A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol.17 No. 2 APRIL 1986

FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33°

Checking Our Bottomline

At this time of year, the minds of most Americans turn to taxes. Even though our taxes are among the lowest in the world, there is always the feeling that "the bite" is bigger than it should be.

What can be worse than actually paying the IRS is the possibility of having your tax form audited. The problem is simply that the tax people may find something you may have overlooked. Then, there's the time, effort, and inconvenience involved in going through it all. Being audited can make even the most honest person among us feel quite uncomfortable—and very nervous!

But there are other audits which are quite different. They are designed to give us a better picture of how we are doing.

Perhaps it would be a good idea for us to have a "Masonic audit" which would allow us to take a look at our fraternity—and at ourselves as Freemasons. From time-to-time, we need to see what is *really* happening in Masonry.

Here are a few of the areas we might include in a "Masonic audit."

- *How effective is our leadership?* Are our leaders moving us forward? Or are they simply "following in the footsteps" of those who have gone before them? Are we cultivating new leadership? What are our leadership standards?
- *Are we committed to excellence?* How often do we evaluate our degree work? What about the quality of our programs and activities? Are we really meeting the needs of our members? Are we surveying our members and getting feedback from them about our fraternity?
- *What about our knowledge of Freemasonry?* Do we have an accurate understanding of the history of Freemasonry? Are we doing a good job in educating our members in the philosophy of Masonry? Are those who "instruct" communicating solid information or are they merely passing along what they have heard?
- *Are we as charitable as we think we are?* Are we just taking care of our own? Are we using our local resources to meet local needs? Does the community see us as men who are deeply committed to improving life? Are we viewed as a force for turning darkness into light? Is the impact of Freemasonry felt where we live?

These are only a few questions which might be included in a "Masonic audit" which could—and should—serve as the basis for a serious self-appraisal of our fraternity.

Whether it's an individual Lodge, a Valley or even our entire Scottish Rite, we could benefit from a closer look at ourselves.

Self-understanding is the beginning of excellence—and excellence is our Masonic goal. But how can we reach higher if we do not know which star we wish to grasp?

The future of Freemasonry should be more than a dream. It must be a reality founded on who we are, what we are doing, and where we are going. That's the bottomline. We need to take a good look at it.

Francis G. Paul

Sovereign Grand Commander

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About the Front Cover

Tulips are a sure sign of Spring and renewed energy—a good time to set our sights on new horizons. The Sovereign Grand Commander has urged us to reach higher. See page 16. Cover photo by Camerique Photos/ E. P. Jones Company.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

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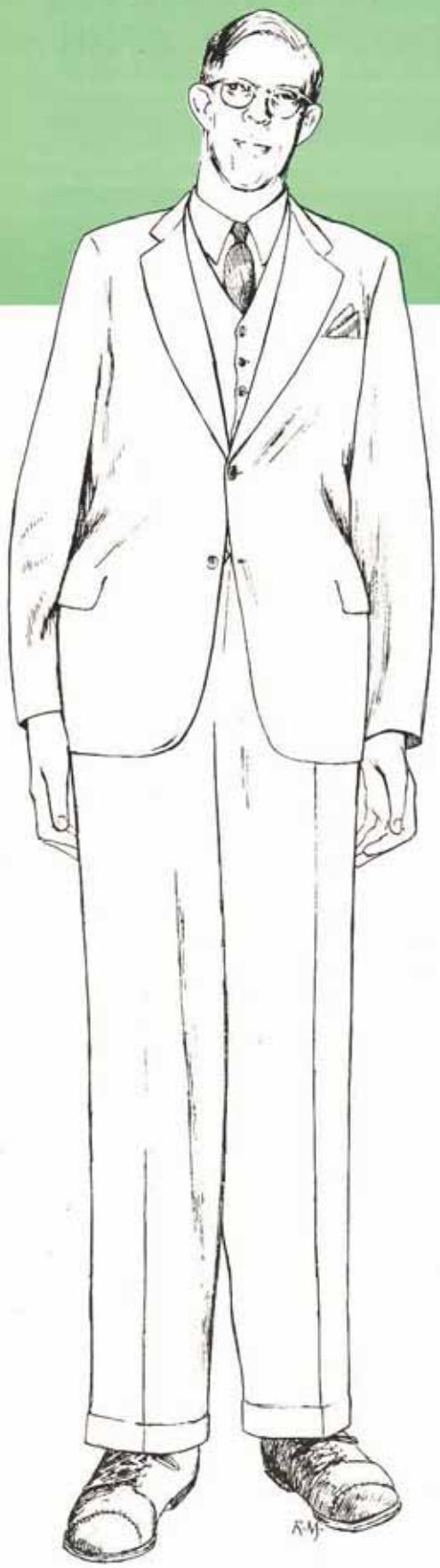

ROBERT WADLOW

By HENRY B. LENHARDT, 32°

The "Gentleman Giant" is again "standing tall"—and will in perpetuity, now that he has been cast in bronze. An apt name applied to Robert Pershing Wadlow, the world's tallest man ever known, and most certainly the largest figure in Masonic history.

At the time of his death on July 15, 1940, Brother Wadlow had attained a height of 8 feet, 11.1 inches—a record at the time (and probably still is). No one knows, had he lived longer, if he would have grown more. Robert's age at the time he died was 22½ years.

Born on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1918, he was the first-born child of Harold and Addie Wadlow, in Alton, Ill. At birth, Robert weighed in at a normal 8 lbs., 6 oz. It didn't take long to see his remarkable growth pattern. When six months old his weight was 30 lbs.; when he first walked, 40 lbs.; at 18 months, 62; starting kindergarten at the age of five, he was 5'6½" and wore clothes that would fit a 17-year-old boy. He grew at a fantastic rate, and reached 6'2½", 192 lbs.—larger than most grown men—by his eighth year.

The family moved into a new neighborhood about this time, and a lady who lived nearby recalls the surprise everyone got in seeing this "grown man" pushing himself about in a little red wagon. Bob's progress through school was academically normal, but his size certainly made it difficult to find a place for him in the classroom. When in the third grade, his desk was the largest size the school system had, and this was set upon 4' blocks. In this 10th year, the height had increased to 6'5", he weighed 210, and required a size 17½ shoe (specially made, of course).

It wasn't until his 12th year that the family took Robert to Barnes Hospital in St. Louis where they learned an overactive pituitary gland was the cause of his fantastic growth. At the time, it seemed the only retardant was a very risky, operation and the family declined. (Today in the same situation, it is possible to treat this condition, and also dwarfism, with drugs to control the activity of the pituitary.)

Robert's life style, except for his size, was that of most all boys his age, and he tried to do the things boys his age did. At 13, he became the world's tallest Boy Scout. His 7'4" and 210 lb. frame required 14 yards of 36" material to make his Boy Scout uniform. Pictures of his Scout activities show him playing "leap frog" with the troop members, and resting with his elbow on the porch roof at camp.

In 1933 Bob received the largest birthday post card ever delivered by the Alton Post Office – it measured 14"x22".

My first association with Bob Wadlow was when we entered high school. One early memory is of Harold Wadlow delivering Bob to Alton High School in a 1932 Ford Tudor. Possibly the front half-seat had been removed to accomodate his long legs. It must have been an ordeal to ride there, as his unwinding to get out indicated a very cramped position.

HENRY B. LENHARDT, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Southern Illinois, was a high school classmate of Robert Wadlow.

Returns

—Alton Evening Telegraph photo

The DeMolay Majority Service was conferred for Robert P. Wadlow on February 22, 1939. DeMolay officers Jack Bullock, Robert Rutz, and Robert Landis participated in the public ceremony.

