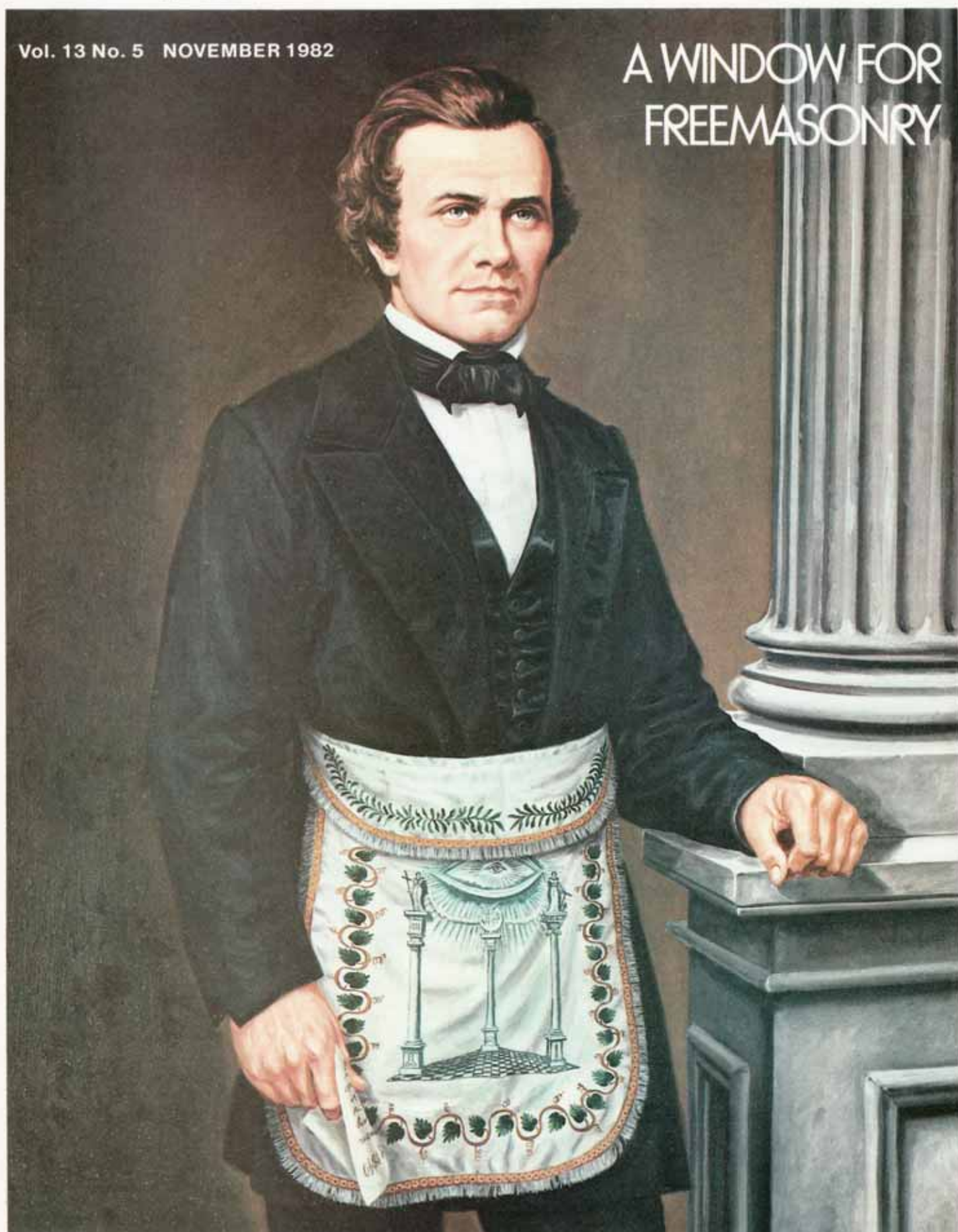


THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 13 No. 5 NOVEMBER 1982

A WINDOW FOR
FREEMASONRY





STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

'He Was Like That'

It happened just before Labor Day this year. Crowds of back-to-school shoppers were waiting impatiently for the subway train to arrive at one of Boston's downtown stations.

Amid the pushing, a man suddenly lost his balance and fell down onto the tracks. Without hesitation, a 22-year-old young man jumped down to help the injured older man. Just then the lights of an oncoming train came into view. The crowd screamed. The young man moved quickly. The man who had fallen escaped serious harm. But not his unknown young friend. He was killed by the rushing train.

"He was like that," said the young man's wife of only six weeks. "That's why I loved him."

At a time when life seems filled to overflowing with arrogance, selfishness and coldness...when more and more people seem unconcerned with their neighbors, the act of a man giving his life for another somehow lets us know that all is not lost.

Just when we might conclude that the values of brotherhood, decency, and charity are hopelessly lost in a world that is racing toward increasingly frivolous goals, we are reminded that there are those who care.

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote, "What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny matters compared to what lies within us." The death of the young man in Boston reminds us that the human spirit can still reach out in self-giving love.

A few days after the tragic incident, scores of mourners gathered at the church to pay their respects to the young hero. Many who came did not even know his name. As one man said, "I just had to be here."

Why did so many strangers stand at this young man's grave? Why did some travel hundreds of miles to be there? Perhaps the answer is found in the words of James L. Fisher who said, "There is an aura of victory that surrounds a person of goodwill."

There is a message for all of us here. As Freemasons, we need to recognize that there are people who are waiting to be moved by acts of charity, acts of heroism, and acts of strong character. What we keep alive in our lives and the way we live each day do not go unnoticed.

May it be that they will say of us, "He was like that."

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stanley F. Maxwell".

Sovereign Grand Commander

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About the Front Cover

The portrait of Stephen A. Douglas as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was painted by Dr. Lloyd Ostendorf for the Stephen A. Douglas DeMolay Chapter at the Masonic Temple in Springfield, Ill. For more on Brother Douglas, see page 4.

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A Monument for Stephen Douglas

This brief article is an excerpt from Dr. Temple's full-length biography, *Stephen A. Douglas: Freemason*. For a review of this book, see page 13.

By WAYNE C. TEMPLE, 33°

When Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., and his wife, Adele, returned to Chicago on May 1, 1861, they received a tremendous welcome from their adopted home town. At the Tremont House, on the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, they checked into their particular rooms, which served as their Chicago residence, and prepared to relax for a change.

But on the following day, Mrs. Douglas summoned a physician to their suite. He found the Senator ill and his condition most serious. His state of health grew steadily worse. Just after 9 a.m. on June 3, the Grand Architect of the Universe summoned Douglas from labor to refreshment. The brave "Little Giant," a prominent Mason, lay dead at the age of 48. He had barely reached his prime.

