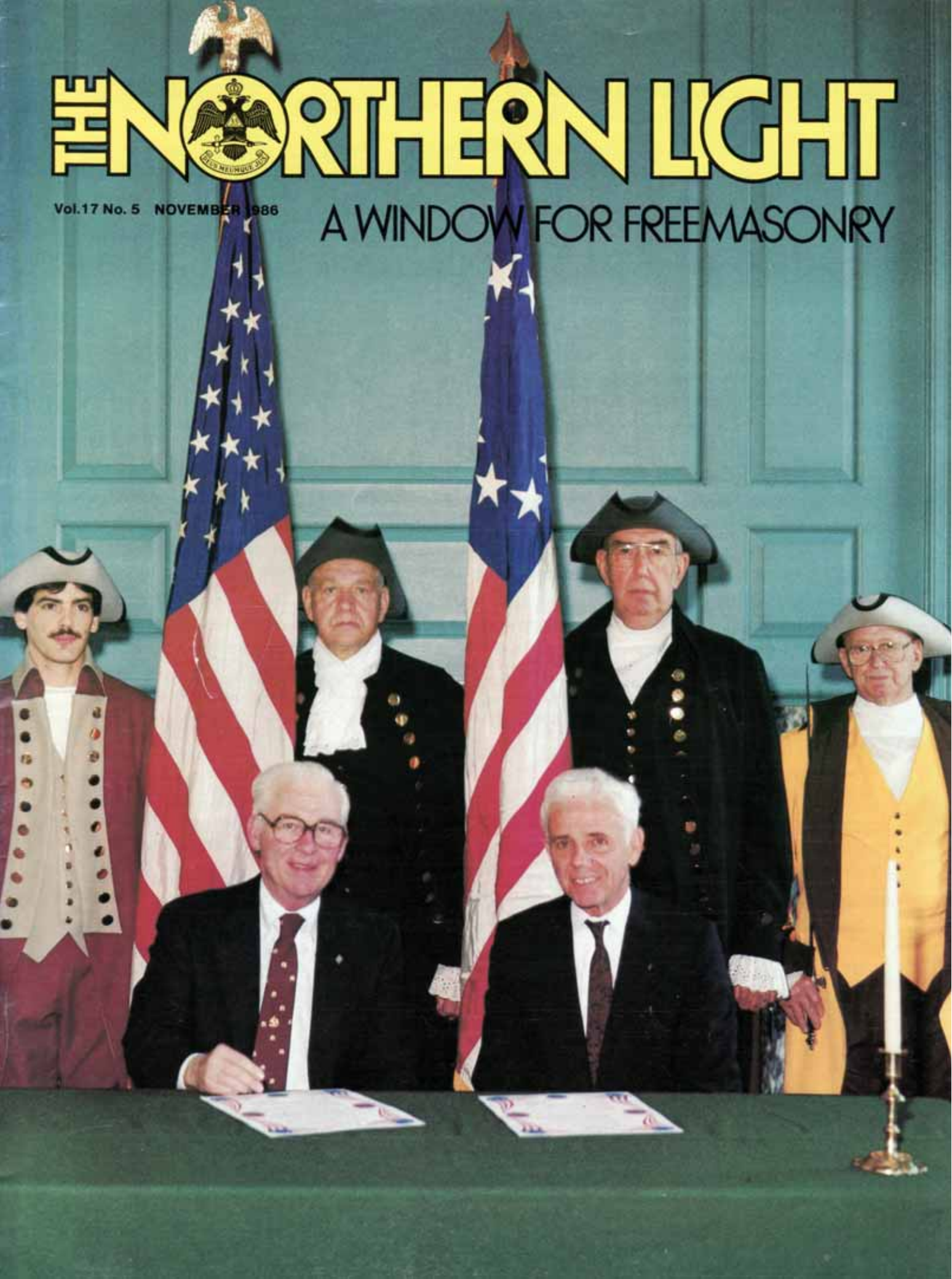


THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 17 No. 5 NOVEMBER 1986

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33rd

The Great Lodge of the World

One of the great strengths of Freemasonry is providing us with basic concepts for living which transcend time and circumstance. They remain true from generation to generation because they reflect the very nature of life. As Masons, we can continue to measure ourselves against these unchanging standards. That is how we grow into a fuller manhood.

The philosophy of Freemasonry is important simply because it is through our understanding of fundamental ideas that we gain more Light. Early in this century, Professor Roscoe Pound, the distinguished member of the Harvard Law School faculty and noted Masonic philosopher, reflected on Masonry's place in the scheme of human activity. He indicated that our goal as Masons is to maintain and advance civilization.

"What other human organizations do along lines of caste or creed or within political or territorial limits hampered by the limits of political feeling or local prejudice," wrote Brother Pound in *The Philosophy of Masonry*, "we seek to achieve by universality—by organizing universal elements in man that make for culture and civilization."

If I understand Brother Pound correctly, he was suggesting that *being a Mason means developing an ever-expanding vision and understanding of life*.

"We ought to be upon the front bench of the world's school, setting an example to our more backward school-fellows," continued Brother Pound. "Wherever in the world there is a lodge of Masons, there should be a focus of civilization, a center of the idea of universality, radiating

reason to put down prejudice and advance justice in the disputes of peoples, and in the disputes of classes, and making for the peace and harmony and civilization that should prevail in this great lodge of the world."

Certainly, our Masonic commitment to charity is an outstanding example of putting into action our belief in building a more civilized world. In the same way, our determination to walk in the way of reason is the cornerstone for controlling human passions. And our unyielding dedication to the worth of human life inevitably draws us together with men of all walks of life.

Yet we must always measure ourselves against the most rigorous of standards. For example, my allegiance to my lodge should carry with it an image that is greater than the lodge itself. What we are really working to build, it seems to me, is the "great lodge of the world."

Unless our Masonic ideals influence our behavior, then how well have we learned to use our working tools? Unless our Masonic philosophy causes us to break down the walls that divide men, then are we really fulfilling our Masonic obligation?

When we look back, we see the great principles. We do not need more Masonic Light. What we need is a greater commitment from all of us to building the "great lodge of the world."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Francis G. Paul". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Francis" being more prominent.

Sovereign Grand Commander

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About
the
Front
Cover

As a prelude to the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the Sovereign Grand Commanders of the Supreme Councils for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions signed a joint proclamation to declare their intent to participate in the observance of the Constitution. For details, see page 5. Cover photo by Walter M. Faust, 32°.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

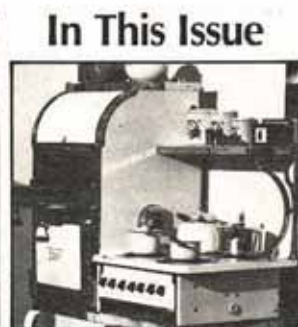
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Volume 17 No. 5

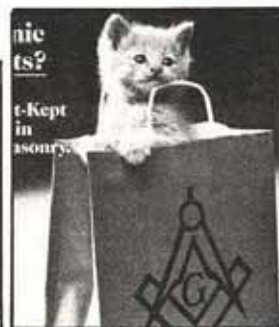
November 1986



page 5



page 12



page 14

In This Issue

2 THE GREAT LODGE OF THE WORLD

by Francis G. Paul, 33°

We need a greater commitment from all of us to building the "great lodge."

4 HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

by Richard H. Curtis, 33°

The results of a recent survey show that few Masons are aware of the upcoming bicentennial.

5 BEGINNING A JOINT EFFORT TO CELEBRATE

Leaders from the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions kick off a program honoring the Constitution.

6 WHY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION FAILED

by Alphonse Cerza, 33°

Although the Articles left Congress hopelessly impotent, they were at least a stepping stone to a strong federal government.

10 OUR MISSION AS MASONS

by Francis G. Paul, 33°

An excerpt from the Sovereign Grand Commander's Allocution.

12 IS TODAY'S KITCHEN MORE EFFICIENT?

A review of a current exhibit at the Museum of Our National Heritage.

14 OHIO GRAND LODGE MOVES MASONRY FORWARD

by George O. Braatz, 33°

Frustrated by membership decline and lagging support, Grand Lodge officers have some new programs aimed at reversing the trends.

ALSO • 8 Annual Meeting Highlights • 11 Ray Ellis Is Gourgas Medalist • 16 In Memoriam: John W. Barkley, 33° • 17 In a Nook with a Book • 18 Our Readers Respond • 18 Your 'Blue Envelope' Gift Makes It Happen • 19 Footnotes

How Much Do You Know About the U.S. Constitution?

