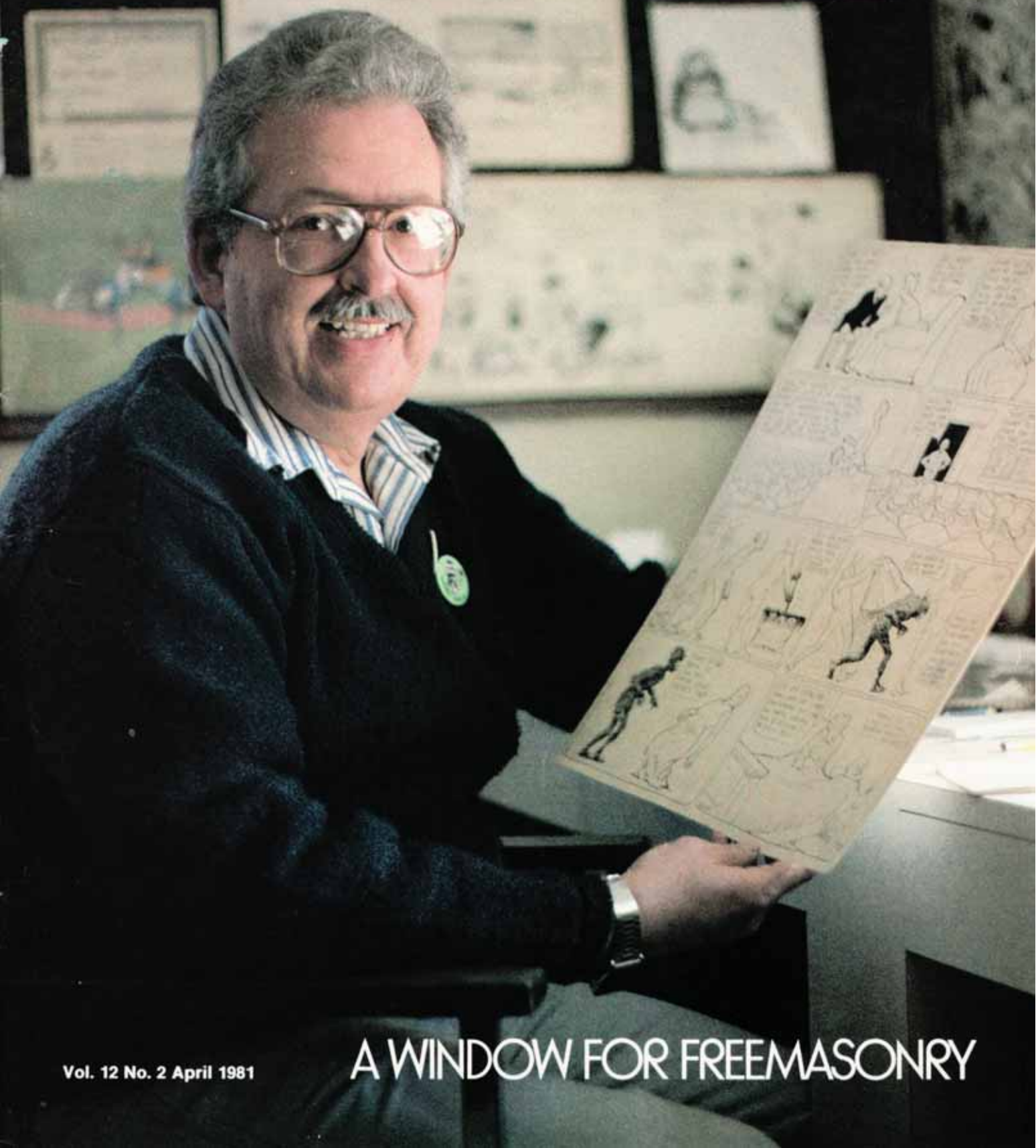


THE NORTHERN LIGHT



Vol. 12 No. 2 April 1981

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

We're Proud To Be Patriotic



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33

Just after the Civil War, the vanquished Robert E. Lee, the symbol of the South, said to his Confederate comrades, "Abandon your animosities and make your sons Americans."

Over the past few months, we have seen a renewed sense of patriotic feeling arise among the people of the United States.

Flags are flying everywhere. We are once again singing the songs which have stirred the hearts of Americans down through the years. What can be more moving than "God Bless America" or "America, the Beautiful"?

It has been many years—far too many—since we have felt so deeply a love for our great country.

Yet, as Freemasons, we know the meaning of patriotism. Loyalty to our land and its hopes and dreams of freedom are part of our Masonic heritage.

America is its people—and we are Americans!

As we move forward into a time which seems filled with new hope, let us remind ourselves of the real strength of our nation.

In his book, *A Time for Action*, William Simon writes.

"America's industrial might and widespread affluence weren't built on high-toned economic theories but on certain fundamental values: self-reliance, thrift, hard work, initiative, willingness to take a risk, readiness to accept the consequences. It is because our ancestors believed such things, and acted on them, that America became the premier industrial power of the world."

These values are the strength of our nation and the backbone of our patriotism. This is why we have such faith in America and why we are proud to be called Americans.

The message of Freemasonry to all our citizens will not change with the times. It will always remain the same. We will be true to the land we love so dearly and to every corner of our country we will bring the words of Robert E. Lee:

"Abandon your animosities and make your sons Americans."

Yes, we are patriotic. Whenever we see the Stars and Stripes, we see before our eyes the one nation in the world where freedom and hope and human dignity are real and alive.

That's America. And, that is why Freemasons will be forever true to our great land of liberty.

A stylized cursive signature of Stanley F. Maxwell.

Sovereign Grand Commander

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EDITOR, Richard H. Curtis, 33°

EDITORIAL BOARD, George E. Burow, 33° Chm.
Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°
John L. McCain, 33°
Ralph M. Francisco, 33°
Carl C. Worfel, 33°

Editorial Office:

33 Marrett Road (Route 2A), Lexington, Mass.

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*About
the
Front
Cover*

Stuart Reisbord, 32°, of Wallingford, Pa., has a collection of nearly 8,000 pieces of original comic art. Over the years he has uncovered many comic strips which have attempted to poke fun at fraternal lodges. Cartoonist Leonard Starr has used Brother Reisbord as a model for a character in the current *Annie* strip. For more, see page 18.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

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Here's How You Can Train a Leader

Members of the Order of DeMolay have a great chance to improve their leadership skills, and that opportunity can be increased through continued support from Masons and Masonic organizations.

Since 1963, the DeMolay International Supreme Council has been conducting a weeklong leadership training session each summer.

The successful 1963 camp, held at Green Lake, Wis., served as a pilot for future years. From a single location with only 118 DeMolays and advisors in attendance, the program grew.

Last summer, there was a total attendance of 1428 participants at 12 locations throughout the United States. Almost half of those attending were "sponsored" by Masonic-related organizations. Another 300 were sponsored by DeMolay chapters, mothers' clubs, and DeMolay jurisdictions.

Sponsorship plays a vital part in the success of the program. Many would not be able to attend without financial support.

The tuition fee for the 1981 Leadership Training Conferences will be \$135. The fee includes room and board for seven days, rental of facilities and



equipment, a special DeMolay T-shirt for each participant, and a notebook filled with program materials.

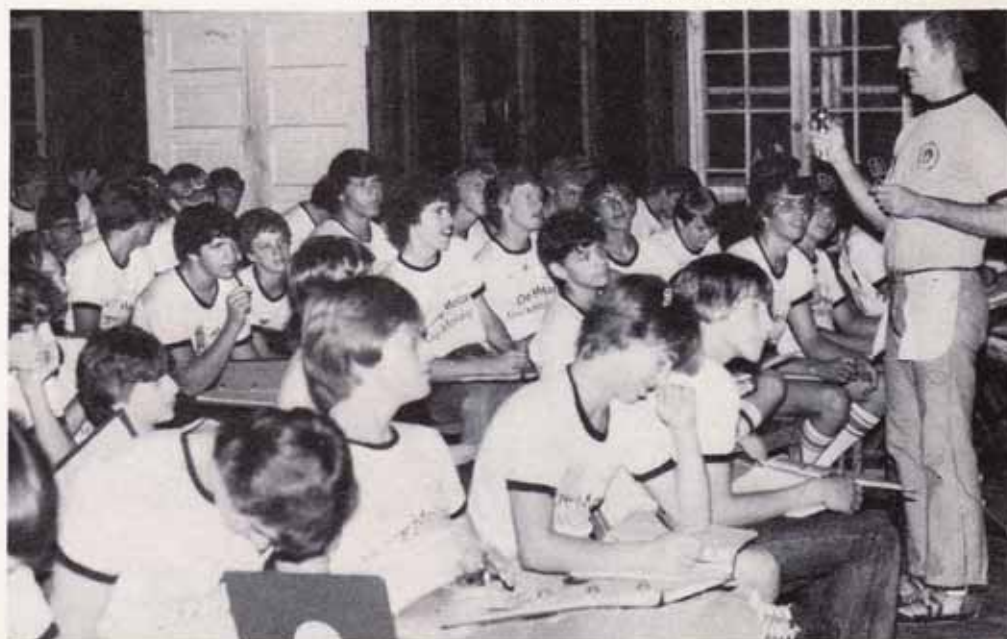
During the course of the week, those attending really get to know what "brotherhood" is all about. Divided into groups, each group or "chapter" works together to discuss DeMolay subjects and to compete against other "chapters" in various events during the week.

