

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

JANUARY 1981 VOL. 12 NO. 1

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

**Courage  
to Lead**

**New  
Release...**

# Our Leadership Task



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33

There are certain words that paint pictures in our minds. Just to see or hear them brings a positive response—honorable, loyal, true, honest.

Other words tell a different story. These are filled with harsher, darker meaning—liar, cheat, coward, untrustworthy.

These are all words we use to describe the way people act. We like to think of ourselves in the best possible light.

But there is another word which we often use in a very interesting way. It is "Leadership." If you think about it for a moment, we almost never consider ourselves as leaders. We say, "He's a leader," or "Joe should be showing more leadership."

Have you ever thought of yourself as a leader? Why is it that we look to others for leadership?

The decline of leadership in our communities, organizations, and country is not just due to changing times. The absence of strong leaders has its roots in each of us.

"To me," says Richard R. Capen, Jr., a newspaper executive, "the ultimate in personal success is when we are strong enough in our own enthusiasm, in our own achievements that we are able to build similar characteristics in the lives of others we are fortunate to touch."

Perhaps it is time to set the record straight: leadership does not come from others. It starts with us!

Our daily lives have an effect on others. What qualities of character do we demonstrate? This is where leadership begins.

The so-called "great leaders" emerge from the life of a people. At whatever level, our leaders are a reflection of ourselves.

As Scottish Rite Masons, each of us has a leadership responsibility to Freemasonry.

It is easy to say, "I've done my part, let someone else get in there." Is that leadership?

Or, "I know working on the committee is important, but I just don't have time." Maybe we need to ask ourselves, "What am I so busy doing?"

Here is something to think about for a moment. Ask yourself this question: "What have I done this past year to show that Freemasonry makes a difference in my life?"

As we start a new year, now is the right time for each of us to get busy—developing leadership in our own lives. The results will be surprising. We will begin to see leaders starting to emerge all around us.

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

Sovereign Grand Commander



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About  
the  
Cover

A new 16 mm color film just released by the Supreme Council tells the story of Freemasonry . . . yesterday and today. The 28½-minute motion picture was produced by the Film Group of Cambridge under the direction of Lowell Wentworth, 32°. For details on viewing the film, see page 5. Cover design by George L. Thompson, 3rd, 32°.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

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# The Freemason As Family Man

By WILLIAM D. BROWN, 32°

Sir William Osler (1849-1919) is said to have experienced a turning point in his future which he attributed to helping him become one of the most highly respected physicians in North America when he read the words of Carlyle: "Our main business in life is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."

In parenting it is always easier to procrastinate, putting off to another day those things which would make us better parents now. We partially rationalize this, claiming there isn't enough time, that first we must get our business affairs in order, or that perhaps the child needs more attention from his mother, for in any case, as fathers we are far too busy to assume more parenting responsibilities at present. After all, there is always tomorrow . . .

When *Gone with the Wind* was first submitted for publication its proposed title was "Tomorrow is Another Day." the temptation for Scarlet to look ahead rather than addressing the present remains very real with us. And nowhere is this more apparent than in our parenting roles.



DR. WILLIAM D. BROWN, 32°, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of the District of Columbia. A clinical psychologist, he is also a syndicated columnist ("Families Under Stress") who frequently writes for Masonic publications.

*'It is our responsibility  
to help instill discipline  
necessary to assist the child  
in making the transition  
from childhood to adulthood.'*

All of us are warmed by the story of the mother who became lost in a blizzard in South Wales with her infant. When a search party found her frozen body buried beneath the snow, they were amazed that she wore no outer garments. Upon lifting her body, they discovered why: these she had carefully wrapped around the body of her infant, found alive under her where he had been protected from the elements. He grew up to become David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain in World War I.

Since time began, parents have provided for their children's needs. This is due largely to an inherent trait, but more importantly for Masons are the questions, "What is the quality of the homes we provide for our youngsters?" and "Are we preparing them for responsible adulthood?"

If we aren't to fail as Masons with one of our more important obligations, we need to make certain to avoid the

following prescription, which would sadly guarantee the child's ultimate failure:

1. *Start in infancy giving the child whatever he wants.* This would assure him that caring for himself is hardly his responsibility. Rather, he would grow up with the mistaken notion that the world owes him a living.

2. *Laugh at any profanity he utters.* Such a child will soon see these cute phrases get him desired attention. Most likely it will set the stage for later profanity that will guarantee him a place apart from the crowd—that is the crowd with which you want him associating.

3. *Never, never, never use the word "wrong" around him.* Not only may this harm his emotional development, but now he can grow up convinced that whatever he wants to do is all right. Any development of his conscience should be left to chance.

4. *Make certain he is never given any spiritual training.* Everyone knows that



religion should never be forced on a child. There will be plenty of time for him to decide for himself when he reaches majority age.

5. *Don't discourage him from reading any material he can get his hands on.* Naturally we will want sanitary conditions in the home so that his physical health remains good, but let his mind feed on whatever he can find. After all, what is fed the mind isn't nearly so important as what is fed the body!

6. *Always pick up after him.* By doing everything for him now, he will expect the same treatment when he leaves home—especially upon marrying. His future wife will just love us for the job we have done!

7. *Quarrel frequently in front of him.* It's not enough that he recognize our home isn't perfect. We should let him hear the names we call each other when we're really mad. Later Junior won't be quite so shocked when the home breaks up.

8. *Give him all the spending money he wants.* Don't encourage him to earn any of his own spending money. After all, there's plenty of time for that later and none of us wants the child to have things as tough as we did.

9. *Whenever a disagreement arises between the child and someone in authority, take the child's side.* Adults don't understand children, especially ours. And everyone knows children need protection, even when they're in the wrong.

10. *In late teens when he gets in real trouble, we'll simply shake our heads saying, "I never could do anything with that boy."* That I never tried to do anything in his behalf will remain totally lost on me, for that thought would be depressing.

