

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 12 No. 5 November 1981

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



# The Future Begins At Home



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33

One of the marks of a great man is the ability to express profound ideas with simplicity. Albert Einstein was just such a man. "Truth has no special time of its own," he said. "Its hour is now—always."

One of the great truths of our day is the importance of the family. Some school programs, child care centers, the other government programs—as important and needed as they are—have created a situation where family life has suffered.

At the same time, there are many who feel that because of our fast-moving society, the family has become less important in our lives.

As Freemasons, we have always maintained our commitment to preserving a belief in the family.

Today there is growing evidence that the family is essential to a healthy society. Philosopher Michael Novak has written these penetrating words:

"If the quality of family life deteriorates, there is no 'quality of life'."

The hour for this truth is now. As Scottish Rite Masons, we are launching "Family Life Week" for November 22-28. We are urging the leaders of our Valleys to come forward with programs and activities designed to encourage a stronger belief in the value of the family to our nation.

"The Future Begins at Home" is the theme of Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week. We believe those words. But that is not enough.

We must take the message to our communities and to the country.

The evidence is in. Crime, delinquency, personal irresponsibility and just about every other socially destructive quality have their roots in the disruption of family life.

It is time—time to reaffirm our faith in the family and time to let it be known far and wide that "the future begins at home."

There is an urgency about our task. The lives of millions of people are being hurt by the notion that the family is a relic of the past.

This year—1981—is a beginning for Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week. It is just a beginning. Nevertheless, we are on our way. With diligent effort we can see it grow in the years to come.

I am sure you will agree. The future of the family begins with us.

A cursive signature of Stanley F. Maxwell.

Sovereign Grand Commander



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About  
the  
Front  
Cover

The late William A. Patterson, 33°, guided United Air Lines from its birth to its prestigious status as America's largest airline when he retired in 1966. The story of his rise in commercial aviation appears on page 4. Cover design by George L. Thompson, 3rd, Free Lance Graphics.

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# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Volume 12 No. 5

November 1981

## In This Issue



page 4



page 10



page 12

### 2 THE FUTURE BEGINS AT HOME

by Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

*Let us encourage a stronger belief in the value of the family to our nation.*

### 4 HE MADE THE SKY FRIENDLY

by Thomas Rigas, 32°

*A ride in a flying machine in 1919 led William Patterson to a distinguished career in aviation management.*

### 8 FACTS DON'T SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

by Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

*Excerpts of the Grand Commander's Allocation at the Annual Meeting in September.*

### 12 NEW DE MOLAY CENTER OPENS IN WISCONSIN

by Todd C. Duehring, 32°

*A Mason's dream becomes a reality.*

### 14 MASONRY YESTERDAY

by Edward Y. Smith, 33°

*The story of a "down country" Lodge which met in a simpler time, yet its actions attest to the timelessness of the fraternity.*

### 18 WHAT FOR?

by Russell H. Anthony, 32°

*When someone asks the questions, what do you say?*

### 19 FAMILIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

by Jonathan Sugarman

*Part 8 in the continuing series, "A Closer Look at Schizophrenia."*

### 22 COUNT YOUR MANY BLESSINGS AND BE THANKFUL

by Raymond C. Ellis, 33°

*Perhaps people don't "thank" because they don't "think."*

**ALSO** ● 6 Supreme Council Highlights ● 10 Early Photographs at Museum ● 17 in a Nook with a Book ● 17 Other Masonic Books of Interest ● 22 Masonic Word Math ● 23 Footnotes



# He Made the Sky Friendly

By THOMAS RIGAS, 32°

A ride in a pusher-type flying machine in 1919 put wings in the mind of Ill.°. William Allan Patterson, 33°, and led to a distinguished career in aviation management.

"Pat" Patterson, that extraordinary human dynamo, guided United Air Lines from its precarious birth to its prestigious status as America's largest airline when he retired in 1966. His rise in commercial aviation is the classic success story of modest beginnings and ascent to corporate leadership.

He was a man of courage and conviction, willing to stand up and be counted, with great faith in the free enterprise system. As an important American business leader, he distinguished himself by conducting his business and personal life on the highest plane of morality.