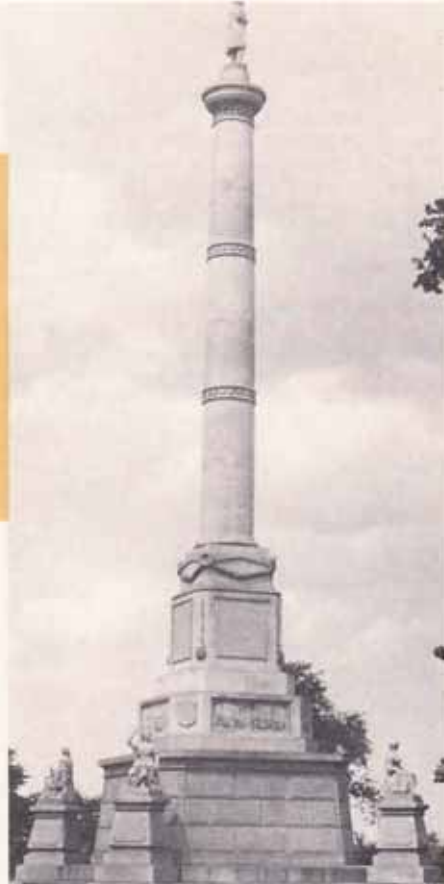
Douglas' bereaved young widow, a Roman Catholic, wanted the body returned to Washington, D.C., for burial and asked that no religious service be

held over the casket until it reached there. Immediately upon learning of his famous Masonic Brother's death and Mrs. Douglas' decision, Governor Richard Yates in Springfield formed a committee that very day to petition her and the Mayor of Chicago to allow Douglas' body to be buried somewhere within the state of Illinois.

This earnest request initiated by the Governor certainly changed the distraught widow's mind, because the body of Senator Douglas went from the Tremont House to Bryan Hall (on Clark Street opposite the Courthouse). Here, the public viewed and paid its respects to the corpse. In two days, at least 50,000 persons passed the bier. Then, on Thursday, June 6th, the Masonic fraternity conducted a Masonic funeral for the departed brother.

On Friday, a huge funeral procession formed at Clark and Lake Streets and marched south on Michigan Avenue to Cottage Grove where the "Little Giant" was entombed in a temporary grave on the Douglas estate. There, Bishop James Duggan, of the Roman Catholic Diocese, delivered a fitting oration. It praised Douglas but wisely contained no religious dogma at all. After all, the Masons had already given him the affectionate goodbye which he probably would have appreciated the most.

Just in the nick of time, the State of Illinois had triumphed in having Douglas' body interred within its borders instead of at Washington. Yet now, some group of dedicated citizens would have to construct a suitable memorial over his last resting place. The Douglas Monument Association thus came into being on November 8, 1861. It started to raise funds for the erection of a tomb, and the General Assembly incorporated this agency and approved all of its previous transactions on February 11, 1863. For one dollar, a thoughtful contributor



In a marble sarcophagus, Douglas' body lies within this classic tomb designed by Leonard Wells Volk. Located in Chicago, this monument is maintained by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

received a "diploma or certificate of membership."

Feeling grateful, no doubt, that the widow of Senator Douglas had agreed—against her earlier wishes—to bury her husband's body in Chicago, the State of Illinois came to the rescue of Adele Douglas and aided her financially by purchasing the site where the "Little Giant" lay entombed. Indeed, Senator Douglas had died in severe financial straits. To speak even more plainly, he had been broke. His senatorial and presidential campaigns had cost a fortune.

So, the General Assembly of Illinois appropriated \$25,000 for the small burial site which constituted but part of the Douglas estate called Oakenwald. Gov. Richard J. Oglesby approved this legislation on February 16, 1865. Yet, Illinois could ill afford this huge amount of money for charity. In fact, the Treasury did not have that figure available in cash because of the tremendous expenses of the costly Civil War. But the Governor bravely informed Mrs. Douglas that the purchase price would be paid to her as soon as possible. He sent her a draft on the New York bank for the full amount on April 5, 1865.



Dr. WAYNE C. TEMPLE, 33°, is Deputy Director of the Illinois State Archives. He is Master of the Illinois Lodge of Research and Past Thrice Potent Master in the Scottish Rite Valley of Springfield.

The first board of trustees for The Douglas Monument Association consisted of William A. Richardson, Francis C. Sherman, William B. Ogden, John B. Turner, James Duggan, Samuel H. Treat, William C. Goudy, John D. Caton, Walter B. Scates, Thomas B. Bryan, William Barry, Samuel W. Fuller, Samuel S. Marshall, James C. Allen, John Dement, John M. Douglas, David A. Gage, and John S. Newhouse.

Donations for building the Douglas monument trickled into the coffers slowly, and the Association eventually managed to set the footings and prepare for the laying of the cornerstone. It chose Leonard Wells Volk to design the mon-

ument, a most fitting choice. Officers then boldly and hopefully invited Brother and President Andrew Johnson to participate. Because the Congressional elections would be held later that year, the President saw a golden opportunity to campaign for the tickets of his supporters in the Midwest. For this reason, he gladly accepted the invitation of the Association, probably to its great surprise and delight.

Gathering about him a passel of dignitaries, Brother Johnson left Washington on August 28, 1866, for his famous "swing around the circle." At 10 p.m. on September 5, his special train whistled its way into the Great Union Depot

at Chicago. There at the station, lined up and waiting as an honor guard, stood the Knights Templar who escorted him to the Sherman House with military pomp and ceremony. Since July 26, 1859, Johnson had been a member of Nashville (Tennessee) Commandery No. 1. You can bet that the Chicagoans marched with military precision and Masonic pride.

At 10 a.m. the following morning, President Johnson left the Sherman House on the corner of Clark and Randolph Streets and took his place in the huge procession headed down to the Douglas Monument site. Banks and governmental agencies had shut and locked their doors for the day. At least some of the local citizens could line the sidewalks and watch the festivities. Carriages carried the dignitaries and the Grand Lodge officers, but the rank-and-file Masons walked the entire distance.

When the line of march reached Douglas Place, visitors from out of town noted that the cool waters of Lake Michigan gently washed one edge of the grounds. A company of Knights Templar flanked the entrance gates as an honor guard for their Presidential Brother and fellow Knight. In addition to the temporary platform for the speakers and distinguished guests, the Association had erected wooden bleachers which would seat 3,000 spectators. It cost \$3 to sit there. (This revenue would help pay for the construction of the tomb.)

Grand Master Jerome R. Gorin of Decatur intoned a short address. (He would later lay the cornerstone of the Illinois Capitol on October 5, 1868.) Next, the Grand Chaplain asked a blessing. The Grand Treasurer then deposited special documents and artifacts into the cornerstone. Stonemasons lowered the block into place, and the U.S. Revenue Cutter, *Andy Johnson*, lying at anchor off shore, fired a salute.

Following these ceremonies, the fraternity performed its ancient rites of corn, wine, and oil over the stone. Grand Lodge officers also tested the stone by the square, plumb, and level to make sure it was properly cut and finished. Some 25,000 people listened as Major General John A. Dix gave the oration of the day.

Naturally the crowd reveled in seeing the many high-ranking officials and heroes who had accompanied the President. He had brought with him William



This bronze statue of Senator Douglas by Gilbert P. Riswold, a student of Lorado Taft, was dedicated at Springfield, Ill., in 1918. It originally stood on the Capitol grounds near 2nd Street, but in 1935 it was moved to a spot in front of the Capitol.

Continued on page 16

Highlights of Annual Meeting

The Supreme Council's annual session at St. Louis, Missouri, in September brought a number of changes to the official tableau. Changes include a new Grand Lieutenant Commander, four new Active Members, three new Active Emeriti Members, and three new Deputies.