Now go back and carefully reverse each of the foregoing ten statements if you are to reduce future unnecessary stress, to say nothing of the advantage your child will receive from having been reared in a home embodied with great Masonic principles.

Socrates said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." We might paraphrase this to read, "The undisciplined life is not worth living." It is our responsibility to help instill discipline necessary to assist the child in successfully making the future transition from childhood to adulthood.

There is no more noble calling for the parent, especially for those Scottish Rite Masons who, as fathers, have taken their obligations seriously.

## Just Released . . .

The new 16 mm color film, *Courage to Lead*, produced for the Supreme Council by the Film Group, Cambridge, Mass., is an ideal film for Masonic groups and community organizations. It depicts the role of Freemasonry in the lives of both historic and contemporary figures.

Each Council of Deliberation within the 15-state Jurisdiction has received a copy of the film. These copies are available for use by the Scottish Rite Valleys.

A limited number of copies are available for purchase at \$200. Requests for purchasing the film should be sent with payment to the Supreme Council, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

Loan copies are being distributed through Association Films for a service fee of \$10 to cover shipping and handling. Request for loan copies should be scheduled as far in advance as possible through the Supreme Council. The \$10 fee made payable to the Supreme Council should accompany the order.

In addition to handling the distribution of the loan copies, Association Films also will be promoting the use of the film on television stations throughout the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

## You Can Help the Museum



Does your Visa or Master Charge card contain the words "Museum of Our National Heritage"? If so, you are helping to support the operating fund of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass.

The cards are issued by special arrangement with the Peoples Bank. Every time you use your card, Peoples Bank makes a payment to the museum. Even though each payment may be small, over a period of time the funds will grow.

Need an application form? Want more information? Contact your Valley Secretary or write to the Supreme Council headquarters, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

If you already have a Visa or Master Charge card, your account can be quickly and efficiently transferred. In any case, you must have a Visa or Master Charge card with the words "Museum of Our National Heritage" on the card in order to have the museum benefit from the program.



# An Unusual Love Story

By CARL SWANSON, 32°

On March 15, 1767, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, widowed a few weeks earlier, bore a son in George McKenny's house. He was named Andrew for his father, who had died unexpectedly. Whether he was born in South Carolina or North Carolina has always been disputed. Not to be outdone, both states claim him.

On March 5, 1829, Brother Andrew Jackson became the seventh President of the United States. As President he founded the first "kitchen cabinet." Also during his life span he was a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Jackson perhaps is best known as the major general who defeated the British troops at New Orleans in the war of 1812. This victory made "Rough and Ready" and "Old Hickory" a national and popular hero.

He also was known as a great actor, as on the national scene he staged the most gorgeous, colorful, and romantic show in America. Americans have never known how to resist a man who could talk like a pirate and act like a Presbyterian, and Jackson could do both to perfection.

Tradition relates that Rachel Jackson explained a family epidemic once by saying, "the general kicked the kivers

off, and we all catch cold."

Yes, Rachel was right. The general did kick mighty lustily. He changed the political system that was then controlling the country and substituted one that was more to his liking.

His place in history is assured as a great duelist and a great soldier. He was fiery, quixotic, honest, and loyal.

One of his lesser-known traits is as a lover. A strange Prince Charming was the lank, sandy-haired horse-faced youth; and a stranger Princess was Rachel, the hearty, vigorous, unlettered, but not unskilled girl. There is only one proof of a successful marriage, that is the test of time. Andy's and Rachel's stood it.

Rachel had the knack of making Andy's friends feel welcome and at ease in his home. She was also an excellent housewife. Her efforts in his behalf caused him to value her and respect her. But he did not merely respect and value her; he loved her.

To prove his adoration, he could not

*Behind his frowning  
warlike mask  
was a great yearning  
for human affection.*

write sonnets to her, nor could he twang a guitar; but for 35 short years he could and did treat her with courtesy, consideration, and thoughtfulness. Andy's and Rachel's life together was based on happiness and contentment.

He often stated that Rachel was the greatest good fortune to occur in his lifetime. Rachel's greatest eulogy is in the affection which he bore her living and in the sorrow with which he mourned her dead.

Behind his frowning warlike mask was a great yearning for human affection. He found it in Rachel, and in return he laid at her feet such a rich and passionate devotion as few women are fortunate to receive. His devotion increased, not diminished, with his rise in the world, and it glowed into a veritable fury of tenderness when villains essayed to drag him down by dragging at her.

He spent more, he risked more, he endured more to gratify his affection than he ever did to appease his wrath. He always carried a miniature of Ra-



CARL SWANSON, 32°, is a Past Master of Meridan Lodge No. 610, Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland. He also has served his lodge as education officer, secretary, and treasurer.



chel next to his heart. Just before his death on June 8, 1845, he sat in his bedchamber with a worn bible on his knee and stared at the picture of Rachel.

The wilderness which had slain his father yielded to Andrew Jackson. The war which had destroyed his mother and his brother, he survived. The wild frontier to which they despatched him on a dangerous mission, he subdued. The enemies that rose against him, he struck down. He swept the red man beyond the great river. He swept the British into the sea. The country thundered his acclaim and poured honors upon him. It gave him the Presidency, and he made that Presidency such power as it had never before had. The immigrant's son touched the height of human glory, and his renown echoed throughout the world.

The record of when Andrew Jackson was raised a Master Mason is lost. The claim of Greenville Lodge #3 of Tennessee (formerly #43 of North Carolina) seems to be the most worthy. An original transcript of the lodge record for September 5, 1801, shows that he was a member on this date.

He was Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee in the years 1822 and 1823.