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

As the nation gets ready to honor the 200-year existence of a document that has played a major role in the lives of its citizens, it would appear that most Americans have taken that document for granted and have little knowledge of its history.

During the Supreme Council session held in Cincinnati in September, a random survey was taken. When asked what major historical event will be celebrated in the United States next year, 57% were unable to come up with any answer and an additional 5% guessed wrong. However, most were able to identify the anniversary that was celebrated ten years ago.

How well would you do with the questions in the survey? Stop here. Take the test. Then read on to see how you compare with the survey results.

The Constitution came out of a Convention of delegates meeting in Philadelphia from May to September of 1787. Boston and Lexington were among the 5% of the wrong answers to the location of the convention, 14% could give no location, and a respectable 81% hit it on the head. Only 5% knew how many months the delegates labored over the document. 54% had no answer, and 41% guessed wrong answers that ranged from one month to 1½ years.

The date of the signing on September 17, 1787, drew a blank with 62%. Most of the 30% of the wrong answers centered around July 4th. Only 8% were able to come up with the right month.

For most of those surveyed it had been many years since the days of an American history class, and coming up with the names of the 13 original states proved to be a real brain strain. Only 13% had a perfect score; 49% named 10-12 states; 22%, 7-9 states; and 16%, less than six states. The state

inserted incorrectly most often was Vermont. Other incorrect states appearing frequently were Maine, West Virginia, and Ohio. One response listed Kentucky. States most frequently missed were Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and New Jersey. Very few respondents missed New York and Virginia.

Only one person knew that Rhode Island was not represented at the Convention. Representatives from that state refused to acknowledge the Convention, although the state did vote eventually to ratify the Constitution three years later.

No one was able to indicate the number of signatures on the document nor identify the number who were Masons. Most people gave no answer to either question.

When asked to give the first three words of the Constitution, a strong

62% were quick to respond with "We the People . . .", yet 38% had no idea where to begin.

Although some of the questions may appear to be trivial, the most significant question is at the very beginning. Since more than half the responses in the survey came up short, it is obvious that an awareness of the bicentennial should play a significant role in the agenda of Scottish Rite activity.

It is our intent to attempt to overcome the mental block with an awareness of the U.S. Constitution.

Author Alphonse Cerza begins a series of historical articles in this issue. He will examine the steps leading to the Convention, the contributions made by Masons, and the reasons for the Constitution's success.

A trivia quiz, similar to the survey questions in this issue, will appear in each issue during the coming year.

CAN YOU PASS THE TEST?

1. What major historical event will the United States be celebrating in 1987?
2. What event was celebrated in 1976?
3. In 1787, where was the Constitutional Convention held?
4. For how many months did the convention meet?
5. On what date did the convention delegates approve the constitution?
6. Name the 13 original states.
7. Which state was not represented at the Convention?
8. How many delegates signed the Constitution?
9. How many were Masons?
10. What are the first three words of the U.S. Constitution?

(Answers on page 18)

Beginning A Joint Effort To Celebrate

During an impressive ceremony at Philadelphia's Independence Hall on October 29, the two Scottish Rite Supreme Councils for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States declared their intentions to work together in promoting a better understanding of the U.S. Constitution as we approach the 200th anniversary of the signing of the document.

In front of a gathering of representatives from both Jurisdictions, Sovereign Grand Commanders Francis G. Paul, 33°, and C. Fred Kleinknecht, 33°, took the opportunity to sign a joint proclamation to kick off the Scottish Rite program for the bicentennial.

Both Grand Commanders expressed the concern for improved public understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and urged Scottish Rite Masons to encourage schools and communities to take advantage of the background material and learning process that will become available as the bicentennial approaches.

The proclamation stresses that "adult and student understanding about the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights should be recognized as a national educational priority as the nation prepares to honor the 200th anniversary of the documents."

It also points to the fact that "Masons participated in the drafting of these documents, according to the principles of the Craft," and that generations of Brethren has labored since that time to keep America free and strong.

Arrangements have been made for the official presentation of the proclamation to the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Representatives from the two Scottish Rite Jurisdictions have been working closely with the Commission on plans for the commemoration.

Admiral William G. Sizemore, 33°,

—Walter Faust photo



Sovereign Grand Commanders Francis G. Paul and C. Fred Kleinknecht met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia recently to sign a joint proclamation announcing combined Scottish Rite support of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. They displayed the signed proclamation in front of the desk where the original signing of the Constitution took place. The "sun chair" is the one used by George Washington to preside over the Constitutional Convention.

Director of Education and Americanism for the Southern Jurisdiction, acted as Master of Ceremonies for the Philadelphia ceremony. Representing the Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania was Ill.° W. Scott Stoner, 33°, Senior Grand Warden. Ill.° Brother Stoner introduced both Sovereign Grand Commanders.

Members of the Scottish Rite Valley of Philadelphia participating as the color guard in colonial dress were Ill.° Joseph W. Myers, 33°; Howard T. Skull, 32°; E. Joseph Shetz, 32°, and Robert P. Kinney, 32°.

In attendance was Mrs. Elizabeth Rohn, representing the U.S. Bicentennial Commission, who presented the Commanders letters of congratulations from retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, chairman of the Commission. Burger noted that "the members of Freemasonry have historically been outstanding in dedication to preserving our Constitutional system and values. Your programs have

educated and inspired generations of Americans to hold fast to the belief that our Constitution has given us the most enlightened system of government and the broadest personal freedoms in the history of the world."

He added, your cooperative effort can serve as a model for all Americans, for it is our Constitution that permits both our diversity and our unity, from which we derive our national character and strength.

The bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1976 was marked with celebrations across the country highlighted by parades and spectacular fire works displays. The emphasis on the 200th anniversary of the Constitution will take on a different tone. Grand Commander Paul said, "Through an educational process, there will be opportunities for all of us to gain a greater understanding and respect for the words that have survived the test of time and have kept this nation on a steady course."

Why the Articles of Confederation Failed

This is the first in a series of articles prepared in conjunction with the Supreme Council's commemoration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

By ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

The adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, created a vital need for unity among the states to win the war. There was also a need to create a new government linking the states together.

On July 11, the Congress appointed a 13-person committee to work on the matter and it acted at once. The next day Brother John Dickinson, as chairman of the committee, presented to the Congress a plan for the confederation of the 13 states.

The document was debated for about a month but no decision was reached. The pressing problem of winning the war took precedence. The matter of the Articles was taken up again in April, 1777, when material changes were discussed. In November, 1777, the document was completed and the Congress sent it to the states for ratification.



III°. ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°, is a noted Masonic scholar, researcher, and author, and has written book reviews and articles for many Masonic publications. A retired professor from John Marshall School of Law, Chicago, he has maintained a keen interest in preserving the Constitution.

The Articles created only a loose union of sovereign, independent states spread over a large land area

The document provided that it was not to take effect until ratified by all the 13 states. Some states ratified promptly, but others waited a long time. The status of the western land was a major problem for several states. It was not until March 1, 1781, that all the states ratified the Articles and they were formally declared to be in full force and effect.

The people of Philadelphia took the day off from work to celebrate the event with enthusiasm.

The Articles read well with many glowing generalities, such as providing a plan of "perpetual union" and "creating a firm league of friendship."

The official title of the document was "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union," and the new unit of government known as "the United States, in Congress assembled."

In reality what was created was a loose union of 13 sovereign, independent states spread over a large land area. Each state had a different cultural background, a different economy dictated by local conditions, and a different history. Beneath the surface was a feeling that government is the enemy of the people and should be restricted.

The people considered the state as

their "country" and that there was no need for a national government. Such talk brought visions of a far-away government not sensitive to the wishes of the people. It was too soon for the states to realize that they needed each other working as a unit in order to succeed against the common enemy.

The document consisted of 13 articles. The first stated that the Confederation was to be known as the United States of America. The second stated what the Confederation could not do, and that it was empowered to do only those things set forth in Articles 6, 7, and 9. This second paragraph also stated that "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."

Articles 6, 7, and 9 stated, among other things, that the Congress could declare war, make treaties with other nations, settle boundary disputes between the states, operate a postal system, borrow money, and appoint officers. But none of these powers could be exercised without the consent of the majority of the states; some powers needed the consent of nine states, and changes in

the Articles had to be agreed upon by all the states.

These provisions reflected the fear of the people of a strong national government. And many persons looked upon the Articles with suspicion, because they were prepared and adopted by a legislative body and were never approved by the people. On a practical basis the main function of the Congress was to frame recommendations and submit items to the states for approval.