Mornings are devoted to a series of lectures, discussions, and workshops on DeMolay and leadership skills. The afternoons provide an opportunity for recreational activities. Evening programs vary from general sessions and panel discussions to quiz bowls and degree presentations.

A trained staff provides the incentive, the participants share their DeMolay experience, and everyone returns to his local chapter overflowing with ideas and enthusiasm.

Masons and Masonic organizations looking for a way to be of assistance to the Order of DeMolay might consider

Lectures and discussions provide knowledge and inspiration.



Major sponsors for 1980 participants in the DeMolay LTC program were:

Blue Lodges	262
DeMolay Chapters	174
High Twelve Clubs	167
DeMolay Jurisdictions	76
Shrine Temples & Clubs	63
DeMolay Mothers' Clubs	49
Scottish Rite	45
Eastern Star	36
York Rite	26



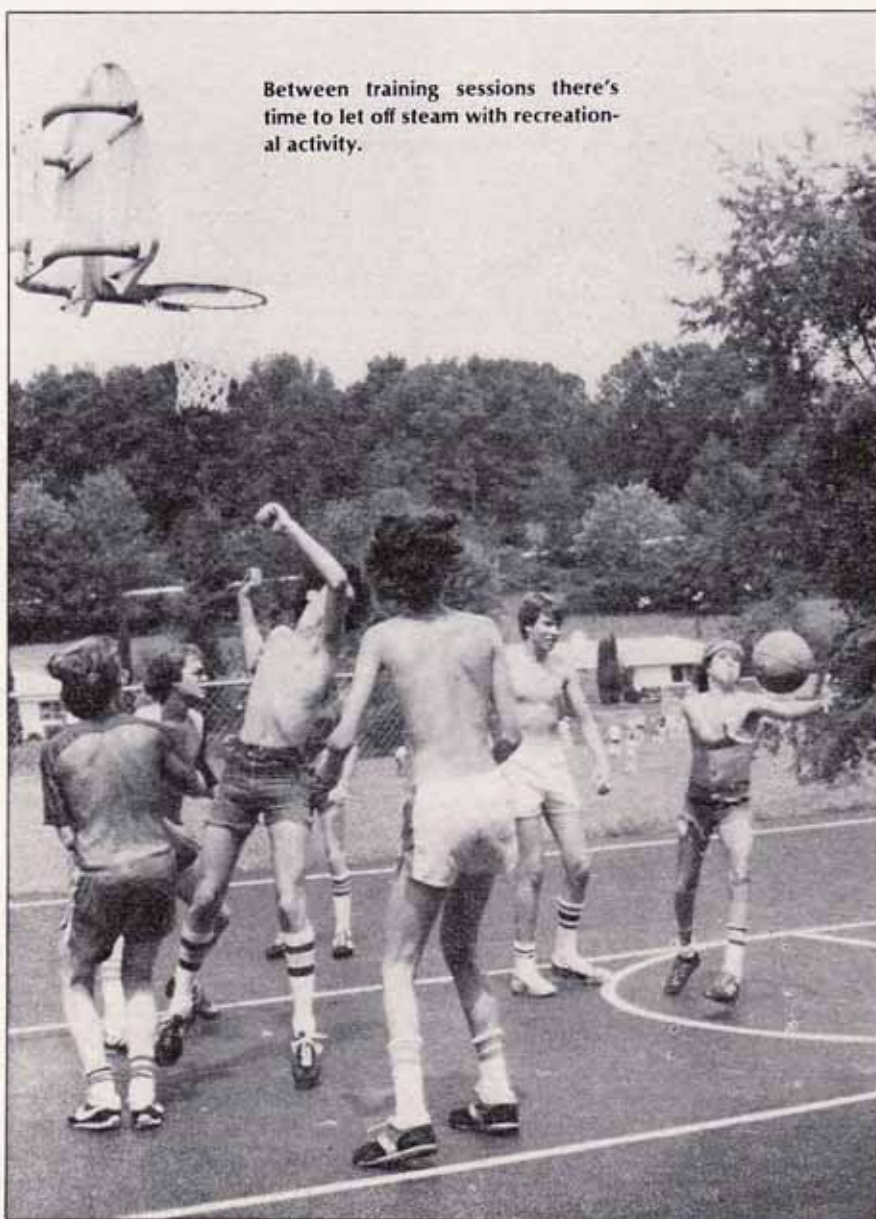
Participants return home filled with enthusiasm.

sponsoring one or more DeMolay members to one of the 1981 Leadership Training Conferences.

For more information contact a local DeMolay chapter or the DeMolay Executive Officer for your state. Or write directly to the DeMolay international headquarters, 201 E. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64111.

Here's where the 1981 DeMolay Leadership Training Conferences will be held:

June 21-27	Arcadia, Missouri
June 27- July 3	Auburn, Washington
July 5-11	Davenport, Iowa
July 5-11	Lynchburg, Virginia
July 5-11	LaHonda, California
July 12-18	Searcy, Arkansas
July 26- Aug. 1	Tallahassee, Florida
Aug. 2-8	Durant, Oklahoma
Aug. 9-15	Elizabethtown, Pa.
Aug. 16-22	Greeley, Colorado
Aug. 16-22	Akron, Ohio
Aug. 30- Sept. 5	Becket, Mass.



Between training sessions there's time to let off steam with recreational activity.

Masonic Essay Found In Century-Old Box

When the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts met at Boston's Faneuil Hall last fall to open a 100-year-old metal box, many were intrigued by a Masonic emblem on the outside of the box. Even more interesting was the contents.

The box contained maps of the city of Boston, messages from the mayor and governor, and a collection of essays written by well-known personalities of the times. Among the many subjects covered in the essays were reports on the religious conditions, manners and customs of the era, architecture, railroads, medicine and surgery, amusements, recollections of Boston, and much more.

Of particular interest to Masons was a 28-page handwritten essay on "Secret Societies" by Ill.^o John Lindsay Stevenson, 33^o, a Boston merchant of the 19th century.

The late brother Stevenson was Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1877-78; Commander of Boston Comandery, K.T., 1881, and Commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Consistory, 1877-81. He lists also 40 other organizations for which he was a member or officer.

The century-old essay removed from the box begins with a brief mention of various "secret societies of the Old World." Moving on to America, Stevenson refers to Freemasonry as "the solidest and noblest of all the secret societies existing." Classifying Masonry today as a secret society would be considered misleading.

Stevenson includes a lengthy list of so-called "secret societies" and indicates that the purpose of most of these groups was to pay death benefits to deceased members' beneficiaries.

Referring to political secret societies, he points to the Know Nothing party of the 1850's as "probably the most successful." He says, however, "the party



Members of The Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company studied the box after it was removed from the vault at the State Street Bank in Boston.

died of narrow ideas, and there were no mourners."

Following a discussion of the Odd Fellows, Richardson devotes the remaining 13 pages to Freemasonry.

"Freemasonry today is a moral progressive science, teaching charity and hospitality, broadening the mind, ennobling the actions, and equalizing all rank and station among its members, 'and conciliating true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at perpetual distance,'" writes Stevenson. "Such is Freemasonry today. How is it with ye, brethren, who listen with 'attentive ear' while the 'instructive tongue' reads you in 1980 that which I write in 1880. Are the mysteries of Freemasonry still safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts?"

Stevenson includes membership statistics as well as extensive discussions of the structure of the York and Scottish Rites, both of which remain basically the same today.

The author tells why he listed all the associations to which he belonged. He wanted it understood that it was "not in a spirit of vanity, but inasmuch as the days in the year, nor the hours in (the) day will not be changed during the intervening time, that comparison may be fairly instituted between the capacity of an average man of today and one of 1980 in the duties of a secret society man, who all the time conducts his own business with success while attending to these calls on his time, and finds opportunity to wield the pen for the edification of future generations."