## NEW MUSEUM CATALOGUE READY SOON

A new catalogue published jointly by the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage and the Masonic Book Club is ready to go to press and will be available this spring. Written by Barbara Franco in conjunction with a current museum exhibition, the 124-page fully-illustrated catalogue is titled *Bespangled, Painted and Embroidered: Decorated Ma-*

*sonic Aprons in America, 1790-1850.*

The exhibit and catalogue are the culmination of a major research project undertaken by the museum over a two-year period. Masonic aprons worn by early American Freemasons were elaborately decorated with painted, printed, and embroidered designs and offer new evidence for the varied accomplishments of Ameri-

can artists and craftsmen in the early decades of our nation's history.

Members of The Masonic Book Club will receive the catalogue as a part of their membership. Additional copies for non-members will be available in April for \$8 postpaid through the Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.



# DeMolay Is Friendship

The following is an excerpt of an address delivered by the DeMolay International Master Councilor at a luncheon during the Supreme Council Annual Session at Cleveland in September

By THEODORE J. NICHOLAS

Sixty years ago an inspired Master Mason developed the Order of DeMolay. Our organization is a fraternity for young men of good quality between the ages of 13-21.

What is this great fraternity called DeMolay? DeMolay is friendship! To be a friend is a quality in itself. You have to believe that all men are good. It teaches you to expect the best in all men.

It has taught me to encourage, rather than discourage, and to try to set examples that will be the guiding inspiration to others. I had that feeling when I first joined DeMolay.

DeMolay means having patience, tolerance, an understanding heart, and a forgiving nature. All men make mistakes. How else could anything be accomplished?

A man should go more than halfway with his fellowmen. He should greet others first and not wait to be greeted. One should always radiate a spirit of goodwill.

DeMolay means that wherever I may go—whatever city, state, or country—I will always find a friend.

God has given us all the gifts of life which we must share with each other. The art of giving encompasses many areas. We *give* what *we are*! The thought you think will radiate through you as though you were a transparent vase.

We give of ourselves when we give gifts of the heart such as love, kindness, joy, and understanding.

We give of ourselves when we give the gifts of the spirit, such as prayer, hope, vision, peace, and faith.

We give of ourselves when we give the gifts of the mind such as purposes, ideas, principles, and dreams.

We give of ourselves when we give the gift of friendship to the lonely, friendless, unhappy, and poor.

We give of ourselves when we give the gift of words such as encouragement, inspiration, guidance, and acceptance.

The greatest gift of all gifts we can give to one another is to give the gift of ourselves. All these gifts herein mentioned Masons and DeMolays so willingly give!

I realize that as a DeMolay and a Master Mason, we are always on display and we must conduct ourselves befitting a member of our fraternities.

DeMolay and Masonry can be explained with one simple word, and this word is "brotherhood." But what does brotherhood mean? It has been said that the word brotherhood has more meaning to it than any other word, except mother. When the word brotherhood is used in our organization, it has a depth and meaning all its own. It tells of a tie, mystical but mighty, which the fraternities spin and weave between its members. No one can define it, and only a few can resist it. Brotherhood is a badge worn proudly and invisibly, expressive of the highest relationship in which dignity and devotion unite in a common cause.

Human brotherhood is not just a goal. It is a condition on which our way of life depends. The question for our time is *not* whether all men are brothers. This question has been answered by the God who placed us on this earth together. The question is, however, whether we have the strength and the will to



*THEODORE J. NICHOLAS, the DeMolay International Master Councilor, previously served as Jurisdictional MC for Southern California. He is studying business administration at Pasadena City College. During a recent visit to the Supreme Council headquarters at Lexington, Mass., he was greeted by Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell.*



make the brotherhood of man the guiding principle of our daily lives.

It is through this brotherhood that the Order of DeMolay has not only spanned the continental United States, but also has reached out into 11 other countries throughout the world.

The Order of DeMolay reflects the Masonic teachings of our founder Dad Frank S. Land. His work is carried on by DeMolay's International Supreme Council, a body of distinguished Master Masons. There are many Master Masons and advisors working with us to help make fraternalism and the principles of DeMolay meaningful in our lives. We rely on the continued endeavors of Master Masons, for without you as advisors, DeMolay would cease to exist. It is only through your interest and involvement that we can succeed.

Through the Order of DeMolay, International Order of Jobs Daughters, and Rainbow for Girls, the youth of today have been afforded the opportunity to develop the great potential within each of us.

Today many people question the precepts of our Order, and we find ourselves struggling to define our goals—yes, even their worth. There are many obstacles which tend to divert us from the true path that we must follow to accomplish the goals of our organization. Is our generation prepared to accept the challenges facing us in this ever-changing society?

This must be the year of achievement! We must all realize what needs to be accomplished in our goals for success. We must recognize our faults and weaknesses and correct them. Each of us must set not only goals in membership and activities but also our own personal goals as well. And we must achieve them! The 1980's must be a decade of commitment.

If it is to be, it is up to me!

## IN MEMORIAM

### Ill.°. Wilfred E. Adams, 33°

Ill.°. Wilfred E. Adams, 33°, an Active Member of the Supreme Council, died on November 28, at the age of 68.

After graduation from Saginaw, Mich., high school in 1930, Ill.°. Brother Adams worked as a shoe salesman for the G.R. Kinney Company and later became assistant manager of the Saginaw store. In 1939 he joined his father who was part-owner of the Chapman Beverage Company, one of the oldest soft drink manufacturers in Michigan. Following his father's death in 1960, he continued as owner of the company until his retirement in 1971. He remained a director and consultant of the company until last spring.

In 1933, he married the former Florence Rotter, who survives, together with a son, two daughters, five grandchildren and a sister.

Raised a Master Mason in Saginaw Lodge No. 77, Saginaw, Mich., in 1945 he served as Master in 1954, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1973-74. He was also a member of the York Rite bodies in Saginaw.