Perhaps his greatest accomplishment was keeping United in business after the federal government in 1934 canceled all air mail contracts with private carriers. At the time, like other airlines of that era, United was dependent upon mail revenue for at least 45 percent of its income. Patterson kept the airline flying and built it into a successful operation, not to speak of the encouragement and inspiration he gave to the entire airline industry at that time.



THOMAS RIGAS, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Chicago, is working on a major research project, *Famous Freemasons of the USA*. This article is part of his continuing research.



WILLIAM PATTERSON

Patterson was not a college graduate but had a sponge-like capacity for absorbing technical information and pigeon-holing it neatly in his capacious memory. All his life has been a veritable incubator of ideas and a do-it-now implementer of them. Throughout his airline career, he pushed for service innovations, greater safety, and improved technology. He fostered and approved such innovations as female flight attendants, guaranteed monthly wages for pilots, two-way air-ground telephone, lights for night flying, weather report services and radio range facilities, the constant speed propeller, the automatic gyropilot, the wing de-icer, instrument-controlled flight, and the first commercial jets, just to mention a few programs which increased the safety and comfort of air travel.

He was born in 1899 at Honolulu. His father, overseer of a sugar plantation at Waipahu near Honolulu, died when young "Billy," as he was known

then, was a mere youngster of 8 years. He was sent to public grammar and high schools in San Francisco, returning to Hawaii in 1911. Young Billy was then enrolled at a Honolulu military academy while his mother was employed in San Francisco, but he ran away from school to join her on the Mainland. At age 15, he went to work as an office boy at the Wells Fargo Bank at San Francisco, where he earned \$25 a month.

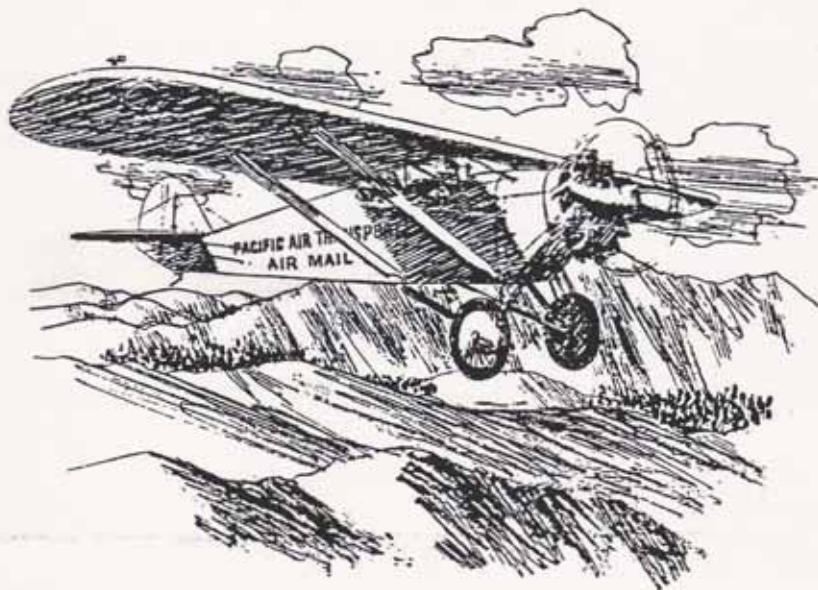
The future airline president attended night school regularly and advanced from office boy to paying teller at the bank. Eventually he was named assistant to the vice-president in charge of new accounts. In that position, he recommended a loan for Pacific Air Transport, a pioneer airline on the Los Angeles-San Francisco-Seattle route.

Young Patterson was placed in charge of the airline account, and utilizing the chance to learn more about airplanes and airlines, he flew in the company's open cockpit planes, talked with its officials and employees, and learned how its operations were conducted. During this early experience, Patterson was inoculated with the flying virus and he found himself inexorably swept up in the updraft of the exciting and just emerging air transport business.

