husband to Washington, D.C., so that he could discharge his duties as an officer of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, an agency that set up hospitals for the Northern troops during the Civil War.

On November 18, they and some friends engaged a carriage to drive a distance from the city to see a review of the troops of the newly formed army

of the Potomac under the command of General McClellan. President Lincoln was also on the reviewing platform.

Just as the music began and the troops started to march toward the parade grounds a young military aid came riding across the field at top speed. The spectators sensed that something was wrong. He whispered to the general, there was a hasty conference on the reviewing stand, new orders were shouted, the troops began moving in another direction, Lincoln was rushed to his carriage and soon it was hurrying back to Washington. Shots were heard in the distance which meant that Confederate troops were in the vicinity.

The Howes' carriage was soon on its way back to the Willard Hotel but presently it was forced to give way to the marching soldiers on the road. Their carriage could proceed no faster than the troops who were singing popular songs as they marched. Mrs. Howe began singing "John Brown's body lies a-moulding in the grave . . ." Almost instantly the soldiers began singing the tune.

As the Howes were making their way along the road one of the members in the carriage, Julia's minister from Boston, said to her, "Why don't you write some good words to that stirring tune?"

By the time their carriage had returned to the hotel there was much excitement and commotion because many were making hasty plans to escape from the city. Amid all the confusion she retired for the night. Near dawn she was awakened by the sound of marching soldiers in the street. She lay awake thinking about the conflict between the North and South, review-



ILL.: ROBERT E. CRAMER, 33^o, a retired college professor, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Indianapolis.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel;
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make man holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

ing in her mind the events of the previous afternoon, and recalling the tune of "John Brown's Body."

A new set of words came to her. She quietly left her bed so that her baby would not be awakened, wrote down the words on a piece of paper, and went back to sleep. When she awoke later she wondered if she had had a dream but there were the verses written on a letterhead of the U.S. Sanitary Commission.

A careful examination of the poem, line by line, reveals her knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures as well as her reflection of the events of the previous day.

The opening lines, in which she writes, "He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored," is a reference to Chapter 63 of the Book of Isaiah. The sin of slavery has angered the Lord. Just as the soldiers are marching on the street below so He is on the march to crush this terrible evil.

The second stanza recalls their journey from Boston to Washington. As their train traveled from Baltimore to Washington she noted that along the tracks from time to time there were small groups of soldiers seated around

a fire. They were stationed there to guard the railroad and to protect the nation's Capitol. As the train approached Washington the Howes saw large numbers of troops milling around the small brown tents.

The third stanza is an Old Testament concept of a vengeful God destroying His enemies. When Julia Ward Howe writes in the third stanza, "Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel," she is referring to the Union and the Confederacy. The Confederacy is the serpent which must be crushed by the Union Army — the hero.

The fourth stanza is again the Old Testament conception of a God demanding justice and pronouncing sentence on the evil South because it refuses to free the slaves. God has sounded a trumpet call to the nation; there can be no retreat until slavery is crushed.

The fifth stanza speaks of the gentle Jesus across the seas who has power to transform mankind. It is a beautiful sentiment but the dominant theme of the poem is that the Union must be preserved; the South must be brought to justice by the God who is marching with the North. It is truly a battle hymn.

It is small wonder that these religious convictions, set to a triumphant strain, became the "Battle Hymn" of the Union Army.

When Julia returned to Boston she showed the poem to James T. Fields of the *Atlantic Monthly*. She had made a few minor revisions to her original piece. It was he who suggested the title of "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Some sources state that she received \$5 for the poem; others, \$10.

It appeared on the front page of the February 1862 issue. She was pleased that it appeared in so prominent a place but she gave it no great thought. It was just another of her many poems.

Who can say when it was first sung at a public ceremony. Perhaps it was at a Washington's Birthday celebration in Framingham, Mass., in 1862, probably to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

Rev. Charles C. McCabe, chaplain of the 122nd Ohio regiment of Volunteers, read the poem in the *Atlantic*. He was so impressed that he memorized the verses and taught the men in his outfit to sing them. He was known as "The Singing Chaplain."

Continued on page 26

Selective Recruitment

Is it time to review the policy of non-solicitation?

By ARTHUR H. SHARP, 33°

As the world's greatest fraternity experiences uncontrolled downsizing, it cannot ignore the fact that its lifeblood — new members — must be replenished. Many Masons believe that prospective members will continue to knock at the door merely because they have done so in the past.

Yet without a conscientious effort to make ourselves known, there is no way to expect those prospects to find the door in the future.

Whether we like it or not, it may be time to review our practice of "non-solicitation" and move on to selective recruitment. Has recruitment always been forbidden? If so, how did colonial Masons build lodges in the 1700's? How did so many lodges reappear after the Morgan incident in the 1800's? How did lodges become so strong after the Great Depression of the 1930's?

Let's look at the record. For the past 45 years, the number of new initiates has been steadily declining. In the 15 Grand Lodges within the Scottish Rite's Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, the average lodge raised approximately 17 new Master Masons in 1946. Today that average is 2.6, and most informed Masonic scholars and actuaries strongly suggest that the bottom has not yet been reached. To maintain the status quo, that average must reach 10. To be a relevant fraternity in the 21st century, the average must exceed the status quo.



ARTHUR H. SHARP, 33°, is the membership development consultant to the Supreme Council and a presiding officer in the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston.

Why are numbers so important? There is strength in numbers, and a stronger fraternity can provide a greater positive influence on society.

During difficult times successful businesses often initiate an exercise within the company known as justifying one's existence. Let's apply this exercise to Freemasonry and ask a few tough questions.

- Is Freemasonry as great a fraternity as it perceives itself to be?
- Is its philosophy, principles and teachings as good as suggested?
- Would the world be a better place to live if more people subscribed to its philosophy?

Members would be hard-pressed to give anything but a positive response to these questions. Then why shouldn't it become a fundamental obligation for all Masons to introduce and sponsor other good men into the fraternity?

The National Masonic Renewal Committee of North America, established by the Grand Masters' Conference, has been studying the membership situation for several years. An early survey of non-Masons revealed that there is a potential audience of 16 million men who are or may be interested in joining some fraternal or civic organization. (See *The Northern Light*, May 1989.) The survey also pointed out that the vast majority of Americans know very little about Masonry. Obviously we have not told our story well enough.

Assuming for a moment that only 50% of the 16 million men express an interest in Freemasonry and only 50%

of that number actually receive the degrees, then the final result would be four million new members.

Is it unreasonable to suggest that perhaps the time has come to initiate a Masonic membership crusade designed to replenish the ranks of Freemasonry? Imagine what the fraternity would be like with four million new members reinvigorating the 14,000 existing symbolic lodges. This would translate into an average of 285 new Masons per lodge, hopefully representing all segments of industry, commerce, government, education and other professions.

Freemasonry would again find itself in the mainstream of everyday life. The fraternity would once again enjoy a large enough membership to possess the human and financial resources needed to fulfill its purposes.

Let's now review some of the main stumbling blocks that could stop a renewal process. The obstacles are perhaps better defined as perceptions — perceptions that so many Masons and Masonic leaders believe to be fundamental truths.

Perception #1: Masons do not need to solicit

The comment, "Masonry is so great we don't need to solicit," may have been justified in the 1940's when the lodge was such a well-known entity in a community. Today many Masons still consider "non-solicitation" to be one of the great strengths of the fraternity. Many will not talk about the fraternity because they believe the oath taken at the altar forbids discussion. These observations suggest several reasons why so many sons, grandsons, relatives, and friends of members have not joined.

Did colonial Masons in the 1700's adhere to a practice of non-solicitation,

or did they actively seek the best men in the community and encourage them in turn to do the same? These men not only built America but also established a fraternity in the colonies that would provide the moral and ethical benchmarks by which society could live.

Following the Morgan incident in the 1800's, was Masonry operating under the premise of non-solicitation or were Masonic lodges actively seeking the best men in the community to rebuild a fraternity that had hidden its face for more than 20 years?

Following the Great Depression of the 1930's, did Masons work smartly to stimulate interest among prospective members? Statistics would suggest they did.

Perception #2: Freemasonry is visible

If this were true, then why do we have so many non-Masons unaware of the philosophy and good works of the fraternity?

One of the great tools of salesmanship is personal endorsement. During the period 1900-1950, eight Presidents of the United States were Masons. So were many professional men, captains of industry, judges, elected officials, and military leaders. By sheer numbers, nearly 10% of the adult male population belonged. Because of the large numbers and the high profile of some members, huge pools of human and financial resources were available to fund charitable programs, build Masonic Temples, and develop Masonic Homes for elderly Masons and their families.

The fraternity became highly visible through its members, both the nationally well-known as well as the hard-working local Mason. By the hundreds of thousands they poured their time, energy, money and talents into building a better community. They loved their more visible and successful fraternity, and their exuberance became infectious among family and friends.

Is there a correlation between diminishing visibility and decreasing membership?

Perception #3: Masons look out for their own

For generations the word was that Masons took care of their own. This was proven on a daily basis by simply observing the charitable programs and services. There were many unspoken

*'The greatest gift
a Mason can give
to a friend
is an introduction
to a way of life
called Freemasonry'*

advantages for being a Mason, especially to the hard-working, worthy and unselfish members. If any family member of a Mason needed assistance, the brother merely spoke to the Master of his lodge, explained the situation, and if justified, received relief. The word quickly spread that Freemasonry offered a helping hand that in essence tried not to let bad things happen to good people.

This was the perception of Freemasonry — a brotherhood of men banded together for the mutual benefit of one another and dedicated to the noble and glorious purpose of improving the community by making it a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

The greater the numbers, the greater the resources to draw upon. With greater resources, not only will Masons be the beneficiaries but also the community will be strengthened.

By revisiting the past, analyzing the present, and forecasting the future, hopefully lessons can be learned that will help to formulate workable plans so that the fraternity will be in a position of strength to face a new century. Freemasonry's destiny may well be linked to the need for a focused Masonic membership crusade.

Review the three questions asked earlier. Then look about you as you talk with family and friends. If they would make good Masons, will you give them an opportunity? The greatest gift a Mason can give to a friend is an introduction to a way of life called Freemasonry.

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.

(SPORTS) + (ARTISTRY) + (NOTORIOUS) -

(STATION) + (ENTERTAINER) - (TERRITORY)

+ (STABLE) - (STREETS) - (BLUE) +

(WEDDING) - (DRAG) - (WORN) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: ALTAR

Masons Care for Kids

Our commitment to the mental health of young people

Excerpts from an address delivered at the September Supreme Council session by the research director of the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program.