Ill.°. Brother Adams received the Scottish Rite degrees in 1945 in the Valley of Bay City, where he served as Most Wise Master of the Bay City Chapter of Rose Croix, 1967-69. He received the 33° in 1969 and was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1974. At the time of his death he was serving on the following Supreme Council committees: rituals and ritualistic matters, nominating committee, and the special committee to encourage support of symbolic Freemasonry, of which he was chairman.

# 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.

(MODERN) + (FINISH) - (FROM)  
+ (SMART) - (DRESS) + (SLOWER)  
- (TOIL) + (LOST) - (SHOWN)  
+ (DOWN) - (LANTERN) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: Astronomy

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# Indian Artifacts Provide

Nearly 300 objects of native American Indian lore have been put together in a colorful exhibit at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass.

Artifacts in the collaborative exhibit, "Indians: American Heritage," are from the collections of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Most of the art treasures, collected during the years 1830 to 1920, have never been publicly displayed and have been in storage since they entered the museum's collections. The exhibit continues through the end of September.

"Indians: American Heritage" attempts to recognize the spectrum of skills and creativity traditional to native Americans by displaying in one large gallery the styles and lifestyles of separate "culture" areas designated by geographic location. Thus, the exhibit provides a specific context and environment for the art of the Eskimo, Northwest Coast, California, Southwest, Plains, Eastern, and Woodlands Indians.

A wealth of graphic material, such as maps and historic photographs from the archives of the Harvard Peabody Museum serve to enhance the artifacts by suggesting context and typical environments.

The photographic blow-ups, documents of a vanishing age, show the differing Indian lifestyles and are well-detailed pictures of Indian dress, areas of encampment, scenes of food preparation, and the interior and exteriors of both portable and permanent dwellings.

The main theme of "Indians: American Heritage" is the great difference and rich diversity between the tribes of North America: that there is no single "typical" Indian lifestyle or world view, that the stereotypical notion of an Indian roaming the Plains on horseback in search of buffalo represents only a few nomadic hunters from one region; and, that not all Indians had tom-toms, tomahawks, peace pipes, or wampum.

Among the vast array of almost 300 decorated objects made for either cere-

monial or day-to-day life, are pottery, blankets, men's and women's costumes, hunting weapons, baskets, dolls, jewelry, boxes, masks, models of totem poles and canoes, religious and ceremonial regalia, weapons, textiles, and riding equipment. Although some objects have been fabricated from natural materials, many reflect the great influx of European materials into the Indian crafts.

As contact with the white man increased, the Indians eagerly traded furs and the products of their environment for items that made their lives easier or that pleased their ideas of beauty. Iron and steel axes, knives, awls, and other items of metal; cloth goods, beads, silver ornaments, as well as some articles of food, became basic staples in the Indian trade.

Some of the rare or unusual items on display are a Tlingit man's shirt from Alaska, decorated with Chinese coins, circa 1840; a giant, coiled Pomo basket, collected in California around the time



—Hilbert Burger



—Peabody Museum, Harvard University



# Colorful Museum Display



of the Gold Rush, about 1841; a Walaki feathered headdress from Northern California, made to commemorate the last ceremony of the Walaki, circa 1900; a completely feathered Maidu blanket, one of a few in existence, collected in the 1820's; and a multi-colored quillwork box of wood, made by the Mic Mac Indians of Maine, showing French colonial designs and an inscribed date of 1799.

This exhibit was organized and designed by Addis L. Osborne, 32°, Assistant Director of the Museum of Our National Heritage, in collaboration with Professor C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky, Director of the Peabody Museum at

Harvard, and Dr. Edwin L. Wade and Miss Lea McChesney of the Peabody Museum staff.

Dr. Wade, a specialist in native American art, says the artifacts "are among the finest of their kind in the world and well-known to scholars, but few have been seen by the public at large. Those who are acquainted with

the material agree that the art was fashioned for beauty and enjoyment. The result of the collaborative effort between the two museums is this stunning presentation of all native American art which taken as a whole attests to the significance of art in everyday life."



# 'Sense of Community' Must

By CARL M. HOGAN, 32°

Where is that "sense of community," that spirit of fraternalism which in the bygone days of yesteryear provided the impetus for the growth of our craft?

When our ancestors came to the shores of this continent in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries and traveled westward developing the resources and institutions that gave life to a great nation, Freemasonry traveled with them and grew and prospered with the country. The craft was an important part of the social fabric of a young, pioneering country.

When the local lodge was meeting, the men of the surrounding community saddled up or hitched up the buggy and went to lodge—in good weather and even all but the worst. This was an important and, actually, one of the few available social activities in the community. Freemasonry was the first and, as time passed, usually remained the strongest and most active social and fraternal organization in the community. The lodge was a place to enjoy the fellowship and friendship of one's like-minded neighbors (not necessarily close neighbors). At the same time it was a morally and spiritually uplifting organi-

zation and, therefore, an asset to the community. Most men of worth and regard were members. And as a major gathering place, it was a source of news and information—perhaps before there was a community newspaper.

But times have changed. As the nation and much of the world have matured into the highly organized, technological "corporate society" of today, the competition for the leisure time of present and potential members of the craft from social and political organizations, numerous interest groups, and various forms of entertainment seems to have multiplied exponentially.

Does this mean that Freemasonry is dying a slow death as some maintain? This could be the case, but it should not be if we are willing to take a close and unbiased look at where we stand today and where the roadblocks to the future lie.

What are the fundamentals—the landmarks—of Freemasonry which cannot be changed without destroying the craft?

What aspects of ceremonial Masonry (ritual, ceremonies, etc.) and corporate Masonry (organization and administration, etc.) can or should be altered without changing the fundamentals, so that the craft may better meet the needs of those present and potential members?

Should changes be made in the ancient and traditional ritual in order to make it easier to relate Masonic principles to today's world?

Should the requirements on the time and effort of candidates receiving the degrees be modified?

Are changes needed in our methods of Masonic education?

Should there be alterations in the format of our meetings?