Gaining independence was a mixed blessing. The former Colonies had cast off the repressive laws imposed by Parliament and eliminated the arrogant local English officials hoisted onto the Colonies, whose main function was to collect fees and get rich before returning to England.

Yet the stability of being a part of the British empire was lost together with the protection of the English navy. Many established markets were lost. American ships were forbidden in English ports. There were also many internal problems as there was little money circulating and the states were competing with each other.

There are many reasons why the Confederation failed. The Articles had many inherent defects, because they did not recognize basic elements needed for a successful government. The weak creation was doomed to failure from the start.

Only one body—the Congress—was created to function as the government. There was no executive to lead or supervise the government and no court system to decide legal disputes.

The most glaring defects in the Articles were the following: The Congress had no power to levy taxes when money was sorely needed to wage a war. The Congress had no power to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries; in business relations

***There were many defects in the Articles,
but the greatest defect was that
Congress was hopelessly impotent***

this brought about stagnation. The Congress had no way of enforcing its requisitions, orders, and decisions. The Articles recognized the states as the supreme authority and there was no one to speak or make binding agreements for all states.

But the greatest defect was that too often requisitions sent to the states by the Congress were ignored. The Peace Treaty provided that the debts incurred before the war were to be honored and that the loyalists were to be treated fairly. These two thorny provisions were bitterly opposed by the people and it took a long time even to get a partial compliance.

British retaliated by refusing to vacate the forest on the great lakes, restricted the profitable fur trade in the area, and stirred up the Indians against the Americans. Credit was not made available because of this failure to comply. Congress was powerless in these areas since the creditors were considered enemies and the loyalists were labeled as traitors. The Congress was held in such low regard that able men refused to serve as Congressmen, and many who were selected conveniently absented because they considered serving as a waste of time.

During its entire existence motions were made from time to time to amend the Articles to make the Congress more effective, but none of these attempts were successful because the vote of all the states was needed, and this was impossible to attain.

The Congress was so hopelessly impotent that on one occasion 80 mutinous armed soldiers interrupted its proceedings and threatened the Congressmen unless the demands of the soldiers were met. Congress was forced to flee to another city.

Because of the inability of the Congress to solve the many serious problems, people began to question the way the country was being run and how it was developing.

Some persons began to think in terms of having a monarchy as they recalled the stability and orderly way things were done before the war. One group even went so far as to invite the brother of Frederick the Great to come to the United States and become the monarch. One person approached Washington about becoming the king of the new nation; he became very irritated at the suggestion, and strongly declined.

Many persons have been critical of the work of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation. Much of the criticism is justified, but we must realize that the Articles were the best that could be agreed upon by all the new states.

The Articles did serve a useful, though limited, purpose. It gave the states some experience of working together as a unit to achieve common goals. It preserved the idea that there was a real need for united action. But most important, the experience was not lost with the delegates of the Constitutional Convention. The Articles were at least a stepping stone to a strong federal government.

***The Articles of Confederation were
at least a stepping stone
to a strong federal government***

Annual Meeting Highlights

Many new faces have been added to the official tableau of the Supreme Council as a result of action taken at the annual session at Cincinnati, Ohio, in September. The changes include seven new Active Members, three retiring Active Members, three new Deputies, and two new officers.

Retiring. The three retiring Active Members, who were granted Emeritus status, were Ill. George F. Peabody, 33°, of Bangor, Maine; Ill. James F. Farr, 33°, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Ill. Robert B. Perkins, 33°, of Belleville, Ill.

New Officers. Ill. Franklin G. Hinckley, 33°, Deputy for Maine, assumes the position of Grand Treasurer General being vacated by the retirement of Ill. Brother Peabody. Ill. Julius W. Lodgek, Sr., was elected Grand Master General of Ceremonies in addition to his responsibilities as Deputy for New Jersey.

New Deputies. Replacing Ill. Brother Farr as Deputy for Massachusetts is Ill. Roland E. Mosley, 33°, of Chelmsford, Mass. Ill. Robert L. Giesel, 33°, of Chicago, Ill., replaces Ill. Brother Perkins as Deputy for Illinois. Ill. Charles E. Spahr, 33°, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected Deputy for Ohio, a position he had been filling temporarily since the death of Ill. Charles B. Moody, 33°, in April.

New faces. The new Active Members are Ill. Royce G. Wheeler, 33°, of Maine; Ill. J. Philip Berquist, 33°, of Massachusetts; Ill. Harold F. Dates, 33°, and Ill. Carlton A. Winchester, 33°, both of New York; Ill. Frank Feeley, 33°, of Ohio; Ill. W. Jack Dover, 33°, of Michigan; and Ill. Robert W. LaSurs, 33°, of Illinois.

ACTION TAKEN AT 1986 ANNUAL SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 154 candidates.
- Elected 161 candidates to receive the 33° at Boston in 1987.
- Reported 14° membership to be 456,580 as of June 30, 1986.
- Approved new tentative rituals for the 9°, 10°, and 24°.
- Accepted the recommendation of the Editorial Board that *The Northern Light* be published quarterly.
- Recognized the new Supreme Council for Australia.
- Accepted a recommendation of the Special Committee on Membership Development for renewed emphasis on the Membership Development Assistance Team and its support to Valleys.
- Approved continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia Program and the Abbott Scottish Rite Scholarships.
- Approved continued support of the Masonic Service Association and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

Ill. Brother Wheeler, 60, of Bangor, Maine, is a retired Maine Central Railroad operating official and an active worker for the Grand Lodge of Maine. He is a Past Master of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 83, Bangor. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Bangor he has served in several capacities. He is currently completing a term as 2nd Lt. Commander of Maine Consistory. He received the 33° in 1979.

Ill. Brother Berquist, 59, of Auburn, Mass., is a real estate appraiser and former Assessor for the cities of Newton and Waltham. He is a Past Master of Dalhousie Lodge, Newton-

ville, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is also a Past Commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 12, K.T., Boston. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston he was Thrice Potent Master in 1972-74. He received the 33° in 1973 and has been Aide to the Sovereign Grand Commander since 1977.

Ill. Brother Dates, 64, of Corning, N.Y., is a retired senior research executive for Corning Glass Company. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Corning, he was Thrice Potent Master in 1960 and Commander-in-chief in 1966. He is also a Past Potentate of Kalurah Shrine Temple, Binghamton. He received the 33° in 1967.

Ill. Brother Winchester, 69, of Maple Springs, N.Y., is a retired insurance agent and a Past Master of Sylvan Lodge No. 303, Sinclairville, N.Y. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Jamestown, he was Most Wise Master, 1965, and Commander-in-chief, 1977-79. He also has been actively involved with the Valley's membership development program. He received the 33° in 1975.

Ill. Brother Feeley, 58, of Youngstown, Ohio, a recently retired vice president of the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Company, has been Secretary of

NEW POSITIONS

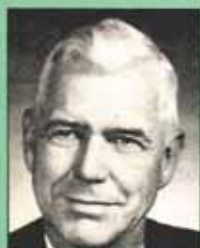


HINCKLEY
Grand Treasurer General



LODGEK
Grand Master General of Ceremonies

RETIRING



PEABODY
Maine



FARR
Massachusetts



PERKINS
Illinois

the Scottish Rite Valley of Youngstown since 1968. He also has served the Valley as Thrice Potent Master and Sovereign Prince. He received the 33° in 1970 and for several years was the

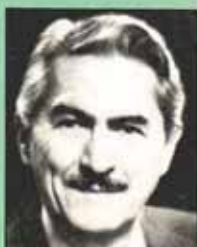
NEW DEPUTIES



MOSLEY
Massachusetts



SPAHR
Ohio



GIESEL
Illinois

Grand Sword Bearer for the Supreme Council. He is a Past Master of St. Alban's Lodge No. 677, Youngstown.

Ill. Brother Dover, 61, of Flint, Michigan, is president of the Material Supply Company and a Past Master of Genesee Lodge No. 174, Flint. He is a past president of the Great Lakes Shrine Association, president of the DeMolay Foundation of Michigan, Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Commander of the Michigan Grand Commandery, and a past presiding officer of all York Rite Bodies in Flint. A recipient of the 33° in 1974, he served the Scottish Rite Valley of Bay City as Thrice Potent Master.

Ill. Brother LaSurs, 60, a painting contractor from Collinsville, Ill., is a Past Master of Collinsville Lodge No. 712, and chairman of the Illinois Grand Lodge committee on officer training. He was Thrice Potent Master in the Scottish Rite Valley of Southern Illinois and received the 33° in 1979.