His skill in handling Pacific Air Transport financing brought him to the attention of Philip J. Johnson, president of the Boeing Airplane Company and Boeing Air Transport. Boeing Air Transport was the first airline to operate between San Francisco and Chicago. In 1929, Johnson offered Patterson a post as his assistant at Seattle.

Patterson joined Boeing at a time when the company was piecing together a coast-to-coast airline system. The routes of three other small airlines were joined with Boeing Air Transport into a new management corporation to form





A ride in a Pacific Air Transport plane gave Patterson the flying virus and swept him into the excitement of the emerging air transport business.

United Air Lines. As United's vice-president and general manager, Patterson moved to Chicago in 1931 to establish a headquarters office for United Air Lines, Boeing Air Transport, National Air Transport, Pacific Air Transport, and Varney Air Lines. He was executive vice-president of the latter four companies and later in the year became president of same.

One of the few top airline executives who was not a former pilot, Patterson idolized fliers. Consequently, it came as a real shocker to him to learn late in 1933 that his heroes on National Air Transport had voted in November to back up their demands for more pay and better flying rules. Inexperienced in labor negotiations, Patterson sought the advice of older employers.

"Don't let your employees tell you how to run your business," they told him. He soon found out that such advice was sheer folly, and accepted the invitation of three veteran NAT pilots to listen to their side of the dispute. Their demand for more pay and better working conditions for pilots took on a new light in Patterson's concept of management. He told the pilots that they were 90 percent right and the company was 90 percent wrong. He then spent the next two months traveling along his air line, asking pilots and copilots for their suggestions about operations. Out of this experience, Patterson established a policy of consulting employees on personal complaints as well as company problems.

Before he could fully carry out his "personal-touch" program, the Patter-

son talkfest with his employees was interrupted temporarily by a bolt out of the blue sky from Washington, D.C. In February 1934 telegrams arrived from Postmaster General James A. Farley summarily canceling all airmail contracts with all mail contractors throughout the country. By presidential decree, the airmail was to be flown by US Army pilots.

This astounding news led to one of Patterson's most momentous decisions, one that probably saved not only United Air Lines but also the entire air transport industry.

The abrupt cancellation swept away almost half of United's revenue. Panic among other airline operators grew. They feared if United—then the strongest airline—ceased flying, the entire industry might fold. Air Transport could become a government monopoly in the United States as it was—and still is—in nearly all other countries.

After quietly thinking through the cataclysmic turn of events, Patterson decided to continue all operations without canceling any flights or laying off any employees.

Other airlines curtailed schedules or closed down completely. Patterson's determination to fly all schedules, without mail revenue and with too few passenger fares, cost his companies more than \$1 million in the three months that followed. But Patterson still rated it as one of the soundest decisions he ever made.

The government action soon boomeranged. The army pilots, trained in acrobatic flying, were no match for the fierce winter weather when they took over as

airmail pilots on February 19, 1934. By the end of the first week, five pilots had been killed and six more critically injured in crashes which smashed up more than \$500,000 worth of army planes, and the army pilots continued to drop out of the stormy skies.

Responding to outraged public protests, President Franklin D. Roosevelt abruptly canceled all airmail flying after three weeks of disaster. When the army pilots resumed service on March 17, they flew only by day. Letters that United's pilots carried from San Francisco to New York in 19 hours now took 48 hours to cross the country. Irate airmail users made up packets of letters in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, dispatched them by United air express, to be mailed at the opposite ends of the main line. On March 30, after six calamitous weeks, President Roosevelt yielded to Postmaster General Farley's pleas. The Post Office called for new airmail bids from private carriers.

Recovery of airmail contracts marked another leap upward in Patterson's spectacular rise as a flying machine man. A White House edict, later backed by a clause in the new airmail act enacted by Congress, decreed that no airline whose head had attended the mythical "spoils conference" (as Roosevelt had called it) of May 1930 in Washington, D.C. could ever bid on Post Office contracts. This arbitrary decree meant that every established airline had to be reorganized under a new name with a new chief executive. United Air Lines, Incorporated became United Air Lines Transportation Corporation, whose president quite naturally, was William A. Patterson, the eager young beaver who had been operating head of NAT, BAT, PAT, and Varney previous to the airmail cancellation edict. The four airlines were quickly

*Continued on page 21*



# Supreme Council Highlights

At the Supreme Council's Annual Session held at Philadelphia in September, Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, was reelected to a third three-year term as the presiding officer. Others reelected included Lt. Grand Commander George E. Gullen, 33°, of Lake Orion, Mich., and Grand Treasurer General George F. Peabody, 33°, of Bangor, Maine.