Do we need to find new ways of promoting an awareness of Freemasonry and what it stands for?

These sorts of questions require extensive and careful thought and analysis. We should not presume to answer them hastily. However, these questions must be asked and must be considered, because they may provide the long-term answer to what the future holds for our fraternity.

Perhaps there are short-term answers or less dramatic measures that can be undertaken to attempt to bring new life into the fraternity immediately while the larger, more difficult questions are considered. What about that "sense of community" we mentioned earlier? Can it be developed today in new ways? Certainly it will take more effort and planning than it did 100 or more years ago.

In his address at the 1976 Boston University commencement, William V. Shannon of the *New York Times* indicated that he believes one of the two major themes of American political history has been "the search for community." (The second is the search for justice.) He stated that "the building of a community, like the sharing of a meal, is a deep human impulse. It is a gesture to reach out from self and family and join with others."

If this "sense of community" is thoughtfully developed, it can be beneficial to the lodge, both in the present and the long term. In addition to normal lodge-oriented activities, it is important to involve the ladies and families. With the limited free time that so many of our members have, it is only logical that they should attempt to spend as much of it as possible with their families. Obviously, if a member's wife and/or children can participate in a function there is likely to be more support for our Brother taking part in this and other activities.

DeMolay and Rainbow should not be overlooked as we consider the Masonic family. Members of DeMolay who re-



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# Be Vital Part of Freemasonry

*'The building of a community,  
like the sharing of a meal,  
is a deep human impulse.  
It is a gesture to reach out  
from self and family  
and join with others.'*

—WILLIAM V. SHANNON

ceive a favorable impression of Masons and Masonry in their youth are likely to be favorably disposed toward "knocking at the door" when they become young adults. Similarly, members of Rainbow are likely to eventually have husbands whom they may influence toward a favorable opinion of the institution. So, in addition to the usual dinners and dances for the ladies, think about father/son and father/daughter activities, lodge-sponsored athletic and sports events, and family entertainments, picnics, and outings. To be sure, many of these things are being done occasionally, but much more along this line can be done. Be creative and innovative!

(It is not intended that Freemasonry should be "sold" as a family organization for such is certainly not the case and would be a great misrepresentation.

What we are hoping to develop is greater support for active participation by our members from family members and greater general awareness of what Freemasonry is.)

Also, to be successful the activities discussed above must be promoted. Effective communication is an indispensable part of developing the "sense of community" to our benefit. In days gone by, a simple notice of a meeting may have been sufficient to provide a large turnout at lodge. Such is not the case today for the reasons mentioned earlier. The local news media may help on occasion, but the best methods are personal contact and a good lodge newsletter. Personal contact may be required to get the inactive member to participate (sometimes with his family) in new lodge programs. An attractively de-

signed, well-written lodge newsletter can provide a means of keeping the member who really cannot attend meetings regularly informed of what has been taking place in the lodge and what is planned for the future. When he can attend he will not feel that he is completely out of touch with the lodge and its more active members. A newsletter can also provide a forum for inspirational and Masonically educational items. The typical lodge notice does not meet these needs.

An important aspect of the "sense of community" is the desire to help others. The service of the lodge to its own members and the contributions made to society by the many charities of allied Masonic bodies must be actively promoted. It is a fact that government and society have taken care of many difficulties once faced by our members, their widows, and orphans. Social Security, Medicare, and other social programs have reduced the demands for lodge charitable efforts and funds. Perhaps, we need to look outside the lodge for worthy charitable needs that the lodge and its members can assist—charitable efforts that are compatible with Masonic principles and goals. (The field of education and the realization of human potential come to mind.) At the present time some Grand jurisdictions support and encourage such efforts, while others do not.

The great legal and Masonic philosopher Karl Christian Friedrich Krause (1781-1832) indicated in his philosophical doctrine that Masonry must insist, above all else, "upon our duties to our neighbors and to God, through which alone the perfection of the moral order may be attained."

Where is that "sense of community?" It is an integral part of Freemasonry, but it must be nurtured and cultivated as such.



# Vacation Saves Gas For Masonic Home Guests

Start with some people who have learned to enjoy life. Add a comfortable environment, and sprinkle it with imaginative ideas. The results? Here's what happened at one Masonic Home. Reprinted from the *New Jersey Freeman*.

The energy crisis may have curtailed vacation plans for some people last summer, but guests at the Masonic Home of New Jersey enjoyed a full week of vacation activities without using a drop of gasoline.

"I enjoyed it so much, I'll have many good memories from it," said Helen Van Arsdale, one of the guests who enjoyed a fun-filled week carefully planned by activities director Connie Caruso and her staff.

The week's activities began with an outdoor coffee hour, where new friends met and old friendships were renewed over fresh Danish and coffee or tea. Outdoor games followed, including familiar shuffleboard, horseshoes and bocci, as well as a number of games cleverly designed for play from a wheelchair. A relaxing afternoon of clay sculpturing rounded out the first day.

Highlights of the second day's activities included a guided nature walk and brewing a huge batch of homemade root beer. Jose Gonzalez, a camp counselor and expert on flora and fauna, conducted the tour, describing the beautiful plants which abound in the home's magnificent grounds. Mrs. Van Arsdale said, "The nature walk was the greatest and nicest thing I ever did."

Nearly every guest had a secret for making root beer "the old fashioned way." The women mixed the brew, the men bottled and corked, and everyone hoped the bottles wouldn't "pop." Helen Fronley called it "the highlight of the day."



All this activity was followed by a quiet game of cards or checkers and a recital of show tunes from the home's large record collection.

On the third vacation day, a wheelchair obstacle course brought excitement for guests who pilot their vehicles with as much skill as many ambulatory guests can walk, whizzing their chairs around cones and horses set up on the patio.