Other honors. Newly elected Emeriti Members of Honor are Ill. C. Fred Kleinknecht, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction; Ill. Julio Gutierrez, 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council for Nicaragua; Grand Master Bernhard C. Paus of Norway, and Grand Master H.R.H. Prince Bertil of Sweden.

Commenting on the international aspects of Scottish Rite Freemasonry and its desire to contribute to world peace and a better understanding among nations, Sovereign Grand Commander Francis G. Paul, 33°, had words of welcome for the newest Supreme Council for the States and Territories of Australia. The Supreme Council accepted the recommendation of the Fraternal Relations Committee that it enter into official and friendly relations with the Australian Supreme Council.

Rituals. As part of a long-range policy for ritual revision, the Committee on Rituals and Ritualistic Matter recommended several changes. The following adjustments were approved:

The 24° has been moved from the Consistorial degrees to the Lodge of Perfection and will replace the former 9°.

A new tentative 10° ritual was adopted for use in the Lodge of Perfection.

To replace the Consistory's former 24°, a new tentative 24° (American Indian degree) was adopted.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



WHEELER
Maine



BERQUIST
Massachusetts



DATES
New York



WINCHESTER
New York



FEELEY
Ohio



DOVER
Michigan



LA SURS
Illinois

Our Mission As Masons

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution delivered by the Sovereign Grand Commander at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council at Cincinnati on September 23.

By FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33°

A year ago, Ill. Stanley Fielding Maxwell, 33°, stood before you to deliver his last words as your Sovereign Grand Commander. He spoke to you from the perspective of two decades of outstanding leadership in Freemasonry and the Scottish Rite.

More than anything else, Commander Maxwell's commitment to Freemasonry and his accomplishments have served as a fitting beginning for my tenure as your Commander.

During this past year, I have spent much time traveling across the 15 states of our Northern Masonic Jurisdiction listening to Masonic leaders and members of the Scottish Rite, York Rite and Grand Lodges.

As a result of what I have heard over and over again, I can come to only one conclusion: *Unless we take drastic and concerted action immediately, Freemasonry, as we have known it in this country, is faced with the possibility of virtual extinction within two generations.*

A year ago, a special report to the Supreme Council underscored the seriousness of the decline in Masonic membership by labeling it "a fatal trend." Even though the words may cause us to wince, they force us to face the brutal truth of what is happening to Freemasonry at this very moment.

Unfortunately, there are forces within Freemasonry that would have us turn our heads whenever the membership issue is raised. We just cannot do that!

*What are we
going to do about
'the fatal trend' in
membership and
participation?*

But what worries me most is that we seem to be awash in a sea of lethargy. We are less than eager to face the arduous challenges. Tragically, we are simply passing on the Masonic membership problem from one man to another, from one era to the next. This has been going on for far too long and it must stop. If we continue on our present path, the results will be disastrous.

I am here to suggest that unless we make membership a number one priority, the membership decline will indeed be fatal! Frankly, I do not want it said of me that I permitted the eventual formation of a "Last Man Lodge" because of my lack of commitment.

Almost a half century ago, it took a Pearl Harbor for this nation to realize that our country was in mortal jeopardy. What will it take for us to recognize that our fraternity is in danger of extinction? No one dare say that "I've done my part." No one dare think that this is someone else's problem. No one dare believe that a miracle will occur and "membership" will go automatically in the other direction.

The basic question before us is this: What are we going to do about "the fatal trend" both in membership and participation? Are we going to ignore these problems? Are we going to pretend they don't exist? Are we going to pass them on to others? Or, are we going to accept the responsibility which is ours?

So far as I am concerned, there is no choice. We must go to work and save our Freemasonry from extinction. We must use our Scottish Rite leadership, talent, and resources to assist the Grand Lodges, as well as other Masonic bodies, whenever and wherever they ask for our help. Masons in America should be on the same team. Now, we must all go in the same direction—quickly.

As I have said, the most pressing task before us is overcoming the lethargy within Masonry. Whether we like to hear it or not, there are many of our own members who are less than convinced that our fraternity has a bright future. As a result, they lack zest and enthusiasm.

In the same way, we need to take a close look at our own personal commitment to Freemasonry. It is easy to find excuses for doing little or nothing. We must expect more from ourselves and all our Masonic leaders. Our standards of performance must be the highest. We must expand our horizons. If our fraternity is going to move forward, every step will be taken by those of us who are willing to work harder than ever.

The major task before us now is to demonstrate both to our members and to other good and true men across this nation that Masonry stands for something significant, something valuable, something worthwhile. We must become a fraternity with a renewed sense of mission.

*We must become
a fraternity
with a renewed
sense of mission*

At the very heart of that mission are our charitable endeavors. Just as we believe it possible for men to improve their character by dedicating themselves to the highest and best, so we must be committed to improving the world in which we live. We must communicate the important message that Masons care.

It is time for us to discover anew that charitable activity is not a burden thrust upon us, but an opportunity to demonstrate our Masonic Light. Unless Masons believe that our fraternity is making valuable contributions to the improvement of human life, they will continue to be less than motivated members. Unless men who share our beliefs can actually see what Masonry can do to improve the world, they will show no interest in becoming part of our fraternity.

When all else has been said, the final test is still performance. All that really endures is what we have accomplished.

Unless we act; unless we make a commitment to excellence; unless we use our resources to rebuild Freemasonry, there is a small handful of men at this moment in this country who may eventually become the members of the "Last Man Lodge."

So let us ask ourselves, is that to be our legacy? Is that how we are willing to be remembered? Is that your gift and mine to our great fraternity?

In a recent commencement address to the graduates of Wake Forest University, the famed satirist Garry Trudeau offered this simple assessment: "One of the things that has always distinguished this country from many others is that we've always challenged ourselves to do better . . . This is the true glory of America. This hope is what stirs me as a patriot."

This is the same hope that stirs me as a Mason. We have always believed that it is better to be better. That is our Masonic message. That is the true glory of Masonry.

With a new sense of dedication and a fervent commitment to excellence, we can and we will turn around "the fatal trend." It will not, and cannot, happen instantly, but it will happen.

If we are willing to give our best and to do our best, if we are willing to meet only the highest standards, then "the fatal trend" will fade into history. And, in its place will be a new and stronger Masonic movement. That's our goal. That's our mission. That's our task. The time to begin is now.

Ray Ellis Is Gourgass Medalist

Ill. Raymond C. Ellis, 33°, Active Emeritus Member for New York, was honored by the Supreme Council to become the 25th recipient of the rarely conferred Gourgass medal. Established in 1938, the medal has been awarded for "notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity, or country."

The decoration is named for a founder of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction. John James Joseph Gourgass was elected Grand Secretary General in 1813 upon the organization's establishment and served as Sovereign Grand Commander from 1832-51. He was known as the "Conservator of the Scottish Rite" during the anti-Masonic era of the mid-19th century.

Ill. Brother Ellis is a Past Grand Master of Masons in New York and was the moving spirit behind the founding of the Masonic Foundation for Masonic Research at Utica, N.Y. He also is a former president of the George



Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Va. A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Rockville Centre, he was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1955 and served as Deputy for New York for more than a decade starting in 1965. He became an Active Emeritus Member in 1979.

The presentation was made immediately following a charge to the new 33° class of candidates delivered by Ill. Brother Ellis.

• 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.

(EDUCATION) + (GROUND) - (DUNCE) +
 (LISTENER) - (STUDIO) + (INTRODUCE) -
 (DINNER) + (HESITATE) - (CREATOR) +
 (ANSWER) - (TRUTH) - (SWEETEN) +
 (OCTOBER) - (ROSE) - (ACE) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.
 Answer from previous issue: RELIEF

• MASONIC WORD MATH •



Is Today's Kitchen More Efficient?

What has happened to the American kitchen? The answer to that question comes to light in graphic form at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass.

A recently opened exhibition, "Impact: Technology in the Kitchen, 1830-1986," traces the evolution of the American kitchen, highlights innovations in kitchen tools and design, and raises questions about commonly held beliefs that technology makes life easier and more efficient.

"Technological achievements in the 19th and 20th centuries have done little to redefine the job of housework performed by over half the population," writes exhibit project director Dolores Root, deputy director of the Brattleboro Museum and Art Center in Vermont, which organized the traveling exhibition. "Instead of progress, the impact of technology in the kitchen has been to buttress the social and economic structure that makes 'more work for mother.'"

Using actual kitchen tools and appliances from the last 150 years, five model vignettes trace the evolution of the American kitchen from low tech to high tech. Social historian Martha Coons, who researched the artifacts and wrote the exhibit text, says that technological developments look like progress, "but chopping is still chopping," she writes, "and it still requires human effort."