Once afoot, Robert wasn't very agile either, and his gait was somewhat awkward, as he seemed to swing his feet. At times he was seen with his hand resting down on the shoulder of the friends walking along with him. In the school hallways his large hands in motion while walking were just about head-height for most students, and they had to duck occasionally.

To climb the stairs presented a challenge, as Bob's shoe length was about twice the width of the stair treads. This necessitated his climbing the stairs sideways – a rather difficult feat.

Robert Wadlow entered into activities with more than normal zeal – he took German and belonged to the German Club, was advertising manager for the high school year book, among other things, and still kept up a better than average grade level. Athletics weren't a big thing, because Bob never was able to move with much speed. But he was probably the original "dunker," as teammates would position him along side the basket, pass the ball to him to be "dropped" into the basket at the chagrin of the opposition.

When graduation time came, Robert was certainly outstanding. My one claim to fame has been that I was second tallest in the graduation class (at 6'4" – that's no small feat), but consider the height of the tallest—8'4" (and still growing). To make a special sized gown required more than twice the amount of material for a normal gown. The sleeve was 56 inches long, and the length from collar to hem was 83 inches. A special "mortar board" was 13 inches square on top compared with the average 9½ inches. Nine yards of cloth were needed to tailor an ordinary suit, and shoes came at around $100 a pair by special order.

The picture of our class assembled after the class dinner was the first assignment for Robert Graul as staff photograper in the newly established photo department of the Alton Evening Telegraph. Graul has been responsible for many of the pictures printed on the life of Robert Wadlow. Although now retired, Graul is an active member of the committee responsible for the erection of the Wadlow statue and has had a major role in the creation of the Wadlow room in the Alton Museum of History and Art. The photos there, including a life sized photo-cut-out of Bob Wadlow are his products. Graul has also assembled a great slide show about Robert Wadlow.

The Masonic association in the life of Robert Wadlow began January 25, 1933, when his petition was accepted by Alton Chapter, Order of DeMolay. He received the Initiatory and DeMolay Degrees on February 1, 1933, at the Franklin Masonic Temple. One of our fondest memories is of the trip made by a busload of Alton Chapter members and "Dad" Ed Juttemeyer, Advisor, to the first International DeMolay Conference held in Kansas City in the summer of 1936. Robert garnered more attention than Walt Disney, who was one of the earlier members of DeMolay.

Robert received a scholarship to Shurtleff College in Alton and started classes there the next fall. He planned to study pre-law, to emulate a good friend, Judge Jesse R. Brown, who himself was more than seven feet tall. He was only able to attend for one year, for the moving between buildings to change classes was too strenuous.

There had been many offers for tour promotions, and the family decided that might be the way to go. His father quit his job at the Shell Oil Refinery to become Robert's manager, and they made a one-year tour of schools, theaters, and lecture halls. There was even a six-week appearance with the Ringling Brothers Circus. They made a tour of the Eastern states.

When he was about 20, Robert made an association with the Peters division of the International Shoe Company to be a good-will ambassdor. Throughout the years this company had been making his shoes – each time a new size. Instead of paying, now the company was to provide the shoes for free. As a further promotion, and to make use of the 'lasts' which were made new in increasing sizes each time, Peters Shoes made up a quantity of the size 37 shoe. These in turn were made available to their dealers as an ad and sales promotion. There are some of these scattered about the country, retained by shoe stores or their former owners.

Continued on next page

GENTLEMAN GIANT

Continued from previous page

A collection of Robert Wadlow memorabilia is now on display in the lounge room of Franklin Temple. Many persons view this display annually, including busloads of school children, who are certainly enthralled. Marks on a corner of the wall indicate Robert's beltline and his total height. There also is the gigantic overstuffed chair which was especially made, and was the last he used in his home. In a display case with smaller items such as badges, cards and papers all given to Robert rests a replica of the Masonic ring made for Robert. This ring is large enough to pass a half dollar through. During the past Holiday season, we had as a visitor a seven-year-old boy from Johannesburg, South Africa. He was surprised by what he saw, especially being 'lost' in the big chair. But he said that in a bookstore in his home city there was a life-size photo of Robert Wadlow on display. This is one of a series that were made by the Guinness Book of Records to promote the fact that Robert is listed as the world's tallest man.

Robert Pershing Wadlow petitioned Franklin Lodge No. 25 for the Masonic degrees on June 20, 1939, and was raised a Master Mason on November 4, 1939.

Robert and his father traveled extensively for the shoe promotion. It was estimated they covered about 300,000 miles and visited over 800 cities and towns in 41 states. The traveling must have been strenuous for Robert. Imagine what he must have encountered in the various hotels—low doorways, elevators, and regular beds.

While he had been relatively healthy throughout his lifetime, he did have a problem with his feet. Not less than five bouts with infections and broken bones were recorded. One contributing factor was the rapid bone growth which evidentally did not attain full strength, coupled with the fact that muscle and nerve building did not keep up. This had resulted in his not having normal sensation in his feet, and he could not feel chafing until a blister had formed. This was what led to Robert's death.

It had been necessary for a while to use a brace on the weak left ankle, and this caused rubbing which in turn developed blisters. On a hot day in early July 1940, Robert was making a personal appearance at the National Forest Festival in Manistee, Michigan. He did not seem to be as cordial as usual. Knowing the ankle had been bothering Robert, his father found it to be infected. On the Festival's big day, a doctor confined Robert to bed in a hotel, as the local hospital couldn't accommodate him. After spending ten feverish days in that bed, doctors decided upon an emergency operation on the foot, followed by a blood transfusion. His fever continued to rise as he fell into his final sleep, and died quietly on July 15, 1940.

—Robert Graul photo

The life-size bronze statue of Wadlow was dedicated last October at the Alton Dental School Campus of Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

Alton Mayor Paul Lenz finds that an oversize chair built for Robert is a bit hard to fill.

The body of Robert Wadlow was brought back to Alton, where 40,000 persons paid their respects. A group of DeMolay members in robes stood as Honor Guard during the time of the visiting hours. A specially-made steel casket had been quickly procured and it became necessary to remove the rear door of the hearse to fit the casket.

There were 12 Masonic Brothers as pall bearers, assisted by another eight men at the gravesite. A Masonic Burial Service was conducted by Franklin Lodge No. 25 at the graveside.

Surviving Robert Wadlow were his parents as well as two sisters and two brothers. Today brother Harold, Jr., and sister Helen remain.

In passing years, the memory of Robert gradually faded until almost ten years ago. It took the curiosity of a visitor from St. Louis, Charles "Tim" Leone, to revive memories of Robert Wadlow. Shopping in one of Alton's stores, he came on some bit of Wadlow memorabelia. Intrigued by the size of this individual, he delved into the background. A producer of movies and videos, Tim gathered material for a movie. In 1978, the first showing of "The Story of Robert" was held. In this effort, Leone has combined what movie footage he had accumulated, interviews with

persons who knew or worked with Robert Wadlow, and a succession of still pictures adapted in the film.

A showing of this movie gave inspiration to another individual, who found that no commemoration existed for the life of Robert Wadlow. Stephen Tassinari gathered together a few people who had known Robert as well as some civic-minded souls, and under the sponsorship of the Pride organization in Alton, he was able to put together a tribute to Robert.

The main idea of the tribute was to generate interest in a plan to erect a statue of Alton's most famous native son. A committee started putting ideas together, but the project almost died before being hatched. The plan lay dormant for quite a while until Tassinari stirred up the Rotary and Optimist Clubs into pledges of $10,000 each to start the campaign. The estimated cost of the project, $54,000, had seemed almost insurmountable. Then the Junior League pledged the third $10,000, the Realtors $5,000, and the thing really got rolling.