By STEVEN MATTHYSSE

"Masons care for kids." From the Shriners Burns Institutes and orthopedic hospitals, to the Southern Jurisdiction's childhood language disorder centers; from Family Life Week to the programs in Chattanooga, Knoxville and Birmingham that provide shoes to needy children, Masons care for kids. Following the advice of Dr. Richard Kern, 33°, that "money wisely spent for research produces benefits that work for all people for all time," branches of Freemasonry spread far and wide support research into diseases affecting children.

In addition to the Shriners Burns Institutes and orthopedic hospitals, whose research is known worldwide, the work on rheumatic fever by the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory in Utica, N.Y., Royal Arch research on auditory processing disorders at Colorado State University; Knights Templar support of research on eye diseases; Amaranth contributions to studies of respiratory distress syndrome; the work of the Grotto on cerebral palsy; the research supported by Tall Cedars on muscular dystrophy; all these, and more, fill in the picture of a broad and serious Masonic dedication to the health of children.



STEVEN MATTHYSSE, Ph.D., is Director of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program. He is also Associate Psychobiologist at Mailman Research Center, McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., and Associate Professor of Psychobiology at Harvard Medical School.

In 1990, Masonic philanthropy in America amounted to 1.4 million dollars per day.

Between one and two days' worth of that stream of charity went to research on schizophrenia. Our schizophrenia program has an important place among Masonic charities — transcending by far its dollar cost — because of its long history (it was started in 1934) and the international distinction of its scientific participants.

In my Annual Report this year, I would like to show how our research on schizophrenia fits into the Masonic commitment to the health of young people.

Mental disorders in childhood have always been an important concern of the scientific advisors of our schizophrenia program. One of our most distinguished leaders, Dr. George Gardner, 33°, was director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center affiliated with Children's Hospital in Boston. At the present time two members of our scientific advisory board, Dr. Roland Ciaranello and Dr. Stanley Walzer, are child psychiatrists. Dr. Walzer also serves as chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Children's Hospital.

Since psychological problems of one kind or another affect everyone, it is important in studies of the prevalence of psychiatric illness in the community to focus on specific and severe forms of mental disorder.

One recent Swedish study found that about one in 200 teenagers were hospitalized between the ages of 13

and 19 for psychotic illness. The most common diagnosis was schizophrenia, with psychotic depression, manic-depressive disorder, and psychoses caused by drug abuse coming next.

Schizophrenia is not common in early childhood. The typical time of onset is adolescence. When schizophrenia does occur in childhood it usually begins insidiously. Developmental difficulties start in infancy, with delays in acquiring motor skills, mannerisms, perseverative staring and manipulation of objects. There may be little emotion, or wildly fluctuating emotions, sometimes smiling or laughing for no apparent reason. Language becomes strange and private. Gradually hallucinations and delusions develop, such as voices giving orders to harm other people or oneself.

Special care is needed in diagnosing schizophrenic disorders in children, because fantasy and conversations with imaginary playmates are common and perfectly normal. Similarly, depression and manic-depressive illness must not be diagnosed lightly, because emotions in normal children tend to be strong and rapidly changing. Brooding about life and destiny is common in adolescence. Nevertheless there are some children who feel despair, helplessness, and agitation off any reasonable scale, who withdraw from people, and whose eating and sleeping are disturbed. Suicide does occur.

To set the suicide rate in context, in 1985 there were 1,461 deaths from burns in the United States among children under 19 years old. The estimated number of suicides in this age group was 1,800, most in the 15-19 age range. In 1987, suicide accounted for 13% of all deaths of young people aged 15-24 years.

These tragic figures alert us to the fact that severe depression (not just the

ordinary range of "adjustment problems") is a matter to be taken seriously in young people as well as in adults. Children with manic-depressive mood swings are rare, but a substantial proportion of patients with manic-depressive illness have their first episodes during adolescence, and such cases tend to be the most severe.

The disorder that most closely resembles schizophrenia in childhood is *autism*, which typically begins during the first three years of life. Many retarded children have autistic behaviors, but in genuine autism mental retardation is not the primary sign.

Whatever their difficulties, retarded children usually form loving attachments to their parents, but what is especially heartbreaking about autistic children is that they do not seem

prove, but the failure to be on the same emotional wavelength as other people often persists.

I remember hearing of a teenage autistic child who was asked to match pictures of faces according to the emotion the face showed. The child was unable to match correctly, so the experimenter showed him a picture and asked him directly, "how do you think this person feels?" The patient thought for a while, and then, touching his face, replied "I think he feels soft."

There is an experimental report that autistic teenagers actually perform better than normal in recognizing upside down faces. For these children, the face means about the same right side up or upside down: it is just an object that feels soft.

Once in a while autistic children have remarkable special abilities, in

Scientists are now beginning to think of schizophrenia as a disorder of brain development: an unknown deviation occurs *in utero* or after birth — and sows the seeds of a decompensation that will unfold beneath the surface and emerge during adolescence.

The development of the embryo is one of the most marvelous and mysterious processes on earth. After fertilization the egg cell divides — 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 — and the cell mass rounds up like a basketball, hollow in the center.

Even at this early stage, each part of the body is represented on the embryonic surface, even though no differentiation is visible yet. The basketball begins to dimple inward, as if the air were let out of it and it were pressed on one side, forming itself into the shape of a cup; the internal space gradually closes up. Next the rim of the cup shrinks together until all that remains is a tiny port. The cells that will eventually become the brain flow from the outside to the inside through the pore. Once inside, they roll up into a tube, which will eventually become the spinal cord.

At the beginning of this process, the cells destined to become nervous system can actually become any organ, if they are transplanted to a place in the embryo where another organ normally develops. At the end, their fate has become sealed: if they are transplanted, they will not conform to their new surroundings, but will form the beginnings of a misplaced nervous system, even inducing the cells surrounding them to cooperate in the process.

At the end of the first month of pregnancy, the human brain is not very different in appearance from the brain of a frog. By the third month, the cerebral hemispheres are already its largest part.

We shall have to leave the story here; but I do want to emphasize that brain development continues after birth. Nerve cells continue to migrate into the cerebral cortex from below. In order to complete their journey they climb upward, gripping onto pre-existing fibers.

Genetic defects are known in animals that make it hard for the cells to climb on to the fibers, or to get off at the right place. After birth, electrical insulating material called myelin is laid

Continued on next page

NEW RELEASE. The recently published book, *Masonic Philanthropies*, provides new information on the philanthropic work of Masonic organizations. Written by Ill. S. Brent Morris, 33°, the book is published jointly by the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite. Copies are available for \$2. When ordered in quantity of 50 or more, the cost is \$1.50 per copy. Orders can be sent to Supreme Council, NMJ, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173.

to bond. Parents are exasperated because their child does not return affection, respond to comforting, or enjoy the usual social and imitative games. These children often fail to make eye contact (shy children also may avert their eyes, but autistic children seem not to appreciate the social meaning of eye contact).

They play with toys in strange ways, as if they did not comprehend the normal use of objects. I recall a child who spent hours by the phonograph player, but was not interested in the music; he was riveted by watching the turntable go round and round.

Speech is very peculiar. Autistic children may talk, but they don't converse; their talk seems not to have a social communicative function. They may repeat phrases over and over, or echo the question asked them without giving a meaningful response. Often they are fascinated for hours by telephone books or calendars. They may become very distressed if anything is moved in the house. Sometimes they whirl or bang their heads.

As autistic children grow into adolescence, their language may im-

drawing or lightning calculation, for example; it is as if part of the brain normally dedicated to communication and social behavior had been taken over by these unusual functions.

In view of the Southern Jurisdiction's program of language disorder clinics, it is interesting to note that, not only are autistic children themselves language-impaired, their normal brothers and sisters are also sometimes delayed in acquiring language.

It may be that genes for autism can, when expressed less severely, predispose to developmental language disorder. Two of our current grant awards, to Dr. L. L. Cavalli-Sforza and to Drs. J. E. Dixon and R. L. Stone, are concerned with unraveling the genetics of autism.

As the old name for schizophrenia, *dementia praecox*, suggests, schizophrenia is dementia of the young, as Alzheimer's disease is dementia of the old. Symptoms typically begin in late adolescence.

On the other hand, it is likely that the fateful processes that lead to schizophrenia begin earlier in the brain.

MASONS CARE FOR KIDS

Continued from previous page

down around nerve fibers. The insulating process occurs in cycles throughout childhood and young adulthood.

These stages may correspond to the acquisition of new mental skills. From childhood on, although nerve cells no longer divide, they send out dense networks of small fibers, like the twigs of a juniper bush. These fibers make it possible for cells to communicate with each other.

In the normal brain, as long as there is no Alzheimer's disease, this process continues well into late life.

'There is soon to be a pediatric brain tissue bank, alongside the adult bank that the Scottish Rite program helped to establish'

It is very likely that something goes wrong with brain development in schizophrenia, possibly during the phases that occur between birth and adolescence, when the first severe symptoms appear.

There is soon to be a pediatric brain tissue bank for research on psychiatric and neurological diseases of children, alongside the adult brain tissue bank that the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program helped to establish.

One of our current grand recipients, Dr. Francine Benes, has found that nerve cells in the cerebral cortex — cells specifically of the types that undergo most of their development after birth — are fewer in number in schizophrenic patients than in normal controls.

Another of our scientists, Dr. Dennis Kinney, has observed that obstetrical complications are relatively common in the birth records of schizophrenic patients.

Dr. Benes and Dr. Kinney are now collaborating, with the assistance of our program, to see whether the birth

SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM AUGUST 1, 1990 — JULY 31, 1991

Principal and Income Assets

Cash and Certificates of Deposit in banks 7/31/90	\$ 2,261,190
Investments (at book value) 7/31/90	34,166,299
(Market value of investments 7/31/90: \$43,377,893)	
	<hr/>
Contributions	962,259
Gifts - Real Estate - Gade Farm	146,000
Gain on sale of securities	933,028
Interest	1,177
	<hr/>
	2,042,464
	<hr/>
	\$38,469,953
Receipts over Disbursements*	632,846
	<hr/>
	\$39,102,799
	<hr/>
Cash and Certificates of Deposit in banks 7/31/91	\$ 2,897,837
Investments (at book value) 7/31/91	36,058,962
(Market value of investments 7/31/91: \$47,033,037)	
Real Estate - Gade Farm	146,000
	<hr/>
	\$39,102,799

Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts	
Investment income	\$2,040,693
Interest income	222,301
Gade Farm Income	11,690
	<hr/>
	\$2,274,684
Transfer from Museum & Library	82,000
Total receipts	<hr/>
	\$2,356,684
Disbursements	
Grants to researchers	\$1,247,124
Fellowships	3,500
Research committee expenses	13,219
Salaries (Research director and support)	115,985
Gade Farm expenses	6,829
	<hr/>
	\$1,386,657
Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, etc.	\$ 139,749
Data Processing	10,697
General expense items	3,880
	<hr/>
	154,326
Transfer to Supreme Council for charitable uses	82,855
Transfer to Education & Charity Fund for Abbott Scholarships	100,000
Total disbursements	<hr/>
	\$1,723,838
<hr/>	
*Receipts over disbursements	\$ 632,846

complications and the loss of late-developing cells in the cerebral cortex might be related.