While the vignettes are not complete period rooms, they highlight some of the most important innovations in kitchens over a century and a half. Artifacts include early stoves, chopping tools, an ice box, monitor-top refrigerator, can openers, eggbeaters, and a "Cuisinart." In addition to the model kitchens, tools and advertisements on display illustrate changes in laundering methods, floor-cleaning products, ma-

— Brattleboro (Vt.) Museum photos



The Efficient Workshop, 1860-1915. During this period housewives were elevated by advertisers to be "household managers." The Dutch kitchen cabinet enabled the housewife to apply industrial organizing principles to her work. The cabinet held flour bins and sugar sifters, bread-drying racks, and compartments for filing bills, recipes, and other papers.

terials used for food storage, and the design and layout of kitchens.

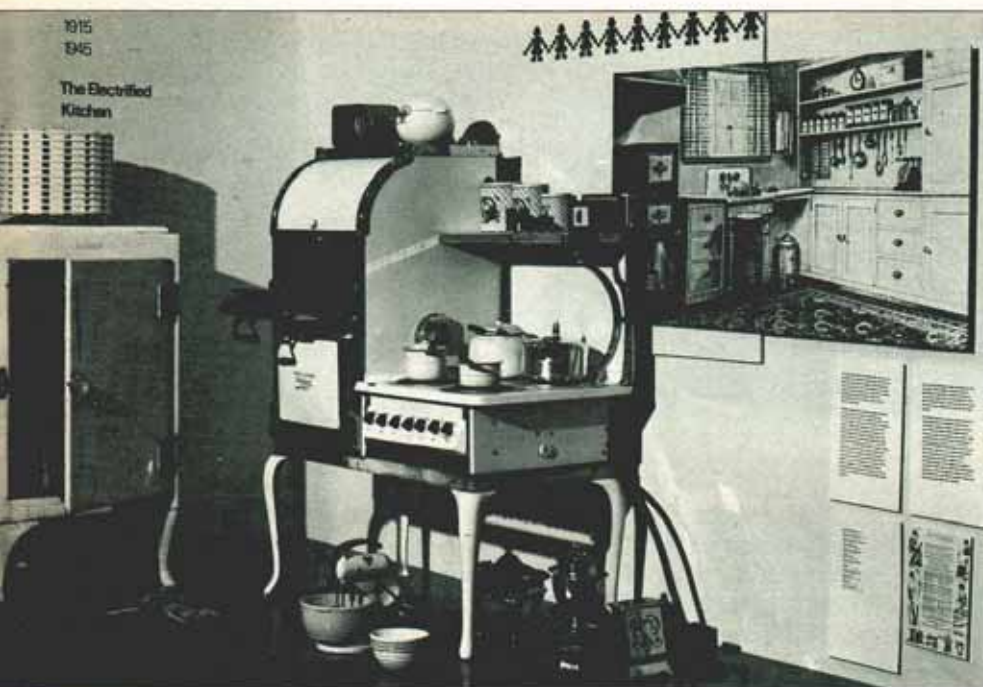
People expect that technological improvements like the cookstove and electricity reduce that amount of time and labor spent on kitchen tasks, the exhibit points out. While many tasks have become less arduous over the last century, standards have risen—"whiter whites" in the laundry, for instance, and gleaming waxed floors—keeping the number of hours spent in housework remarkably constant. The fantastic array of modern appliances tends to obscure the fact that the basic job description of the housewife has changed little over 150 years, says Coons.

The first vignette shows "The Low Tech Kitchen, 1830-1860," when industrialization began and established the kitchen as the woman's domain.

Men still chopped wood for the stove, but they no longer had to carve kitchen tools, and machine-milled flour freed them from tasks such as shelling and grinding grain for bread.

"The Efficient Workshop, 1860-1915" includes an ice box, an early gas stove, and a "Dutch Kitchen Cabinet." The cabinet held flour bins and sugar sifters, bread-drying racks, and compartments for filing bills, recipes, and other papers. This essential piece of kitchen furniture enabled the housewife, elevated by advertisers to a "household manager" who managed the home while her husband worked in an office or factory, to apply industrial organizing principles to her work.

Inventions and appliances made by men in factories, along with the movable electrical plug, brought forth "The



The Electrified Kitchen, 1915-45, was created, in part, by the movable electrical plug. Despite the time-consuming tasks of having to store, maintain, and repair appliances, manufacturers worked hard to convince housewives that they needed all these "labor-saving devices."

Electrified Kitchen, 1915-1945." Despite the time-consuming tasks of having to store, maintain, and repair appliances, manufacturers worked hard to convince housewives that they needed all of these "labor-saving devices."

"Mrs. Consumer's Dream Kitchen, 1945-1970" presents the kitchen itself as a status symbol. After World War II, the suburban housewife and mother

was the national ideal. Advertisers tried to convince her that by acquiring appliances and products she raised her social status, made her work more efficient, and even performed her patriotic duty. "Working alone in her dream kitchen," says the text, "the postwar housewife wondered why housework left her so tired, and why the extent of her labors were so little appreciated."

"High Tech in the Home, 1970-1986" features a microwave oven, pasta-makers, coffee-making machines and grinders, and more equipment to organize the life of the Superwoman with a family and full-time job. The text notes that the variety and array of packaged ethnic foods, and gleaming inventions sit unused, gathering dust. The shadow of a man appears on the kitchen wall. "As in the days before industrialization," the text says, "women are again sharing their household responsibilities with their husbands, children, and paid household help," bringing full circle the progress of the last 150 years.

—Julie O'Neil photo

Brother Cyril Batham, noted British Masonic scholar and Secretary of London's Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Research, visited the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in October to give a public lecture on Masonry. The museum event, cosponsored by Massachusetts Consistory, was part of a two-week lecture tour along the Atlantic Coast that had been arranged through Rev. William Stemper, 32°, and the Goose and Gridiron Society of the United States. Brother Batham presented his views on the origin of Speculative Masonry and questioned the long-standing "transition theory" that has assumed today's Masonry evolved directly from Operative Masons. During his museum visit he had an opportunity to tour the library facilities with the assistance of Dr. Clement M. Silvestro, 33°, museum director (left), and Assistant Librarian Gloria Jackson (right).



Ohio Grand Lodge Moves Masonry Forward

By GEORGE O. BRAATZ, 33°

Frustrated by a continuing membership decline and lagging support of Grand Lodge programs at the local level, officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio have launched a series of programs aimed at reversing the trends.

The thrust of the effort could be categorized under two broad themes: better communications within and without the fraternity, and leadership improvement at the symbolic lodge level.

Improvements in the area of communications began at the top, as the eight officers in the progressive line of the Grand Lodge of Ohio began meeting more frequently, striving to reach a consensus on important matters. An additional goal was to establish a continuity of programs, to eliminate patterns where each new Grand Master would go his own direction during his term.

Another advance in internal communications occurred in 1985 when Dr. Hilmer W. Neumann, 33°, as Deputy Grand Master, reorganized the Grand Lodge "state of the craft" committee. In the past, this committee was composed of perhaps a dozen Worshipful Masters and met once a year to voice some concern about what was needed in the fraternity.



Ill., GEORGE O. BRAATZ, 33°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Toledo, is the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio and has been actively involved in the Ohio programs.

Under Dr. Neumann's chairmanship, the composition was changed to include representation from all 10 Scottish Rite Valleys in the state, all six Shrine Temples, plus the Grand York Rite Bodies, the Grotto, all Grand Lodge officers, and other selected symbolic lodge representatives. Ill.: Walter H. Kropp, 33°, Ill.: Alfred E. Rice, 33°, and Ill.: Frank Feeley, 33°, all Active Members of the Supreme Council, have met regularly with the committee.

The committee began meeting four or five times a year, and launched into some deep discussions about the problems of Masonry and possible solutions. The committee, with wide Masonic experience, became a "think tank" and problem-solving task force. Several projects, described later, had their origins in this "state of the craft" committee.

Grand Master Neumann describes the committee as "the catalyst and forum for the development of future programs which will continue this Grand Jurisdiction on its present course of being contemporary without disregard for our traditions and heritage."

One notable accomplishment, initiated by the committee, occurred when Richard M. Wilson, 32°, Grand Master in 1984-85, issued an edict to clear up uncertainty about the subject of solicitation. The edict read: "There is no objection to encouraging a man who is considered to be a suitable candidate for Freemasonry. After the procedure for obtaining membership in a Masonic Lodge is explained, the potential candidate should be left to make his own decision and come of his own free will."