The newspaper got behind it. Ron Vanata, a public relations man, offered his assistance. An art teacher made a replica of Robert's shoe which went around from school to school, and the kids contributed their nickels and dimes. The Upper Alton Business Association got behind it by distributing buttons with a likeness of Robert and "footprints"—an outline of the shoe with facts on Roberts life printed on them.

When the committee got enough confidence that the thing would take off, it engaged a sculptor. The stipulation given was that the finished statue be a full life-size bronze figure as closely resembling Robert Wadlow as possible. The sculptor chosen was a native son of Alton, Edward Englehart Giberson. "Ned" was a graduate art student at the time, had not done anything on this scale before, but was eager to tackle the project.

The site selected for the statue was on the campus of what had been Shurtleff College, where Bob had spent his year in college. This facility is now part of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, and is the campus of the Dental School branch of SIUE.

By this time the diligent treasurer for the project determined a substantial sum had been collected above our original seemingly unattainable goal. We were able to use a granite base for the statue, provide a granite "tablet" upon which is inscribed the history of Robert Wadlow's life, and 16 benches surrounding the concrete plaza, about a 50′ octagon. Not only had the Rotary and Optimist Clubs filled their pledges (as did the other groups) but there were three contractors from the clubs who contributed manpower—their own and employees, equipment, and know-how to get the site built. The operator of the monument sales office added his expertise in obtaining the granite at a very reasonable cost and did the engraving and setting of the pieces at the site. Landscaping materials came in just in time, the Men's Garden Club helped with the planting, and everything was finally in place only hours before dedication time.

Dedication of the statue of Robert Wadlow was held on Sunday, October 20, 1985. Music was provided by the high school band and a fifth grade chorus directed by Mrs. Mary Kay Bottens. They performed the song "Standing Tall," which is the title song of a musical written by Mrs. Bottens. This is a stirring story of the life of Robert Wadlow, and it is to be incorporated into the musical curriculum of the public schools.

The term "Gentleman Giant" is from the title of a book *The Gentleman Giant—The Life of Robert Wadlow* by Frederic Fadner. Dr. Fadner was a professor at Shurtleff College at the time Robert Wadlow attended. He produced the book with the assistance of Harold Wadlow.

So with the life-size statue in place, the songs in the heart of our young people, and a book recording his life, perhaps now the memory of Robert Wadlow will not be forgotten after the passing of those of us who knew him during his rather short life span. If the number of visitors who have seen the statue are any indication, Robert will long remain with us—standing tall.

—Alton Evening Telegraph photo

Robert with his mother Addie.

'Apprentice' vs. 'Entered Apprentice'

By ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

The question is sometimes asked whether an "apprentice" and an "entered apprentice" mean the same thing in Freemasonry.

If we want to speak and write correctly, care should be taken in the use of these words because they do not describe the same thing. The correct use and meaning of these words have a background in Masonic history going back to the days of the operative craft in Scotland before the year 1600. A consideration of the matter is both interesting and revealing.

The word "apprentice" comes to us from the Old French word "apprendre" which means "to learn" or "to understand." It is also the origin of our word "apprehend." So that in the early days of the operative craft when a young man became an apprentice it was for the purpose of learning a trade and securing all the benefits that this brought to the worker.

The word "enter" also came to us from the Old French and has two meanings, to gain admission and also to make a record.

This double meaning ties into what was taking place in those days of old. At the beginning one became an apprentice to learn a trade, and when he acquired a degree of skill in the trade to do good work he was formally admitted into the membership of a lodge with a ceremony, followed by the making of a record. After these two things took place he became an "Entered Apprentice."

Ill.: ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°, is a noted Masonic scholar, researcher, author, and book reviewer. A member of the Valley of Chicago, he received the 33° in 1962.

Becoming an apprentice was an important and valuable step in the life of a man in the days of the operative craft. Not only did it give him an opportunity to learn a skilled trade which would enable him to improve his economic condition, but as he progressed he acquired social status with his lodge membership and became acquainted with other skilled workers as well as other Masters besides his own. For a long period of time it also enabled him to secure certain freedoms such as the right to travel to other places to work on building projects.

Today the first degree of Freemasonry is correctly described as the "Entered Apprentice Degree" primarily because in 1813—when the Modern and Ancient Grand Lodges were reconciled and were organized as the United Grand Lodge of England—Article 2 of the Articles of Union declared that "Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of Entered Apprentice . . ." This can be construed as recognizing the name of the first Masonic degree.

The historical records on this subject are confusing because there is a lack of uniformity in the use of the terms in various places, even in Scotland where the term was first used and in England where the use of the term came later. Agreements between Master and Apprentice originally were considered a private matter and were subject to individual negotiation, thus leading to a variety of agreements. In the early days of the operative craft the "apprendist" was usually an indentured servant. This meant that he was bound with a written contract to a Master for a period of years. During this period he lived in the house of the Master and received his room and board from the Master in exchange for the work he did and the instruction he received in the trade. The Master was bound by the contract to teach him the trade. Volume 69 of the *Transactions* of Quatuor Coronati Lodge (pp. 46 *et seq.*) discusses the subject of apprenticeship in England and Scotland up to the year 1700, and reproduces a number of indentures (pp. 60 *et seq.*). They indicate that the agreements were formal covering many details of the relationship of Master and Apprentice.

After a short probationary period in Scotland it was common practice for the Master to register or "enter" the name of the apprentice on the lodge records.

In Edinburgh it was also the rule that an apprentice be "booked" at the beginning of the apprenticeship in the Register of Apprentices maintained by the town. The town Register of 1583 survives and gives us the names of the apprentices and basic information about each of them.

In 1598 William Schaw, Master of the Work, issued what is now known as the Schaw Statutes, setting forth certain rules on the subject of the relationship between the Master and his workman. The rules provided that the apprentice be bound for seven years except by special permission. Apparently it was believed that it would take at least this long for the apprentice to become a skilled workman. It was also provided that an additional period of seven years elapse before he could become a Fellowcraft. Presumably during the second seven-year period he was classified as an Entered Apprentice, but this is not clear. Under the Schaw Statutes it was

SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC.
January 1, 1985—December 31, 1985

Endowment and Income Fund Statement

Cash in banks 1/1/85		$ 413,651
Inventory 1/1/85		15,777
Accounts receivable 1/1/85 (pledges)		2,469,853
Investments (at book value) 1/1/85 (market value of investments 1/1/85: $7,454,420)		7,406,957
Land, building and other assets 1/1/85		5,712,350
Furniture, books and collections 1/1/85		471,385
		$16,489,973
Interest and dividends	$ 119,849	
Contributions (Endowment fund)	2,279,462	
Capital Gain	254,120	2,653,431
		$19,143,404
Receipts over expenditures/income account*		149,619
Decrease in pledge receivables		(18,968)
		$19,274,055
Cash in banks 12/31/85		$ 460,887
Inventory 12/31/85		18,043
Accounts receivable 12/31/85 (pledges)		2,450,885
Investments (at book value) 12/31/85 (market value of investments 12/31/85: $12,170,047)		9,857,583
Legion of Freedom Fund		266,410
Land, building and other assets 12/31/85		5,712,350
Furniture, books and collections 12/31/85		507,897
		$19,274,055

Receipts

Investment income		$ 600,227
Contributions (Operating fund)		364,182
Voluntary cash box		22,377
Cash sales		65,061
Grants		141,363
Refunds		4,129
Miscellaneous cash contributions		9,138
		$ 1,206,477
Benevolent Foundation Support		250,000
		$ 1,456,477

Expenditures

Administrative	$ 117,436	
Museum	266,318	
Library	17,392	
Building operation	189,536	
Historic Archeology exhibit (funded)	85,104	
Salaries and taxes	355,702	$ 1,031,488
Fund-raising and data processing costs:		
Printing, mailing services, public relations, etc.	$ 255,863	
Data Processing	12,223	
General expense items	7,284	$ 275,370
		$ 1,306,858
Receipts over expenditures		$ 149,619

OUR READERS RESPOND

The ginkgo tree

As president of The International Golden Fossil Tree Society, I received from one of your members (who is also a member of our society) a copy of your publication telling of the planting and dedication of a sugar maple tree to the memory of the late editor, George E. Burow (Nov. 1985).