Childhood, adolescence and young adulthood are major concerns for our schizophrenia research program, just as they are for the charitable activities of Freemasonry worldwide. In schizophrenia the symptoms usually begin in late adolescence, but the process inside the brain that inexorably progresses to the "dementia of the young" almost certainly begins earlier.

As I said in last year's report, diseases manifest the fundamental processes of nature, showing us their "dark side."

Brain development is one of biology's most closely guarded secrets. We now think that it may also hold a key to understanding schizophrenia.

Just as "Masons care for kids," we who advise and direct the schizophrenia research program will not forget young people. The sun must not be allowed to set on lives where it has hardly risen.



Some 125 Valley members and their families spent Thanksgiving Day preparing dinner for the area needy.

Valley of Cleveland Hosts Thanksgiving Dinner for Needy

By JOHN H. YOUNGBLOOD, 33°

The Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland reached into the community on Thanksgiving Day to provide 1,000 meals to the needy. The project was part of the Valley's Family Life Week program.

Some 800 meals were served at the Cleveland Masonic Temple, and another 200 were delivered to those in need who were homebound.

On hand to assist that day were 125 volunteers, comprised of Valley members and their families. The general feeling among the volunteers was one of exuberance — feeling good about themselves for having had a part in providing something special for the less fortunate during the holiday season.

The program was under the chairmanship of Ill.° John W. Young, 33°, and co-chaired by Jeffrey J. Black, 32°.

The meal was served from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The Hobo Band from Al Koran Shrine Temple played during the serving time. There were bal-

loons for all and face painting for the children.

For those who had difficulty in getting to the Masonic Temple, buses were chartered to bring the people to the Temple and return them to their homes or places of shelter. Two of the buses were provided by the Shrine.

Ill.° John D. Chiappetta, chairman of the Valley's board of trustees, said, "The Valley was proud to be able to reach out to those in need. Next year we will be looking to serve even more and explore some other avenues to be of service on a more frequent basis.

To publicize the event billboard space was purchased, flyers were passed out to all the social agencies within the area, radio spots were used, and a member of the Hough Center Agency was instrumental in making many contacts.



Members of the Al Koran Hobo Band entertained during the day.

After everything was concluded at the Temple, about 80 volunteers went across the street to the Shrine mosque for a Thanksgiving dinner provided by the Valley of Cleveland and served by the members of the Al Koran Shrine.



ILL.° JOHN H. YOUNGBLOOD, 33°, is the Secretary for the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland.



Preserving a Bit of History

*18th-century Masonic Temple in Rhode Island
is one of the oldest in the country*

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

A small lodge in Rhode Island has a building of historical note, yet its treasures may be difficult to maintain. Many lodges throughout the country may soon find themselves in similar situations, as maintenance costs escalate and financial resources deflate.

The Masonic Temple in Warren, R.I., was built in 1799 to hold Masonic meetings and is considered among the oldest buildings in the United States still used for Masonic purposes. The oldest is Mason's Hall in Richmond, Va., erected in 1785.

Washington Lodge No. 3 was organized in 1796, only a few years after the founding of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Rhode Island. Meetings in the early years were held at Cole's Hotel. Ebenezer Cole's building contained a hall that served as a meeting place for many groups. Brother Cole was one of the charter members of the lodge.

The charter was officially received at a meeting in March 1798. The lodge wasted no time to find a permanent home. The records show that the members voted in May and June of 1799 to hire laborers, and the first meeting in the new quarters was held in October. The total cost of the building was \$2,416.39½.

Situated on the Warren River off Narragansett Bay, the town of Warren was an active port for seafaring vessels. Among the 58 members at the time the lodge was constituted, 21 were sea captains.

Sylvester Child, a member of the Masonic building committee in 1798,

purchased old British frigates that were sunk in Newport Harbor and floated the timber up the Bay to his Warren shipyard a few blocks from the site of the proposed building. The oak beams from that timber remain a part of the building today.

In its early days, the first floor of the building was used for town offices until a new Town Hall was erected in 1894. A private school also rented space on the first floor for a number of years.

During the anti-Masonic period in the mid-1800's, the lodge went dark.

Seth Peck, who served the lodge as Master off and on for a total of 17 years of combined service, is said to have placed the charter in a copper box and buried it at the bottom of the Warren River. The story has never been substantiated and the lodge continues to preserve the original charter in good condition.

The charter actually designates the lodge as Washington Lodge No. 1, because it was the first charter granted after two other lodges formed a Grand Lodge in 1791. The lodge, however,



Lodge Secretary Ray Medley stands outside the historic Masonic Temple in Warren, R.I.

is ranked third in seniority and bears that designation today. The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was originally organized by St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Providence and St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Newport. Both agreed to hold the rank of No. 1.

By 1914, major repairs to the Warren Masonic Temple were necessary. The stove in the lodge room was not adequate for the winter months, and the chimney was deteriorating. A renovation not only improved conditions of the existing building but also increased the size of the structure.

One of the changes was the introduction of an Egyptian motif throughout the lodge room. The carpet, officers' chairs, and wall murals carried the Egyptian design. Max Mueller, a young member of the lodge and a recent graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, was selected to paint the murals. The results show that the artist carefully researched Egyptian antiquities.

The building is not insulated and moisture is causing damage to the murals on some of the walls. Unless something is done soon to preserve the work, the murals will continue to deteriorate. Members of the lodge have been studying the matter hoping to find a reasonable solution.

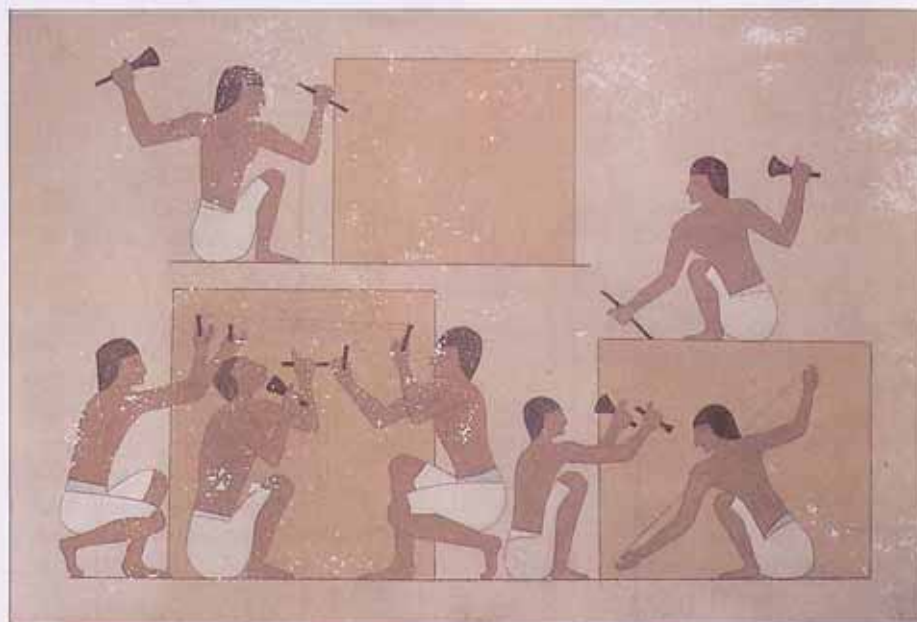
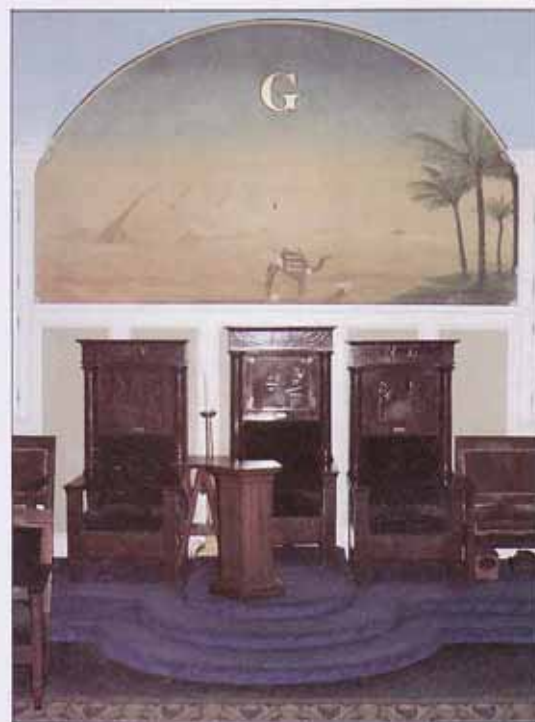
During the 1800's, five members served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. Since 1897 only one member of the lodge has held that position. Ill. Arthur Medley, 33°, was Grand Master in 1972. His son Ray has been Master of the lodge on two occasions and now is the lodge secretary.

Pointing to the work needed on the exterior of the building, Ray Medley expressed hope that a major work party by the members would help the cause. But with an aging membership, the lodge will need assistance from Masons in neighboring lodges. "We're a small state here," says Brother Medley, "and we have a great rapport among the lodges." Lodges working together may be necessary.

The exterior was last painted about 10 years ago. Members of the lodge spent several weekends stripping old paint, replacing some clapboards, and applying a new coat of stain. It is once again decision time for this lodge. Yet Washington Lodge's situation is not unique, except for the fact that its building has historical significance.



During a renovation in 1914 an Egyptian motif was introduced. A member of the lodge was hired to paint the Egyptian murals on the walls.