**New Officers.** Three other positions changed hands. Ill.' George E. Burow, 33°, of Danville, Ill., succeeds Ill.' Floyd W. McBurney, 33°, of Madison, Wis., as Grand Minister of State. Ill.' Brother Burow served as Deputy for Illinois and is former editor of *The Northern Light*.

Ill.' Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°, of Portsmouth, N.H., replaces retiring Grand Secretary General Laurence E. Eaton, 33°. Ill.' Brother Sanderson has been an Active Member for New Hampshire since 1973.

Ill.' John L. McCain, 33°, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a Past Grand Master in Pennsylvania, was elected the new Grand Captain General.

**Retiring.** Ill.' Brothers Eaton and McBurney were elected Active Emeriti Members. Others granted Emeritus status were Ill.' Neal C. Cobb, 33°, of Springfield, Vt.; Ill.' Richard A. Kern, 33°, of Wynnewood, Pa.; Ill.' Arlo E.

## ACTION TAKEN AT 1981 ANNUAL SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 178 members.
- Elected 173 candidates to receive the 33° at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1982.
- Reported 14° membership to be 496, 824 as of June 30, 1981
- Approved dispensations for a new Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem to be located at Traverse City, Michigan.
- Amended the constitutional requirement of one-year residence in a state for membership to six months.
- Approved revised editions of the 8°, 26°, and 32°
- Resumed relations with the Supreme Council for Uruguay
- Approved continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program.
- Approved Leon M. Abbott scholarship grants to 13 participating universities and provided for the establishment of a school educational program at the Museum of Our National Heritage.
- Approved continued support of the Masonic Service Association and The George Washington National Masonic Memorial.

Bane, 33°, of LeRoy, Ill., and Ill.' Ralph M. Tompkins, 33°, of Wellsville, N.Y.

Perkins, 33°, of Illinois, and Ill.' Robert B. Nienow, 33°, of Wisconsin.

**New Deputies.** Newly-elected Deputies are Ill.' A. Norman Johnson, 33°, of Connecticut; Ill.' Francis G. Paul, 33°, of New York; Ill.' Charles B. Moody, 33°, of Ohio; Ill.' Robert B.

**New faces.** The new Active Members are Ill.' Peter G. Huntsman, 33°, of Vermont; Ill.' Roland E. Mosley, 33°, of Massachusetts; Ill.' Frederick H. Lorensen, 33°, of Connecticut; Ill.' Robert H. Sale, 33°, of Michigan; Ill.'.

## NEW ACTIVE EMERITI MEMBERS



COBB  
Vermont



EATON  
Massachusetts



TOMPKINS  
New York



KERN  
Pennsylvania



BANE  
Illinois



McBURNAY  
Wisconsin



## NEW OFFICERS



**BUROW**  
Grand Minister  
of State

**SANDERSON**  
Grand Sec. Gen.



**McCAIN**  
Grand Capt. Gen.

Norman R. Buecker, 33°, of Illinois, and Ill.°. Dale O. Babbitt, 33°, of Wisconsin.

Ill.°. Brother Huntsman, 52, is a Montpelier, Vt., businessman. He is a Past Master of Aurora Lodge No. 22, Montpelier, and the Grand Historian for the Grand Lodge of Vermont. A past presiding officer of the three Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Montpelier and a member of Vermont Consistory in Burlington, he received the 33°, in 1977.