Jane Mauch, supervisor of activities in the infirmary section of the home, said, "The first thing we teach the guests is how to maneuver their wheelchair—even if they can only use one arm and one leg." Irene Lipincott, supervisor of crafts in the home's residential section, said, "I'm so proud of the staff in the infirmary. They have helped so many people become so much more independent."

The home's infirmary presents more of a hospital setting, with nurses on duty full-time. Those guests who live in the residential section are fully responsible for their personal care.

Charles Kuehner of Cherry Hill, a world traveler and photographer presented a narrated slide show "trip to the Alpines." The show proved so popular, Mr. Kuehner was invited to return in

the fall with a slide show of Bavaria during Octoberfest.

A sports film, "50 Years of Baseball Memories," was expected to be a big hit with the men, but nearly half of the audience were women who entered into the animated conversations about the old Philadelphia Athletics and Phillies.

A cookie bake-off and ice cream making party were other popular vacation activities. "What a change from the way we made it 50 years ago," said Mrs. Fronley, referring to the electric ice cream maker which did the work that used to take hours with a wooden paddle.

The cookies were a delight, especially to women guests who sometimes miss baking in their own kitchens. The fruits of their labor were served at a gala dance party which climaxed the week's vacation activities.

The occupational therapy staff members were exhausted, but happy with the results of weeks of painstaking planning for vacation activities which would be fun for guests at every level of physical capability.

According to Mrs. Fronley, they succeeded. "It was a wonderful week of entertainment . . . a real summer vacation. We loved it!"





IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK



## 'Illinois Scottish Rite Deputies'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

ILLINOIS SCOTTISH RITE DEPUTIES, compiled by George E. Burow, 33°, Chairman of Committee. Published in 1980 by the Illinois Council of Deliberation, P.O. Box 693, Danville, Ill. 61832. 35 pp. \$5.

Men make Freemasonry and the result of their skill and work is reflected in the success of the craft and the reputation it has in the community. Therefore, it is important that our members know something about the men who serve as leaders in the craft. This view resulted in the 1979 Illinois Council of Deliberation sponsoring the writing and publication of a book containing the biographical sketches of the Illinois Scottish Rite Deputies. It took a year to complete this book with the work being done by a number of members under the direction and guidance of Ill.°. George E. Burow, 33°, the present Deputy for Illinois, who served as the first editor of *The Northern Light*. The book contains pictures of the 14 Scottish Rite Masons who have served as Deputy in Illinois since the Union of 1867 and the pertinent facts about their lives.

A short description of this book cannot do justice to the contents. Each of the Deputies were active in many areas of their lives, both Masonic and otherwise, and they came from all walks of life and made valuable contributions to the communities in which they lived. Here is a brief outline of their activities:

*Physicians:* Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson, Dr. Vincent Lombard Hurlbut, and Dr. James B. McFatrigh.

*Dentist:* Dr. Walter Augustus Stevens.

*Lawyer:* Louis L. Williams, founder of the Masonic Book Club and the moving spirit of the Illinois Scottish Rite Fund for student nurses.

*Engineer:* Myron K. Lingle.

*Teachers:* Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson, Delmar D. Darrah, and George E. Burow.

*Writers and editors:* Carl A. Miller, Delmar D. Darrah, and George E. Burow.

*Businessmen:* Amos Pettibone, Sylvester Omer Spring, and Aubrey Prosser.

*Civil War service:* Henry Harrison Pond and General John Corson Smith.

*Public Service:* John Corson Smith, collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, State Treasurer, and Lt. Governor of Illinois; Myron K. Lingle, chief state highway engineer; Dr. James B. McFatrigh, member of state board of health, Cook County staff member, president of Chicago board of education; Amos Pettibone, alderman of Chicago, Lincoln Park commissioner, and Chicago plan commission member; Sylvester Omer Spring, member of Peoria board of education, alderman of Peoria, and active in the Illinois National Guard.

The book contains many items of unusual interest. For example, it was Dr. McFatrigh, an eye specialist, and his brother who discovered a medicine for mild eye ailments which is still being marketed under the name of Murine. It was Delmar D. Darrah who wrote, directed, and produced the American Passion Play which is still being presented by the Scottish Rite Bodies of Bloomington. He also was the person who created the Meritorious Service Award in Illinois, and it was later adopted in all the states of the Northern Jurisdiction.

## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*The Story of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry*, by Harold V. B. Voorhis. Originally published in 1956, it has been revised by adding names of officers and new statistics. Available at \$5.51 from Macoy Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23229.

*Our Craft Monitor, Its Origin and Development*, by Alex Horne. A history of Masonic monitors with a comparison of their contents. Available at \$1.40 from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

*My Masonic Log*. Designed to provide a record of lodges visited with space to add name of the lodge, the date, place for autographs, etc. Available at 70¢ from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.





# Is It Hereditary?

By JONATHAN R. SUGARMAN

Is schizophrenia passed from parent to child, like eye color, blood type, and hundreds of other human traits? Or is it a disease like pneumonia, which is caught by an individual regardless of his parents' health?

These questions have long held the attention of mental health scientists, for they are central to a full understanding of the causes, treatment, and prevention of the disease. The clinician would like to predict who may become schizophrenic on the grounds of parentage and family history. But to the researcher, questions regarding the genetic components of the disease are even more intriguing.

Genes exert their effects through biological processes, many of which can be manipulated by drugs and other means. It follows that if the abnormal behavior of a schizophrenic is partially or entirely attributable to his genetic heritage, there must be some biological difference between the schizophrenic individual and his normal counterpart. To be sure, the nature of the difference might remain enigmatic, but for the biological researcher devoted to elucidating the or-

*Some cases seem to be affected by heredity, while others seem to have no relationship.*

ganic concomitants of schizophrenia, it would be reassuring to know that a biological difference actually exists. It is easier to look for a needle in a haystack with the knowledge that the needle really is there somewhere!