It is commendable that 44 such memorial trees have been planted and I was especially glad to see that one of them was a ginkgo tree. The Golden Fossil Tree is the ginkgo and is the oldest species of tree growing on the earth today. The purpose of our Society is to study, appreciate and locate ginkgos all over the globe. Our common member is a scout for the ginkgo and has reported the tree on more than one continent.

I wanted to point out that Englebert Kaempfer, a German physician in the employ of the Dutch East India Company was sent to Nagasaki in 1692-95 where he was the first occidental to notice the ginkgo. He tried to latinize the word as the Japanese pronounced it and came up with "ginkgo." The name was later sent to Linnaeus in 1771. Linnaeus founded the system of naming all flora and fauna specimens with a binomial system of nomenclature. He called it *Ginkgo biloba* and settled the old argument about the name in all languages around the globe. The dictionary says "gingko" is also acceptable.

Your spelling of the name of the tree in the article as "gincko" is the perfect sound as used today. But since Masons are supposed to be perfect and usually are, I wanted to point out the official spelling of the name of our favorite exotic tree.

Clayton A. Fawkes
President, IGFTS, Inc.

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contemplated that a "booking" of the apprentice be made in the Burgh Records at the beginning of the relationship and that the matter then be reported to the Wardens of the lodge. But while the Burgh Records still in existence show the bookings, the records of Mary's Chapel lodge for the same period show no such records having been made. The records of this lodge indicate some sort of ceremony was engaged in about two or three years after the apprentice was indentured. But this was not the practice in other places.

Under this procedure there existed two classes of apprentices. The first was the indentured workman, and later—if he proved worthy and had developed the necessary skills of the trade—he would take part in a ceremony in which he became an Entered Apprentice.

Once acquiring this status after the passage of time and further improvement in his skills he could be advanced to become a Fellowcraft seven years after he became an Entered Apprentice. All this was taking place in Scotland.

In England there was no comparable background and the Scottish system was brought to England at a later date. The term Apprentice is not found in use in England until the 1720's.

MUSEUM of our NATIONAL HERITAGE

History of Women Doctors

When women entered the American medical profession in the early 19th century, they enjoyed remarkable success as physicians. In the early decades of the 20th century, with changes in medical education and the practice of medicine, women doctors suffered surprising setbacks as their numbers declined dramatically.

An exhibition examining the social history of women doctors, "Send Us a Lady Physician: Women Doctors in America, 1835-1920", opened in March at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass., and runs through July 13.

Using the experiences of women's achievements in one profession, the exhibit also examines the changing role of women in American society. Cries of "send us a lady physician" went out to the medical and scientific communities when American women of the Victorian period were ill. "Send Us a Lady Physician" explores individual, community, and institutional efforts that allowed women to enter the American medical profession in the 19th century.

The values and abilities that Victorian women were charged with safeguarding—the care and nurturing of individuals in the family and community—were transferred to more public spheres as the medical profession matured in America. Among the spheres were health care and medical education.

In 1835 there were no qualified women physicians in America; by the century's end women doctors numbered more than 5,000. Women thrived in the field until the late 19th century, when their numbers began to decline. The high point in Boston, for example, was in 1900, when 18.2 percent of the city's physicians were women. Women physicians practiced in all areas of medicine, but concentrated their efforts on the care of women and children, and preventative medicine.

On entering the exhibit, visitors hear Dr. Clara Marshall's commencement advice to the members of the Class of 1879 of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first regular medical school for women in America. These doctors were statistically, biographically, and experientially representative of women physicians of their day, and were successful by the standards of the times. Graphics and early medical instruments help visitors to picture what 19th-century medical practice entailed.

Another section discusses private practice, recreated in an office in the doctor's house. Dr. Harriet Belcher's memoirs included, "I took off a breast for cancer, although two other physicians had not considered that disease." Dr. Sarah Cohen's birth reports show how women built obstetrical practices among the working poor. The saddlebags that Dr. Eleanor Galt Simmons used to store medical supplies for house calls in a frontier Florida town are also displayed, as is a typical 19th-century prescription book.

"Institutional Practice" follows five women who worked in foundling homes, "insane asylums," sanitariums, and hospitals. Nineteenth-century women doctors were viewed as nurturers and social healers. Serving primarily in institutions for women and children, these physcians battled often-fatal epidemics of measles, smallpox, and cholera.

A section on teaching discusses two kinds of teaching given equal value by 19th-century women's medical schools: teaching in the medical schools themselves and lecturing on health and hygiene to women's clubs and associations. Like 19th-century students, viewers can fold back the illustrated layers of Dr. Emily White's "physiological manikin."

Students at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary "finding out with the aid of a lancet the peculiarities of the masculine heart." From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, April 16, 1870.

"Missionary Work" explores another aspect of women's medical practice and discusses women who saw their healing and spiritual mission as one. This section presents the work of one women, Dr. Anna Kugler of Ardmore, Pa., who at age 10 reportedly heard a male missionary speak at her church and vowed then that she'd practice her future profession as a missionary.

"Medical Societies" presents the experience of women physicians as members and officers of state and local medical societies. It contrasts the formality of male-dominated societies with the emphasis of women's medical associations on women's diseases and the emerging public health movements.

"Family and Community Life" explores how women doctors integrated professional, family, and community activities. A soundtrack plays songs of the suffrage and temperance movements, as well as lullabies and popular contemporary songs.

"Send Us A Lady Physican: Women Doctors in America" was produced by Paraphrase, Inc., in cooperation with the American Medical Women's Association, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The exhibit is jointly sponsored by the Medical College of Pennsylvania, The New York Infirmary/Beekman Downtown Hospital, and New York University's Department of History. The exhibition, which opened in Philadelphia, is circulated by the Association of Science-Technology Centers.

Historical Society Centennial

One of the first historical societies formed a decade after the U.S. centennial celebration in 1876 was the Lexington (Mass.) Historical Society. It reflected many towns' interest in American history and the movement to collect, interpret, and preserve historical objects and buildings of local and national interest.

In honor of the centennial of this Society, the Museum of Our National Heritage is hosting an exhibit featuring documents and objects from the society's remarkable collection of Americana. "The Great Deeds of Their Fathers: 100 Years of the Lexington Historical Society" will run through October 5.

This retrospective on the Lexington Historical Society is a case study of the important role that community historical societies have played in the historic preservation movement in this country.

The Lexington Historical Society was founded and incorporated in 1886. The same year the society purchased the Sandham painting, "The Dawn of History," and hung it in the old town hall. In 1888, needing a home, the LHS purchased the Hancock-Clarke House, which was doomed to demolition, and moved it across the street.

The society arranged the annual celebration of April 19 (the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord) until 1900, when the town took over responsibility. In 1894, at the initiative of the LHS, the Massachusetts legislature declared April 19 a state holiday, known as Patriots Day.

Today, the Lexington Historical Society maintains three pre-revolutionary period houses—the Hancock-Clarke House and Munroe Tavern, both of which they own, and Buckman Tavern, on a 99-year lease from the town.