Celebration of the Craft

British publisher announces major Masonic publication

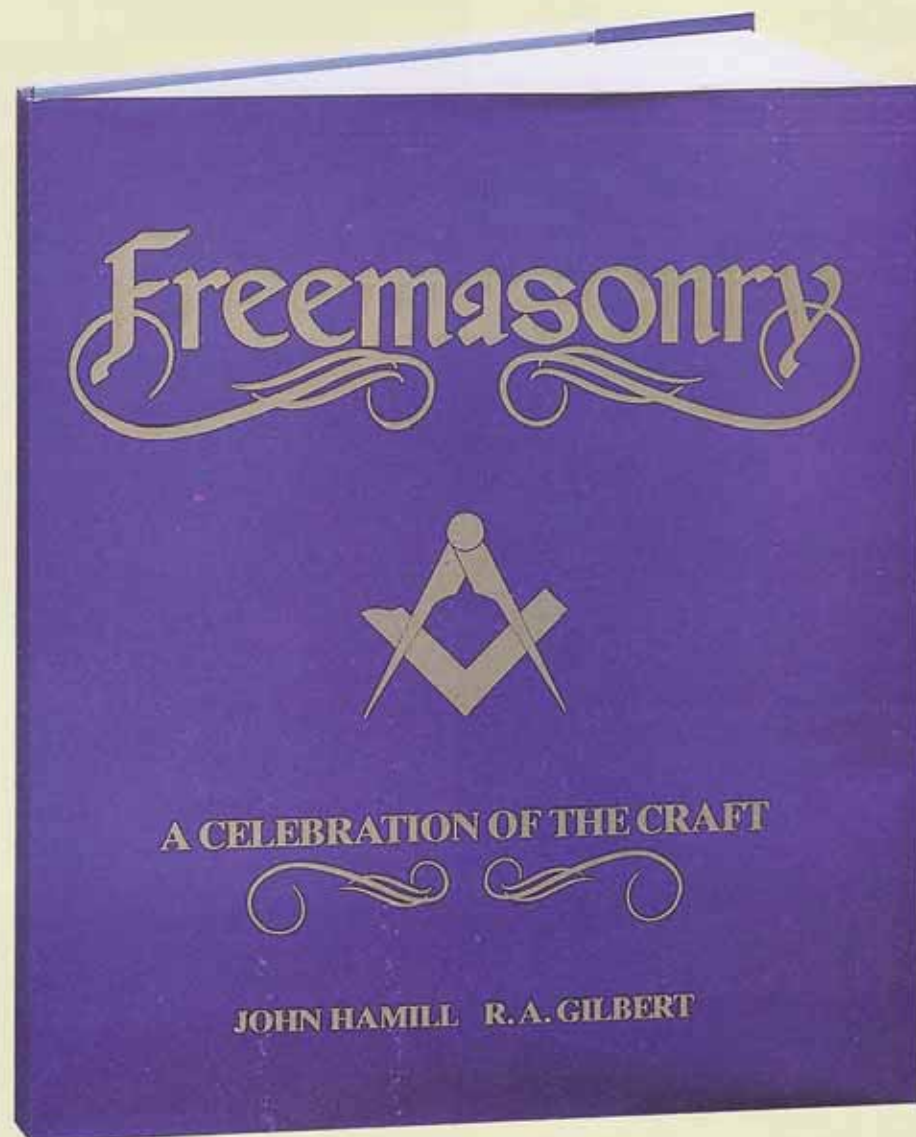
As the United Grand Lodge of England prepares to celebrate the 275th anniversary of the founding of the first Grand Lodge, a British publisher will mark the occasion by introducing a new book, *Freemasonry: A Celebration of the Craft*.

Five years in the making, the book has led Mackenzie Publishing to establish links with Masons throughout the world. To ensure that the book is both accurate and truly international, the publishers have called on the expertise of an unrivaled team of contributors.

This lavishly illustrated book is a definitive guide to Freemasonry as it truly is, bringing together in one volume words and pictures that illustrate the many and varied strands — social, historical and artistic — that have woven the rich tapestry of the craft for almost three centuries. It presents a true picture of the universal craft, of its proud and living tradition, and of the great men whose lives it has molded.

In this book the fascinating story of Masonry, from its intriguing early history to its present vibrant place in society, is interwoven with a stirring record of the remarkable and often dramatic achievements of Masons down through the ages.

All too often the world at large has not known that it is Masonry that has inspired the life's work of artists such as Chagall and Juan Gris; statesmen as renowned as Churchill, Roosevelt and Truman; such immortal writers as Goethe, Kipling, Mark Twain and Conan Doyle; scientists of genius from Michelson and Alexander Fleming; performers as diverse as Clark Gable and Groucho Marx; musicians from Mozart to Louis Armstrong; and such innovative industrialists as Chrysler and Henry Ford. Not least among the unique features of this volume is a gal-



lery of vignette portraits of 100 of these and other great names of Masonry.

The ways in which the positive labors of Masons for the good of mankind have often decisively affected the course of both human history and human welfare are illustrated in sections of the book under the headings of the three great pillars that symbolize Masonic ideals: wisdom, strength and beauty.

But equally important is the crucial role played by Masonry in the immediate, practical relief of human suffering. Charity, the very heart and soul of Freemasonry, receives its due recognition in full.

Through its words and pictures this volume gives us a true image of Freemasonry, a powerful force for good, offering a positive direction for human aspiration and endeavor.

PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER

Freemasonry: A Celebration of the Craft is scheduled for publication on June 10, but the publishers have announced a special pre-publication offer, which is valid until April 30.

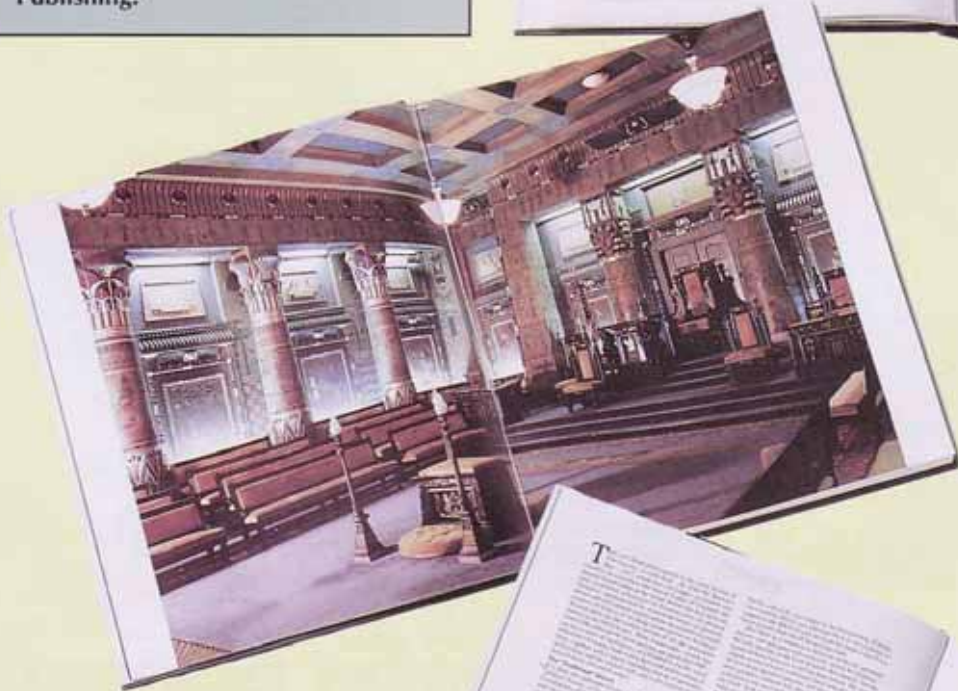
The pre-publication price is \$49.95. After April 30, the price will be \$59.95.

To order a copy of the book by using a major credit card, call 1-800-356-8100.

Or send payment to:
P.C.S. (Mackenzie)
G.P.O. Station
P.O. Box 2039
New York, NY 10116

Make check payable to "Mackenzie Publishing."

This 256-page book includes more than 200 photographs and other illustrations in color and black and white. Its large size (10¼x12 inches) adds to the beauty of the illustrative material.



On June 24, 1717, organized Freemasonry was born from the union of four lodges that met at the Goose and Gridiron Ale House in St. Paul's Churchyard. The achievements of Freemasonry in the past 275 years are the theme of this book — a tribute to the unrivaled contributions of the craft to the advancement of mankind.



In recognition of the many Masons who have made this book possible with their editorial contributions, Mackenzie Publishing is donating 10% of the net proceeds to Masonic charity through the Masonic Service Association in the United States and the United Grand Lodge of England.

With Weapons and Wits

Propaganda and psychological warfare during World War II

Propaganda, whether used to marshal support and build morale on the homefront or whether used as a potent psychological weapon against an enemy, is an accepted and vital strategy in modern warfare.

To mark the 50th anniversary of the U.S. participation in World War II, the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., presents *With Weapons and Wits: Propaganda and Psychological Warfare During World War II*, a major exhibit on the unique uses of propaganda in that war. The impressive array of materials presented is drawn exclusively from the exceptional collection of Kenneth W. Rendell.

A dramatic assemblage of stirring war-time posters; German, Allied, and Japanese air-dropped leaflets; newspapers and broadsides produced by the Resistance movements in Nazi-occupied countries; many of the most

important historical letters and documents written by war-time leaders; and a collection of miniature spy cameras, radios, weapons and other unique artifacts are just some of the items on view. The exhibit will be open through May 17.

Propaganda, the systematic dissemination of a particular set of views and beliefs, had many disparate uses during WWII. Governments employed propaganda to influence and instruct their civilian populations. Hitler, and his minister of propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, used posters, film, and highly orchestrated parades and festivals to prepare and inspire the German population for war. Immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the United States government successfully rallied Americans with bold posters proclaiming "Avenge December 7th." These unforgettable posters and broadsides which reminded civilians that "We will never forget!" can be seen in the exhibit.

Governments also used propaganda to influence and demoralize enemy soldiers. In a leaflet on view in the exhibit, the Germans asked the French during their invasion of France in 1940, "Why do you wish to sacrifice your lives for the British? There is no reason that Germany and France should fight!" Later in the war, German planes showered Allied troops in Europe with pamphlets urging them

"Beware." British broadside warning against disclosure of vital information to enemy agents, c. 1940-41. From the Rendell collection.

AVE CAESAR!

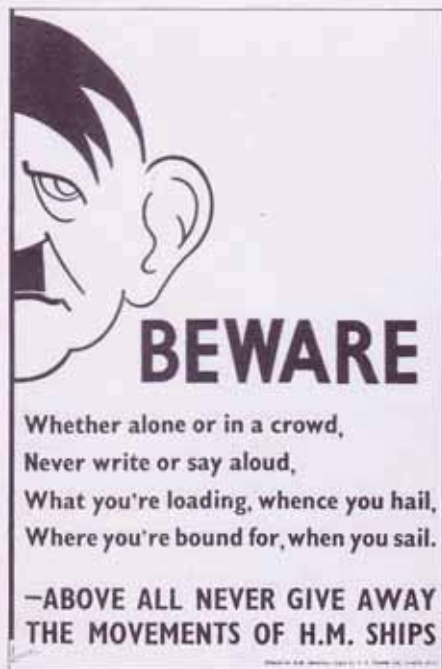


Morituri te salutant

"Hail Caesar! We who are about to die salute you." Allied leaflet dropped on Italian troops in North Africa, 1943. From the Kenneth W. Rendell collection.

to surrender and save their lives. Examples of the German attempt to undermine morale of the allies include "Life or Death! Do you want to return home safe: Then give up this nonsense!" Allied planes, of course, dropped similar materials on German and Japanese troops, often giving detailed instructions about how to surrender.