Leroy Nickerson and Joseph DeMatteo carried the century box to the podium at Faneuil Hall for the ceremony.

He concludes with a series of questions to his future generations: "How many will there be who ever heard of me? Does anyone bear my name? Runs my blood in the veins of anyone present? Lives the old company? Waves the old Flag? Ah! Who shall answer these questions?"

The box had been sealed during the 250th anniversary of the city of Boston in 1880, and was scheduled to be opened during the 350th anniversary last year.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have been meeting at Faneuil Hall since 1746. Built in 1742, the building served as a meeting place for the colonists. Today the Company's museum, under the supervision of curator Sidney Abbott, 32°, is open to the public weekdays on the top floor of the historic building, where the 19th-century essays are on file.

Started in 1638 as a militia for Massachusetts, the unit is considered today to be the third oldest continuous military organization in the world. Its function now, however, is ceremonial. Among its limited membership have been four U.S. Presidents: James Monroe, Chester Arthur, Calvin Coolidge, and John Kennedy.

New material is being gathered for a box to be opened in another 100 years.

Assisting at the opening were Boston Mayor Kevin White, Mass. Governor Edward King, Captain Commanding Barry Driscoll, and Past Commander Robert Marr.





'Little Machines'

From 1790 until 1880, inventors applying for United States patents were required to submit models of their inventions with their patent applications. Many of these models were destroyed in two disastrous fires in the U.S. Patent Office, in 1836 and again in 1877, but thousands have survived to the present day.

A collection of these patent models is featured in the current exhibit, "Little Machines: Patent Models in the 19th Century," at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass. The exhibit continues through September 6.

The models on display represent a broad range of inventions for both home and industry, and provide evidence for the drive to mechanize all phases of American life in the past century. Some of the patent models on view are a brick machine (1853), a wind engine (1884), a corpse preserver (1873), a combination clothes receptacle, ironing board and dryer (1871), and an artificial slid-

*'What the patent models explain
is the dynamism of invention'*

ing hill (1869). The drawings and specifications that accompanied the "little machines" to the Patent Office are also part of the presentation.

In addition, the Museum of Our National Heritage has added several original patent documents from its own collection. These are patents for steam engines and engine improvements granted to William S. Hudson, originator of the Hudson Steam Engine.

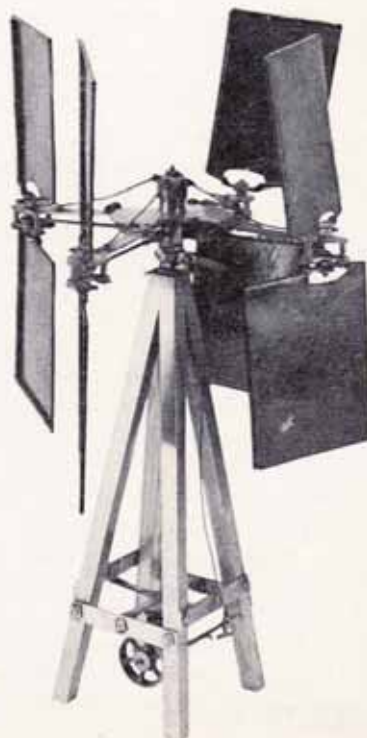
The exhibit also contains sections with illustrations and information on the history of the U. S. Patent Office, the role of the model maker, the importance of *Scientific American* as promoter of inventions, contributions made by women inventors, and background accounts of some American inventors and inventions.

Patent models came into the hands of private collectors only after curators at the Smithsonian Institution had carefully selected the most significant models for the more than 150,000 placed in storage in 1893 by the Patent Office. About 3,500 were transferred to the Smithsonian's National Museum of

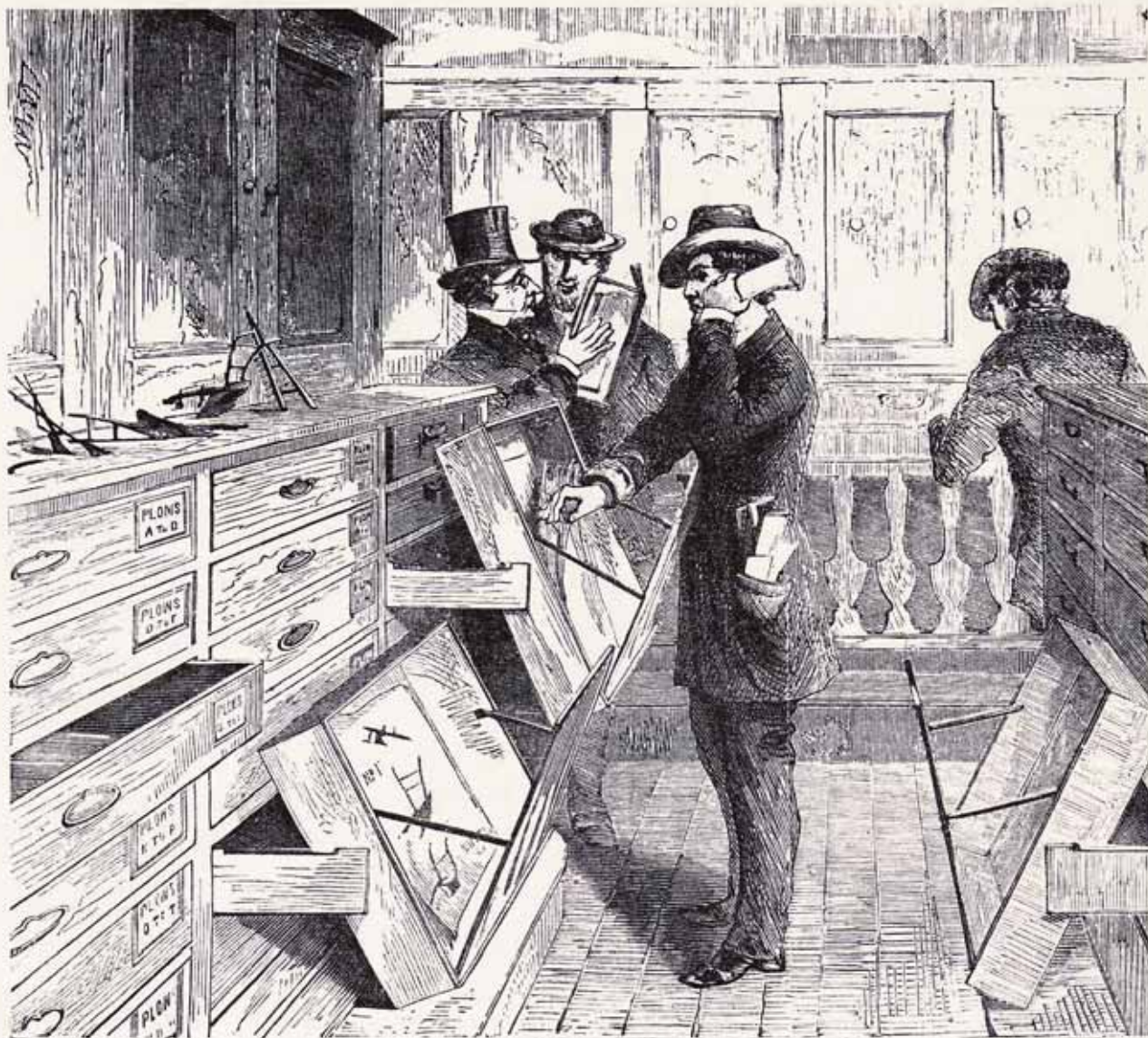
History and Technology; the rest of the models were sold at auction. The collection in the exhibit, "Little Machines," was donated to the Hagley Museum by E. Tunnicliff Fox, a New York insurance executive, and represents about one-fourth of the Fox collection. The exhibit, "Little Machines," was developed by the Hagley Museum, Greenville, Delaware, and opened there in 1979.



Patent Model for an oscillating chair by H. C. Guildersleeve and M. F. Grimm, Newark, N.J., 1876. Two heavy flat springs provided the rocking motion.