Investigators supported by the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program have provided a number of major contributions to our knowledge concerning genetics and schizophrenia. In fact, the most influential work of the past 40 years stems from the efforts of two eminent Scottish Rite grantees: the late Dr. Franz Kallman, and the current chairman of the research committee, Dr. Seymour Kety.

In the 1930's, Dr. Kallman began a series of studies aimed at determining how genetic factors might contribute to the risk of becoming schizophrenic.

First, he demonstrated that there were more schizophrenics in the families of schizophrenics than in nonschizophrenic families. He then examined the risk of schizophrenia in the offspring of schizophrenics. If a child were born to parents, one of whom was a schizophrenic, his risk of becoming ill was 16.45%, while the lifetime risk for the general population hovers around 1%. Furthermore, the chance that a schizophrenic mother and father would have a schizophrenic child was 68.1%. However, although these figures are consistent with the notion that genetic factors are important in the development of schizophrenia, they in no way preclude environmental transmission. That is, having a psychotic parent might be stress enough to induce psychosis in a child.

In order to navigate through the straits of the gene-environment conflict, Kallman followed a methodological course that had recently been charted by other investigators. This new method relied on genetic differences between identical and fraternal twins. Identical (monozygotic) twins—because they derive from the union of the same sperm and egg cells—share the same genetic material. On the other hand, fraternal (dizygotic) twins each arise from a different sperm and a different egg. The genetic similarity between dizygotic twins is no greater than that between non-twin brothers and sisters. One would expect that a trait under genetic control would more likely be shared by monozygotic than by dizygotic twins. When both twins share a characteristic, they are said to be "concordant" for that trait. Likewise, if only one of the pair demonstrates the trait, the twins are "discordant". Kallman found that the concordance rate for schizophrenia among dizygotic twins was 14.7%. If a monozygotic twin were schizophrenic,



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.



### DR. KALLMAN



First to explore genetic factors in schizophrenia

the concordance rate of the co-twin was 85.8%.

These results led Kallman to the conclusion that schizophrenia was in part controlled by genetic factors, although he considered environmental factors to be active agents in the expression of the illness.

Every two years, recipients of Scottish Rite schizophrenia research funds convene to exchange information and ideas about a particular area of research. At one such meeting (attended by Dr. Seymour Kety, then a physiologist concerned with blood flow in the brain), Dr. Kallman presented a discussion of his genetic studies. Dr. Kety became intrigued with psychiatric genetics, a field in which he went on to become one of the world's foremost authorities. In a series of studies conducted by Dr. Kety

and several colleagues, many of the dilemmas left unresolved by Dr. Kallman and other investigators were unraveled. For example, some investigators have argued that many nongenetic characteristics run in families—poverty, malnutrition, and a college education are a few.

Other critics were unable to accept that genetic factors alone were responsible for the different concordance rates among identical and fraternal twins. Identical twins can be mistaken for each other and are dressed similarly as children; perhaps "identity crises" contribute to becoming schizophrenic. These objections could only be answered with the aid of an ingenious research strategy.

In 1963, Drs. Kety, David Rosenthal, Fini Schulsinger, and Paul Wender began an ambitious attempt to demonstrate convincingly the existence of a genetic component to schizophrenia. The strategy they chose relied upon subjects whose genetic endowments could be analyzed apart from their life experiences. Children who had been adopted at an early age by nonrelatives provided an ideal group for study.

In order to prejudice their investigation as little as possible, the researchers chose to begin with a large, unselected population of adoptees. They intended to locate all the schizophrenics among the adoptees, trace their adopted and biological relatives, and determine the prevalence of schizophrenia among the relatives. For each schizophrenic adoptee, a nonschizophrenic adoptee was chosen, and his relatives were to be similarly studied. If a hereditary component to schizophrenia existed, Dr. Kety and his colleagues expected to find more schizophrenia in the biological relatives of the schizophrenic ("index") adoptees than in their adoptive relatives or in the biological or adoptive relatives of the

### DR. KETY



Leader in separating genetic and environmental factors

nonschizophrenic ("control") adoptees. Conversely, if schizophrenia is a psychogenic disease, the adoptive families would show a preponderance of mental illness.

In order to carry out these studies, several requirements needed to be satisfied. It was necessary to find the adoptees, identify their biological and adoptive relatives, and obtain psychiatric diagnoses of all the subjects. Because of its superb psychiatric and adoption records, Denmark was chosen as the site of the study. Approximately 5,500 people who had been adopted by nonrelatives between 1924 and 1947 in Greater Copenhagen were identified. A search of the Psychiatric Register of the Institute of Human Genetics, which records the names of all people admitted to

*Continued on next page*



## IS IT HEREDITARY?

Continued from previous page

Danish psychiatric facilities, yielded 33 adoptees with definite schizophrenia. An equal number of normal controls of similar age, sex, and socioeconomic status to the schizophrenics were chosen. Over 450 relatives of the adoptees were identified through the Folkeregister (a complete listing of every person's name, address, and family). Identified were 67 relatives with a psychiatric history. The relatives were divided into four groups, and the incidence of psychiatric illness among each group were determined. The results were as follows:

Biological relatives of schizophrenics: 8%

Adoptive relatives of schizophrenics: 2.7%

Biological relatives of controls: 1.9%

Adoptive relatives of controls: 3.6%

A substantial excess of schizophrenia-like mental illness was found in the biological relatives of the schizophrenic adoptees compared to the other three groups. In later studies, in which most of the relatives were personally interviewed by a psychiatrist, over 20% of the biological relatives of index cases had schizophrenia, but no more than 6.5% were found in the biological or adoptive relatives of psychologically normal controls.

Although these results strongly implicate inherited factors in the development of schizophrenia, some critics suggested that intrauterine effects, birth trauma, or early mothering experiences (before the subjects were adopted away) might account for some of the results. In order to disentangle such variables, Drs. Kety, Rosenthal, Wender, Schulsinger, and a Danish psychiatrist named Bjorn Jacobsen chose a strategy which directly measured genetic factors.