Propaganda took many forms during WWII. The French Resistance pro-



BEWARE

Whether alone or in a crowd,
Never write or say aloud,
What you're loading, whence you hail,
Where you're bound for, when you sail.

—ABOVE ALL NEVER GIVE AWAY
THE MOVEMENTS OF H.M. SHIPS

duced handbills to identify collaborators and direct community hostility towards them.

In the Pacific theatre, the United States dropped propaganda on Japanese civilians to inform them that U.S. soldiers would not harm them. In Europe, the Allies forged German troop newspapers that were so realistic that the Germans themselves believed the papers were issued by the Third Reich.

The British, in particular, issued sophisticated war-time propaganda. The famous series of "Careless Talk Costs Lives" posters presented in the exhibit were designed to keep Britain's secrets from German agents.

With Weapons and Wits brings to life the epic struggle of World War II through the presentation of a number of different artifacts including an original German Enigma code machine (the basis of all the ultra-secret books), the French Resistance radio used to send information on the Normandy beaches, original RAF bombing maps of Berlin, and reconnaissance photos of the Memphis Belle's last mission.

The camouflage parachute suit of a British agent dropped into France is exhibited together with his sabotage equipment, an array of ingeniously concealed weapons (including a cigarette lighter which is a gun) and spy equipment.

Letters and documents written by the leaders of World War II discuss their personal struggles during the war and also many of the most momentous events: Roosevelt (to Churchill discussing wartime strategy), Eisenhower (discussing in detail the pressures and problems of commanding four million men), Patton (his copy of the German army manual, with his notes penciled in — and also the original manuscript of his farewell to the Third Army), De Gaulle (handwritten speeches to the French Resistance leaders), Stalin (discussing how to defeat Hitler), Mussolini (what to do with the Italian army after his own escape from the partisans), and Hitler (his original order that Berlin be defended to the last man).

In one of the ironies of collecting, the original handwritten letters written by both Rommel and Eisenhower to their wives, on the same day, the third day of the Normandy invasion, both discussing the events and the future, are displayed side by side.

Golden Days of Radio

Although television has overshadowed radio in recent decades, the "voice" was a major source of news and entertainment in the first half of this century. Highlighting those golden "Radio Days," a new exhibit at the Scottish Rite museum features more than 130 classic radios from the 1930's to 1960's.

The radios, on loan from members of the New England Antique Radio Club, will be on view in Lexington through July 12.

Radio broadcasts allowed the listener to participate as history happened, as in the case of the explosion of the airship Hindenberg. During WWII, radio kept America aware of Hitler's activities in Europe and announced the tragic news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Radio brought us Joe Louis' defeat of Max Schmeling and Orson Welles' "War of the Worlds."

Advertising and radio were inseparable. Johnny Roventini and his "call for Philip Morris" was a recognizable voice throughout the country. In the golden days of radio, soap operas really were sponsored by soap companies. Not only did companies sponsor radio programs, but some even designed radios in the shape of their products.

Until recently, Americans seemed addicted to disposable products. Many items were indicative of the throw-away culture and the concept of unlimited abundance. Plastic made disposables possible.

The 1930's marked the beginning of the Plastic Age. This new product triggered a revolution in design and mass production. Table radios were among the first goods to be made of



Elvis Presley plastic transistor radio, c. 1970. Manufacturer unknown.

plastic. By 1950, 95% of table models were made of plastic compounds.

More than 600 radio manufacturers flourished in the United States during the late 1920's through World War II. Their slogan was "a radio in every room." Planned obsolescence was a desired goal with new cabinet models introduced every year.

Famous industrial designers, such as Raymond Loewy and Russell Wright, left their mark on the radio industry with their imaginative cabinet designs, which reflected the same streamlined and modern concepts associated with other products of the 1930's and 1940's.

Today radio still plays an important role in American life. Appreciation for radios of the 1930's to the 1960's is a link with the past, an exercise in nostalgia for the days when imagination combined with a radio could take you around the world.

(Left to right) Crosley plastic radio, 1951; Majestic Charlie McCarthy radio, 1938; Emerson radio, 1938.



George Washington's Portrait

Lodge issues prints of 1794 Williams painting

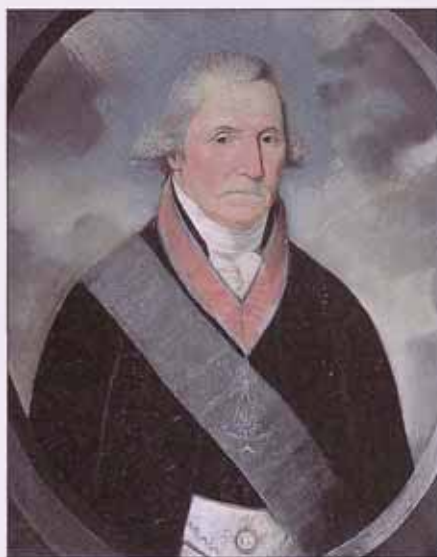
High quality lithograph prints of the famous Williams portrait of George Washington are now available. The portrait is the property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, Va.

Washington was Master of this lodge from April 28, 1788 until December 27, 1789, while he was President of the United States. The lodge now meets in the replica lodge room at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

The lodge commissioned the artist to paint the portrait in 1793 after Washington agreed to sit.

This is the first time that a full size copy has been made available.

The print is from a color transparency made by Brother Art Pierson while the portrait was removed from



its frame and depository in the Memorial's lodge room.

The print is 24x30 inches and is printed on 80 pound Mohawk Superfine cover material. Each print is numbered and recorded by the lodge.

Under the agreement which exists between the lodge and the Memorial Association, half of all profits derived from the sale of the prints will be shared with the Memorial Association. Half of the lodge's share of the profits from the sale of the prints is used to restore and maintain the vast collection of Masonic relics owned by the lodge, which is over 200 years old.

Prints may be ordered from Alexandria-Washington Lodge Souvenir Stand, 101 Callahan Drive, Alexandria, VA 22301. The cost is \$100. Mail orders should add \$5 for shipping and handling. Make check payable to the lodge.

About the Williams portrait

The background of the Williams portrait is best described by the words of M. W. Charles H. Callahan written in 1923:

In 1793, the lodge, by resolution, requested General Washington, then President and living in Philadelphia, to sit for this picture, and after obtaining his consent, employed Williams, of that city, to execute the work. Washington approved the likeness, and late in 1794 it was received from the artist and accepted by the lodge.

It is a flesh-colored pastel and pronounced by critics to be of superior quality. It is an entirely different conception from any other painting of the General extant, resembling in cast and feature the original Houdon statue in Richmond, Virginia, and is the only painting from life showing

the General in extreme old age and in Masonic regalia. Having been ordered, received and accepted by the neighbors and Masonic contemporaries of the General, men who knew him intimately and were with him in every walk of his eventful life, it is beyond reasonable conception that these men would have fostered on a credulous and confiding posterity a spurious picture of their friend and compatriot.

An offer of one hundred thousand dollars was not sufficient to induce the lodge to part with this treasure, and while probably sentiment has enhanced its value in the eyes of the fraternity beyond its intrinsic worth, past association and its Masonic character prevent the possibility of future disposal. However urgent our wants or flattering the in-

ducement, it will be kept in remembrance of that association for generations of Masons yet to come.

The picture is devoid of idealism, the artist's instructions being, "Paint him as he is," and this Mr. Williams appears to have done, bringing out in bold relief several facial marks or blemishes which the General is known to have possessed, and which are shown in a modified form, if at all, by other artists. The disfiguring scar on his left cheek, spoken of by George Washington Parke Custis in his reminiscences, the black mole under his right ear, and the marks of smallpox on his nose and cheeks are all clearly defined and unmistakable, and this fact adds much to the value of the famous pastel and arouses the deepest interest of both historic and art critics.

Is it safe to microwave?

To test a glass container for microwave safety, follow these directions from the International Food Information Council: Microwave the empty container on high for one minute. If it stays cool, it's safe to cook in. If it gets warm, use it for reheating only. If it gets hot, don't use it in the microwave.

Faster dinners

To get that roast or casserole to the dinner table faster, cook it in the microwave oven until it is two-thirds done. Then finish the dinner in a conventional oven. The food will have that oven-baked taste and texture, but it will be ready in far less time, says Janet Chadwick, author of *The No-Time Cook Book* (Storey Communications, Pownal, Vermont).

Right words reduce stress

"I do" is enough to help you get started, but if you want a less-stressful marriage, you'll need to memorize a few other pairs of words. They are: "Thank you," "I'm sorry," "You're right," "That's OK," "Don't worry," and "Yes, dear."

Kids won't eat veggies?

Let them eat fruit. Kids two to five years old often shun vegetables, but nutritionists at the University of Missouri say fruit is an equally good source of vitamins A and C.



Many small children like peaches and apricots, which are high in vitamin A. Orange juice will provide their vitamin C, along with kid staples: spaghetti sauce and pizza.

Toddler-size portions should be about one-fourth of an adult serving. Each day a toddler should eat:

- Two to three cups of milk or an equivalent from the dairy group.
- Four servings from the fruit and vegetable group.
- Four servings from the bread group.
- Two servings from the meat and meat substitute group.

Never force children to eat, but get them to come to the table with the family for social interaction.

Don't use sweets as a reward for eating the meal.

Conceal the cartons

When you purchase a valuable item for you home, like a stereo, don't announce it to would-be burglars by placing the empty box on the curb for the trash collector. Dismantle the box and conceal it in a trash bag, or recycle it if possible.

Experts at State Farm Insurance company say this is another way to protect your home and possessions.

Don't mistake a dog for an alarm system

What's the single, biggest mistake people make when they get a dog?

According to the monks of New Sketemonastery, the biggest mistake people make is in believing that a dog is something they own. "A dog," write the monks who raise German Shepherds, "is not a possession . . . to be used solely for our amusement. There is nothing sentimental in regarding a new puppy as an additional family member: This is exactly how it will view you."



Calling themselves "caretakers" of their dogs, not masters, the monks at the New Sketemonastery, located in Cambridge, N.Y., write in their new book *The Art of Raising a Puppy* (Little, Brown & Co. 1991), that many people get a dog for entirely the wrong reasons.

Some people get a dog for "protection," mistaking the dog for an alarm system, a mistake they soon regret. Dogs, especially puppies, must have food, water, shelter, exercise, training, veterinary care and companionship. Since they are social animals, dogs respond very poorly to isolation and confinement and often risk the anger and violence of their caretakers by destroying property in an attempt to relieve their boredom.

The monks advise people to adopt a dog only if they desire companionship and intend to spend up to three hours a day exercising, feeding and playing with their canine friend.



"Do you realize this is the fourth Barking Ticket you've had this month?"

Views from the Past

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

Will it be our finest hour?

Men generally have limited biological capacity for change. We tend toward conformity in all of the old traditions.