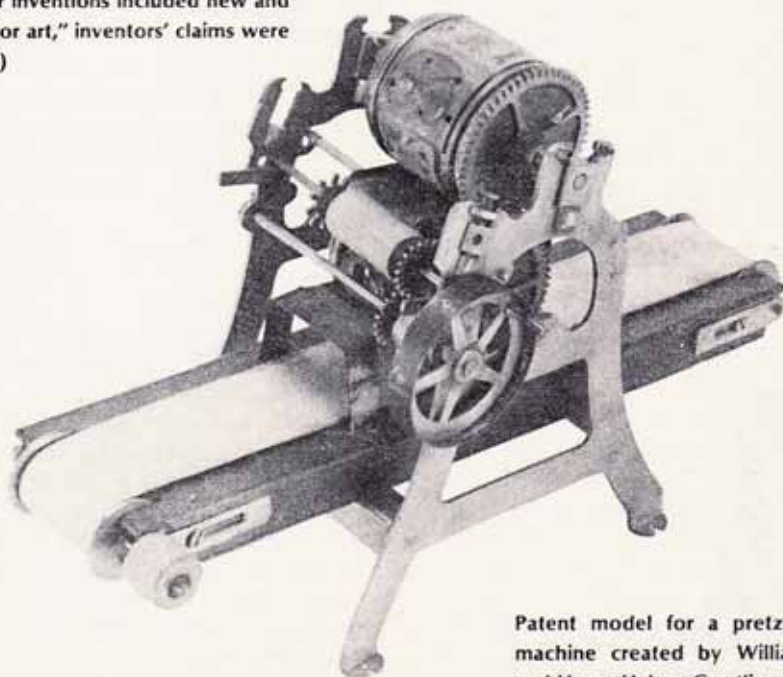
An 1884 model for a wind engine designed by Peter D. Graham, Corunna, Iowa.



Examiners at work in U.S. Patent Office, 1869. After 1836 inventors had to convince official patent examiners that their inventions included new and novel features. If examiners discovered "prior art," inventors' claims were disallowed. (*Harper's Weekly*, July 10, 1869.)

Model makers were an important group who translated inventors' ideas into working models or study models. Eugene S. Ferguson and Christopher Baer, authors of the catalog for the exhibit, sum up the significance of the patenting process: "The vast majority of patented inventions were neither spectacular nor successful. Some were clearly impractical or unnecessarily complicated. Most of them were never produced commercially. What the patent models explain is the dynamism of invention itself, the willingness to try all possibilities whether trivial or grand."

Catalogs for the exhibit, "Little Machines," may be ordered by mail (\$2 postpaid) through the Museum of Our National Heritage, 33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Mass. 02173.



Patent model for a pretzel stamping machine created by William Lampert and Henry Huber, Crestline, Ohio, 1880.

New York Grand Lodge Celebrates 200 Years

By ALLAN BOUDREAU, 32°

Empire State Masons are commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of New York with a series of special events throughout 1981.

The first major event was held in January at the Masonic Hall in New York City for the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge organizational meeting. For the occasion, a premier viewing of three public service television spots was shown on giant screens to those in attendance.

The 30-second announcements are designed to make the general public aware of the contributions Masons make to their communities. The series was produced by W. Roger Zinszer, Master of Modestia Lodge No. 340, Amherst, N.Y., and directed by Roy Bellus, 32°, of Syracuse. Arrangements were made through Robert C. Singer, 32°, chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on communications.

One TV spot emphasizes the importance of blood donors. The others recognize organizations that "dedicate themselves to public service in their communities" as a list of 22 organizations passes on the screen. Each spot features the Grand Master and concludes with the theme, "America is great, because Americans are good."



ALLAN BOUDREAU, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of New York, is the Librarian for The Grand Lodge of New York.



On April 30, New York Masons will join in the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington. Ceremonies will take place at noon at Federal Hall, New York City.

Other events will take place at Utica, Ft. Ticonderoga, Buffalo, Albany, and West Point.

A bicentennial history of the Grand Lodge of New York has been written by Ill.° Herbert T. Singer, 33°, with the cooperation of the Grand Lodge history committee. Copies are available through Grand Lodge Sales, 71 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010, at \$9.50 each plus appropriate taxes.

Masonry was well established in the American colonies long before the Revolutionary War. Thus in 1730 the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master in England, appointed Colonel Daniel Coxe Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin was made a Mason in Philadelphia in 1731 and George Washington was made a Mason in the Lodge at Fredericksburg (now No. 4) in Virginia on November 4, 1752. Many officers in the American Revolution such as Israel Putnam, John Stark and Richard Montgomery were Masons.

The present Grand Lodge of the State of New York dates from 1781, and it is fitting that our 200th anniversary should be celebrated. The Revolution disrupted the provincial organization under one of the English Grand Lodges and its last Provincial Grand Master, Sir John Johnson, took with him to Canada the provincial warrant. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Dr. Peter Middleton, died in December 1780. This left no Grand Lodge in New York.

On January 23, 1781, representatives of six lodges in New York City met in convention, elected officers, and petitioned for a warrant for a Provincial Grand Lodge, which was granted by the Antient Grand Lodge in England and signed by its Grand Master, the Duke of Atholl, September 5th, 1781, confirming the following officers and their duly elected successors: Rev. William Walter, Provincial Grand Master; John S. Browning, Senior Grand Warden, and Rev. John Beardsly, Junior Grand Warden. The first meeting under the warrant was held at Roubalet's Assembly Hall, New York City, on December 5, 1782.

On September 19, 1783, in anticipation of the British evacuation of New York City, a "Grand Lodge of Emergency" was held and it was resolved to leave the warrant in New York. Before leaving, Grand Master Walter nominated the then Junior Grand Warden, William Cock, to be Grand Master and he was elected and installed. In view of the strong feelings at the time, no one can view the action of these loyalist Grand Lodge officers without a profound sense of their broad views of humanity and disinterested desire for the welfare of their former enemies. They rose above partisanship and their conduct compels our admiration and gratitude.

Grand Master Cock resigned his office on February 4, 1784, and nominated Hon. Robert R. Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Chancellor of the State of New York, to be Grand Master. Grand Master Livingston was reelected 14 times, leading the Grand Lodge through its formative years until he left New York in 1800 to serve as United States Ambassador to France.

On April 30, 1789, Chancellor Livingston, while still Grand Master, administered the oath of office of President of the United States to Brother George Washington on the balcony in front of Federal Hall at Wall and Broad Streets, New York City. The Bible upon which President Washington placed his hand while taking the oath was borrowed from St. John's Lodge and is still in its possession.

Chancellor Livingston was succeeded as Grand Master by General Jacob Morton, who had been marshal of the presidential inauguration parade in April 1789; DeWitt Clinton, who became governor of the state and famous for the Erie Canal; Daniel D. Tompkins, who had been governor and became Vice President of the United States; Morgan Lewis, who had also been governor; and a long line of distinguished brothers down to our 200th anniversary Grand Master, M. W. Bruce Widger.

In 1843 the Grand Tiler, Greenfield Pote, contributed the first dollar to what became the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund for destitute Masons, their widows and orphans; in 1875 the Hall was dedicated in New York City and in 1892 the Home at Utica.

The Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone of the Battle Monument at White Plains on October 28, 1876; the cornerstone of the 7th Regiment Armory in New York City on October 13, 1877; the foundation stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park with 9,000 Masons in attendance on October 9, 1880, and the cornerstone of the foundation for the Statue of Liberty on August 5, 1884.

The great events and the membership of great men during the past 200 years should appeal to most Masons today. But what should give them the greatest satisfaction is the fact that for so long a period of time the high ideals and noble purposes of the organization have spread a beneficial influence upon the lives of so many thousand citizens of the State of New York.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

Jan. 23	200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge organization meeting, Masonic Hall, New York City
April 30	Anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington at noon, Broad and Wall Sts., Federal Hall, New York City
May 5-6	200th anniversary communication of Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Hall, New York City
June 19-21	Annual St. John's Day Programs and Investiture of Officers, Daniel D. Tompkins Chapel, Masonic Home, Utica
July 18-19	Bicentennial observance, Ft. Ticonderoga
Aug. 8	Bicentennial celebration and parade, Buffalo
Sept. 11-13	Special Grand Lodge bicentennial communication and celebration, Albany
Oct. 10	Bicentennial program, West Point

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.

(RELEVANT) + (CAUSE) - (TRACE)
+ (PITCHER) - (SHAPE) +
(ARRANGE) - (LEARN) + (PEACE)
- (CAGE) + (BLAME) -
(NUMBER) + (GUST) - (GREAT) =

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

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Psychology of Attention

By JONATHAN SUGARMAN

"The patients digress, do not stick to the point, let their thoughts wander without voluntary control in the most varied directions. On the other hand, the attention is often rigidly fixed for a long time . . . Further, it happens that they deliberately turn away their attention from those things to which it is desired to attract it . . . But in the end there is occasionally noticed a kind of irresistible attraction of the attention to casual external impressions."