The exhibit begins with Lexington's interpretation of its own past, which began shortly after the events of April 19, 1775. George Washington's 1789 visit to Lexington, a highly symbolic tour undertaken at the time of the adop-

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Brain Research Pioneer Seeks Schizophrenia Cause

By MAYA PINES

Four times a year Dr. Oleh Hornykiewicz, a meticulous researcher whose eyes light up when he talks about his work, leaves his other laboratory at the University of Vienna, Austria, to come dissect some human brains in Toronto, Canada.

The specimens he examines at the Human Brain Lab of Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry once belonged to people who suffered from schizophrenia or other brain disorders. And Dr. Hornykiewicz believes that, as a result of studying such brains, he is on the track of a biochemical fault that may account for some types of schizophrenia.

If he proves right, that will be the second time that he has made a spectacular finding: 25 years ago, in Vienna, Dr. Hornykiewicz discovered that Parkinson's disease, a serious movement disorder which affects many older people, resulted from an abnormal lack of dopamine, one of the chemical neurotransmitters that carry messages from nerve cell to nerve cell in the brain. His research led to the development of an effective treatment for Parkinson's, and since dopamine is also implicated in schizophrenia, Dr. Hornykiewicz is now deeply interested in both diseases.

Maya Pines is the author of the Brain Changers: Scientists and the New Mind Control (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973) and writes regularly on science and behavior for a number of major periodicals.

Parkinson's disease begins with such minor symptoms as shakiness of the hands and head and some difficulty in rising from a deep chair. Gradually, as the shakiness becomes more pronounced, patients find it difficult to hold their knives and forks steady while eating. More importantly, they may have trouble starting movements. They may sit in one place for a long time without moving, or lose their balance when they walk. They may also have trouble speaking clearly. At the same time, their facial muscles may stop responding to their emotions, so Parkinson's patients often look expressionless or "frozen" even though their feelings are quite normal.

In some cases they become depressed, however, and late in the course of the illness a small number develop other mental problems.

About 500,000 Americans suffer from Parkinson's disease. Their illness was first described by a British doctor, James Parkinson, who published a paper on what he called "shaking palsy" in 1817. Many chemicals were tested against it over the years, including such poisons as strychnine and arsenic, and extracts from the belladonna plant were used as a remedy until the 1940's, but effective control of all the symptoms was not possible until the 1960's.

Dr. Hornykiewicz' interest in Parkinson's was first aroused in Vienna in 1959, when he read that Swedish researchers who had been studying various neurotransmitters in the brains of dogs found a large concentration of dopamine in the basal ganglia, an area of the brain that controls movements. Until then, no particular role had been assigned to dopamine. The report gave Dr. Hornykiewicz the idea that dopamine might be involved in diseases of the basal ganglia in humans—diseases which produce abnormal movements, such as Parkinson's disease.

To test out this theory, he measured the dopamine content of various parts of the brains of deceased Parkinson's patients and compared it to the dopamine in normal brains. He saw at once that the brains of Parkinson's patients were very different. As he reported in 1960, there was nearly complete absence of dopamine in certain regions of their basal ganglia.

The obvious remedy for Parkinson's, then, would be to supply some of the missing dopamine to the brains of patients. But dopamine could not be given directly because it does not cross the so-called blood-brain barrier, a unique system which protects the brain from toxins that might be carried in the blood. Unlike blood vessels in other parts of the body, which let substances through small openings in their walls, blood vessels in the brain are surrounded by glial cells—the brain's housekeeping cells—which allow only a few substances of specific size, solubility and electrical charge to seep into the brain.

However a different chemical, L-Dopa, which is converted to dopamine in the brain, could cross the blood-brain barrier. Only small quantities of it were available at the time, but Dr. Hornykiewicz decided to do an experiment. In 1961 he and his team recruited 10 patients who had Parkinson's disease, injected some L-Dopa into their veins, and observed the results, which were also recorded on film.

The movie of this experiment shows men and women who had totally lost the ability to command movements. They could neither sit up by themselves, nor get up from a sitting position, nor start walking from a standing position—nor stop or suddenly change the direction of their movements once

DR. OLEH HORNYKIEWICZ

they had started. Within two hours after the injection of L-Dopa, they could do all these things normally. They could even run or jump. Their speech, which had been poorly articulated, became strong and clear. But slowly the effects of the drug faded, and after 24 hours the patients fell back into their partly paralyzed state.

After the report of this experiment by Dr. Hornykiewicz and a neurologist, Dr. Walter Birkmayer, was published in 1961, he continued to try L-Dopa on Parkinson's patients, both intravenously and by mouth, but at that time only limited amounts of the drug could be obtained. Meanwhile other researchers worked with different forms of the drug. When more L-Dopa became available in 1967, Dr. George Cotzias, a New York neurologist, showed that large doses of it, taken regularly, dramatically cleared up the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. L-Dopa then became the primary treatment for this disease.

Meanwhile brain researchers increasingly focused their attention on neurotransmitters. As they did so, they found growing evidence that dopamine was tied to schizophrenia.

One piece of evidence came from the neuroleptics, the drugs that are used to treat schizophrenia. All of these drugs reduce the activity of dopamine in the brain; they attach themselves to special receptors on certain brain cells, which they fit like a key in a lock, and prevent dopamine from acting on the cells. Conversely, drugs which increase the activity of dopamine in the brain, such as L-Dopa, worsen the symptoms of schizophrenia. For both these reasons, some researchers believe that schizophrenia results from the overactivity or supersensitivity of dopamine systems in the brain.

The neuroleptics are only partially effective against schizophrenia, however. While they control the hallucinations and other bizarre symptoms of schizophrenia, they do not restore patients to normal functioning.

"The neuroleptics do not seem to be the final answer," says Dr. Hornykiewicz. "This suggests that more than dopamine may be involved." The primary disturbance in schizophrenia may actually involve a different neurotransmitter and affect dopamine only secondarily. So Dr. Hornykiewicz has been studying the activity of a whole range of neurotransmitters in the brains of schizophrenic patients. In this work he has been aided by two grants from the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program.

Many brain chemicals can be studied long after the patients have died, for they remain stable in the frozen brain. Generally each autopsied brain is cut into two halves; one half is fixed in formalin, for microscopic study of the nerve cell connections by anatomists, while the other half is frozen for future biochemical study. While in Toronto, Dr. Hornykiewicz personally dissects several frozen half-brains. After cutting each specimen into about 20 large sections, he carefully takes out the specific areas that he is interested in, producing 150 or more separate samples. Later each sample is homogenized in a solution and placed in a vial for biochemical analysis.

The liquid chromatographic machine and other machines in which these samples are tested give readings for about a dozen different neurotransmitters. Recently Dr. Hornykiewicz noticed something strange about a few of the schizophrenic brains he had studied: "We could not see any changes in dopamine, but to our surprise, there were large changes in the concentration of another neurotransmitter, norepinephrine, in certain brain areas," he says.

In some parts of the limbic system, such as the ventral septum, Dr. Hornykiewicz and his colleagues measured three times more norepinephrine in the brains of schizophrenic patients than in normal brains. But these differences were found in only four of the schizophrenic brains—and all four had belonged to people with chronic paranoid schizophrenia, the kind of disorder that produces irrational feelings of jealousy or persecution.

Since the publication of these findings, other research groups have obtained similar results which, again, single out chronic paranoid schizo-

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

phrenics for the increased levels of norepinephrine in their spinal fluid or limbic system. However, further studies are needed to make sure that these changes are not just the results of long-term treatment with anti-psychotic drugs.

Norepinephrine affects many different brain systems. It plays a role in arousal, stress, rage, reward, memory, and sleep-wakefulness cycles, increasing the effects of other neurotransmitters. According to Dr. Hornykiewicz, the rise in norepinephrine seen in the brains of some schizophrenic patients implies that schizophrenia is a disorder of the regulation of many different neurotransmitters.