We regard the fraternity as a finished product, perfect and complete. We confuse a ritual (which itself is the product of evolution) with the rest of Masonry's organic law and decide that it is Masonic misbehavior to alter either. That is the Fabian foolishness that eventually will dictate our demise.

Only an institution wise enough to accept studied change as the world turns deserves to see the sunrise.

Deeply etched upon the minds and hearts of each of you is the unalterable truth that Masonry lives and breathes and shall continue to do so because men will beat upon its door and ask for admission.

The idea that Freemasonry or anything else of human origin has always been and must always remain the same is obviously absurd. As Brother Henry W. Coil observed, nothing could be more dreary and insufferable than a society which, like a stagnant pool, was denied the infusion of new ideas and monotonously remained the same generation after generation.

Every forward step of civilizations was a consequence of change. The advent of Christianity was a change, the bacterial theory of disease was a change. The discovery of America was a change. The adoption of our constitution and the abolition of slavery were changes.

Tell me, if you can, what is unholy about invitation? What part of the Masonic fabric is desecrated or soiled when I walk into my neighbor's yard, an intensely moral and upright man, and say to him, "John, how does it happen that you have never knelt at a blue lodge altar? You live like a Mason, act like

one, believe like one, and your integrity is something we need and need desperately."

Who will say that the fellow who comes uninvited and knocks upon our door is better than those whose disposition is to be invited?

It may be, my brothers, that you and I are not walking tall enough. It may be that our lives were better lived if we forged out into the public arena and made careers out of standing tall that our examples would provoke a flood of petitions, but I tell you that will not happen. It isn't working and it won't work and to those who say better to disappear than to desecrate this institution by converting it into a petition mill, I say that kind of foolish talk is poppycock and will buy you Masonic oblivion before your life is over.

The moralizing impact of this organization is precious enough in this society to require its continued existence. This generation inherited the responsibility of not only keeping it strong, but keeping it alive.

I consider it to be a part of Masonic commitment to be very sure that the generation to which I belong does not preside over the dissolution and disappearance of Masonry, and I suggest that the hour is late and there is no effective expedient, no appropriate remedy except to recognize the necessity of walking out into society and enlisting by appropriate Masonic invitation America's finest sons.

If we dare to do what we must do, then, as Mr. Churchill said, "If (the fraternity) lives for another thousand years, men will marvel at this moment and say of us always, this was their finest hour."

—From an address delivered in 1980 by Gus O. Nations, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Masonry defined

Masonry strives to elevate the people intellectually, by teaching those who enter its portals the profoundest truths of Philosophy and the wisdom of the Sages of every age; a rational conception of Deity, of the Universe that He has made, and of the laws that govern it; a true estimate of Man himself, of his freedom to act, of his dignity, and his destiny.

—From a Supreme Council banquet program at the 1922 Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio.

'Quick Quotes'

Morning air! If men will not drink of this at the fountainhead of the day, why, then, we must even bottle up some and sell it in the shops for those who have lost their subscription ticket to morning in this world.

—Henry David Thoreau

Creativity is so delicate a flower that praise tends to make it bloom, while discouragement often nips it in the bud. We put out more and better ideas if our efforts are appreciated.

—Alex Osborn

We ought to be careful not to do for a fellow what we only intended to help him do.

—Frank A. Clark

The will to win is not nearly as important as the will to prepare to win.

—Bobby Knight

A man is wise during the time he searches for wisdom. When he imagines he has attained it, he is a fool.

—Solomon Ibn

The mind, once expanded to the dimensions of larger ideas, never returns to its original size.

—Oliver W. Holmes

Masonry is not a religion

Those religious critics of ours are harsh in their criticism of the religious factor in Freemasonry. Their criticism takes this form; Freemasonry is a religion; it does not conform to the beliefs and practices of the Christian religion.

We have been ill-served by some of our Masonic historians in this respect. In their zeal for linking Freemasonry with antiquity, they have almost concluded that similarity indicates origin. Mackey speaks of our affinity with the Eleusinian Mysteries of ancient times.

Freemasonry would be well-advised to stick to its immediate origin, and not to try to satisfy the craze for antiquity that plunges us into a maze of conjecture that adds nothing to our prestige, and exposes us to the criticism that is not deserved in the light of our present ideals, goals and practices. We claim no direct relationship with pagan religions.

Unfortunately, some of the apologists of Freemasonry in other days have tried to establish the worth of the Order by making claims for it not consistent with its organization and purposes. One of them made the statement that "Genuine Freemasonry is a pure religion." That is an unfortunate and misleading statement. But it has been taken at face value by these religious critics who proceed to show the kind of religion it is, and gives them the basis for their argument that Freemasonry is a false religion and therefore to be condemned.

Our answer to this is that while Freemasonry is religious, it is not even in the remotest sense a religion. We have prayers, it is true, invocations to deity. But Congress opens its sessions with prayer, and no one has ever suggested that our legislature is a religion.

We have none of the marks of religion. We have no creed, and no confession of faith in a doctrinal statement. We have no theology.

A man has not subscribed to a new religion, much less an anti-Christian religion, when he becomes a Mason, any more than when he joins the Democratic Party, or the

J.M.C.A. And there is nothing in Freemasonry that is opposed to the religion he brings with him into the lodge.

Freemasonry does not assert and does not teach that one religion is as good as another. We do not say that all religions are equal because we admit men of all religions. We refuse to apply a theological test to a candidate. We apply a religious test only. We ask a man if he believes in God, and that is a religious test only. If we asked him if he believed in Christ, or Buddha, or Allah that would be a theological test involving a particular interpretation of God. Belief in God is faith; belief about God is theology. We are interested in faith only, not theology.

When Freemasonry accepts a Christian, or a Jew, or a Buddhist, or a Mohammedan, it does not accept him as such, but as a man, worthy to be received into the Order.

We are not a religion, and we are not anti-religious. We are a completely tolerant organization. We stand for the values that are supreme in the life of the church, and we are sure that he who is true to the principles he learns in Freemasonry will be a better church member because of it.

Freemasonry rightly conceived and practiced will enhance every worthy loyalty in a man's life. It will not weaken a man's loyalty to his church, but will strengthen it by the increased sense of responsibility to God and dependence on God taught in our ritual. It will not drain his strength from the service of the church, but will increase his strength for the service of the church. It will not draw him away from the doctrines of his church, but stimulate his interest in the values of religion that enrich and ennoble the life of man.

We believe that there should be some place where men can meet without having to assert or defend the peculiarities of their doctrines. There should be some place where men can meet and know that their right to worship God in their own way is respected completely; a place where a man learns that the only respect he can claim for his beliefs is the respect he accords to the beliefs of others. There should be some place where men can face the realities of life and know that the only barriers that separate men are those of ill-will and enmity. Freemasonry is that place, for it unites men in a unity created by our common loyalty to the realities of religion.

—From an address delivered in 1952 by Thomas S. Roy, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, as an answer to anti-Masonic religious propaganda.

Giant leadership

Someone once called Freemasonry "a sleeping giant." In many ways it is that. It has done great things. It is capable of doing still greater things. The "call of humanity" to us today is a call to do those greater things — not only to perform acts of charity and to relieve suffering — but a call to leadership in many areas of human activity — areas in which Freemasonry is well equipped to provide leadership.

We are living in what may prove to be one of the most exciting periods in world history. Events of far-reaching importance to the future of the human race are occurring and occurring fast. It also may prove to be one of the most critical

periods in the whole history of mankind. The things that are happening today suggest the possibility of massive changes in the way people all over the world will think and act tomorrow, in what they will believe, and what they will do.

Our fraternity has the man power, the organization and the historical and traditional background to help mightily in this critical period to solve the manifold problems confronting people everywhere today. Whether it does so depends almost solely on its leadership.

—From Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury's Allocution delivered at the 1970 Supreme Council Annual Meeting.

Personal Finance

Tips for handling your money

Best money plan for 1992

Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Samuelson says saving your money instead of spending it won't hurt the economic recovery.

Whether or not you agree with his economic theory, saving your money and especially using it to pay off debt may be your wisest move this year.

Jane Bryant Quinn, writing in *Newsweek* magazine says paying off debts makes more sense in 1992 than keeping installment payments and putting savings into certificates of deposit. One reason is that savings instruments like CDs are paying such low rates. If your credit card balance is costing you 19 percent, for example, and your CD is paying only 6 percent, you're way ahead of the game by paying off the credit cards.

Reducing the balance owed on your mortgage is also recommended. The longer you stretch out mortgage payments, the more interest you will be paying over the life of the loan.

Consolidating high-interest debt is another good move for 1992. If you have high credit card balances and bank loans, you could save a lot by getting a low-interest home equity loan to cover those balances. Financial planners caution against stretching out the payments for too long a period, however, because you could end up paying more in the long term. Additionally, if you just charge up another large credit card balance, you could be worse off than before.

Disposable income, on the average, is far too low, say economists at the Futures Group in Washington, D.C. In the U.S., consumer debt stood at an awesome 83 percent of disposable income in 1990, the last year for which figures are available.

Keep your tax check from going astray!

Each year thousands of taxpayers send checks with their returns that do not carry proper identification and cannot be applied to the taxpayers' accounts. When sending in your income tax payment, be sure to include the following information on your check:

- ✓ Your taxpayer identification number (Social Security number) and your spouse's number.
- ✓ The tax period (year, or year and quarter for quarterly tax payments), and the type of form associated with the payment, such as the 1040.
- ✓ Your current mailing address and telephone number.
- ✓ If you are paying for someone else, (such as your child), be sure that person's information is on the check.

By providing proper identification on the check, it can still be credited to you if it gets separated from your tax return.

Mortgage protection insurance

An insurance policy that pays off the mortgage in the event of one wage earner's death (or both), is protection many home buyers want. A specific mortgage-protection policy, however, may not be the best plan for doing it.

The surviving spouse might rather use insurance proceeds for something other than paying off the mortgage, like investing them while maintaining homeowner tax deductions.

Term insurance is usually cheaper. A 30-year old non-smoker insuring a \$100,000 mortgage may pay \$350 per year. The same amount of coverage in term insurance may cost half that amount or less.

Two-for-one life insurance

In a two-income family, it's important to have both wage earners covered by life insurance. Now many insurers are offering a policy that covers both at once. If either dies, the other collects. Often "first-to-die" policies cost 10 to 25 percent less for a husband and wife than maintaining separate coverage, especially if the two are close to the same age. Some policies can be set up so a matching death benefit is paid to heirs after the second person dies.

A poor way to save

The Internal Revenue Service reports that about 75 percent of all tax returns filed last year resulted in refunds.

At the same time, economists writing for *The Wall Street Journal* say over-withholding is a very poor way to save. It amounts to an interest-free loan to the government.