Ill.°. Brother Mosely, 66, of Chelmsford, Mass., is personnel manager and purchasing agent for the Lowell Gas Company. He is a Past Master of Pentucket Lodge, Lowell, and a Past Senior Grand Warden for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He has been Sovereign Prince and Most Wise Master for the Valley of Lowell and 2nd Lt. Com-

mander of Massachusetts Consistory in Boston. He received the 33° in 1972 and has served as an Assistant Seneschal for the Supreme Council since 1979.

Ill.°. Brother Lorenson, 59, of Naugatuck, Ct., was Master of Shepherd Lodge No. 78, Naugatuck, in 1964 and has been Secretary since 1972. Currently he is serving the Grand Lodge of Connecticut as Grand Senior Warden. He has been Commander of Clark Commandery No. 78, K.T.; Most Wise Master in the Valley of Waterbury, and Commander-in-chief in Lafayette Consistory, Bridgeport. After serving as plant engineer with Formatic Company and Sylvania Electric, he founded Metalmold, Inc., with which he is presently associated.

Ill.°. Brother Sale, 63, of Detroit, a Union Belt Railroad executive, received the 33° in 1974. He was Master of West Gate Lodge No. 520, Detroit, in 1965. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Detroit, he has served as Thrice Potent Master and Commander-in-chief.

Ill.°. Brother Buecker, 56, a Springfield, Ill., plumbing and heating contractor, is completing his term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He is a Past Master of Tyrian Lodge No. 333, Springfield; a Past Commander of Elwood Commandery No. 6, K.T., and First Lt. Commander of Springfield Consistory. He received the 33° in 1970.

Ill.°. Brother Babbitt, 54, of Menomonie, Wis., is an executive vice-president for Dotseth Truck Line, Inc. He received the 33° in 1974. He is a Past Master of Chippewa Falls Lodge No. 176, and served the Valley of Eau Claire as Sovereign Prince and Commander-in-chief.

**Visitors.** Visiting Sovereign Grand Commanders from other Scottish Rite Supreme Councils around the world were recognized by The Northern Jurisdiction through elections as Emeriti

## NEW DEPUTIES



**JOHNSON**  
Connecticut

**PAUL**  
New York



**MOODY**  
Ohio



**PERKINS**  
Illinois



**NIENOW**  
Wisconsin



Members of Honor. Newly elected were Ill.°. Henri L. Baranger, 33°, of France; Ill.°. Edmundo Morante Llerena, 33°, of Peru; Ill.°. Rogelio M. Teran, 33°, of Panama, and Maurice F. Verbist, 33°, of Belgium. Also elected was Ill.°. William McCrum Miller, 33°, of Ireland.

## NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



**HUNTSMAN**  
Vermont



**MOSLEY**  
Massachusetts



**LORENSON**  
Connecticut



**SALE**  
Michigan



**BUECKER**  
Illinois



**BABBITT**  
Wisconsin



# Facts Don't Speak For Themselves

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33° at Philadelphia on September 29

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

Last January 20, President Ronald Reagan captured the spirit of America when he said,

"You meet heroes across a counter—and they're on both sides of that counter. They are individuals and families whose taxes support the government and whose voluntary gifts support church, charity, culture, art, and education. Their values sustain our national life."

He was talking about leadership—the single most important issue facing our nation today. From our Capitol in Washington to the local Masonic lodge, the issue is leadership.

We have come through many decades of living in a dream world. We went to sleep as a people. We were lulled by noble words which caused us to believe that we could not solve our own problems. We were not strong enough to bear our own responsibilities. We were not big enough to stand up to the pressures of the times.

Now, we are awake from our deep sleep. The problems are still there. And, more and more of our people are recognizing that it takes more than billion dollar programs to make America strong. It takes personal responsibility and it takes leadership.

The historian Carl Becker has written that "left to themselves, facts do not speak, left to themselves, they do not exist, not really, since for all practical purposes there is no fact until someone affirms it."

Think about it for a moment. "There is no fact until someone affirms it."

That is what leadership is all about. Television sets do not affirm facts. Newspapers do not affirm facts. Computers do not affirm facts.

I am sure you will agree with me that we cannot separate the future of our great Scottish Rite from the future of our nation. They are interrelated. Both need our leadership.