EMIL KRAEPELIN
German psychiatrist
1856-1926

As long ago as 1913, it was noticed that many of the disabilities of schizophrenic patients might be related to a disruption of attentional processes. In previous *Northern Light* articles, we have concentrated our attention on a number of characteristics which may seem rather far removed from psychotic behavior: genetic predispositions, neurotransmitter imbalances, and the like.

After all, the primary difficulties experienced by schizophrenics revolve around their inability to handle the ex-

gencies of daily life. If it were not for these difficulties, a few too many dopamine molecules or an aberrant gene or two could be quite easily ignored. In fact, there are thousands of individuals with minor enzymatic "defects" in many biochemical pathways who suffer few or no physical or psychiatric symptoms from their "disorders" anytime during their lives.

It has been a formidable challenge for psychiatric researchers to establish links between biochemical data and the psychologically disruptive consequences of schizophrenia. Scottish Rite investigators have been particularly prolific in their contributions to the construction of the intellectual bridge between molecules and behavior.

In fact, one distinguished Scottish Rite investigator laid the foundation for four decades of the most impressive work in schizophrenia research.

The story begins in a laboratory at the Worcester, Mass., State Hospital in the 1930's. David Shakow and his colleagues had recently undertaken the task of characterizing the primary psychological defects of chronic schizophrenics.

A number of scientific obstacles made this task an arduous one, for the difficulties of studying psychological function in mentally healthy individuals are significantly compounded in psychotic patients. For instance, many psychological tests are exquisitely sensitive to the level of cooperation exhibited by the subject. Furthermore, there is normally a good deal of variability of performance between different healthy subjects, and a given person tends to vary in his test performance from one session to another.

All these problems are compounded when the subjects are schizophrenic patients, who are notoriously less cooperative and more variable in performance

Among those studying the psychology of attention is Dr. Philip Holzman, of Harvard University, who has been examining abnormal eye movement. A research assistant demonstrates the equipment.

than their mentally healthy counterparts.

In spite of these obstacles, Shakow extracted from his early investigations what proved to be a reliable and constant finding in many other schizophrenics.

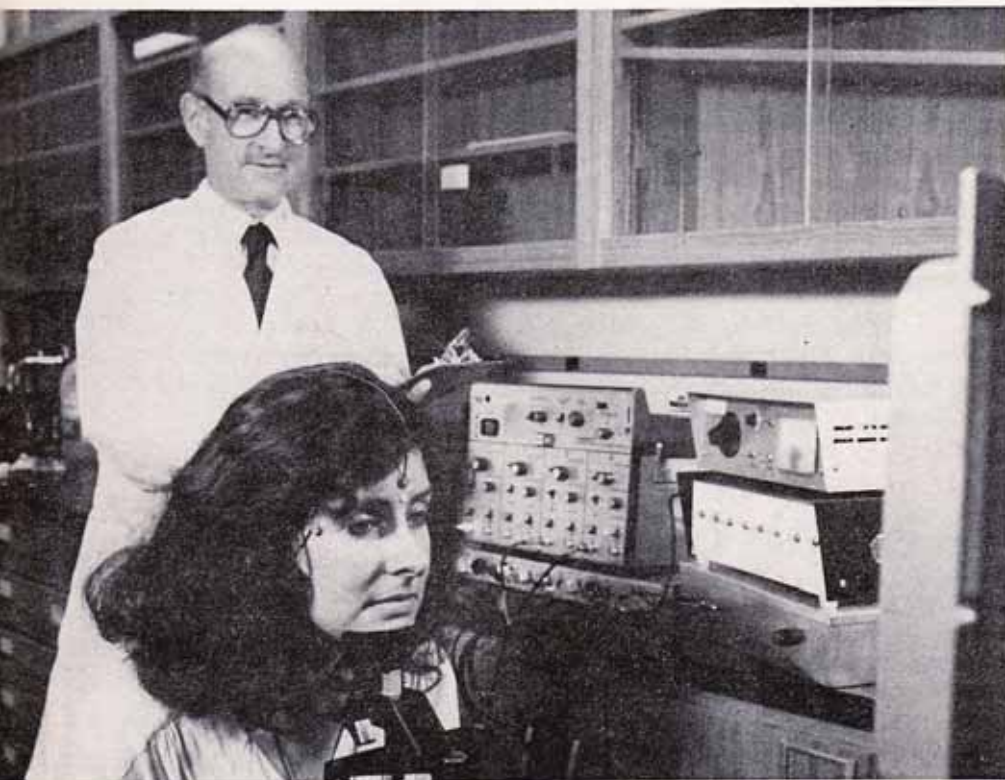
Before discussing this finding, a short historical digression is in order. In the 19th century, the discipline of experimental psychology began to blossom. Everything that could be measured or quantified about human psychological functioning was subjected to close experimental scrutiny. Touch, vision, and sensation were popular areas of inquiry, and an early experimental paradigm concerned the speed with which one could react to a specified stimulus. For instance, a subject might be required to press a telegraph key as soon as a bell was sounded. The elapsed time between the sound of the bell and the depression of the key is known as the "reaction time" (RT). As early as 1874, it was noticed that some mental patients had slow reaction times.

Not until David Shakow, however, did an investigator carefully analyze RT in a group of well-diagnosed schizophrenic patients. Shakow demonstrated that chronic schizophrenics did have slow RT's, independent of their cooperation in the experimental task. In fact, even within the population of schizophrenics, reaction time is closely correlated with mental health status. Furthermore, through various experimental manipulations, Shakow and his collaborators



JONATHAN R. SUGARMAN graduated from Harvard College in 1977 and is now a student at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York preparing for a career in psychiatry. During the summers of 1973 and 1974, he received stipends from the Scottish Rite for research in schizophrenia.

Explored by SR Grantees



were able to demonstrate that cues which improve the performance of normal subjects have a disruptive effect on schizophrenics. Shakow explained the poor performance of schizophrenics as an inability to maintain a state of readiness to respond to incoming stimuli.

In the 40 years that have elapsed since the publication of Shakow's first report, many groups of investigators have confirmed that schizophrenics consistently perform less well than normals on experimental RT tasks.

In addition to elucidating the conditions under which schizophrenic performance is suboptimal, psychiatric researchers have used reaction time as a tool to clarify other aspects of the schizophrenic syndrome. For instance, at-

tempts have been made to study reaction time in nonschizophrenic relatives of psychotic patients. If schizophrenia and reaction time are under genetic control, and if reaction time is associated with schizophrenia, then one might expect to find slow RT in people biologically related to schizophrenics.

Currently, many investigators, including Bonnie Spring, a recent recipient of a Scottish Rite dissertation research award, are using reaction time and similar techniques to study the relation between a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia and active form of the illness.

Dr. Julius Wishner, a Scottish Rite grant recipient and professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania,

has used reaction time as a means for analyzing different stages of information processing in normal and schizophrenic subjects. Reaction time experiments have proved to be fertile testing ground (and sometimes a graveyard) for many theories concerning attentional dysfunction on schizophrenia.

While reaction time has been the most popular technique for studying the psychology of attention in schizophrenia, several other experimental methods have recently been explored with encouraging results. Perhaps the most promising work has come from the laboratory of Dr. Philip Holzman of Harvard University.

Several years ago, while at the University of Chicago, Holzman and his colleagues noticed that many schizophrenic patients had peculiar alterations of eye movement. The patients were asked to keep their gaze on a swinging pendulum while their eye movements were recorded with a special device. The path of the eye movements was then charted on a graph and compared with those of normal subjects. Unlike the eye movements of normals, which are smooth and regular, those of the schizophrenics were jerky and irregular.

In subsequent experiments made possible by a grant from the Scottish Rite, Dr. Holzman found that abnormal eye movements were present in the nonschizophrenic relatives of schizophrenic patients.

Currently, researchers are investigating the application of the abnormal eye movement test as an indicator for the vulnerability to schizophrenia. Abnormal eye movements may also provide information concerning the underlying attentional defects of schizophrenics.

Dr. Steven Matthysse, former director of research for the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program, has

Continued on next page

PSYCHOLOGY OF ATTENTION

Continued from page 13

developed mathematical analyses which may help in determining whether the attentional lapses signified by abnormal eye movements are under voluntary control. In addition, Dr. Matthyse's analytic method may result in a better understanding of how drugs act to improve both attention and the behavioral symptoms of schizophrenia.