The newly elected Grand Lt. Commander is Ill. Francis G. Paul, 33°, of Endwell, N.Y. (See separate story.)

Retiring. Three Active Members reached the mandatory retirement age and were granted Emeritus status. They were Ill. Winslow E. Melvin, 33°, of Concord, N.H.; Ill. Alfred M. Kramer, 33°, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Ill. Ralph M. Francisco, 33°, of Dayton, Ohio. Ill. Horace D. Carl, 33°, of Jamesburg, N.J., retired as Deputy for that state but continues as an Active Member.

New Deputies. Three new Deputies are Grand Secretary General Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°, of Portsmouth, N.H.; Ill. Julius W. Lodgek, Sr., 33°, of Collingswood, N.J., and Ill. Carl C. Worfel, 33°, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The latter had been serving as acting Deputy for Michigan since the death of Ill. George E. Gullen, 33°, in January.

New faces. The four new Active Members are Ill. Philip L. Hall, 33°, of Nashua, N.H.; Ill. Harold L. Hussey, 33°, of Dayton, Ohio; Ill. Ellwood A. Mattson, 33°, of Marquette, Mich., and Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Jr., 33°, of Madison, N.J. Ill. Brothers Hall, Hussey, and Mattson represent their states, and Ill. Brother Ward was elected an Active Member at large.

Ill. Brother Hall, 53, is a refrigeration, heating, and air conditioning executive in Nashua, N.H., and the Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of

Paul Elected Grand Lt. Commander

Ill. Francis G. Paul, 33°, Scottish Rite Deputy for New York, was elected the new Grand Lt. Commander of the Supreme Council. The position had remained vacant since the death of Ill. George E. Gullen, 33°, in January.

Ill. Brother Paul has been associated with the IBM Corporation at Endicott, N.Y., since his graduation from Cornell University in 1946. He has had many engineering and manufacturing assignments and is currently the corporate resident manager for Western New York.

He and his wife Bette have five children: Stephen B., Springfield, Mass.; John W., Endicott, N.Y.; David M., Norwalk, Conn.; James T., Boulder, Colorado, and Rebecca Fahey, Binghamton, N.Y. Six grandchildren complete the family circle.

He was raised a Master Mason in Friendship Lodge No. 153, Owego, N.Y., in 1948, and served as Master in 1980. He is a member of New Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter No. 47,



Owego, N.Y., and a charter member of Owego Council No. 30, where he served as Illustrious Master in 1952. He is also a member of Malta Commandery No. 21, K.T., and Kalurah Shrine Temple, both in Binghamton.

A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Binghamton since 1961, Ill. Brother Paul received the 33° in 1973 and was crowned an Active Member in 1977. He was elected Deputy for New York last year. For the Supreme Council, he has been chairman of the Committee on the General State of the Rite and a member of the Finance Committee.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



HALL
New Hampshire



HUSSEY
Ohio



MATTSON
Michigan



WARD
At Large

NEW DEPUTIES



SANDERSON
New Hampshire



LODGEK
New Jersey



WORFEL
Michigan

New Hampshire. A Past Master of Rising Sun Lodge No. 39, Nashua, Ill. Brother Hall has also served as Thrice Potent Master and Most Wise Master for the Scottish Rite Valley of Nashua and was 2nd Lt. Commander of New Hampshire Consistory at the time of

Gourgas Medal to Van Gorden

Ill. John H. Van Gorden, 33°, became the 22nd recipient of the rarely-conferred Gourgas medal. The award was presented by Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, immediately following the conferral of the 33° at St. Louis.

The newest recipient of the medal served the IBM Corporation in many supervisory and executive positions for more than 40 years before his retirement in 1959.

Ill. Brother Van Gorden is a member of Binghamton Lodge No. 177, Binghamton, N.Y., and a Past Thrice Potent Master in the Scottish Rite Valley of Binghamton. He received the 33° in 1957, was elected an Active Member in 1960, and was granted Emeritus status in 1974.

He offered a major contribution to Masonic literature in 1980 as the author of *Biblical Characters in Freemasonry*, which was published jointly by the Supreme Council and the Masonic Book Club.

As a tribute to his interest in the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of



Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., the Supreme Council Library was named in his honor.

Established in 1938, the Gourgas medal is designed to recognize "notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity, or country."

The medal is named for John James Gourgas, one of the founders of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. Gourgas was Grand Secretary General from 1813 until 1832, when he became Sovereign Grand Commander, an office he held until 1851. He was known as the "Conservator of Scottish Rite."

RETIRING



MELVIN
New Hampshire



KRAMER
New York



FRANCISCO
Ohio

his election. He received the 33° in 1976 and has served as an Assistant Seneschal for the Supreme Council since 1978.

Ill. Brother Hussey, 64, is a former IBM executive and present executive secretary for the Dayton, Ohio, Scottish Rite bodies. A member of Conservancy Lodge No. 661, Dayton, he received the 33° in 1979.

Ill. Brother Mattson, 64, is president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Marquette, Mich. He was one of the founders of the Northern Michigan University School of Banking and has served the school as an instructor since its inception in 1961.

Ill. Brother Mattson was Master of Marquette Lodge of Perfection, 1972-74, and Commander-in-chief of Francis M. Moore Consistory, Marquette, 1974-76. He received the 33° in 1971.

Ill. Brother Ward, 74, is resident Bishop at Drew University and Grand Prior of the Supreme Council. He has been pastor of Methodist Churches in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Moving to

New York in 1960 he served as Bishop in the Syracuse area, 1960-72, and as Bishop in the New York City area, 1972-80. He received the 33° in 1967 and has been Grand Prior since 1975.

Action taken. The following action was taken at the 1982 Annual Session:

- Conferred the 33° on 170 members.
- Elected 166 candidates to receive the 33° at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1983.
- Reported 14° membership to be 490,425 as of June 30, 1982.
- Approved a revised ritual of the 27°.
- Adopted a revision of the Manual for Officers.
- Approved continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program.
- Approved Leon M. Abbott scholarship grants to 14 participating universities, including the addition of New York University School of Journalism.
- Approved continued support of the Masonic Service Association and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

The New Spirit

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at St. Louis on September 28.

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

Over the years and down through the decades, we have all heard people talk about having "faith in the future." Whether it be at a graduation ceremony, the dedication of a building or the inauguration of a political leader, Americans have always believed that the future would be brighter and better.

It was Charles Kettering who said, "You will always underestimate the future," while an inscription on a Paris monument reads, "No one can forbid us the future."

Certainly, over the past four or five decades we did not forbid ourselves from thinking that the future would automatically become better and better.

Although there were many voices urging us to take caution about where we were going as a nation, most people cast off such doubts as the meaningless musings of doomsayers.

In 1976, for example, one prominent thinker, Daniel Bell, wrote about what was happening in our society. Commenting on the idea that more and more people were expecting more and more from life, he stated, "What is clear is that the revolution of rising expectations, which has been one of the chief features of Western society in the past 25 years, is being transformed into a *revolution of rising entitlements* for the next 25."