There are several facts that each of us as Scottish Rite leaders can affirm wherever we are today. If we avoid them, it is quite possible that we will harm both our society and the Scottish Rite.

The first fact is the power of creativity. While some critics claim that our nation has fallen behind in industrial strength, it is clear that there is a creative energy within American industry that can meet the challenges of the times. The flight of "Columbia" this past spring should indicate to anyone anywhere that America's creativity is still the greatest in the world.

Within our Scottish Rite, we must unleash that same creativity. But, it will take determination and dedicated leadership to do it.

When I hear it said that "you can't get men to work on committees anymore," I am disturbed. We tend to ask the same ones year-after-year. It takes our best creative efforts to go out and find men with special interests, skills, and talents. They are there. And, their interest in Scottish Rite is closely related to the effort we make to involve them.

We need to initiate a new sense of creativity in our programs and activities, too. It takes strong leadership to make changes. Yet, with new ideas, there will be new interest among our members.

That same creativity should carry over into our newsletters, communications and publications. There are times when I think we just change the dates and photographs and year-after-year is-

sue "carbon copy" publications. What do the members think when these arrive in the mail? Could it be that they say, "Oh, I've seen that before"?

Creativity can be applied to the development of membership. With less than 40 percent of the Master Masons in the N.M.J. as Scottish Rite members, there is a huge opportunity in every Valley. I have never met a member who was not proud of being in the Scottish Rite. It is this strong sense of pride that can appeal to thousands and thousands of Master Masons in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Putting our creativity to work in membership growth means setting goals and working to see that they are met. It means training membership committees so they can be effective.

The Scottish Rite opens Freemasonry's door ever wider. It enhances a man's life because the 32° is a source of personal pride. Every Master Mason deserves a personal invitation from your Valley to join the Scottish Rite.

While we are talking about creativity, we must put our minds to work bringing the message of Freemasonry and the Scottish Rite to our communities. We need to be more involved where we live. As always, the proof of our Freemasonry is in the quality of our work.

Masons with skills, experience, and a commitment to brotherhood should be demonstrating their concern for life where they live. In other words, we need to do everything we can to raise our Masonic visibility.

The volunteer spirit is lagging in America. The willing hands that did so much to improve community life in years past are no longer at work. Now, more than ever, it is time for us to go to work and meet the needs of young people, senior citizens and families.

Maybe it is also the time for our bold, creative leaders to establish Masonic



"Big Brother" groups as an adjunct to DeMolay. Masons can offer so much to boys and young men. Certainly, the qualities that make a man a Mason need to be communicated if we are to have men of character in the future. Of course, we must continue to support and guide DeMolay; that is our first responsibility. But we should use our creative efforts to meet the wider needs of youth, as well.

There is a creative spirit in our Scottish Rite. That is a fact beyond dispute. But facts must be translated into reality. Facts do not speak for themselves. It takes men—it takes you and me.

*Billions of dollars  
do not build brotherhood.  
It takes individual concern  
to really solve problems.*

The second fact is that of philanthropy. In Freemasonry, we often talk about our charities. The word "charity" is not as popular as it was some years ago. In the minds of many, it has come to mean "a handout." That is a tragic mistake. Charity is born of brotherhood. In the best sense of the word, a charitable man is one who possesses a deep feeling for service to humanity.

Perhaps the decline of charity has come about as a result of the government taking over so many programs and services. This may have been done in the name of efficiency, but a high price has been paid. As a people, we have come close to losing a sense of personal responsibility because we no longer believe that we are needed. Hopefully, we are now back on the track in our nation. Billions of dollars do not build brotherhood. It takes individual, personal concern to really solve problems.

That is why our Supreme Council Charities are so very important. Our

Schizophrenia Research Program is the most prestigious professional research effort in its field in the nation today. Every Scottish Rite Mason can have a personal sense of pride in the almost 50 years of service of this program.

In the very same way, our Abbott Scholarships in journalism and international relations are helping to insure high standards in these two important professions.

And, our Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington continues to grow in national importance as a history museum. We dare not forget that this is one of the

most impressive undertakings of any organization in the country. At the museum and library, Scottish Rite Masons have but one goal: to build pride in America.