Although slow reaction time and abnormal eye tracking seem to be fairly consistent in many schizophrenics, the theoretical explanations for these deficits are somewhat unclear. Schizophrenics have been characterized as under-aroused by some scientists, while other investigators claim that the schizophrenic nervous system is hyper-aroused. Attributed to the schizophrenic have been defects in filtering incoming sensory stimulations, the inability to change the focus of attention from one object to another, and susceptibility to distraction by external and internal "noise."

In order to facilitate a synthesis of the myriad theories purporting to explain attentional dysfunction in schizophre-

nia, the Scottish Rite sponsored a conference of international experts in May, 1976. At the Scottish Rite conference on attention and information processing, exciting new research was presented by investigators from many fields.

In the area of neurophysiology, Drs. Marek-Marsel Mesulam and Norman Geschwind presented evidence that regions of the brain important in attention are connected by nerve fibers to areas which are thought to be sites of antipsychotic drug actions.

Another Scottish Rite award recipient, Dr. Sherry Rochester of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Toronto, presented a paper interpreting the bizarre language of schizophrenia as a defect in information processing. She feels that schizophrenics have an inability to successfully control short-term memory. Consequently, they "forget" to include all the information necessary to make their language understandable to others.

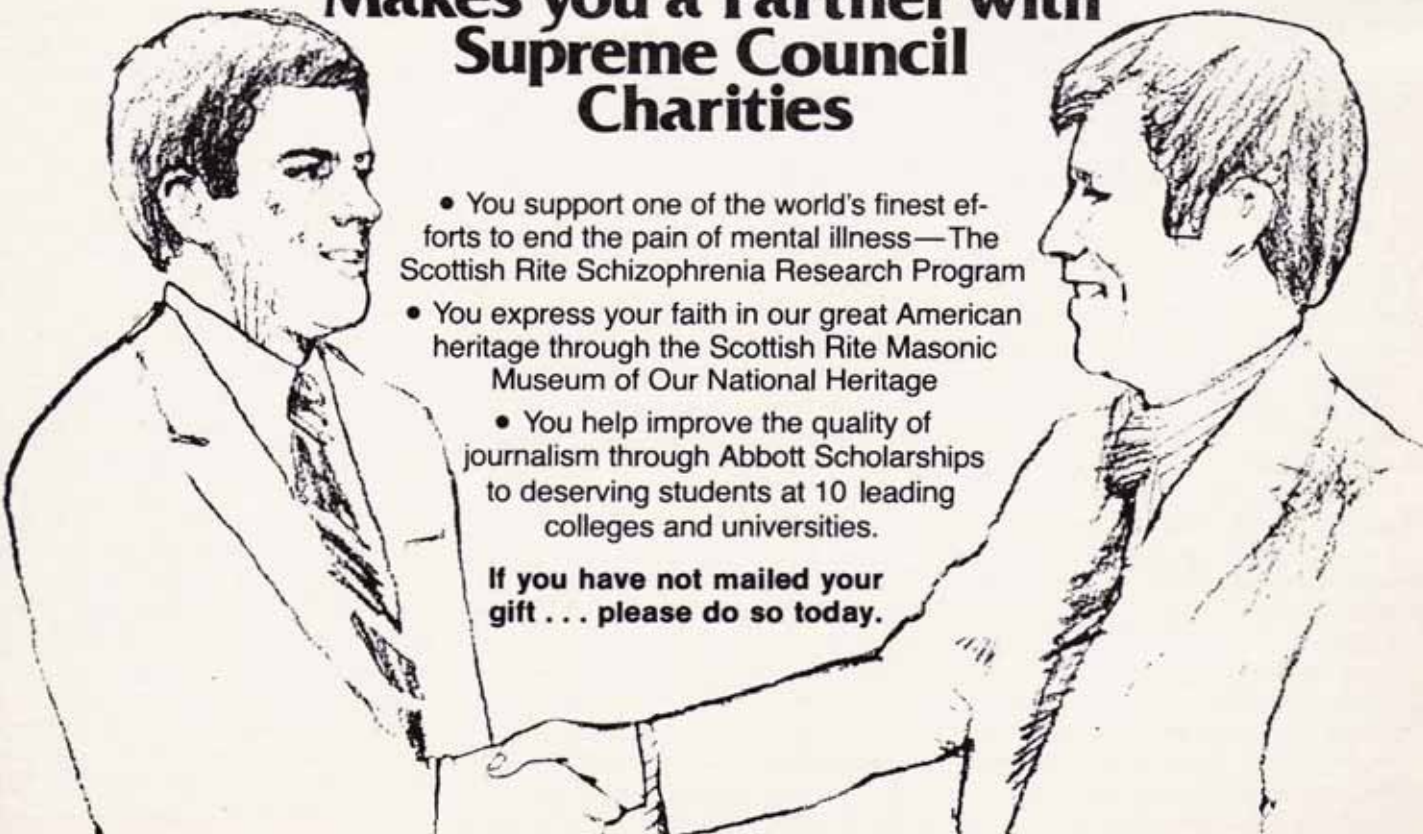
Some interesting experiments concerning the state of arousal in schizophrenics was presented by Dr. John Gruzelier, a Scottish Rite grantee from the University of London, England. As

mentioned above, there has been much controversy concerning the state of psychophysiological arousal in schizophrenia. Gruzelier found that antischizophrenic drugs tend to return schizophrenics toward normal state of arousal, regardless of where on the continuum they begin. Other experiments by Gruzelier suggest that in schizophrenics there are abnormalities of function of the left side of the brain, which is the side responsible for analytic and logical thinking.

The Scottish Rite conference on attention and information processing proved to be as successful as its organizers had hoped. Old theories were shown to be untenable, while new and more powerful ones rose to take their place. The study of attentional dysfunction in schizophrenia may yield much information about the fundamental basis of the syndrome. When these fundamental defects have been fully elucidated, more effective methods of intervention can be devised.

If their past record is any indication, the work of investigators supported by the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program will hasten the fruition of this fertile area of research.

Your 'Blue Envelope' Gift Makes you a Partner with Supreme Council Charities

- 
- You support one of the world's finest efforts to end the pain of mental illness—The Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program
 - You express your faith in our great American heritage through the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage
 - You help improve the quality of journalism through Abbott Scholarships to deserving students at 10 leading colleges and universities.

If you have not mailed your gift . . . please do so today.



'Frontier Cornerstone'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

FRONTIER CORNERSTONE: *The Story of Freemasonry in Ohio, 1790-1980*, by Allen E. Roberts. Published by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, P.O. Box 629, Worthington, Ohio 43085. 510 pp. \$11.50

This fine history of the craft in Ohio tells the story as portrayed primarily in the Grand Lodge Proceedings. The prologue briefly describes how the area was formed in prehistoric times and was settled by the Indians. The French were early explorers, and in the 1740's the English established trading posts there. This brought about clashes with the French; significantly, George Washington received some early military training as a result of this conflict.

The Masons living in and around Marietta probably met informally in the early days and undoubtedly knew each other as Masons. When one of their number died they met on January 10, 1789, to conduct a Masonic funeral over his remains. Soon thereafter a meeting was held, with Rufus Putnam present, at which time the subject of forming a Masonic lodge was discussed. Steps were taken which eventually led to the formation of the first lodge in the state, and the first meeting was held on June 28, 1790. Ohio became a state in 1803; and as new lodges continued to be formed there, in due course a Grand Lodge was formed. Lewis Cass, a prominent public figure, was elected the first Grand Master. This book then proceeds to cover all the important events which happened over the years.

There is enough interesting material in this book to induce Masons living outside the state to read it. The author relates customs of the lodges and the Grand Lodge as well as many of the problems that existed from time to time. Readers also will

find matters of national interest such as the visit of Lafayette in the state in 1825 and the visit years later of Sir Alfred Robbins of England.

Here are some illustrations of the material covered. The training of lodge officers to perform good ritualistic work was recognized, and at different times John Barney and Thomas Smith Webb were utilized to teach the officers of the lodges in the state. For a good many years problems connected with the Cerneau controversy took up much time and attention even though it was a Scottish Rite recognition problem that indirectly became a Grand Lodge problem. There are many instances of Masonic charity such as the giving of Christmas baskets to the poor, having an employment bureau, and paying the funeral expenses of destitute Masons. Some items seem strange to us today but must be viewed in the light of conditions of the time. In one lodge a member was directed to secure spittoons, place them in the lodge hall, and to keep them and the premises clean. At one time a Worshipful Master was removed from office for disseminating the ritual contrary to Masonic law, and one member was expelled from a Grand Lodge meeting because he was intoxicated. In one instance a lodge formed a club to sell tickets raffling an automobile to raise funds for the lodge; the Master stated that the club was separate from the lodge and could do what it pleased; this defiance of Masonic law by indirection brought about the suspension of the Master of the lodge. On several occasions problems arose with appendant bodies when they claimed they were not subject to Masonic law. It has always been the rule that such groups are subject to Masonic law.