Grand Master Wilson explained, "It is not our purpose as Masons to stop every man on the street and explain the procedure for obtaining membership. It is our purpose to encourage Masons to

project a rightful pride in Freemasonry by speaking positively of it to non-Masons whom we feel to be 'Masons at heart,' and who we would wish to join with us should this be their desire."

When Dr. Neumann assumed the Grand Master's position in October, 1985, he scheduled 15 "rap" sessions around the state with Lodge officers and brethren to share ideas and suggestions for improving the fraternity. The sessions provided an opportunity for the average Mason in the state to discuss problems of the fraternity and to air specific concerns with the Grand Master himself. In a Grand Jurisdiction of 660 lodges and more than 205,000 members, this was a rare opportunity. Dr. Neumann termed the sessions an "outstanding" success.

Another major goal that Ohio Masonic leaders are trying to achieve in the area of internal communications is an official Grand Lodge publication that will reach all Masons in the state. Throughout its 178-year history, the Grand Lodge has not had an address list of all of its members. Although names, dates of initiation, and other data are computerized, the Grand Lodge can only communicate with its members through correspondence sent to the individual lodges. This year, however, the Grand Lodge ordered that a complete address list be created—a \$30,000 project. Also this year, the state's long-time periodical, *The Grand Secretary's Bulletin* received a name change to the *The Grand Lodge Bulletin*. Its coverage of Masonic activities was expanded and its appearance improved.

Currently the publication's circulation is about 7,000 with packets of 10 copies being sent to each lodge for secondary distribution. During the next 12 months, the mailing list will gradually be geared upward, with first full-

The Grand Lodge of Ohio has let the cat out of the bag by revealing hidden Masonic secrets. For a peak at the list of secrets see the next page.

membership mailing of the *Grand Lodge Bulletin* probably occurring in 1988.

In addition to improving communication within the fraternity, programs to provide increased public awareness of Masonry's purposes and accomplishments are also underway. Under the umbrella label of "marketing," several programs were launched. The Grand Lodge hired a Columbus, Ohio, public relations firm. Last February, it conducted a day-long training seminar for more than 100 District Deputy Grand Masters and District Education Officers from all over the state on the subject of media relations. The session helped Masonic leaders understand the types of information the media might use and how to handle specific situations.

The PR agency also obtained at least one interview for Grand Master Neumann in a major newspaper, in which he "revealed" the "10 best kept secrets in Ohio Masonry." These include a list of the good works performed by Masonry, but not generally publicized.

Dr. Neumann said he realizes that "Ohio Masonry cannot reverse the trend of loss of influence unless the Masons within our fraternity understand the true purposes and goals of Ohio Masonry, and unless the non-Masonic public also has a better understanding."

Funding for this marketing program was made possible by contributions from all the major Masonic organizations in Ohio. In addition to the Grand Lodge and the York Rite Grand Bodies, nearly all the Scottish Rite Valleys and Shrine Temples are participating. It is this type of support from the total "Family of Masonry" that is making this progress possible in Ohio.

Use of public service spots—free time on TV or radio for community service messages—is also being explored.

Ohio's new Grand Master, Robert E. See, 32°, who took office in October, hopes to launch a billboard program around the state, which might have an immediate impact on those seeing the huge signs. Such a program, with concise messages about what Freemasonry is, has been successful in other grand lodge jurisdictions.

Improved public awareness of Masonry's charitable efforts is also part of the recent package of programs. One

of the most significant of these is support for Ohio Special Olympics. Financial backing of this program for the mentally handicapped has been pushed by the Grand Lodge for three consecutive years. During this past year, Ohio Masons contributed more than \$49,000 to sponsor some 1,640 "special" athletes to the summer games in Ohio. More than 500 different Masonic bodies in the state (including all 10 Scottish Rite Valleys) donated to the project. In 1986, the Grand Lodge sponsored more than half of the 3,000 total competitors, and more than 105 apron-clad Masons marched in the parade at the opening ceremonies in Ohio State University's "Horseshoe" Stadium.

In addition, Grand Master Neumann encouraged volunteer efforts, in addition to the financial support, and many Masons around accepted the challenge and gave of their time and leadership to the Special Olympics at local levels.

The other major thrust of Ohio's recent efforts, improvement in Masonic leadership, was the most critical objective during the past year by Dr. Neumann.

"If Ohio Masonry is to change its direction from that of merely maintain-

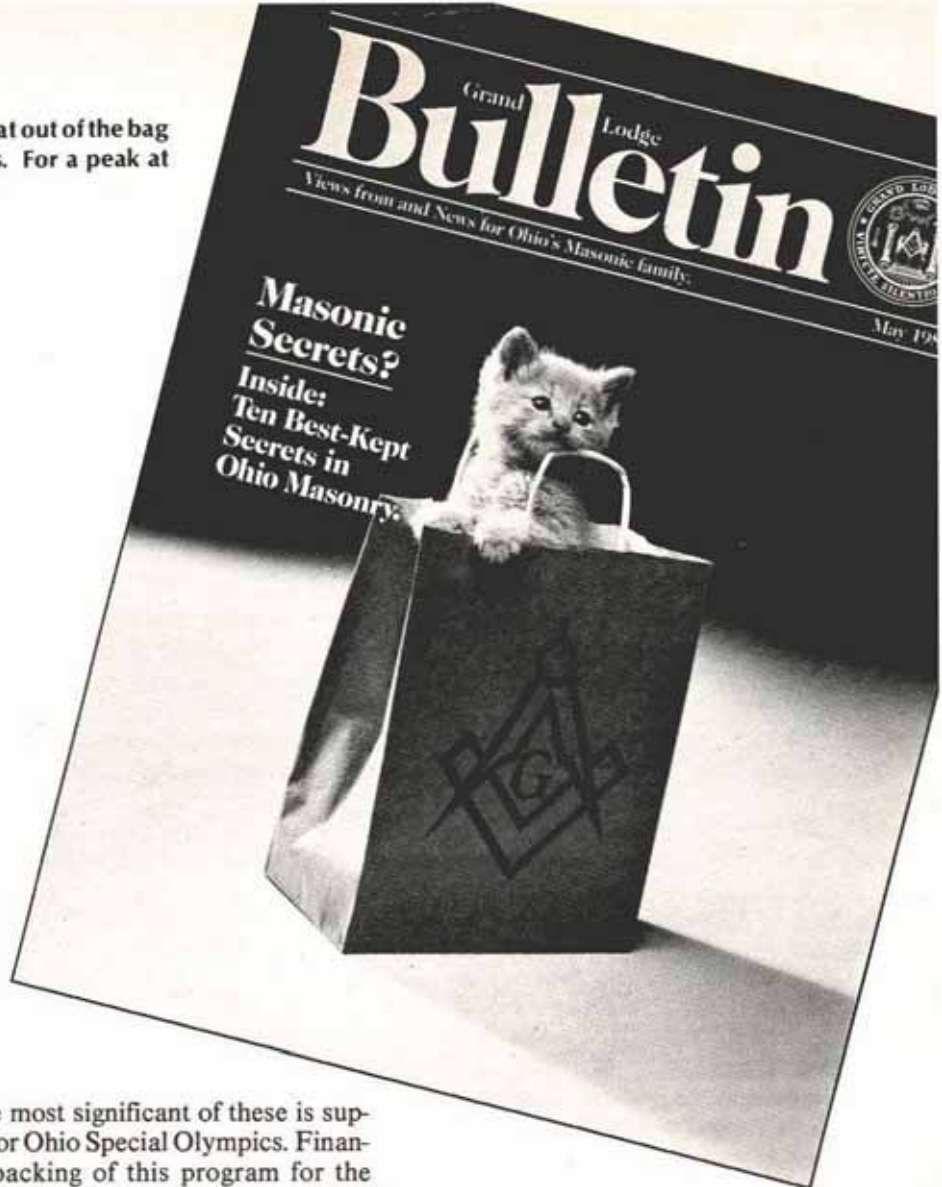
ing the status quo—a status of continuing to lose membership, interest of our members and community influence, a vital part of the solution must be development of leadership within Ohio Masonry," Grand Master Neumann said. This must be leadership "which can envision change and be innovative enough to convert that vision into actuality."

Leaders are not just born, but must be developed, he contends. Two major programs, spearheaded his attack on this Masonic need.

The first was creation of a "Masonic Handbook," a large binder, with a loose-leaf manual of several hundred pages, which is a "nut and bolts" approach to symbolic lodge management. It specifically tells Worshipful Masters and other officers what to do and how to do it.