Many of the relatives located in the study were paternal half-siblings. That is, the natural father of the adoptee sired other children by a woman other than the adoptee's natural mother. These half-siblings did not share the same womb, birth experiences, or early mothering. The only thing that they had in common was a genetic contribution from the same father. There turned out to be a high incidence of schizophrenia in the paternal half-siblings of the schizophrenic adoptees, but a very low incidence in those of the normal controls. These results are the most compelling demonstration to date of the impact of genetic factors on the risk of schizo-

phrenia.

It is now accepted by most psychiatrists that genetic factors are important in some types of schizophrenia. Most scientists agree, however, that schizophrenia *per se* is not inherited. Rather, a predisposition to succumb to the disorder is under partial genetic control. Because schizophrenia is not a unitary disease, some types of schizophrenia may be only minimally effected by genetic factors. In fact, some of Dr. Kety's work suggests that acute, rapid onset schizophrenia is less likely to be familial than the slow onset, chronic form of the illness.

The answers to several questions concerning the genetics of schizophrenia are still being sought. Researchers would like to know whether schizophrenia is

### SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM AUGUST 1, 1979-July 31, 1980

Principal and Income Assets	
Cash in Bank 7/31/79	\$ 469,736
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc. 7/31/79	350,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/79 (Market value of investments 7/31/79: \$12,627,516)	13,228,018
	<u>\$14,047,754</u>
Interest	\$ 1,054
Contributions	269,976
Capital Loss	(202,140)
	<u>68,890</u>
	<u>\$14,116,644</u>
Income over Expenditures/Income Account*	<u>282,832</u>
	<u>\$14,399,476</u>
Cash in Banks 7/31/80	169,150
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc. 7/31/80	625,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/80 (Market value of investments 7/31/80: \$14,187,364)	13,605,326
	<u>\$14,399,476</u>
Income	
Investment Income	\$ 913,618
Interest Income	14,443
Miscellaneous Income	4,259
	<u>\$ 932,320</u>
Expenditures	
Grants to Researchers	\$535,531
Fellowships	24,000
Research committee expenses	7,342
Salaries, Taxes, and Retirement Allowances (Research Director and Clerical)	33,587
	<u>\$ 600,460</u>
Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, etc.	\$34,636
Data Processing	12,929
General Expense Items	1,463
	<u>49,028</u>
	<u>\$ 649,488</u>
	<u>\$ 282,832</u>
*Income over Expenditures (Reserved for 1981 grants)	

controlled by one gene alone or by many genes acting in concert. So far, the data are consistent with both hypotheses. Other investigators—including Dr. Dennis Kinney (a Scottish Rite grantee formerly at the University of California at Los Angeles and now at Harvard Medical School and McLean Hospital)—are trying to determine what environmental events are necessary to trigger the genetic predisposition. Dr. Kinney's work will be discussed in a later article. Another crucial question concerns exactly what is inherited. Much time and effort had been expended in a search for the biochemical lesions which may be inherited along with the psychiatric disorder. In the next issue, we will examine the fascinating search for biological markers of schizophrenia.



# Footnotes\*

## 'Masonic Reader's Guide' Is Handy Reference

Libraries and resource centers have found guides to literature to be handy reference works for many years. Now comes a rather extensive guide for Masonic subjects.

*A Masonic Reader's Guide* has come about through the efforts of Ill.°. Alphonse Cerza, 33°. He has spent more than 10 years compiling a list of Masonic books, magazine articles, and research lodge transactions.

Very few would have attempted such a monumental task, but Ill.°. Brother Cerza has devoted his time and vast talent to produce a reference work that can be useful to a wide range of Masons. As the author suggests in his introduction, the book can help the member who has just learned about the world of Masonic books and wants to know what is available. The book can be a useful tool for the lodge officer who wants to improve his skills or the researcher who is preparing a speech or gathering material for publication. Also, it can be a handy guide for the member who has time on his hands and wants to read Masonic material to become better informed.

There is no question that over the years there has been an abundance of Masonic literature, but the Mason who does not have easy access to a good Masonic library has always been faced with the problem of finding out what is available and where the item is located. Even those who use Masonic libraries regularly will find this guide to be convenient.

By no means is the Cerza book a complete listing of all Masonic material published. Such a list would require much more than a single volume. He has included, however, a good cross-section of subjects which include Masonic history, philosophy, symbolism, ritual and ceremonies, jurisprudence and law, the fine arts, Masonic-related organizations, and anti-Masonry.

In addition to books and periodicals, he has chosen items from research lodge transactions, Grand Masters Conference proceedings, and a wealth of material available through the Masonic Service Association.

The author has selected 15 Masonic libraries across the country and has indicated which books are available at each library.

We should correct one bit of misleading information. Discussing Masonic libraries in his introduction, Ill.°. Brother Cerza indicates that the library associated with the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., is "concentrating on acquiring books on Americana . . . with material relating to American history." Such thoughts had been considered in various planning stages but the emphasis on Americana now relates mostly to the decorative arts. More accurate is the statement that this library "has a considerable number of Masonic books and the number is growing each year." In a few years he feels it will be one of the outstanding Masonic libraries in the United States, an assumption we hope will bear fruit.

This edition refers to material published through December 1979. We understand the author is continuing his compilation of material, and hopefully we will see supplements issued in future years.

This guide was published by the Missouri Lodge of Research for distribution to its members. A limited number of additional copies are available at \$10 so long as the supply lasts. Include payment with your order to Missouri Lodge of Research, P.O. Box 480, Fulton, Mo. 65251.



RICHARD H. CURTIS 33°  
Editor



# The Story of Freemasonry...

## Yesterday and Today



An exciting  
fast-moving  
16mm motion picture