The author of this fine book, Allen E. Roberts, 32°, of Virginia, is an able Masonic researcher and writer. He has written many Masonic books, and is a Fellow of the Philalethes Society and a Blue Friar.

International Bulletin Now Published in France

The International Bulletin of the Supreme Councils of the World is now being published in Paris under the direction of Ill.°. Raoul L. Mattei, 33°. President of the XII International Conference and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for France. Two issues yearly are sched-

uled for the multi-language publication. The subscription fee is \$10 (U.S.) for four issues. Remittances may be made to the Supreme Council for France, 128 Avenue de Villiers, 75017 Paris, France. The first edition under French auspices was No. 28 for December 1980, thus continuing the publica-

tion of this unique Scottish Rite news source which has been in existence since 1950, and edited previously in Havana, Cuba; Washington, D.C.; Bogota, Colombia, and Lexington, Mass. The Bulletin continues to be published in English, French, German, and Spanish.

Chessnuts Play by Mail

Want to play chess but can't find an opponent? Here's a way you can meet your match hundreds of miles away.

Since 1975 members of the Masonic Postal Chess Club have been playing their favorite pastime by mail.

Founded by Brother Harold P. Smiley of Goldsmith, Texas, the club was formed around the nucleus of seven members. Brother Smiley had conceived the idea of promoting Masonic fellowship through the mails by brethren who enjoy playing chess. Today the club has more than 40 members on its rolls.

In an early issue of the club's newsletter, the founder explained that the club was

"a dream that became a reality. It is an organization where we, as Masons, could play chess among ourselves, have correspondence and fellowship among other brethren of our wonderful fraternity. Already there are brethren visiting brethren across this great nation of ours, meeting the first time through the mails playing chess."

Toward the end of the first year, Brother Harry B. Slagle of Lemon Grove, California, accepted the position of editor for the newsletter, a function he continues to perform. He serves also as secretary-treasurer. The club's president is Brother James W. Crenshaw of Pleasure Ridge, Kentucky.

In 1979, the members agreed to accept into membership "Sisters from the Eastern Star," but so far have had little response from the women.

Brother Slagle believes the newsletter plays a vital part in maintaining the interest of the members, or "chessnuts," as he calls them. He had belonged to another postal chess club (not Masonic) which had over 300 members but folded when the newsletter went defunct. Brother Slagle continues to publish the monthly newsletter to keep members



abreast of all club news and activities and to publish the standings. It also introduces new "chessnuts" to the group.

There are three requirements for membership:

1. Be a Master Mason, or member of the Order of Eastern Star, in good standing.
2. Enjoy playing chess.
3. Maintain minimal dues.

The initiation fee is \$10 for members under the age of 65 and \$6 for those 65 and older. After the first year the annual dues are \$5. Members 65 and older pay only \$1 per year. Those who are living in a Masonic Home or are permanently hospitalized are not expected to pay dues.

New members are placed in a four-some section. After completing the first section, they are pitted against players of their own calibre.

Here are the basic rules for playing postal chess:

Standard description notation is used (1. P-K4, P-K4/2. N-KB3, etc.). You play two games simultaneously—one game as white and one game as black—with each of your opponents in your section. There are four players per section. Your playing assignment shows to whom you write first. When you initiate games with an opponent, your first move will be in Game "A." Your opponent will reply with a return move, along with his (or her) first move in Game "B."

Regular postcards are most commonly used for correspondence. Each member keeps all correspondence from an opponent until the games are completed, reported, and the results published.

For more information about the Masonic Postal Chess Club, write to Brother Harry B. Slagle, 6856 Cedral Place, Lemon Grove, Ca. 92045.

Footnotes*

* **On screen.** Masonic Temples are becoming prime sites for movie sets. Producer William Sackheim used recently the Los Angeles Scottish Rite Temple for a concert scene in the film "The Competition," and the Detroit Masonic Temple has been selected for the site of another film, "Assignment Berlin." Producer-director Hrayr Toukhanian, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Detroit, selected the Detroit Temple because so much of the interior is typical of the 1920's era. Says Toukhanian, "One of the Masonic Lodge rooms is almost a duplicate of the actual room in which the trial depicted in the film was held in Berlin."

* **Cover.** The Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee, composed entirely of Masons, issued in November a commemorative cover in honor of the 250th anniversary of Brother Baron Friederick von Steuben's birthday. General von Steuben was instrumental in training soldiers for George Washington. A limited number of covers are still available for \$1 each or three for \$2.75. A self-addressed stamped #10 envelope should accompany each order. Correspondence should be addressed to Temple Stamp Club, Scottish Rite Cathedral, 790 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.

* **Traveling team.** St. Andrew's Lodge No. 83, Bangor, Maine, has an "installation team" which they feel is quite unique. The members of the team are all Past Masters of the lodge as well as 33° Scottish Rite Masons. During the first five years of the team's existence, a number of combinations of

individuals were used, but for the last 20 years it has been composed of the same people. The team has installed lodge officers throughout central, eastern, and northern Maine and have averaged 12-15 installations per year.

The idea was conceived by Ill.° Merrill R. Kittredge, 33°, in 1953, while he was serving the Grand Lodge of Maine as District Deputy Grand Master. Ill.° Brother Kittredge is the Installing Master. Other Illustrious Brethren on the team are Berton E. Bowdoin, Harlan F. Small, Royce G. Wheeler, and Archie G. Hatch. Ill.° Brother Small is presently Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Accompanying the team as organist is Claude J. Comeau, 32°.

* **Cabinet Posts.** The Scottish Rite Valley of Allentown, Pa., is pleased that two of its members were selected for cabinet positions under President Ronald Reagan. Former Congressman Richard S. Schweiker, 32°, a member of Warren Lodge No. 310, Collegeville, Pa., is the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Andrew L. Lewis, Jr., 32°, a member of Cassia Lodge No. 273, Ardmore, Pa., is the Secretary of Transportation.

* **On to Ontario.** Members from the Scottish Rite Valley of Cambridge, Ohio, traveled across the border to Barrie, Ontario, to confer the 20th degree during the Canadian Valley's fall reunion. The idea originated when an officer from the Valley of Barrie visited the Valley of Cambridge. Ill.° F.C. Armstrong, 33°, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, moved to Ontario as a young man and has been active in Masonry in the

Barrie area for many years.

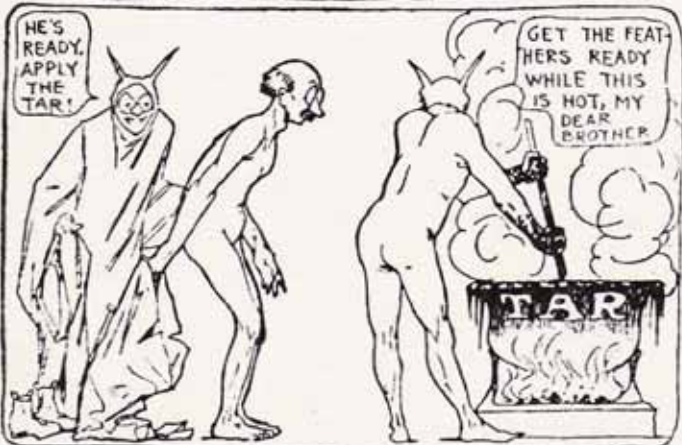
The Valléys received approval from the Grand Commanders of the two jurisdictions and the plans took shape. Ill.° John E. Henderson, 33°, director of the degree, was invited to be the banquet speaker at the close of the reunion.

* **Winner.** Bernard Wray, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of New York City, received recently a George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for his essay "The U.S. Armed Forces—Strong and Ready." In his essay, Brother Wray emphasizes the need for high quality personnel to maintain a strong defense. He cites a "dangerous hemorrhage of talent sapping the strength of our armed forces" because high technology personnel "cannot maintain a decent lifestyle for their families and themselves on their present pay." All the billions of dollars in procurement of sophisticated weapon systems will come to naught if we do not have the skilled NCO's and young officers to maintain and operate those systems. There is a solution, says Wray. "We must pay armed forces personnel a decent wage."