Few people listened to these words of caution. Yet, we now know that Dr. Bell was quite correct in his observation. Millions of people have come to believe that they are automatically entitled to just about everything, no matter what the cost may be, no matter the incon-

*'We are headed in
a new direction and
we are being guided
by a new spirit
of determination.'*

venience to others, and no matter what effect their demands might have on the well-being of our nation as a whole.

In the past several decades the idea of "my rights" have replaced the idea of "my responsibility." The idea of "my demands" have replaced the idea of "my duty." The idea of instant gratification has replaced the concepts of hard work and achievement.

I am sure that you sense a strong change abroad in our land today. We realize that we can no longer rush forward in the future mindless of the implications of our actions. There is a new spirit among our people. We are hearing words spoken that have long been forgotten, such old-fashioned words as quality, productivity, dedication, effort, and even sacrifice. We have discovered that we can no longer live by our illusions; we must look at life with realism.

You may say that this "new spirit" is not new at all. It has been the inspiration of our people for over 200 years. We have just mislaid our heritage and we have turned aside from our trusted ideals.

Whatever the situation, we are headed in a new direction and we are being guided by a new spirit of determination.

As Freemasons, I am sure we are pleased to see a return to values which have been tested by time. As Freemasons, I know we want to see more and more people assume personal responsibility for their lives.

What is more important for us is to recognize that no matter what happens in our society, we will remain faithful to our beliefs, loyal to our traditions, and true to our values.

Although we often speak of those who went before us, the operative Masons, we easily forget their commitment to the task at hand. They did not work on the construction of the great cathedrals for a few months or even a year or two. Many of our early Brothers spent their entire lives building a single structure, while others never lived long enough to see the end of their efforts. For them, it was the task of building that counted; for them it was the quality of work that was important, for them, it was the fact they were involved in the creation of an enduring monument that gave their lives significance. They made their contribution and that was all that was important.

The new spirit in America should be led by Freemasons across our land. We are today's "operative Masons" when it comes to lending our hands to the job of building that spirit in the lives of our people. Like those whose work became the model for speculative Masonry, we must be willing to do what we can now for the building of a society that honors effort, achievement, and the enterprising spirit. We may not see the completed structure of our commitment, but that is not important. Our job is to remain true to the task and to build with new determination.

As Scottish Rite Masons each of us can be proud of our building. Long before

there was vast governmental funding for research into the causes of mental illness, the Supreme Council had established the Benevolent Foundation to be used for the schizophrenia research program. Then came huge federal budgets for research. We continued our efforts with the growing support of our Scottish Rite members. Now, we are seeing funds from government dwindle away. But we are still there as we have been for the past 50 years. We are still working, still supporting the commitment we made back in 1934. The times may change but we are true to the task—we continue our building. This year, more than ever, the schizophrenia research program needs our strong support.

In the very same way, we took it upon ourselves a decade ago to create one of the nation's outstanding history museums. We believed that it is the responsibility of the people of our nation to preserve our country's heritage. And, that is why we created our Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library in Lexington. This great institution, known as The Museum of Our National Heritage, has emerged in a very short period of time as one of the most significant history museums in the country. Year after year, it attracts attention from both leaders in the field and from the general public who feel that we are making a major contribution to our national life through the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library.

It is obvious that our Scottish Rite Masons sense a great pride in the building of this institution because they continue to give to our building and endowment fund.

In the case of the schizophrenia research program and the museum and library, we must tell the story more effectively so that our members will respond to the "Blue Envelope" Appeal. It is with these funds that we fight the battle of mental illness; it is with these funds that we are able to tell the story of America and Americans.

In the very same way, we have established Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week as an important program both for the Scottish Rite and for the public. This November, we will have the second annual observance of this event. I am very pleased to report that there is growing interest in making Scottish Rite Masonic Family Week a significant occasion in the lives of thousands and thousands of people.

Throughout the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, there are committees hard

***'We must be willing
to do what we can
to build a society
that honors the
enterprising spirit.'***

at work making plans that will carry the message of the family to millions of Americans. We are making a contribution to the quality of life in our country that defies measure. The effects will long be felt in the lives of our people.

Our nation looks to us for leadership. As Freemasons, we have the ability to be the builders; ours is the opportunity to carry the new spirit across the land.

When President Andrew Jackson was finishing his second term at the White House, various politicians were trying to sound him out on his choice for his successor. At first, the President was quite noncommittal. He did not seem to want to reveal his sympathies. The friends of John C. Calhoun became hopeful for their candidate. On one occasion, some of them visited the White House to push for Jackson's support. Finally, the President indicated that he was in favor of Martin Van Buren. Even that statement did not stop Calhoun's friends. One of them asked the President, "General, who then is your second choice?"

Said Old Hickory, growing impatient and his eyes flashing with excitement, "By the Eternal, sir, I have never had a second choice in my life."

Like President Jackson, we have no second choice. Today, our first choice must be to dedicate ourselves anew to the vast task of building a stronger America, strengthening Freemasonry throughout our land, and committing ourselves to bringing a new spirit of hope and destiny to the people of our nation.

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.

(WEATHER) + (STORM) - (WARM)

+ (SPRING) - (TENSE) +

(CLOUDY) - (DOORS) + (RAIN)

- (PLUG) + (PLASTIC) - (STRAIN)

- (CLIP) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: See p. 19.



A Look at the Inside



Photos by Michael Romanos



A wide variety of special programs at the museum in recent months include (top left) a children's participation show by the Shakespeare Brothers; (top right) a Victorian entertainment for Mother's Day; (left) a demonstration of antique bicycles, and (below) a George Washington puppet show by the Poobley Greegy Puppeteers.





Among the recent museum visitors were members of the Foster Grandparent Program of Lexington, Mass. The program pairs children from the third and fourth grades with residents of a nearby nursing home.

Photo by Ann Ahern

The Menotomy Minutemen of Arlington, Mass., performed in the auditorium and gave an explanation of their link to the American Revolution.



Cindy Burleigh of Gilders Workshop provides a Sunday demonstration of reverse glass painting.



The Family in American Life

By JOHN T. MYERS, 33°

It is encouraging to see the involvement of Scottish Rite Masons in Family Life Week in November. The observance blends effectively with a national effort to restore the family to a place of prominence in American Life.

This year marks the eighth anniversary of a similar observance known as National Family Week. Planned to coincide with Thanksgiving, that time in America when families are rejoined to give thanks for the blessings which have come to us as individuals and as a nation, National Family Week has drawn support from every section of the country. I first introduced legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives to proclaim National Family Week an official observance in 1972 and have worked to secure its passage every year since.

In the past, at least 40 states have declared their support of National Family Week. More than 250 members of the House and 34 Senators have joined me this year as co-sponsors of the National Family Week resolution.

Our goal is to restore the family to its rightful place in society by enlisting the millions of American parents and children

'Scottish Rite Masons can be proud of their efforts in honoring the American family.'

in an effort to understand the significance of the development of this nation.

Our nation's freedom was born in the families that formed the 13 colonies.

Our systems of justice, government, education, and worship are all grounded in the family.

Unity without uniformity, courage without recklessness, faith without blindness, and hope without dependence are all products of the American family. We did not create them. We discovered and applied them.

In the American family lie the seeds of greatness. In the present tide of attacks upon the sanctity of the family and home lie the roots of our destruction.