Our Supreme Council Charities are strong, vigorous efforts by Scottish Rite Masons to build a better world. That is a fact. But it remains for us to make that fact a reality in the lives of our members.

We believe in charity because we believe that we have a responsibility—a personal responsibility—to the world in which we live. All of us can be proud of our accomplishments. It is that sense of pride which you and I must communicate to all our members so that they, too, can come to feel that as Scottish Rite Masons they are sharing in the improvement of life.

The final fact that does not speak for itself is that of loyalty. Loyalty is not gained by signing a sheet of paper. It must be affirmed in a man's life and

when it is, loyalty emerges as fidelity, as faithfulness.

When it comes to the integrity of our country and the Scottish Rite, both depend on loyalty for their survival.

Any break in our Masonic sense of loyalty is to betray our fraternity's great ideal of brotherhood. As leaders of the Scottish Rite, we must be willing to always make certain that our ideas and actions, as well as our goals, aim at creating a renewed sense of fraternity within the Masonic family. That is our Masonic duty and responsibility, and that is what it means to be a Masonic leader. Without faithfulness to each other, power of Freemasonry is diminished.

Loyalty is not an outdated sentimental word. It is the heart and soul of a sense of fraternity. Without loyalty, we have no brotherhood; without loyalty, we are divided; without loyalty, we are weaker individually and as an organization. We need each other and that is a fact that we must not forget!

The facts do not speak for themselves. They must become alive through each of us. Whether it is the boundless power of creativity that is within our Scottish Rite, the philanthropic spirit, or the affirmation of loyalty, these great facts must be spoken through our lives.

Our task has never been more important. The story is told of a man who came upon what appeared to be the early stages of a major construction project. He asked one of the workmen what it was that he was working on.

"I'm shaping these stones," came the reply, "so they will fit perfectly when I lay them on top of the other."

A few minutes later, the man asked the same question of a second workman nearby. This man looked up and pointed to a stretch of his completed work.

"As you can see, sir," he said, "I'm building a wall."

Finally, the passerby came to a third man, who appeared to be doing the same work as the first two men. Curious to hear what his response would be, he asked also what it was that he was doing.

This man stood up and proudly said, "I'm building a cathedral."

As leaders of the Scottish Rite, we are not just fashioning an organization. We are not simply engaged in making reports and serving on committees. We are building the cathedral of life. More than anything else, it is that fact which must come alive in our lives and the life of our entire membership.





# Early Photography At Museum

The work of commercial photographer, Edwin B. Luce, active in the Worcester, Mass., area from 1881 to 1938, may be seen in a current exhibit at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, in Lexington, Mass., through February 28. Photographic prints from original glass plate and nitrate negatives, photographic blowups, and photographic equipment are included in the show which was organized and sponsored by the E. B. Luce Corporation to mark the centennial of the company.

E. B. Luce photographed a wide range of scenes during his career. The elephant parade at Worcester, Mass. (circa 1900), is one of many displayed at the museum.

The exhibit will feature about 140 black and white photographs selected from more than 10,000 glass plate and nitrate negatives, plus a selection from hundreds of recently discovered 5 x 7 inch studio portraits of people and animals. A life-sized reconstruction of the interior of Luce's Worcester studio will be built into the exhibit, complete with studio props and the skylight which was an important source of sunlight for printing proof photographs. On display will be the photographer's cameras and lenses, all in pristine condition, including a rare 18 x 22 inch mahogany field camera, an Improved Seneca 11 x 14 inch view camera, and a collection of Voigtlander lenses. Luce's original ledgers, flash pan with powder, and lan-

tern slides will be in the exhibit. Visitors to the gallery will have the simulated experience of walking down "Main Street" as they pass by two 16-foot murals of the east and west sides of the block between Front and Franklin Streets in Worcester at the turn of the century.