* **More Budliners.** As editor of the *Orange (Mass.) Masonic Newsletter*, Cyril E. "Bud" Brubaker, 32°, has written over the years many words of wisdom. These brief inspirational messages he has called "Budliners." Several years ago he published some of these in a booklet, *Such Is Life*. Now comes Volume 2 with still more clever sayings. Copies are available at \$2.50 from the author, 36 Second St., Orange, Mass. 01364. Proceeds help to reduce the mortgage on the Orange Masonic Temple.



RICHARD H. CURTIS 33°
Editor



Comics Collector Finds Masonry in the Strips

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

Some call it "throw-away" art but Stuart Reisbord, 32°, of Wallingford, Pa., claims it's a genuine native American art form.

A purveyor of fine comic art, Brother Reisbord has a substantial collection of cartoonists' original drawings.

Reisbord graduated from the Philadelphia College of Art in 1953. After several years of military service, he went into the tire business to support his family. His real interest, however, was comic art, a hobby which later became profitable. By 1975, he began to sell some pieces in his collection. Since that time prices of original art have exploded, and Brother Reisbord has opened a studio where he conducts business as Cartoon Carnival.

He recalls a time when King Features Syndicate would send anyone originals of the *Prince Valiant* strip for a \$10 donation to charity. But that was in the past.

Currently there are perhaps only a half-dozen full-time dealers of comic art. Reisbord has nearly 8,000 pieces, which may be the largest single collection of original comic art today. The "originals" are the cartoonists' final pen and ink drawings.

Among his favorites he rates *Little Nemo* by Winsor McCay, *Krazy Kat* by George Herrimann, and Rube Goldberg creations.

A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Allentown, Pa., Brother Reisbord served as Master of Paul Robert Sand Lodge No. 777, Broomall, Pa., in 1979. During the course of the year, he underwent open heart surgery in June but

From Winsor "Silas" McCay's *Dreams of a Rarebit Fiend*, 1906. Although not Masonic, the strip is an example of early "lodge" humor.



Brother Reisbord, who has a collection of nearly 8,000 pieces of original comic art, has uncovered a number of references to Masonry and "fraternal lodges" in early comic strips.

was back in the Master's chair in September. As Master, he also hit the lecture circuit with a program on "Humor from the Lodge," which he delivered to various lodges in his district. Reisbord had pulled together a number of daily and Sunday comic strips that had a reference to Masonry or fraternal organizations in general.

Brother Reisbord notes that a 1912 comic strip of *Mutt and Jeff* reflects one

of cartoonist Bud Fisher's earliest attempts at Masonic humor. Fisher, a former sports cartoonist, started the strip in the *San Francisco Chronicle* in 1907 with Mutt and added Jeff a year later. The cartoonist frequently used vaudeville gags and slapstick. The strip was continued after Fisher's death in 1954 by Al Smith who had worked with Fisher since 1932.

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MASONRY IN THE STRIPS

Continued from page 19

Less subtle is the 1911 Gus Mager strip, *Sherlocko the Monk*. Mager makes use of the square and compasses and the letter "G" printed on a matchbox. According to Reisbord, the Marx Brothers adopted their stage names of Groucho, Harpo, and Gummo from Mager's strip.

Using an example of a strip that is not Masonic but one that attempts to lump together all fraternal organizations and so-called "secret societies," Brother Reisbord points to a 1906 strip by Winsor "Silas" McCay called *Dreams of a Rarebit Fiend*. In the strip McCay pokes fun at the member who "reveals the secrets." At the end, the reader discovers it was all a dream.

Another strip that was not Masonic but carried frequent references to fraternal "lodge" brothers was Harry Hersh-

field's *Abie the Agent*. Abie was an automobile salesman. Beginning the strip in 1914, Hershfield introduced a Yiddish dialect that was spelled phonetically as the cartoonist heard it in New York City. Occasionally Hershfield would include a strip about Abie's association with his "lodge" and would dress him in a baldric and plumed chapeau.

One of Reisbord's most recent possessions is a tear sheet from an 1896 issue of the New York *World* showing Richard Outcault's "Yellow Kid" in *Hogan's Alley*. Appearing in the comic weekly supplement of Sunday, Sept. 13, 1896, the cartoon was titled "A Secret Society Initiation in Hogan's Alley" and rather wildly poked fun at a number of fraternal organizations. Outcault was one of the first cartoonists to appear in the newspaper comics.

The New York *World* was a pioneer among newspapers in the use of color. The "Yellow Kid" made his debut in 1895. At first he was merely part of the crowd in *Hogan's Alley*, but soon became the central figure. It is believed

that the newspaper printers were having difficulty with yellow inks and needed a large area to experiment. The Kid's nightshirt was selected as a good test. As the young ragamuffin from the city tenement district became more popular, the *World* found that circulation figures began to increase.

In October 1896, William Randolph Hearst (who had purchased the New York *Journal* in 1895) convinced Outcault to produce the "Yellow Kid" for the *Journal's* Sunday color supplement. This section was advertised as "eight pages of polychromatic effulgence that makes the rainbow look like a lead pipe."

Not to be outdone, the *World* hired George Luks to continue the "Yellow Kid" in that paper.

The rivalry over the Yellow Kids was just the beginning of an intense battle between the two newspapers. The competition for readership extended to the news columns where both papers attempted to print large bold headlines that screamed for attention. Even the news content attempted to arouse an





From Bud Fisher's *Mutt and Jeff*, 1912.

emotional response with more emphasis on crime, sex, and violence. The result was increasingly larger circulation for both newspapers.

The sensationalism and rival promotion of the Yellow Kids brought a response from Ervin Wardman, editor of the more subdued *New York Press*. He labeled the two papers the "yellow press," from which evolved the term "yellow journalism."

In contrast to the urban urchin life in the "Yellow Kid," Outcault, in 1902, also created *Buster Brown*, tales of a precocious little boy. At the end of each *Buster Brown* strip, the cartoonist would include a "resolution" or moral lesson. This insertion helped to tone down the objections from educators and religious leaders who had denounced the Sunday comics. The *Buster Brown* character and his dog Tige were used also in merchandising to promote commercial products.

Joining Outcault's "Yellow Kid" in the early days of comics were *Little Bears and Tigers* (1893) by James Swinnerton, *The Katzenjammer Kids* (1897) by Rudolph Dirks, and *Happy Hooligan* (1899) by Frederick Burr Opper. Other early strips included *Foxy Grandpa* (1900) by Carl Schultze, *Little Jimmy* (1904) by Swinnerton, *Bringing Up Father* (1913) by George McManus, *Toonerville Folks* (1915) by Fontaine Fox, *Gasoline Alley* (1918) by

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MASONRY IN THE STRIPS

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Frank King, and *Barney Google* (1919) by Billy DeBeck.

With the growth and popularity of the Sunday comics, newspapers began to carry daily strips. One of the early daily strips was Clare Brigg's *A Piker Clerk* which appeared in the *Chicago American*.

Stuart Reisbord's latest adventure began in March when he found himself drawn into Leonard Starr's newest strips of *Annie*. Harold Gray created *Little Orphan Annie* in 1924. Gray was a charter member of Lombard Lodge No. 1098, Lombard, Ill. Following his death in 1968, many of the older strips in the *Little Orphan Annie* series were rerun.

Eventually Leonard Starr was selected to bring *Annie* back to life. Starr's strip, *On Stage*, had appeared from 1956-79. In 1956, Starr used Larry Hagman's profile for a "nice guy" character. Starr admits it never did much for Hagman. It wasn't until Hagman played the obnoxious J.R. in the "Dallas" T.V. series that he won a spot on the cover of *Time* magazine.

Stu Reisbord's "look alike" in the recent *Annie* strip is an unsavory character called Stew McClew. Starr is quick to point out that he has borrowed the profile, not the personality. Citing Hagman as an example, Starr told Reisbord that being drawn as a "bad guy" won't hurt a bit. It may even get him on the cover of a national magazine.



From Leonard Starr's *Annie*, March 4, 1981. Reprinted by permission of Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc. Starr has used Reisbord's profile as the model for the current character named "Stew McClew."

From Gus Mager's *Sherlocko the Monk*, 1911. An example of subtle Masonic "humor." Note the matchbox and the reference to the letter "G."

Richard Outcault's *Yellow Kid* poked fun at many institutions and customs. His strip, "A secret society initiation in Hogan's Alley," appeared in the *New York World* on Sunday, September 13, 1896.





A SECRET SOCIETY INITIATION IN HOGAN'S ALLEY.

You Can Help



Build DeMolay

SEE PAGE 4