If wars are ever to become past history and peace the light of day, the families of this nation will have seen to it. If poverty is truly abolished, it will be because families cared about others. If illiteracy finally is banished, it will be by families who fear ignorance. If harmony is to return to our land, it will come only because families have practiced tolerance, patience, understanding, and affection to their own and to others. If prosperity is ever to be a natural part of our daily living, it will emerge first from homes where the spirit flourishes and where materialism is of second

importance.

National Family Week is a positive response to those who have rendered the verdict that the family is no longer of any value, has no purpose, and is useless in today's society.

In 1982, President Reagan's proclamation said, "National Family Week is a time to be thankful for the family as a national heritage and resource. It is a time to recommit ourselves to the concept of the family—a concept that must withstand the trends of lifestyle and legislation. Let us pledge that our institutions and policies will be shaped to enhance an environment in which families can strengthen their ties and best exercise their beliefs, authority, and resourcefulness. And let us make our pledge mindful that we do so not only on behalf of individual family members, but for America."

We have no illusions that the promotion of National Family Week each year will in itself strengthen the family institution. It does serve as a focal point which we hope will lead to sustained action on the part of Americans throughout the year.

Scottish Rite Masons can be proud of their efforts during the week of Nov. 21, in honoring the American family.



ILL. JOHN T. MYERS, 33°, is an eight-term Member of Congress from west central Indiana and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Terre Haute. He received the 33° in 1979. Since 1972, he has led an effort in Congress to proclaim National Family Week an official observance.



'Stephen Douglas, Freemason'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, FREEMASON, by Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 33°. Published in 1982 jointly by the Masonic Book Club and the Illinois Lodge of Research. Distributed by The Ashlar Press, P.O. Box 1563, Bloomington, Ill. 61701. 109 pp. \$11.

Stephen A. Douglas was born in Brandon, Vt. in 1813 and settled in Illinois 20 years later. Soon thereafter, he became a lawyer and in 1835 was elected States Attorney. He served in many local public offices and in 1846 was elected United States Senator. In 1858, he was a candidate for reelection. Abraham Lincoln was his opponent for that office. The two candidates engaged in seven debates and the ideas advanced by them attracted national attention. Douglas won the election and returned to the Senate.

In the Presidential election of 1860, Douglas was the Democratic candidate and Lincoln was the Republican candidate; Lincoln won the election. At the time of the inauguration when Lincoln was about to start his address, he held his stove-pipe hat in his hand not knowing what to do with it. Douglas, who was sitting close by, came to the rescue and graciously took the hat and held it until the talk was completed. For years Douglas was a strong advocate of compromise in the dispute brewing between the North and the South, but once war was declared he supported Lincoln and the preservation of the Union. But he was to die soon thereafter.

This fine book presents the main facts of the life of Douglas and weaves in it at the appropriate places all the known activities relating to Douglas' Masonic membership. Many of these facts are new and are the result of careful and painstaking research over a period of five years by the author. The archives of the State of Illinois and all extant Masonic records were checked for infor-



mation relating to Douglas. He became a member of Springfield Lodge No. 4 in 1840 and a few months later was appointed Grand Orator. It is now established that Douglas received the Mark Master Degree and the Royal Arch Degree.

This book begins with a two-page chronology of the main events of the life of Douglas giving the reader a bird's-eye view of the subject. There are 19 illustrations consisting of persons, statues, monuments, letters, petitions, a receipt, a pleading written in longhand by Douglas, and other pertinent items. There are also reproduced two famous oil paintings of Douglas. The one depicting him as Grand Orator hangs in the Masonic Temple in Springfield, Ill., and is reproduced on the front cover of this issue of *The Northern Light*. The other was made in 1860 by Louis Lussier and now hangs in a courtroom in McLean County, Illinois. This book is a valuable addition to Illinois history and adds a new dimension to the life of a Mason and famous political leader during a critical period in our national history.

The author of this fine book, Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 33°, is a professional historian with a Doctor of Philosophy degree. He has specialized in writing on historical subjects with emphasis on Abraham Lincoln. He has been a member of the Illinois Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education for many years and is Worshipful Master of the Illinois Lodge of Research. For many years he has served the Scottish Rite bodies of Springfield, Ill., in many ways.

This book is a delight to read because of its clear style and skillful organization of the material. Masonic scholars will find it an excellent research tool because of the many footnotes and references with a detailed index prepared by Ill.° Louis L. Williams, 33°.

(Editor's Note: An excerpt from this book appears on page 4 of this issue.)

OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

Sources of Masonic Symbolism, by Alex Horne. This fine book has been so popular that the Missouri Lodge of Research has exhausted its supply. Those persons who were unable to secure a copy from this source will be happy to hear that it is now available from the Macoy Masonic Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23228, at \$12.45 a copy.

The Radical Enlightenment: Pantheists, Freemasons and Republicans, by Margaret C. Jacobs. Scholarly explanation of the organizations, the literature, and the active dissenters during the early days of the Enlightenment. Freemasonry's role is described as being minor but of an influential and stabilizing nature. Available from Allen & Unwin, Inc., 9 Winchester Terrace, Winchester, Mass. 01890, at \$25 a copy.

The Meaning of Masonry, by W. L. Wilms-hurst. Reprint of the 1927 edition of this book which enjoyed a wide popularity for a number of years. It is of interest to persons who see occult and mystic elements in the craft. Available from the Outlet Book Co., Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, at \$3.98 a copy.

George Washington's Amphibious Commander

By H. STERLING FRENCH, 32°

Commemorating as we are in 1982, the 250th anniversary of George Washington, America's foremost Masonic patriot, we are likely to let pass unnoticed the 250th birthday of another relatively unknown Mason whose exploits played a key role in two of Washington's military campaigns.

Brigadier General John Glover was born at Salem, Mass., on Nov. 5, 1732. One of four sons of Johnathan and Tabitha Bacon Glover, his father died when he was four. Sometime thereafter his mother moved the family to the adjacent town of Marblehead inhabited largely by a hardy breed of fishermen and sailors.

In early manhood he worked as a cordwainer, or shoemaker. At age 22, he married Hannah Gale. During their marriage they had 11 children—two of whom died in infancy. Being an enterprising young man in 1756 he secured a license "to retail strong liquors in Marblehead." The dual income from his shoemaker's trade and the "grog shop" enabled him to accumulate enough capital to purchase a small schooner—the first of a small fleet. As he fortunes increased, Glover associated more and more with the prosperous and impor-

tant business and political figures of the town.

There is no record of where John Glover was "made a Mason," but documents in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts name him and his brothers Samuel and Johnathan in "A List of Brothers before the Opening of a Lodge in Marblehead and belonging to the Same Town." That lodge, constituted March 25, 1760, received its charter on Jan. 14, 1778, and its present name, Philanthropic Lodge, on June 12, 1797 under Grand Master Paul Revere.

At age 27, he was appointed ensign in the Fifth County Regiment of Massachusetts, beginning an interest in military matters which would lead him to many of the campaigns and battlefields of the coming conflict with England. As relations worsened between the colonies and the mother country, Glover's involvement grew. He became a member of the local Committee of Correspondence, and later of the Committee of Inspection authorized by the Continental Congress to enforce the boycott of all trade with England.