The IRS requires an amount equal to 90 percent of the tax liability be paid within the tax year, and the balance can be paid at the time of filing a tax return.

No one likes to owe the government, but adjusting withholding to eliminate large refunds is a money-wise move.

Do you need an extended warranty?

The magazine *Consumer Reports* says it has warned people that extended warranties on home appliances are not worth buying.

Retailers won't say what their profit margin is on these product-repair insurance policies, but others estimate that only 12 to 20 percent of buyers ever make a claim. Of those, many don't need repair work but just don't understand how the appliance works.

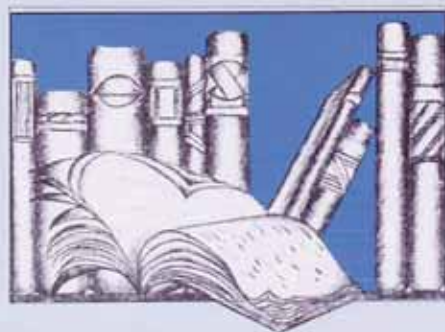
Reasons for non-claiming buyers:

- Some forget they have the warranty;
- New products usually don't need repairing anyway;
- The family moves.



Reviewed by THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°

Book Nook



Brethren in Chivalry 1791-1991, by Frederick Smyth. 1991. Printed by Ian Allan Regalia Ltd., Terminal House, Shepperton, England. \$30.

This publication presents an historical review of the evolution of the Masonic Order of Knights Templars. Although its perspective deals primarily with the evolution of the Order in England and Wales, it, out of necessity, covers a considerable period of the Order's development in Ireland and Scotland, as well as in mainland Europe. It also cursorily refers to the origin and existence of the Order in North America.

The Order (known in England and Wales as the Great Priory of the United Religious, Military and Masonic Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta) celebrated its bicentenary in England and Wales in 1991, and this volume represents one of the most comprehensive studies ever published of the development of that Order.

Frederick Smyth is well known in Masonic research circles in England and is highly qualified to author the text.

I found it somewhat confusing at times when there were referrals to different points of history as a divergence from the topic of discussion at that time. I do, however, feel that it is a good historical review of the Order, and it will make an excellent reference text for anyone interested in Templary.

The author briefly reviews the early history of medieval knighthoods prior to tracing the evolution of Masonic Knights. In addition to reviewing the development of the various Grand Bodies and the leadership of these bodies, he also discusses the development of the ritual, the types of clothing worn by the members, and its movement into other countries.

In addition, the author has taken time to discuss several other related Masonic bodies, such as the Knights Templar Priests as well as some bodies which are either "fringe" Masonry or bodies that, although "Masonic," are not generally recognized by "regular" Freemasonry, i.e., Prince Hall Freemasonry.

For those well-versed in Freemasonry in the United States, there may be some confusion with this text, since several bodies referred to as being part of Knights Templary are not regarded as such in the United States. However, for the Masonic historian or researcher it would be well to understand these terms as they relate to English Freemasonry.

This volume will fill a void in Masonic history, and I recommend it to those with an interest in the development of concordant bodies.



Music, Mason, Music by Joseph E. Bennett. Published in 1991 by the Missouri Lodge of Research, P.O. Box 605, Fulton, MO 65251. \$13.50 postpaid.

This book could serve as a nostalgic trip down memory lane for those with enough years of life to remember the Big Band era and those who created it.

The author, a Freemason whose work has appeared occasionally in *The Northern Light*, has developed this volume around the lives of leaders of the Big Bands who were also members of the Masonic fraternity, although he did include Vaughan Monroe, who was not a Freemason but a Senior DeMolay, and Orville Knapp, who was neither.

The author has not glossed over the lives of these men, so their weaknesses are revealed along with the strengths which led to their contributions to music in this era. Many names are readily recognizable, such as Paul Whiteman, Vincent Lopez, Hal Kemp and Wayne King. Others are less recognizable except to those who were fans of this era.

In addition, the artistic talents of the author are displayed in his graphic illustrations of these men.

I found the book to be interesting light reading. It could serve as a reminder of a gentler era for those who were old enough to experience it. It is also worth the effort for those who would like to know a little bit more about this period in history and those men who contributed so much toward it.



At Refreshment by Stewart M. L. Pollard. Published in 1987. Now available through the Texas Lodge of Research, P.O. Box 1850, Dallas, Texas 75221. \$5.

The Texas Lodge of Research has purchased the rights to this third volume of Masonic humor compiled by my predecessor in the position as book reviewer.

Brother Pollard is internationally known as a Masonic author, and this volume represents his third compilation of Masonically-related humorous stories. His two previous books, *Tied to Masonic Apron Strings* and *The Lighter Side of Masonry*, are also available through the Texas Lodge of Research.

OUR READERS RESPOND

Grass roots

One paragraph of the Sovereign Grand Commander's Allocation ("A Time for Masonic Opportunity," Nov. 91) stood out as extremely important to the fraternity and that paragraph mentions that there are some Grand Lodges that are now recognizing Prince Hall as a legitimate Masonic body.

I am strongly in favor of such recognition and hope and pray that this recognition would occur before Prince Hall decides that it does not need the Grand Lodge recognition.

I believe that a "grass roots" of unity could be achieved through the acceptance to the Grand Lodge of Prince Hall Masons. After all, a man of high moral and ethical character should be acceptable to the Masonic fraternity regardless of his race, creed or color.

Stephen B. Raynes, 32°
Dayton, Ohio

Tennis match

Reading the letters ("Our Readers Respond, Aug. 91) regarding the Prince Hall Grand Lodge is like watching a doubles tennis match with Prince Hall as the net, and Bro. Knowledge and Bro. Reason opposing Bro. Bigot and Bro. Misinformation.

Bro. Knowledge knows Prince Hall is legitimate because he has read the honest facts. His partner Bro. Reason hasn't read any of the facts but knows that Freemasonry is supposed to be a brotherhood and that racial exclusion is morally wrong.

They are opposed by Bro. Bigot who doesn't want to be confused with the facts because his mind is made up and he just doesn't care for negroes. His partner Bro. Misinformation is playing with just that

and is under the misimpression that Prince Hall is clandestine.

It's a tough match but when Bro. Misinformation sees that his partner is only serving foul balls and that Reason and Knowledge are playing fair, he will jump the net and leave the Bigot standing alone before the spectators and the Grand Architect of the Universe, who will know the truth. The decision, however, will have to be made by the referee, who (if he is not morally bankrupt) can only decide in favor of the essence and true spirit of the brotherhood.

We will always be haunted by history and the hypocrite in the deathless lines of Albert Pike, who wrote in the year 1875:

"Prince Hall Lodge was as regular a Lodge as any Lodge created by competent authority. It had a perfect right to establish other Lodges and make itself a Mother Lodge. I am not inclined to meddle in the matter. I took my obligations from white men, not from negroes. When I have to accept negroes as brothers or leave Freemasonry, I shall leave it. Better let the thing drift."

Here was a man who could play singles against himself by serving the ball as Bro. Knowledge, jumping over the net and returning a serve as Bro. Bigot. A fools game!

Richard R. Connell, 32°
New Kingston, N.Y.

I am compelled to add my voice to the Prince Hall controversy. For 40 years I have been proud to be a Mason and could attend lodge with

men whose association I chose rather than those whose association was forced upon me. It is probably the last bastion where free association still exists.

If Prince Hall Masonry is integrated with ours, I will no longer be proud to be a Mason, in fact I will no longer be a Mason, and I am the fifth member of my family to be a Life Mason in my lodge. Integration with Prince Hall Masonry will be the death knell for our craft.

If you think my view is extreme, think about the destruction of our public school system in this country since the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 and the present condition of the once great cities of New York, Detroit and Washington, D.C., to name only three.

Once the decision is made, it will be irreversible.

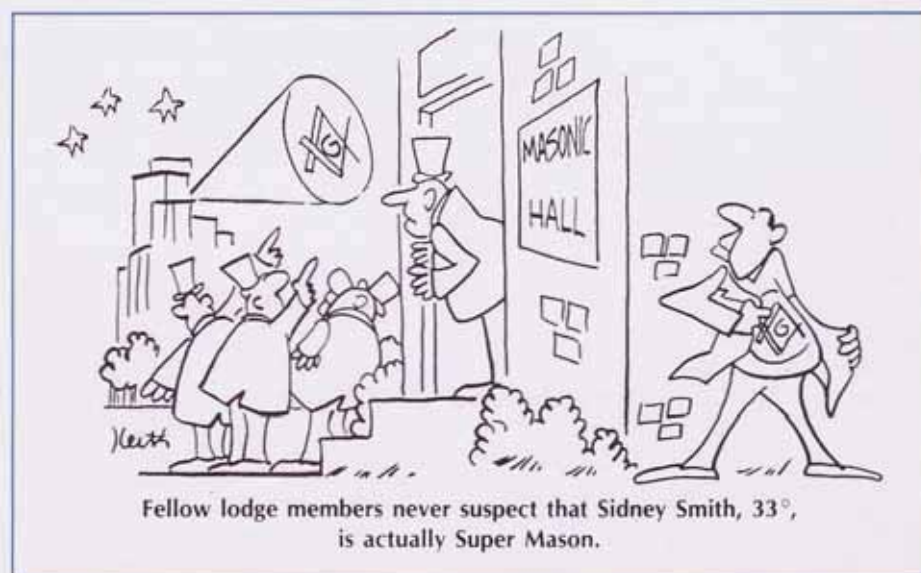
Donald I. MacDougall, 32°
Baldwin, Mich.

College fraternity

The article by Bro. Steven Gatton ("The Masonic Emblem," Aug. 91), raised some interesting points with regard to the need for a constant stream of petitions to maintain the viability of Masonry. It also re-emphasized the need for a subtle yet clear identification on college campuses.

I can see no legitimate reason why a Masonic body should not create a college fraternity which is patterned after the principles of

Continued on page 26



HealthWise

A guide to good health & fitness

Pizza calculations

If you're watching the fat content in your food, remember that the toppings you order on your pizza make quite a difference. The best choices are mushrooms and green peppers, which contain no fat at all. Pepperoni adds some 9 grams, and sausage adds 6. Better choices are ham or Canadian style bacon which add only 2 grams of fat each. Extra cheese adds about 5 grams of fat to a pizza.

Thick is in if you want to be thin. Thick crust makes a lower-fat pizza, says the *Tufts University Diet & Nutrition Letter*. Thick crust fills space otherwise used for fatty ingredients.