The handbook has 12 sections. Topics are: leadership management, ritual, lodge committees and duties, lodge business, program plan-

Continued on next page



The Ten Best-Kept Secrets about Ohio Masons

During his term as Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, Dr. Hilmer W. Neumann, 33°, revealed the "ten best-kept secrets about Ohio Masons." He urged each Mason to follow his example and encouraged each of them to begin spreading the word. Here is his list of Masonic "secrets":

1. Sponsorship of 35 scholarships of \$1,000 each for Ohio college and university students, bringing the Grand Lodge's total to more than \$350,000 in grants since the program began in 1963.

2. Collecting more than \$70,000 for victims of a series of tornados in north-east Ohio in 1985, and opening the lodge halls to shelter the homeless.

3. Sponsoring 1,300 children to participate in the Ohio Special Olympics at a cost of nearly \$40,000.

4. Assisting related state and national Masonic organizations in funding operations for crippled and burned children, and those with eye problems; research into the causes and cures of schizophrenia; special camps for diabetic children; dental care for the retarded, and others.

5. Operating the Masonic Home at Springfield, which houses retired Masons and their wives or widows, with an annual budget of more than \$10 million.

6. Opening Masonic lodges to community activities, such as a community

theater group and speech and hearing therapy in Columbus, and ballet and computer classes in Cincinnati.

7. Having the largest membership of any Grand Lodge in North America.

8. Beginning with the founding of Marietta by Masons, playing a significant role in the development of Ohio during the past 200 years.

9. Collecting some \$40,000 in Ohio, through the sale of special lapel pins to assist in the renovation of the Statue of Liberty.

10. Contributing to literally hundreds of needy organizations and individuals in local communities by the 668 lodges all across Ohio.

GRAND LODGE OF OHIO

Continued from previous page

ning, lodge budgets and finance, lodge protocol, lodge education programs, youth organizations, public relations, lodge buildings, and directories of members.

The Handbook was made available to Lodges at a nominal price and leaders were trained in each district to introduce the guide to Lodge officers.

The second major leadership effort is called the T.E.L.L. program (The Exceptional Lodge Leader).

In contrast to the Handbook, which stressed "lodge" management, the TELL program emphasizes general "leadership" development, and specific Masonic problems are only addressed during discussion portions of the sessions. With a budget of more than \$50,000, the Grand Lodge hired the Leadership Development Institute, of Oklahoma City, to create the program. This is the same organization which has developed recent national DeMolay leadership seminars.

The final product was four eight-hour sessions conducted for groups of 15 to 30 brethren in each of Ohio's 25 Masonic Districts. Enrollment statewide totaled more than 575 brethren. The actual sessions were conducted by specially selected Masonic leaders, who attended three all-day training classes to prepare them to be teachers.

Each "student" received a manual and survey forms. Video tapes, slides,

and overhead transparencies were all used as part of the sessions. Each brother left the program with new leadership abilities, which could help him in the non-Masonic as well as Masonic activities in his life.

Both the handbook and TELL programs are being continued this year by

Grand Master See.

While it is too early to see any statistical evidence that these various programs have changed the course of Masonry in Ohio. Grand Lodge leadership is confident the efforts are having an impact and is hopeful that definitive progress will be observed soon.

IN MEMORIAM

Ill. John William Barkley, 33°

Ill. John William Barkley, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died on September 27 at the age of 87.

Following ten years of service with the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education, he joined the law firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey in 1927 and became a member of the firm in 1939.

In 1917, he married Margaret Megirt. They had a son, John, Jr., who died during World War II, and a daughter, Margaret, who survives him. Mrs. Barkley died in 1948, while she was serving as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1952 he married Marie Harris, who also predeceased him.

A member of the American, Ohio, and local bar associations, he served as secretary of the Ohio State Bar Association's special committee on revision of the probate law, a code that became effective in 1932.

Ill. Brother Barkley was raised a Master Mason in Newton Falls Lodge No. 462 in 1911 and later became a charter member of Laurel Lodge No. 657, Cleveland, where he served as Master in 1927. He was Grand Master of Masons in Ohio in 1956.

A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland, he was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1953 while serving as a Valley officer. As chairman of the Supreme Council Committee on Constitutions and Laws, Ill. Brother Barkley made a significant contribution to the Jurisdiction by drawing on his skills as an attorney and his experience with Masonic jurisprudence to guide major revisions of the constitutions in 1969 and 1971. He was elected an Active Emeritus Member in 1973.



IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°



'Fraternally Yours'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

FRATERNALLY YOURS, by Barbara Franco. Published in 1986 by the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. 79 pp. \$12.50 (plus \$1 for postage and handling).

In commemorating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of our National Heritage, in Lexington, Mass., in 1985, there was presented a special exhibition titled, "Fraternally Yours: A Decade of Collecting." The items exhibited covered the leading fraternal organizations that have existed in the United States from 1730 to 1920. At the time of the exhibit, Assistant Director Barbara Franco prepared a two-part article for *The Northern Light*. A more detailed study appears in the latest museum catalogue, *Fraternally Yours*.

The book has a preface written by Dr. Clement M. Silvestro, 33°, Director of the Museum. He explains that in 1978 a symposium held at the Museum was attended by an impressive group of directors of history museums, curators, museum directors, and history professors. The meeting was successful and it was suggested that the Museum build a special collection of items decorated with Masonic symbols, and that scholars be encouraged to research the origin of various fraternal organizations, their history, and their influence in the community. Recognizing that fraternal groups have made a valuable contribution to our heritage, it was noted that in recent years attention has been given to the subject and a number of books have been published about fraternal groups.

Barbara Franco, who has become an authority on the subject of fraternal organizations, planned and organized the exhibition as well as prepared this catalogue. She presents an excellent background of the subject, starting with 1730 and ending with 1920. She notes that Alexis de Tocqueville, when he toured the United States in 1830, observed that the people were constantly forming associations and that there is a connection between these groups and the element of equality. The following characteristics are found in most fraternal groups: They have a ritual and degrees; have exotic titles; have dramatic scenarios with legends, historical events or mythology. Many of them use symbols as teaching tools and regalia for dramatic effects. The meetings provide the members with valuable fellowship. An intangible benefit is that it

creates a comfortable feeling in the members that if they need help of any kind, assistance is there from other members and the group. The large number of associations covered in this book are chiefly based on ethnic, religious, or occupational lines. Each organization serves as a means of moral and social self-improvement, and affording the members opportunities for cooperative action to accomplish worthy goals.

One of the important parts of this excellent book are the many illustrations that appear on almost every page. They depict persons with regalia, aprons, swords, badges, medals, jewelry, charts, and furniture all relating to fraternal groups.

Throughout the book the author, while stating the facts, makes perceptive observations of value. For example, critics of fraternal organizations find fault with the element of secrecy, yet sociologists have recognized that secrecy of ritual and passwords supply a bond between the members. Another common criticism is that fraternal organizations are undemocratic and exclusive, but she observes that sociologists give credit to fraternal groups with the development of pluralism in the United States.

The book has an adequate bibliography which can serve as a guide to a further study.

This well-organized and scholarly researched catalogue, written in an easy-to-read style for the casual reader, is also a book that will become a treasure for future scholars.

About the Author

Barbara Franco has been associated with the museum since its opening in 1975. She is now assistant director of museum programs. Barbara came to the museum with a rich background in the field of the American decorative arts. She has been able to blend that with her increasing knowledge of fraternal organizations in the United States

to become one of the major authorities in the field. Her two previous museum catalogues were *Masonic Symbols in American Decorative Arts* and *Decorated Masonic Aprons*.



OUR READERS RESPOND

The early days

The article by Ill.° Fop I. Brouwer, 33°, ("Scottish Rite: A View of the Early Days," June 1986) was most interesting and I certainly hope that an English translation of his book on the early days of the Scottish Rite will be published.

However, anyone writing on Freemasonry in France in the 18th century treads a path full of pitfalls and I fear that Bro. Brouwer has fallen into some of them. There are very few undisputed facts relating to that period, and regrettably French Masonic authors have not hesitated to fill in the gaps with products of their fertile imaginations.

Even Thory, one of the greatest French masonic writers, was guilty of this, as R. F. Gould found out. He wrote that Thory "can be proved to have distorted historical facts and misquoted documents to suit his own views" and "... having made up my mind never to depend upon (Thory) in the absence of corroboration."

It is not correct to write of "Masonic activities before 1700." There are no facts to support this, only fantasies. Also, the Grand Lodge was cer-

tainly founded before December 1736, probably in 1728; and the first Grand Masters, only one of which was Scottish, not two, were:

Philip, Duke of Wharton (? 1728 - ? 1732); James Hector McLeane (? 1732 - Dec. 27, 1736); Charles Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater (Dec. 27, 1736 - June 24, 1738). Since then, all Grand Masters have been Frenchmen.