In January 1775, the Marblehead Regiment of Minutemen elected Glover 2nd Lt. Colonel—its third-ranking officer, and its weekly drills sharply increased. With the unexpected death of its Commander in April, Glover assumed command of the regiment.

The Marblehead men were fishing on the Grand Banks when "the shot heard round the world" was fired at Lexington and Concord. On their return, Col. Glover's recruiting efforts soon raised a regiment of 505 officers and men, all but seven being "Headers."

Already on the scene when Washington arrived at Cambridge in July to take command of the colonial forces, Glover's regiment was quickly incorporated into the American Army. On orders from

Gen. Washington, Glover and a number of his men were sent on special assignment to Beverly and Marblehead to oversee the outfitting and manning of several schooners to protect American ports and harass enemy shipping.

After the evacuation of the British from Boston, Washington's army followed them to New York. On Long Island, the Continentals suffered a series of routs, culminating in the battle of Long Island on Aug. 27. Washington's forces numbering 9,000 men were forced to retreat into a culdesac on Brooklyn Heights with their backs to the East River, directly opposite the tip of Manhattan Island. It was into this desperate situation that Glover's 14th Regiment was ordered on Aug. 28, 1776.

Washington, realizing he could not permit a major portion of his army to be bottled up and captured, put into effect secret plans for their evacuation. On the evening of Aug. 29, having already assembled a sizable flotilla of small craft of many descriptions, he assigned Col. Glover the formidable task of ferrying the 9,000 colonial troops with their equipment across the mile-wide East River to Manhattan. The exodus had to be carried out under blackout conditions and with a minimum of noise to avoid alerting the British. Despite a strong ebb tide and variable winds, when dawn came only a small rear guard was left on Long Island. Fortunately a heavy fog had rolled in concealing the operation and allowing even the rear guard to be transported to safety before the English became aware of the escape of their quarry.

Thus was accomplished the first of Col. Glover's amphibious operations which enabled Gen. Washington to continue the David and Goliath struggle against British armed might. The skill and dispatch with which the decampment had been achieved, led Washington



H. STERLING FRENCH, 32°, received his Masonic degrees in Fourth Estate Lodge, Boston, and later affiliated with Good Samaritan Lodge, Reading, Mass., where he served as Master in 1966. Brother French is also a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston.



to reward Glover with command of a brigade.

With Glover's brigade participating in many of the rear guard actions, Washington retreated into Westchester County, then west to the Hudson and down into New Jersey. Closely pursued by the British, what was left of the Continental army fled across the Delaware River just hours before advance elements of Lord Howe's army took possession of Trenton in early December 1776. Prevented from further pursuit by the American confiscation of all the river craft for miles up and down the Delaware, Howe chose to return to the comfort of winter quarters in New York, leaving small widely separated garrisons to hold New Jersey.

Determined to improve the morale of his disheartened troops as well as the flagging enthusiasm of the populace, Washington decided on a desperate gamble—a surprise attack on the British garrison at Trenton on Christmas night. The plan's initial step required another amphibious operation, the nighttime crossing of the treacherous Delaware River at McKonkey's Ferry. Again Gen. Washington called on Col. John Glover and his rugged Massachusetts mariners to transport 2,400 men, horses, and cannon across 1,000 feet of boiling, ice-choked water. The boats chosen for the crossing were river craft 60 feet long, eight feet in the beam, and drawing two and a half feet of water when fully loaded. Each boat was capable of carrying an entire regiment of infantry

with their gear. They were maneuvered downstream by oars, upstream by long poles.

On Christmas night a vicious storm developed with bitter freezing winds and stinging blinding snow. Huge ice chunks propelled by the rushing current and howling wind hampered the embarkation, made the unwieldy craft almost unmanageable, and delayed completion of the crossing by hours. Of the four columns scheduled to take part in the operation, only the main body under Washington's direct command succeeded in reaching the eastern shore; the other three elements had given up the crossing and returned to the west bank.

Three hours behind schedule, the Americans started the nine-mile trek to Trenton, some leaving bloody footprints in the snow, a few dropping exhausted beside the road. Approaching Trenton, Washington split his force into two columns—one approaching from the east, the second from the west. Glover's men after securing the boats had joined the attack and sealed off the last remaining escape route of the three Hessian regiments comprising the garrison. When the engagement ended more than 900 of the German mercenaries were prisoners of the Americans.

Complicated by the necessity of early removal of the prisoners and captured material, the return crossing of the Delaware began immediately and continued throughout the following night. Some 36 hours after it began the operation

ended with the last American units, exhausted, back in their bivouac.

The Trenton victory proved to be a turning point in the war, reestablished Washington's reputation as a military field commander, and marked the high-water point of Col. Glover's career.

Their enlistments expiring, all but a few of Glover's 14th Regiment returned to Marblehead at the end of December 1776. With his wife in poor health, his business ventures suffering, and worn out by the hardships of the year's campaigns, Col. Glover went home with them.

Accepting Gen. Washington's offer of a commission as Brigadier General, Glover reluctantly returned to active duty in June 1777. He saw action in the Hudson Valley campaigns; commanded the escort accompanying Gen. Burgoyne's surrendered troops to Cambridge, Mass., and participated in the Rhode Island campaign. He also served on the trial board which sentenced the British spy, Maj. John Andre, to be hanged.

His eldest son, John, was lost at sea in 1777, and his wife Hannah died in 1778. In 1781, he married a widow, Mrs. Frances Fasdick, a second cousin of Paul Revere. In July 1782, he was retired at half pay due to ill health.

Glover's last years were not happy, though his financial plight eased to some extent. Four of his children—two sons and two daughters—died during the period from 1789 to 1796. Brig. Gen. John Glover himself passed away on Jan. 30, 1797, at age 64.

H. Seward, Gideon Welles, and other members of the cabinet and enough military brass to make a deep impression upon those persons squeezed into the burial grounds.

On the platform sat none other than Generals Ulysses S. Grant, John A. Rawlins, George G. Meade, J.B. Steedman, George Armstrong Custer, Jefferson C. Davis, George Crook, and George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga." Yes, the viewers recognized these famous men, especially Grant and Custer.

Admirals David G. Farragut and William Radford represented the Navy, or "Uncle Sam's Web-feet," as Lincoln had called this branch of the U.S. military service. Every reader of the newspapers remembered Admiral Farragut. Prior to sailing into Mobile Bay, this old seadog admonished his officers and men: "Damn

the torpedoes (mines)! Full speed ahead!" Of course, he survived and captured Mobile. Yes, the observers admired Farragut, at least those who had fought for the North!

Promoters of this inspiring event had saved the piece de resistance for the last. To conclude the ceremony, Brother Johnson stepped to the front of the stage and remarked with feeling: "I have traveled over 1,100 miles after being invited to attend the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of a monument to be erected—I will say to my friend..."

(Before the Civil War, Andrew Johnson had been a staunch Democrat but joined Abraham Lincoln's Union Party in 1864 as the Vice Presidential candidate in an effort to cement the two parties behind Honest Abe. The Republicans thought that they needed the votes of the Border States to win the election. Little did they know that the great Lincoln would be assassinated and Johnson would become President.)