Deflating a 'spare tire'

If your midsection has become a depository for fat, here's some good news for you. According to studies by the University of California at San Diego, these steps will send your "spare tire" down the road:

- Limit alcoholic drinks to no more than two per day. Believe it. Studies at the University at San Diego show that those who drank more were twice as likely to have a potbelly than those who drank less than two a day.
- Take a walk every day. The exercise will pump up your metabolism so it burns more fat even after you finish the exercise.
- Eat a lot of complex carbohydrates and skip the saturated fats. Both exercise and carbohydrate intake appeared to protect against getting a spare tire for the study subjects. It may be that the fat from cheeseburgers and ice cream prefers to migrate to the midsection. Carbohydrates, it was found, lead to a better shape.

Doing sit-ups will not take away a roll of fat around the midsection of your body. They may strengthen

the underlying muscle, but no one could do enough of them to start the fat-burning process. For that to happen, you have to walk, or do some other continuous exercise for 30 minutes or more.

Don't be a blow-hard

The *New Handbook of Health and Preventive Medicine* advises that sniffing frequently when you have a cold can lead to Eustachian-tube irritation and middle-ear infection. Blowing hard carries the same risks, so the authors recommend that cold sufferers blow noses frequently, but very gently.

Wash hands frequently

Hand washing is one of the most effective ways to prevent getting a cold or the flu.

'Swimmer's ear' in the winter?

If you poke your finger, a cotton swab, or any other object into your ear, you can break the skin. When naturally occurring bacteria multiply in the area of the damaged skin, they infect the ear canal. External otitis, an infection of the ear canal, is popularly called swimmer's ear, probably because swimmers often try to get water out by poking their fingers into their ears, breaking the skin.

Doctors at the Mayo Clinic say nothing should ever be inserted into the ear canal. People who have had swimmer's ear should wear earplugs while swimming, or even shampooing. (You can blow-dry your ears with the dryer set on a low setting.)

Have a cold? Try these alternatives to nasal sprays

If a nasty winter head cold has come your way, will an over-the-counter nasal spray help you? Yes, if you use the spray no more than four times a day and for a maximum of four days.

More frequent use, reports the *Mayo Clinic Health Letter* can be both harmful and potentially addictive. Frequent or long-term use can lead to constant irritation and congestion of the mucous membrane in the nose.

Overuse may cause a rebound effect, leaving your nose more congested than before. The tissues become swollen and, in the worst cases medical attention is required.

If you have used the nasal spray for four days and still are congested, here are some alternatives suggested by the Mayo Clinic:

- Use salt water (saline) sprays, which humidify nasal tissues without side effects.
- Use an oral decongestant instead.
- Sleep with your head 4 to 6 inches higher than normal to keep blood vessels from swelling.
- Exercise regularly to stimulate production of adrenaline, a natural decongestant.
- Keep your feet warm and the room temperature cold. (Your nose may stuff up if your feet are cold because of redistribution of blood flow.)

• Try mentholated ointments. They cause a cool sensation that can constrict blood vessels and clear nasal passages.

People taking drugs for hypertension should check with their doctors before using nasal sprays. Depending upon the type of medication, the spray could counteract the drug being taken to relax blood vessels.

Dial-A-Veggie

The California Iceberg Lettuce Commission has a toll-free hotline for seasonal recipes, nutritional information and tips on what to do with lettuce. Curious cooks can call (800) 266-6450.

OUR READERS RESPOND

Continued from page 24

Freemasonry, but would have a reasonable amount of autonomy.

Undoubtedly a substantial percentage of members would eventually petition a Masonic lodge. This would not be intended to replace or compete with DeMolay, but simply to provide a logical progression for the aspiring young Mason.

I cannot visualize any reasonable alternative method of recruitment of large numbers of quality young petitioners within the long established guidelines of the Masonic fraternity.

Gary C. Witte, 32°
Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Which Robert Morris?

In a recent issue ("Masonic Myths," Aug. 91) a statement was made in it that Robert Morris was not a Mason.

As a Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, I was quite surprised by that statement because the Eastern Star ritual book carries a background of Robert Morris. It states that he became a Master Mason in Oxford, Mississippi, on March 5, 1849, and that he served as Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky in 1858-59. He also wrote the ritual for Eastern Star.

Were there two Robert Morrises? Or what?

Wendell Clapp, 32°
East Wakefield, N.H.

Editor's note: Allen Roberts was referring to the patriot, Robert Morris (1734-1806), a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. His Masonic membership has not been proven.

Rice, Pace appointed to fill vacancies

Sovereign Grand Commander Francis G. Paul, 33°, has announced two appointments to fill vacancies created recently by the resignation of Ill.°. Julius W. Lodgek, Sr., 33°.

Ill.°. Alfred E. Rice, 33°, of Cincinnati, has been named Grand Lieutenant Commander of the Supreme Council, Ill.°. Brother Rice, who continues to serve as the Scottish Rite Deputy for Ohio, fills his new position until the next Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council in September.

The new Grand Lieutenant Commander, a retired sales executive for Draco Corporation, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Cincinnati. He was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1983 and became



RICE



PACE

Deputy for Ohio in 1989.

Ill.°. Thurman C. Pace, Jr., 33°, of Westfield, N.J., has been appointed to fill the vacancy of Scottish Rite Deputy for New Jersey. Ill.°. Brother Pace is a retired executive for Amstar Corporation. He was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council at the recent Annual Meeting in September.

A CATCHY NATIONAL HYMN

Continued from page 5

Later he was captured by the Confederate Army and was sent to Libby Prison. It was while he was there that the prisoners learned of the victory at Gettysburg. McCabe led the prisoners in singing, "Mine eyes have seen the glory," when they heard the good news.

After his release from prison he spoke at a great meeting in Washington where Lincoln was present. He related his experiences at the prison and the singing of the hymn, and with his rich baritone voice he sang all five verses. Mr. Lincoln, with tears in his eyes, cried out, "Sing it again," and the chaplain repeated the sonorous lines.

At the memorial services for Lincoln, both at Springfield and at Chicago, McCabe again sang it. It had

become a national hymn.

Mrs. Howe was only 42 when she wrote what one author has described as "the most famous war lyric ever written by a woman."

When she was 90, just a few days before her death in 1910, she received an honorary degree from Smith College. She was brought to the platform in a wheelchair. After the conferring of the degree the organ pealed forth and the girls, dressed in white, sang the "Battle Hymn." It was the last time she heard it sung. Five days later she was dead.

One of her daughters once asked her, "What is the ideal aim of life?" She replied with deliberateness, "To learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy." Her life was the embodiment of her reply.

HIRAM

HIRAM, HOWD'YA
S'POSE T' GIT MOR'
BROTHERS OUT T'
LODGE!P



NO
PROBLEM!



HAVA SENIOR
CITIZEN DISCOUNT
NITE.



By WALLY MILLER

Footnotes*

* **Hiram.** With this issue we welcome another cartoonist to our pages. Wally Miller, 32°, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Corning, N.Y. His cartoon strip, "Hiram," will appear each issue.

Brother Miller's work has appeared in the *Empire State Mason* for several years. Although "Hiram" will now be seen in both publications, the subject matter will be different in each magazine. We hope you will enjoy Wally's Masonic humor.

* **New journal.** Seldom do we see a breath of fresh air in the field of Masonic journalism, but a new publication caught our eye recently. Editor Pete Normand, 32°, has just published the first edition of his new quarterly, *American Masonic Review*. The November issue contained an intriguing editorial proposing a "Masonic Bill of Rights," book reviews, and current Masonic news from around the nation and the world.

The scholarly journal is published by the newly formed St. Alban's Research Society. Although the publication is impressive, we are not overly excited by the creation of still another research society.

We wonder if it wouldn't be better to work within existing groups. There are many research lodges in various states today. On a wider scale there is the Philalethes Society. Masons are notorious for starting new organizations rather than attempting to strengthen old ones. In too many instances, new groups appear to be reinventing the wheel.

Nevertheless, we wish Brother Normand well in his new venture and look forward to future issues of his publication. The subscription rate is \$12 a year. Subscribers do not need to be members of the society. Membership in the society is optional and dues are included in your payment of one year's subscription to the *Review*. With your \$12 payment you should indicate whether you wish to be a subscriber

or a charter member of the society.

Send payment to *American Masonic Review*, P.O. Box 10361, College Station, TX 77842.

* **Still another.** And if you don't have enough membership cards in your wallet, here's a chance to add still another. The newly formed Scottish Rite Research Society is seeking members willing to pay the necessary fees. Among its membership it hopes to find some who are willing to do research on Scottish Rite history or symbolism.

One of its primary boosters is Ill. S. Brent Morris, 33°, who will serve as "editor." Members will receive an occasional newsletter and — beginning in 1993 — an annual publication of papers presented at meetings of the society.

Although the society is incorporated under the laws of the state of Nebraska and the organizational meetings were held in Washington, D.C., meetings may be scheduled at various points around the country.

The founders of this group feel that existing Masonic research organizations do not concentrate on Scottish Rite research. We ask again, why not work within those organizations to conduct the research? Unfortunately our words fall on deaf ears when there are those who are determined to establish new titles.

Charter memberships will be accepted through December 31, 1992. The charter fee is \$100. Annual dues are \$35. Send payment to the society's secretary, Plez A. Transou, P.O. Box 1850, Dallas, TX 75221.

* **And another.** From Michigan comes another scholarly Masonic journal. *The Cryptic Scholar* is advertised as a "national journal of scholarship concerning Freemasonry and its influence on culture and history." In this instance no "society" has been formed. Editor Don J. McDermott is associated with the Department of English at Northern Michigan University.

Much of the first issue is a collection of previously published material. There are also several book reviews.

The journal will be published twice a year for a subscription rate of \$15. For further information, contact Don McDermott, Editor; *The Cryptic Scholar*; Department of English, Northern Michigan University; Marquette, MI 49855.

* **Vigil.** To raise funds for its building endowment fund, the Scottish Rite Valley of Harrisburg, Pa., is offering a limited edition, hand numbered lithograph print of the "Vigil." The background story of this painting appeared in the September 1985 issue of *The Northern Light*.

The painting has particular interest to Consistories. Its overall size is 22½x34½ inches, and would be a great addition to every Scottish Rite building in the Jurisdiction.

To obtain a quality print, send a check for \$100 (payable to Heritage Builders Fund) to the Valley of Harrisburg, P.O. Box 2423, Harrisburg, PA 17105.

* **Senior olympics.** Reference in the last issue of Dr. John G. Fleck's participation in the Senior Olympics during the summer brought a note from Col. Albert R. Sabaroff, 32°, of Philadelphia. Brother Sabaroff, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Allentown, is 81 years old. He reports that he has participated in this event for a number of years and has won most of his awards in race walking.

* **On the scene.** Grand Commander Francis G. Paul, 33°, made a rare appearance recently at the site of the 1801 founding of the first Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Charleston, S.C. He had been invited to witness a 33° conferral in that city and was given a tour of some of the spots of significance to Scottish Rite. According to sources in Charleston, he is the first Sovereign Grand Commander from the Northern Jurisdiction to visit the site.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
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