Further, the Grand Master of England (1762-64) was Washington, 5th Earl Ferrers, and not Count Ferrers.

Finally, the Grand Lodge of England started with the appointment of Provincial Grand Masters in 1720, not 1756, when James, 4th Lord Kingston, appointed three, including Daniel Coxe of New Jersey. Many more were appointed before 1756.

Cyril Batham
London, England

Kipling 'legend'

In Jack Horsley's letter ("Our Readers Respond," September 1986) there is a reference to Rudyard Kipling: "The eminent British literary giant was entered by a Hindu, passed by a Mohammedan, and raised by an Englishman."

This is a frequently-reported fallacy which was originated by Kipling himself in a letter in 1925, some 40 years after his raising. It has been explained as a failing of his memory.

The late Ill.° Harold V. B. Voorhis, 33°, had pointed out this error every time he saw it in print. The (Iowa) *Grand Lodge Bulletin* published the false ac-

count in 1967. Voorhis immediately called the error to light. When the item was checked with the Grand Lodge of England, the response was printed in a later issue:

"It has been established that Kipling's memory was at fault. The Worshipful Master at the time, G. B. Wolsey, definitely 'gave the degree' at his initiation, and also presided at Kipling's raising. Col. Oswald Menzies was Worshipful Master at his passing."

In a 1974 issue of the *Knight Templar*, Voorhis again made the correction. There are many sources that are thought to be reliable, but the error continues to appear from time to time.

Lewis J. Birt, 32°
Red Bank, N.J.

ANSWERS FOR PAGE 4

1. Bicentennial of the signing of the U.S. Constitution.
2. Bicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
3. Philadelphia.
4. Four months.
5. September 17, 1787.
6. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.
7. Rhode Island.
8. 39.
9. According to the extensive research of Ill.° Ronald E. Heaton, 33°, the Masonic membership of 13 signers can be documented fully. For 7 others, membership in the fraternity is based on tradition or undocumented information.
10. We the People.

Your 'Blue Envelope' Gift Makes It Happen

The annual "Blue Envelope" appeal mailing for Supreme Council Charities is now reaching the entire Scottish Rite membership. "We are looking forward to a very strong response this year," comments Sovereign Grand Commander Francis G. Paul, 33°.

The Scholarship Program has attracted the special attention of members in all 15 states of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. "Now that the 'Blue Envelope' appeal helps deserving young men and women from Scottish Rite families and members of Masonic youth organizations," the Commander states, "we are seeing even more enthusiasm from our members."

The purpose of the scholarships is to assist young people in achieving their

educational goals.

Scholarship money is made available to each state based on the support which the members from a state give to the appeal.

With the focus of national attention on the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution this coming year, the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., is preparing special exhibits to commemorate this important occasion. "We expect to see a sharp increase in the number of visitors in 1987 because of the emphasis on American history developed by the Constitution celebration.

The 'Blue Envelope' appeal is a primary source of support for the Museum and Library.

The oldest of the three Supreme Council Charities in the highly regarded schizophrenia research program. "This is certainly a world-class effort," comments the Sovereign Grand Commander.

For over 50 years, Scottish Rite Masons have been aiding researchers in the United States and foreign Countries in the search for answers to schizophrenia, one of the most mystifying of all disorders.

"We want to remind all our members that there may be certain income tax benefits to making a gift to the Supreme Council Charities before the new tax law goes into effect on January 1, 1987," comments Grand Commander Paul.

Footnotes*

* **Rufus Putnam Award.** The Grand Lodge of Ohio has presented its highest honor, the Rufus Putnam Distinguished Service Award, to Ill. Charles E. Spahr, 33°, the Scottish Rite Deputy for Ohio.

While serving as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Standard Oil of Ohio, Ill. Brother Spahr was largely responsible for directing the effort that produced the Alaskan pipeline. (See *The Northern Light*, Sept., 1977.) It was under his leadership that the oil fields in Prudhoe Bay were unlocked and the Trans-Alaska pipeline was constructed. He also served in the important role as chairman of the American Petroleum Institute during the years immediately following the 1973 oil embargo.

Following his retirement as chief executive of one of the largest companies in the nation, he returned to work in his symbolic lodge, where he then served as Worshipful Master. He was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1977, and has filled the post of Deputy for Ohio since the death of the late Ill. Charles B. Moody, 33°, in April.

* **International Bulletin.** The *International Bulletin*, published by the office of the President of XIII International Conference of Supreme Councils of the World, has resumed its twice yearly schedule with the distribution of Issue No. 38 (Summer 1986). Printed in English, Spanish, French, and German, the *Bulletin* is available at a yearly subscription cost of (U.S.) \$10. Subscription fees should be sent to *International Bulletin*, c/o Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, 1733 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. A limited number of sample copies of the recent issue can be obtained from *The Northern Light*, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

* **Retiring.** Ill. Stewart M. L. Pollard, 33°, has announced his plans to retire as executive secretary of the Masonic Ser-

vice Association, effective December 1987. Under his guidance the Association has grown and has continued to provide effective service to the Grand Lodges supporting it.

Named to succeed him is Ill. Richard E. Fletcher, 33°, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. Ill. Brother Fletcher has been a contributor to *The Northern Light*, providing material with an emphasis on the need for Masonic education. He will be joining the staff in Washington in August.

* **Video.** Looking for a new way to start lodge candidates off on the right foot? Try the new video tape just released by the Masonic Service Association.

"Welcome to the Craft" was professionally produced by Doug Bailey Films and is based upon the first four lectures in the MSA Digest, "Tried and Proven," which include a brief history of the craft, the qualifications of candidates, lodge organization, and the powers and functions of the Worshipful Master.

According to the MSA, the purpose of the video tape is to introduce the candidate to Freemasonry as a whole and to prepare him in mind and spirit to receive initiation. He is entering a strange country and this presentation will provide him with guidance and point out the landmarks to guide his course. Through it, he will learn that Freemasonry is a life to be lived, not a set of hollow forms to be hypocritically observed. It will help him to learn that he must first become prepared "in his heart."

Copies of the video can be ordered for \$50 from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

* **Kern Award.** For the second consecutive year, the Valley of Nashua, N.H., has become the recipient of the Ill. Richard A. Kern, 33°, Benevolence Award. The announcement was made at the Supreme Council Annual Session

by Ill. Charles F. Greevy, 33°, Deputy for Pennsylvania.

The award is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Council of Deliberation to honor the memory of the late Dr. Kern. Its purpose is to develop greater interest and activity in the Benevolent Foundation of the Supreme Council. Ill. Brother Kern, a past chairman of the Committee on Benevolences, gave considerable time and effort to the promotion of this objective. The award committee selects the recipient by using an intricate formula based on Valley membership, participation, and average contribution per member.

* **Schizophrenia research.** The Scottish Rite and its schizophrenia research program was honored recently by the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill during a meeting at Boston. Accepting an appreciation plaque from the NAMI was Dr. Steven Matthysee, field director of research for the Scottish Rite program. He was joined by Ill. Sidney R. Baxter, 33°, chairman of Supreme Council Committee on Benevolences.

The NAMI is a fast-growing self-help organization of families and friends of mentally ill persons. Composed of several hundred local and state NAMI groups across the country, its goals are mutual support, education and advocacy for the victims of severe mental illness, especially schizophrenia and manic and other disabling depressions.

The Scottish Rite has been supporting research in schizophrenia for more than 50 years.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

200th Anniversary
of
The United States
Constitution

A Joint Proclamation

By The

Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for The United States

Whereas: The Bicentennial of the formation of the United States Constitution will occur on September 17, 1987; and . . .

Whereas: The celebration of this international event will be a major milestone in the lives of these United States; and . . .

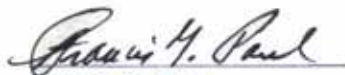
Whereas: Adult and student understanding about the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights should be recognized as a national educational priority as the nation prepares to honor the 200th anniversary of these documents; and . . .

Whereas: Masons participated in the drafting of these documents, according to the principles of our Craft; and . . .

Whereas: Generations of Brethren have labored since that time to keep America free and strong;

Now, Therefore, we as members of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry proclaim our intention to share actively in this Commemoration and the educational efforts called for above; and . . .

Be it further proclaimed that we encourage all citizens to join in this common mission to improve public understanding of our Constitution and Bill of Rights.


Francis G. Paul

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


C. Fred Kleinknecht

Sovereign Grand Commander
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite
Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