"I was invited here," the President continued, "for that purpose to witness the ceremonies that are peculiar to an ancient and renowned order, which gave me an additional pleasure that it was done by them." Thus Johnson cautiously alluded to his membership in the fraternity. But only Masons probably caught his secret meaning in these veiled remarks concerning the craft. Yet Johnson took great pride in being a Freemason. Modesty and political survival probably forced him merely to touch upon his membership.

At this particular time, Johnson had to fend off sharp arrows and cruel darts from both political parties. Being a former Democrat from Tennessee, the radical Republicans simply hated and loathed him, and being a Republican President, the Democrats distrusted all his acts and motives. In fact, Congress later tried to remove him from office by impeachment in 1868. Fortunately, these vindictive efforts failed by one slim vote!

New Entrance Dedicated at Memorial

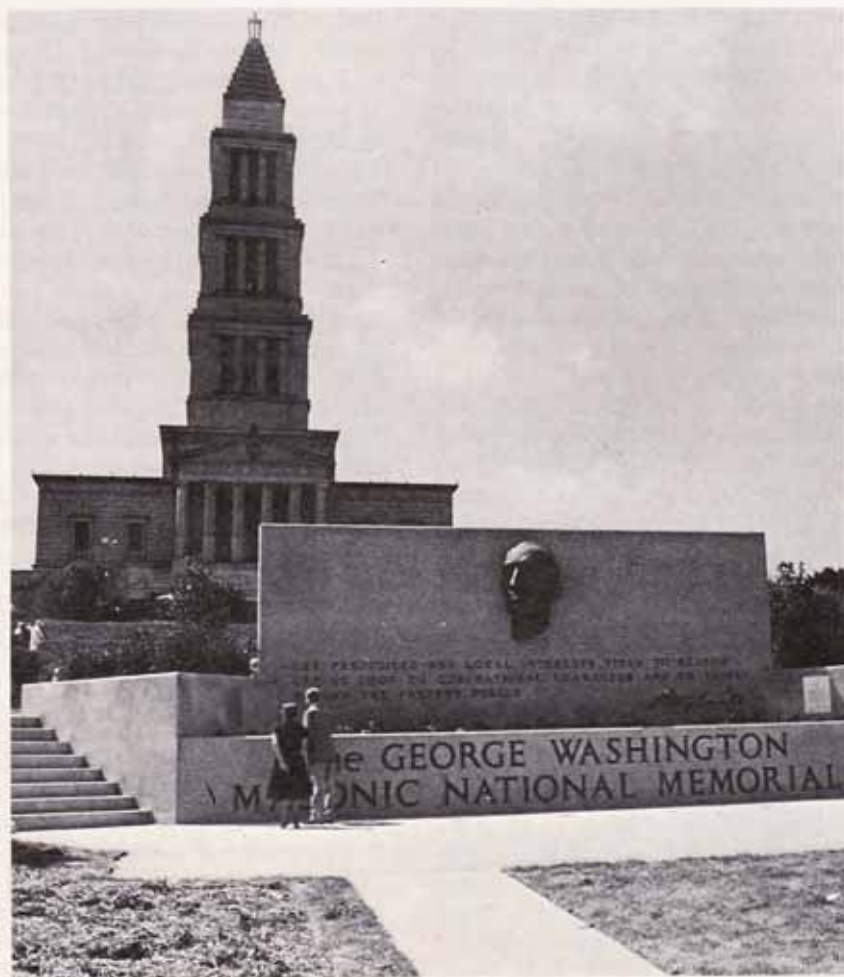
In honor of the 50th anniversary of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Va., an impressive new entrance has just been dedicated.

The new walled entrance—60 feet long and 16 feet high—features a bas-relief sculpture of George Washington by Isabel Giampietro Knoll. The sculpture is a gift of the Eastman Kodak Company and was the centerpiece of the Kodak Information Center during the bicentennial. It was located near the Washington Monument in the nation's Capital.

In addition to bearing the name of the memorial, the reinforced concrete entrance features words by George Washington: "Let prejudices and local interests yield to reason. Let us look to our national character and to things beyond the present period."

The \$45,000 entrance has been made possible by gifts from the Grand Lodge of Masons in Ohio; Lafayette Consistory of the Scottish Rite Valley of Bridgeport, Ct.; Mt. Lebanon Lodge, Boston, Mass., and Corinthinian-Philo Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa.

The dedication took place on August 28.



Johnson was not a bad man—just a poor human in an impossible situation.

At the conclusion of the formal speaking program, Mayor John B. Rice pleaded with and exhorted all those present to donate a dollar—or even less—as they passed out through the gate. The Douglas Monument Association, he explained, needed much more cash to complete the stone memorial to the “Little Giant.” As those observers of history in the making left the grounds, the hands of the clock pointed to 3 p.m.

Despite all the many noble efforts of the Association, its fund-raising efforts failed miserably. Democratic politicians just were not so well thought of right after the Civil War. Finally, on May 21, 1877, the State of Illinois appropriated \$50,000 to finish the tomb. By this act, the General Assembly appointed commissioners to oversee the completion of the work, and among them the lawmakers named Robert T. Lincoln! This talented son of Abraham Lincoln served well and managed to unite the Republicans behind the project. But for some unknown reason, the commissioners failed to spend \$4,798 of the appropriation on time, and this amount went back into the general fund

of the state. So to finish the edifice, this amount had to be reappropriated by the legislature in 1881.

When the costly mausoleum developed structural defects, the Illinois General Assembly appropriated \$3,500 for the making of “repairs upon the Douglas monument in the city of Chicago.” Governor Richard Yates, Jr., a Mason and the son of the Civil War Governor, signed the measure on May 10, 1901.

When completed, Leonard Volk’s monument to Douglas had a granite base with a shaft over 100 feet in height. Volk surmounted it with a bronze figure of Douglas, while at the four corners of the base he put bronze allegorical figures representing Illinois, History, Justice, and Eloquence. In all, it cost the State of Illinois approximately \$100,000.

In time, even this stone monument (located at 636 East 35th Street) may crumble into dust or suffer devastation from natural disaster, but Brother Douglas’ fame will continue to live on—at least in the hearts of Freemasons—until the end of time. One is reminded of ancient Rome where still stand the remains of the famous Forum. Although it has fallen into terrible ruin and scarcely a few hundred original stones stand

one upon the other in any one building or monument, yet the names and fame of men like Julius Caesar are still remembered in the Eternal City and to the ends of the Earth. A visitor still feels their eerie presence in the old Forum today.

Douglas’ words, too, like Caesar’s and Mark Anthony’s, survive in written form. Printed pages of fragile paper have proven to be even more durable than clay, whether it goes into our bodies or into building bricks.

But perhaps the tribute to “The People’s Tribune” which would have pleased the “Little Giant” the most is the DeMolay Chapter in Springfield, Illinois. This organization proudly perpetuates his name in the city where he lived for several years and where he was raised a Master Mason on June 26, 1840, in Lodge No. 4. Stephen A. Douglas Chapter does mold the lives of young men. When asked on his death bed if he had any messages for his own sons, Robert Martin and Stephen A., the dying Judge responded stoutly, “Tell them to support the Constitution of the United States.”