What this means for the treatment of schizophrenia—especially for the roughly one third of patients, including perhaps one million Americans, who suffer from paranoid schizophrenia—is not yet clear. Dr. Stephen J. Kish, the American-born associate director of the Human Brain Lab, is optimistic. "I hope that our discoveries will lead to better drugs for paranoid schizophrenics," he says. Dr. Kish runs the biochemical analyses of the brain samples prepared by Dr. Hornykiewicz and is in charge of the lab during his absence.

Their work is hampered by the fact that "in schizophrenia research we don't have enough brains to study," Dr. Hornykiewicz says. Unlike people with Parkinson's disease or other progressive neurological disorders, schizophrenics usually don't die in a hospital, he points out; few of them donate their brains to research. On his most recent trip to Toronto, last September, Dr. Hornykiewcz did not have a single schizophrenic brain to dissect. Instead, he worked on the brains of people who had had other brain diseases and on normal brains, using them for comparison.

The Lab devotes much effort to collecting information about the history of each brain it analyzes. "We need to correlate the biochemical findings with the patient's clinical record," Dr. Hornykiewcz explains. "This is especially difficult when dealing with psychiatric disorders, because the diagnoses are not always certain and the criteria are not always the same. We need to talk to hospital personnel as well as to the patient's relatives—which is not always easy nowadays, because of stricter privacy laws. Then we need to find normal brains for comparison that are properly matched for age, sex, premortem state (did the person die suddenly, or after a long coma?), drug history (because drugs can change the brain's chemistry) and post-mortem interval (how much time elapsed before the brain was frozen). You see how intricate all this is."

His research led to the development of an effective treatment for Parkinson's, and since dopamine is also implicated in schizophrenia, Dr. Hornykiewicz is now deeply interested in both diseases

Ukrainian-born, Dr. Hornykiewicz received his medical degree from the University of Vienna and studied pharmacology at Oxford, England. He spent 10 years as a professor of pharmacology and psychiatry at the University of Toronto, where he is now a visiting professor. During his stay in Toronto he became a Canadian citizen. Now he splits his time between Toronto, where he focuses on human brain disorders, and Vienna, where he does basic research on neurotransmitters in the normal human brain as well as in the brains of animals.

Some of his current research in Vienna involves drugs that might replace L-Dopa in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Although L-Dopa is very effective when first used, it produces many undesirable side-effects and often loses its effectiveness after about five years. In his Vienna lab, Dr. Hornykiewicz has produced the equivalent of Parkinson's disease in rats. "We hope to find a drug that will act on dopamine receptors in the brain, with none of the disadvantages of L-Dopa," he says.

Animal models such as this are proving very useful in tracing the extraordinarily complex chemical activities of the brain. The various neurotransmitters that zip down nerve pathways, carrying messages, appear to function exactly the same way in the simpler brains of animals as in the human brain, differing only in the degree of complexity of the nerve cell connections. And neurotransmitters have emerged as a key to brain function. While only a handful of neurotransmitters was known a decade ago, recent research has uncovered nearly 50 of them. Now scientists expect to find hundreds more, each one adding to the subtlety, flexibility and intricacy of the brain.

After a third of a century of studying the brain, Dr. Hornykiewicz remains fascinated by his subject. The human brain is probably the most complicated system on earth, he says. With its 100 billion nerve cells and myriad chemical pathways and feedback loops, it is the ultimate scientific challenge.

The complexity of the human brain gives it immense power—but also makes it especially vulnerable to injury, he points out. "Brain function is the first to disappear when people lack oxygen, because the brain's integrational processes are much more susceptible to damage than the cells themselves," Dr. Hornykiewicz says.

He intends to go on exploring the mechanisms that lead to schizophrenia and other brain disorders. Shuttling across the Atlantic to keep his two laboratories going, he hopes that his research will uncover enough information about these mechanisms to produce new ways of counteracting them and restore more people to good health.

IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

'Brother Truman'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

BROTHER TRUMAN, by Allen E. Roberts. Published in 1986 jointly by the Missouri Lodge of Research and Anchor Communications. Available from Anchor Communications, Drawer 70, Highland Springs, VA 23075. 297 pp. $17.95.

Harry S. Truman came from a Masonic family, and after he became a Freemason the craft was an important part of his life. The important events of his life are presented briefly with his extensive Masonic activities skillfully woven into the material. One unusual feature of the book is that a great deal of material consists of quotations from letters, speeches, conversations, and printed items. This feature makes the book a storehouse of basic material about Truman.

He joined Belton Lodge No. 450, of Missouri, in 1909 and became Junior Warden the following year. He played an active role immediately. Within a year he was an accomplished ritualist and became a teacher of the ritual. In 1911 he organized Grandview Lodge No. 615 and was appointed the first Worshipful Master; later he served this lodge as secretary for five years and again served the lodge as Master in 1917. Between 1925-30 he was named District Deputy Grand Master and District Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In 1930 he was appointed to the Grand Lodge line and became Grand Master in 1940. While serving as Grand Master he issued the dispensation and later the charter to the Missouri Lodge of Research. He also instituted the lodge and installed its first officers. While serving as United States Senator, Vice President, and President he served in the line of this lodge. In fact, he was Worshipful Master of this research lodge while he was President.

He joined many groups basing their membership on Masonic membership. He received the Scottish Rite degrees of the Lodge of Perfection in the Southern Jurisdiction in 1912. The balance of the Scottish Rite degrees, including the 32°, he received in 1917. He became a 33° Mason on October 19, 1945. After receiving his degrees in the Lodge of Perfection he wrote a letter to a friend and said the following about the Scottish Rite degrees: "If a man doesn't try to be better after seeing it, he has a screw loose somewhere."

His Masonic life did touch the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. He was the first person to receive the Gourgas Medal, the highest honor conferred by our Supreme Council. This medal was presented to him in 1945. Truman thanked Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson, talked to each person present, and gave each one a book of matches which had the following words on the cover: "Swiped from Harry S. Truman."

For 63 years Truman was a devoted and an active Mason. He was the most outstanding Masonic worker to serve as President of the United States. He never overlooked an opportunity to serve the craft. For example, when the White House was being rehabilitated during his term as President, it was discovered the many of the stones in the structure had Masonic marks on them. He took steps to have these stones salvaged, and he presented one to each of the Grand Lodges in our country. Expressing his debt to Freemasonry, he once wrote: "My Masonic career has been helpful in teaching me to get along with people, has caused me to become more familiar with the Bible and inspired me to read a great deal of history." In 1939 a prominent Missouri Mason wrote a letter to him asking for a definition of Freemasonry, and the writer received the following reply: "Freemasonry is a system of morals which makes it easier to live with your fellow man whether he understands it or not."

Another illustration of his devotion to the craft and to its members took place on the campaign trail in 1948 while he was in Indiana. He learned that a young sailor was receiving a Masonic degree that night. He took time off from his schedule to attend the lodge ceremony. He insisted that he be received as a visitor and not as the President of the United States.

This book tells many anecdotes about Truman and reproduces several of his Masonic speeches. It contains an outline of his Masonic memberships, a bibliography, and an index. It is a very interesting Masonic book about a devoted Freemason.

The Time Has Come To Expand Our Horizons

Here is an excerpt of an address delivered at Washington, D.C., in February by the Sovereign Grand Commander at the annual meeting of the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada.

By FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33°

Having spent my entire business career in the corporate environment, I cannot help but approach problems in a particular way—straightforward!

All of us realize that the biggest problem facing Freemasonry is the continuing drop in membership. A recent committee report to our Supreme Council went even further and labeled what is happening as "a fatal trend."

Although some of us may wince at such words, we must face the truth—we are in very deep trouble when it comes to Masonic membership. That is a reality we cannot and dare not ignore. In fact, history may well suggest that we have already been far too negligent.

In the face of this brutal and somewhat terrifying reality, there are a number of possible reactions. There are those who don't want to talk about the problem because they don't know what to do. They say that even if membership losses won't go away, at least we can focus on our accomplishments. I admit that there's a lot of frustration among us. Even so, that must not stop us from dealing with the issue.

At the same time, there are others who maintain an eternal optimism. They tell us not to worry because things will eventually get better. This is just another cycle and all will come out well for Freemasonry just as it did after the Great Depression of the 1930's.

Unfortunately, this is the same logic that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain used following his meeting with Adolph Hitler. Because the Prime Minister wanted to believe that war could be avoided, he concluded that Hitler was a man of peace. In the same way, the Ford Motor Company wanted the Edsel to be a great success. But that was not enough to convince the customers.

Most men really want to feel that their lives count for something

Just because we hope that fate will deal with Freemasonry in a friendly way does not mean that it will happen.

Although we continue to hear these two responses to our membership difficulties, there is another response that is far more important. It is by far the most prominent attitude among our members. It takes just one word to express it: *lethargy*. For the most part, we just don't seem to care. Maybe it is because we don't know what to do. That could be it. But whatever the reason, we are close to being asleep as far as taking action is concerned.

In fact, it sometimes appears that most of us who call ourselves Masonic leaders are primarily concerned with simply getting through our term of office in the best way we can. We are more than willing to let the next fellow worry about the membership problems. That's lethargy and that's dangerous!

Frankly I would not have accepted the position of Sovereign Grand Commander if I did not firmly believe that Freemasonry has the potential for a great future. I am not accustomed to being on a losing team.

But that is not enough. We must have strong leadership and we must take action. If our membership situation is going to turn around, then we are the ones who are responsible for seeing that it happens. It's that simple.

It is at this point that we need to focus on what Freemasonry has to offer men today. We often hear it said that "men are no longer interested in belonging to fraternal orders." Is it because life has changed? Is it because a majority of us no longer live in smaller communities? Is it because of television? Is it the result of a change in lifestyles?

It is easy to find scapegoats. Certainly there are forces at work that are making it difficult for us. But in many ways all these are just excuses that we use to make ourselves feel a little better about what we all know is a devastating drop in Masonic membership.

While we're on the subject of decline, we cannot ignore the precipitous drop in attendance at Masonic meetings. Those who suggest that a "lean" membership means we are attracting quality instead of quantity somehow fail to see that even our present members are not interested in what we're doing.

That brings us to an important question: *What does Freemasonry have to offer men today?* Why would a man want to become and remain a Mason?

At this point I am not sure I have the answer. But I want to at least explore some possibilities as to why a man would want to become a Mason. Certainly it is not because we have free dinners. Certainly it is not because a man needs an excuse for a night out. Certainly it is not because our rituals are totally captivating and interesting.

The answer lies somewhere else! Let me point our thinking in another direction for just a moment or two. Most men really want to feel that their lives count for something! A productive job

and a man's family provide some of that meaning, of course. Yet for many men there is still "an empty place"—a vacuum. There is a need to "make my mark" on life, to do something important, and to be around those who share similar beliefs and aspirations.

Even though men work together on the job, this does not mean that they share the same lifestyles, values or even have common interests and concerns. At a time when long-range security is less certain than in the past, there is a need to be part of something greater than ourselves. I am convinced that there are millions of men who seek what is called a sense of person identity.

All this is what Freemasonry has the ability to provide. That has not changed over the centuries.

It is time for us at every level of Masonry to use our funds and forces to fashion a better life for those around us

By facing up to its responsibility, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has launched its "Solomon II" program. The preliminary results seem hopeful that this approach will result in adding 50,000 new members in the fraternity over a five-year period. Several other Grand Lodges are looking at this program and are beginning to see possibilities for their own revitalization.

What is necessary is for us to come to the point where we seriously evaluate where we are and what we're doing. We must demonstrate a leadership commitment to facing the fact that the future of Freemasonry rests with us.

Whatever else happens, whether they are in a Symbolic Lodge, a Scottish Rite Valley, or any other Masonic body, the members of our fraternity must feel that something worthwhile, something significant is happening as a result of their membership. If they don't, they, too, are going to disappear from our membership rolls.

Our task is to let the world know that we care enough to commit ourselves to action

That is why I believe that our charitable activities are so very important to the future of Freemasonry. Yes, we have done a fairly good job in taking care of our own members. That's important, but I believe we must expand our charitable horizons—especially in our communities—if we are to attract men of character and quality.

It's wonderful to spend our money on maintaining our facilities. We should keep our buildings in good shape. It's wonderful for us to subsidize meals for our members. That's a good service. It's wonderful for us to offer quality entertainment at our functions. Yet even with all this effort and expense, attendence continues to decline.

If men really want their lives to count for something important (and I believe they do), if men who subscribe to our values long to make a mark on this world, then it is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to improve the world in which we live. It is time for us—at every level of Freemasonry— to use our funds and our forces to fashion a better life for those around us.

Our main task is to let the world know that *Masons care*—that we care enough to commit ourselves to action!

But most important of all, such an effort requires involvement. It means utilizing our members in ways other than merely having them pay their annual dues. It means seeking out new leadership from among our members. It means placing new and difficult demands on ourselves and each other. It means standing up and being counted for what we believe in.

It is my belief that the end result can be extremely positive.

We have the opportunity to demonstrate our commitments and share our beliefs with men who are seeking what we have already found in Freemasonry.

If Freemasonry is a way of life, as we say it is, then it is our job to find new ways to dramatize that way of living in our Masonic deeds and actions.

As yet we have only begun to identify and utilize our most important resource—the talents and skills of our members. As yet we have only begun to grasp the possibilities that lie before our great fraternity.

We must always remember that nothing is inevitable. The demise of our fraternity is not a foregone conclusion. We are only doomed if we allow it to happen. What we have called "the fatal trend" in membership can be reversed. But we must establish new standards of excellence for ourselves in order for that to happen.

At the conclusion of his recent book, *The New Competitors*, Dr. Quinn Mills of the Harvard Business School, comments: "What distinguishes top performing organizations is their ability to

The 'fatal' membership trend can be reversed, but we must establish new standards of excellence for that to happen

make a well-functioning unit of a group of people, while still identifying and recognizing individual merit."

If Freemasonry is to continue to be a world-class fraternity, then we have our work cut out for us. You and I have a big job—to work and work and work at developing each Masonic body so it becomes a well-functioning group. In the same way, we must continually stimulate and challenge the members so that quality leadership emerges.

We will not accomplish the goal overnight. But that must not stop us from moving forward. We will not see changes immediately, but that must not keep us from being totally dedicated. We will undoubtedly continue to show a membership decline for a period of time, but that must not be an excuse for accepting anything less than the best from ouselves and those around us.

In the final analysis, we will win for only one reason: We cared enough to be the builders instead of the caretakers.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Continued from page 11

tion of the Constitution, is represented by the cup and saucer, spoon, chair and hatrack that he used. Lafayette's visit to America in 1824-25 is commemorated by a linen top from an arch. The visit coincided with the 50th anniversary of the Revolution's beginning, reviving a romantic interest in the players and events of that era.

In 1835 the bodies of those killed on April 19 were reinterred in a new monument on the town common. A copy of Edward Everett's oration at the occasion is diplayed.

The death in 1854 of Jonathan Harrington, last survivor of the 1775 skirmish, was recognized as a significant event in the town's history. A copy of the address delivered at his funeral is in the exhibit, as well as his violin, a candlestand, and a chair he made. The U.S. centennial celebration in 1875 is represented by the layout of the table and objects of costume worn at the centennial ball, and photographs of that day's events.