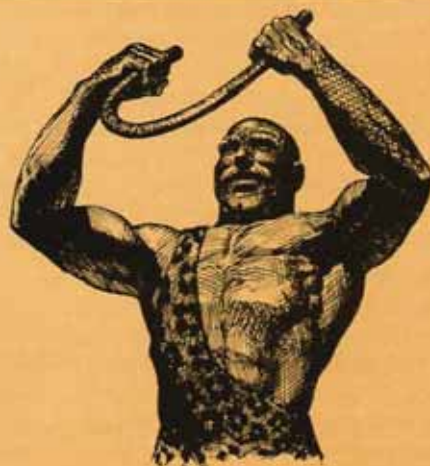
Yes, Douglas will be remembered in all time to come. His fame is secure.

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SUPREME COUNCIL CHARITIES



IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

DeMolay Can Help Today's Youth

By RUSSELL H. ANTHONY, 32*

In the affluent suburbs of Chicago's North Side, over 40 teenagers have committed suicide in the last two years. The tendency to self-destruct is increasing because of the many pressures teenagers live under. Since they are unable to cope, they try to escape via suicide, alcohol, drugs, crime, sex or just plain running away.

A new generation of American teenagers is deeply troubled and unable to cope with life in a world they feel is hostile or indifferent to them. They are alienated and lack clear moral standards.

Generally speaking, most of today's youth are good, responsible and law-abiding citizens. They will go through their teenage years, which is always a difficult time, relatively unscathed for the most part. Most will mature as well-balanced individuals.

The concern is great, however, for those children reared with every material advantage. Those teenagers that should emerge from adolescence today with very few emotional scars are not doing so. Their social behavior indicates they are under severe stress and pressures.

Alcoholism is a major problem among teenagers. Some 72% of the high school seniors use alcohol and 34% use marijuana today. About 15% of teenagers are problem drinkers. Many others are addicted to what we call the "six-pack

'Involvement in a healthy environment is the best preventive medicine.'

syndrome." They do not drink every day as does the problem drinker but become drunk on a six pack of beer once or twice a month. Police say driving while drunk is the major cause of auto accidents among young people. Youths are inexperienced drivers and when they combine inexperienced driving with inexperienced drinking, a real problem exists, according to Stanley N. Wellborn's article "Troubled Teenagers" which appeared in the December 14, 1981, issue of *U.S. News & World Report*.

Most kids seem to think they are having a rougher time of it than their parents did when they were adolescents. Many are being pushed to excel in academics and sports beyond the breaking point. Some can't find jobs so they spend their idle time running around in their cars or in parking lots or in "offbeat hangouts."

Rebellious youth often express themselves through violence. Teenagers are responsible for one third of all violent crimes. There seems to be an increase in the quantity of violence as well as an increase in the quality of violence. Frequently the rebel sees himself as a loser incapable of attaining success. As a result such youths subscribe to the philosophy of "take what you can, get what you can." This philosophy often leads

to violence.

Young people get into trouble for many reasons, most of which can be corrected. This is a strong statement, but it is true if parents are willing to face up to the situation squarely and honestly.

How can we prevent the teenager from going astray? The first and best way is by being good parents. Love those kids every chance you get long before they become teenagers. Encourage them to achieve and be proud of their achievements, but don't make achievement be a prerequisite to loving them.

The Order of DeMolay can also provide a healthy environment. If your son, grandson, nephew, or neighbor is a teenager, you can play a vital role in his development by encouraging him to join DeMolay. But joining is only the beginning. Once he becomes a member, you should follow his progress and support him enthusiastically.

You don't have to be the father of a teenager to play a part in directing our youth. Any Master Mason or Senior DeMolay can serve as an advisor. Your reward is to see young men heading in the right direction on the path of life.

Involvement in a healthy environment is the best preventive medicine a teenager can receive. It can also go a long way toward turning around those statistics among problem youths.



Dr. RUSSELL H. ANTHONY, 32*, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is Imperial Assistant Rabban of the Imperial Council of the Shrine.

Footnotes*



***Recognizing a visitor.** Glenc's Tavern in Schenectady, N.Y., was a popular place 200 years ago. That's when George Washington was a guest there. Eight years earlier it had been the scene of the formation of St. George's Lodge No. 6.

So it seemed only proper to Worshipful Master Francis I. Karwowski that an historic marker designate the site. A marker had been placed there in 1915 but had since disappeared. Participating in the dedication of the new sign on September 9 (see photo above) were Brother Karwowski, District Deputy Lee Esmann, Schenectady Mayor Frank Duci, and Past Grand Master William R. Punt.

***Puzzled?** It was bound to happen. And it did! When we introduced the Masonic Word Math in September 1979, several people tried to warn us about the pitfalls of puzzles. Occasionally we receive word from a reader who insists a puzzle can't be done when in fact he has merely added or subtracted incorrectly.

During the course of these three years, however, we have had relatively little reaction from insertion of the Word Math in *The Northern Light*. Was it too difficult? Was it too easy? Were readers taking the time to figure it out? Should we continue it?

We would like to have you think that we intentionally included an error in the puzzle from the last issue to see how many people were reading it. Whether or not you want to believe that, we will admit that there **was** an error in the last puzzle. And we found the answer to the question of reader reaction.

Most people discovered the error, made the correction, and solved the puzzle. One reader tried to make several changes and came up with an entirely different word for an answer.

Now, we don't want to spoil the fun for those who are still looking for the solution, so we'll merely tell you how to correct the error. Change the first word from "TRANSPORTION" to "TRANSPORTATION." We'll print the answer for you in the January issue.

We apologize to those who suffered through many hours of aggravation. It's not that we can't spel. It's just that we have to watch our prooofreading more carefully. Happy puzzling!

***Flying high.** A Fellowcraft in Freeburg Lodge No. 418, Freeburg, Ill., was scheduled to receive the Master Mason degree in October but couldn't attend the meeting. His excuse? He wanted to attend the final game of the World Series in St. Louis. The reason? He was manager of

the high-flying St. Louis Cardinals. Milwaukee fans may have wished that the candidate, Brother Dorrell Norman "Whitey" Herzog, had been at lodge that night as the Cardinals kept the Milwaukee Brewers from taking home the championship.

***Youth.** At the Masonic Home Visitation Day at Franklin, Ind., in September, members of Job's Daughters from throughout Indiana were visible in impressive numbers. During a ceremony on the lawn, the girls positioned themselves to form a large cross and sang for those in attendance.

Job's Daughters is an international order for girls between the ages of 13 and 20. Established in 1920, it now has more than 40,000 members.

***Honored.** Brother William Candia, 32°, a member of the Valley of Allentown, Pa., was honored in July by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. At the council's annual meeting in Portland, Oregon, he was awarded a bronze plaque for "meritorious service to the children of America."

Brother Candia is the Chief Probation Officer for Lehigh County. He was selected to receive this award from among nationwide nominations in recognition of his many achievements in the fields of law enforcement, probation, and parole and for his compassion for his fellowman and devotion to children.

Currently Brother Candia serves as Standard Bearer in Lehigh Consistory and Junior Warden of Jordan Lodge No. 673, Allentown.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

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