The exhibit traces the formation of the historical society in 1888 at the urging of Rev. E. G. Porter and Rev. Carleton Staples. Neither man had lengthy Lexington connections, but both had sincere commitments to the interpretation of history. Their contributions are discussed in copies of early papers of the society's founding.

Between 1890 and 1920 the society's efforts involved preservation, acquiring objects, and a vigorous publications program. The latter include a 1913 two-volume history of Lexington (a revision of the original 1868 history of the town), and numerous editions of a guidebook to the town, the first of which was issued in 1902. Some of the four volumes of *Proceedings* on display, papers delivered by LHS members in the early days of the society, provide an invaluable source of information on the beginning and formative years of the society.

In 1975 there was a resurgence of interest in the Lexington Historical Society by many communities planning to celebrate the bicentennial of U.S. independence. LHS activities included moving the Hancock-Clarke house back to its original location and undertaking an archaeological excavation on the site. Artifacts from the dig, programs from the bicentennial, and recent acquisitions complete the most recent chapter in the LHS story.

IN MEMORIAM
Ill.˙. John William Bricker, 33°

Ill.˙. John William Bricker, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died on March 22 at the age of 92.

An Ohio State University graduate, he was admitted to the Ohio State Bar in 1917 and began the practice of law in Columbus.

In 1919 he married Harriet Day, who predeceased him in 1985. He is survived by a son, John D., and seven grandchildren.

His public service career began in 1920 when he was appointed City Solicitor of Grandview Heights. In 1923 he was named an Assistant Attorney General for Ohio. He won his first elective office in 1932 as Attorney General. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio in 1936 but won his first of three terms as governor in 1938. His record as governor attracted national attention and in 1944 he sought the Republican nomination for President. Although losing to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, he agreed to be the Vice Presidential nominee. His campaign efforts were to no avail as President Roosevelt was reelected to an unprecedented fourth term.

Ill.˙. Brother Bricker was later elected to the U.S. Senate in 1946 and again in 1952. He became an authority on the Constitution and proposed an amendment, known as the Bricker amendment, that failed by one vote of enactment by the Senate. This amendment would have curbed the powers of the President to make treaties and executive agreements by leaving to Congress the internal enforcement of the agreements.

Ill.˙. Brother Bricker was raised a Master Mason in Mt. Sterling Lodge No. 269, Ohio, in 1918, and later became a member of the York Rite and Scottish Rite in Columbus. He received the 33° in 1937 and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1942. He became an Active Emeritus Member in 1976. For the Supreme Council he served as Grand Standard Bearer, 1958-62; Grand Marshal General, 1963-65; and Grand Minister of State, 1966-70; and assisted on numerous committees.

/SCONAM DORW HAMT • MASONIC WORD MATH •

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.

(RETURN) + (AGELESS) − (GREET) + (THINKING) − (SNAIL) + (GRADE) − (DRINK) + (COMPARISON) − (GARAGE) − (MINUTE) + (RESTRICTED) − (PRINCESS) + (MARRY) − (STORM) − (DORY) =

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Answer will appear in the next issue.
Answer from previous issue: INSTALLATION
Answer from November issue: SUBLIME

/SCONAM DORW HAMT • MASONIC WORD MATH •

Footnotes*

* ***Statue of Liberty.*** Millions are expected to gather in New York this summer for the combined ceremonies of unveiling the renovated Statue of Liberty and the Independence Day celebration. The four-day festivities will include a Presidential visit, a tall ships parade, concerts, sports events, and a gigantic fireworks display.

New York Masons, however, are preparing to celebrate later in the year. Details of their plans should be available soon.

The Grand Lodge of New York sparked interest among Masonic organizations throughout the country to contribute to the statue restoration. To date nearly $2 million has come from Masonic donations, believed to be the largest noncorporate gift to the project.

The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation set a goal of $265 million for the Lady project and the revitalization of Ellis Island. Of the $60 million used for the statue, Masons can be proud of having contributed 3.3%.

Reports indicate that the statue will be ready for the July ceremony. Scaffolding has been removed and crews are currently landscaping the grounds.

The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., has prepared a special photo exhibit that traces the history of the statue and chronicles the poignant story of the arrival of millions of immigrants to American shores. Photos in the exhibit include the statue under construction in Paris, immigrants on board ships and at the processing center on Ellis Island, and some contemporary views. The photos are copies of original photographs in the collections of the New York Public Library, The Museum of the City of New York, and the National Park Service's Ellis Island Museum of Immigration.

* ***View from space.*** Hanging on the first floor wall of the Portsmouth, N.H., Masonic Temple is an enlargement of a portion of a black and white photo taken on an orbit of the earth by the space shuttle Challenger in October 1984. Taken at an altitude of 364 kilometers, the photograph encompasses an area of the seacoasts of Maine and New Hampshire.

The photo was presented to the Masons of Portsmouth and vicinty by John B. Mooney, Jr., with a request that it be placed in the Portsmouth Masonic Temple. Brother Mooney is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 56, Portsmouth.

* ***World's Largest Mason.*** The article in this issue about Robert Wadlow, the world's tallest man, prompts us to point out a note that appeared in the June 1955 issue of the *Royal Arch Mason* magazine about another record breaker:

"The world's largest Mason was Bro. Miles Darden, who died in Lexington, Tenn., in 1857 at the age of 58. He weighed over 1,000 lbs., was 7 ft. 6 in. tall, 6 ft. 4 in. around the waist. His coffin took 100 ft. of lumber and 17 men lifted him into it. His wife weighed 99 lbs."

* ***Dean awards.*** For a number of years the Scottish Rite Valley of Trenton, N.J., has been recognizing outstanding degree workers with an awards program that resembles the "Oscars." The Valley of Trenton calls it the Dean awards and selects the best actor, best supporting actor, best non-speaking role, and best ritualist from both the May and November Scottish Rite Reunions. A few special awards are given for outstanding work in other areas. The 1985 awards were presented at a ceremony in December.

* ***Crosses.*** Ruth Jackson, a resident at the Ohio Masonic Home, was intrigued by Russell Anthony's article about Masonic crosses in the June issue of *The Northern Light.* The author was able to provide her with suggestions for colors, and Mrs. Jackson proceeded to complete her handiwork. The beautiful piece of work now adorns the front hall of the Rickley Building at the Home.

* ***New Horizons.*** In case you missed it, we urge you to turn to page 16 and read the Sovereign Grand Commander's challenge delivered at the Conference of Grand Secretaries of North America. There's a lot of meat in those two pages. We anticipate the remarks will generate a heavy response, and we'll do our best to print a sampling of the letters from our readers. We also hope it will spark a response in the way of action as well as words and that Masonic leaders will accept the challenge to expand our horizons. Let us hear your thoughts.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

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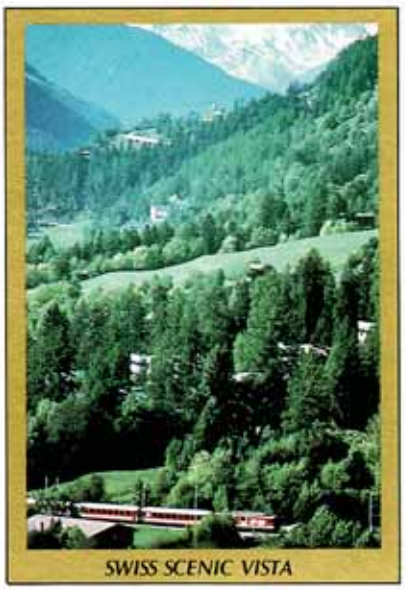
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