Little is known of Luce's career prior to the opening of his first portrait studio in Millbury, Mass., with a branch in nearby Holliston, in 1881. He advertised as "a photographic art studio, specializing in hand coloring." A second studio was opened in Worcester in 1885, with photo finishing services at another location. In 1888, Luce began to incorporate industrial-related scenes, machines, and tools in his photographic





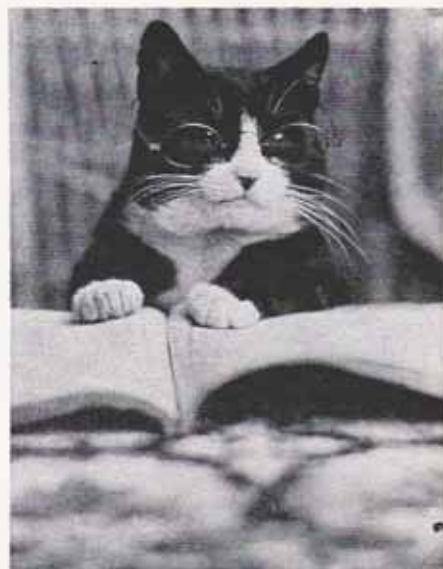
work. His business flourished as he did work for Worcester's factories and mills, documenting their growth, workers and products. His artistic expression and individual attention, using dramatic treatment of light, shadow and background, presented his customers' products in a style that Luce referred to as "portraits of commercial subjects." Luce took great care in record-keeping. Negatives, thousands on glass plates, were carefully numbered and filed; they served as a historic record of the companies, and enabled customers to easily reorder prints. As photography became a tool in advertising, Luce's portraits of "commercial subjects" were often used in advertisements of customers' products in catalogs and magazines.

Throughout the years, Luce photographed the life of the city—day and night street scenes, natural disasters, public gatherings, storefronts, building construction, and the interiors and exteriors of many of the city's factories, theatres, public buildings, and schools. Luce's career in commercial photography followed the growth and change of Worcester as modern technology was incorporated into the fabric of city life, and his photographs serve as a graphic record of the city.

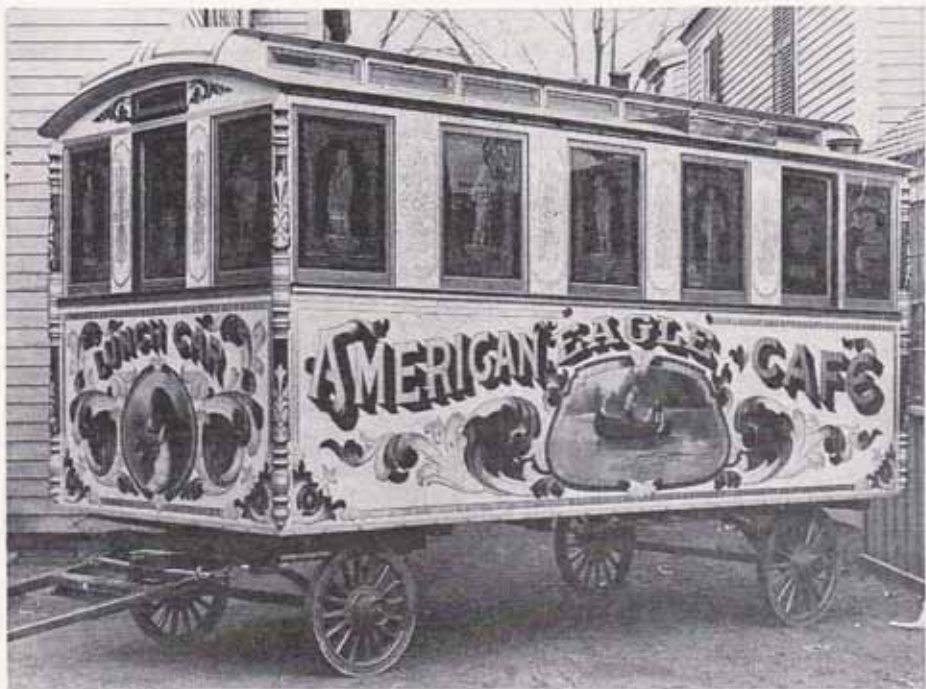
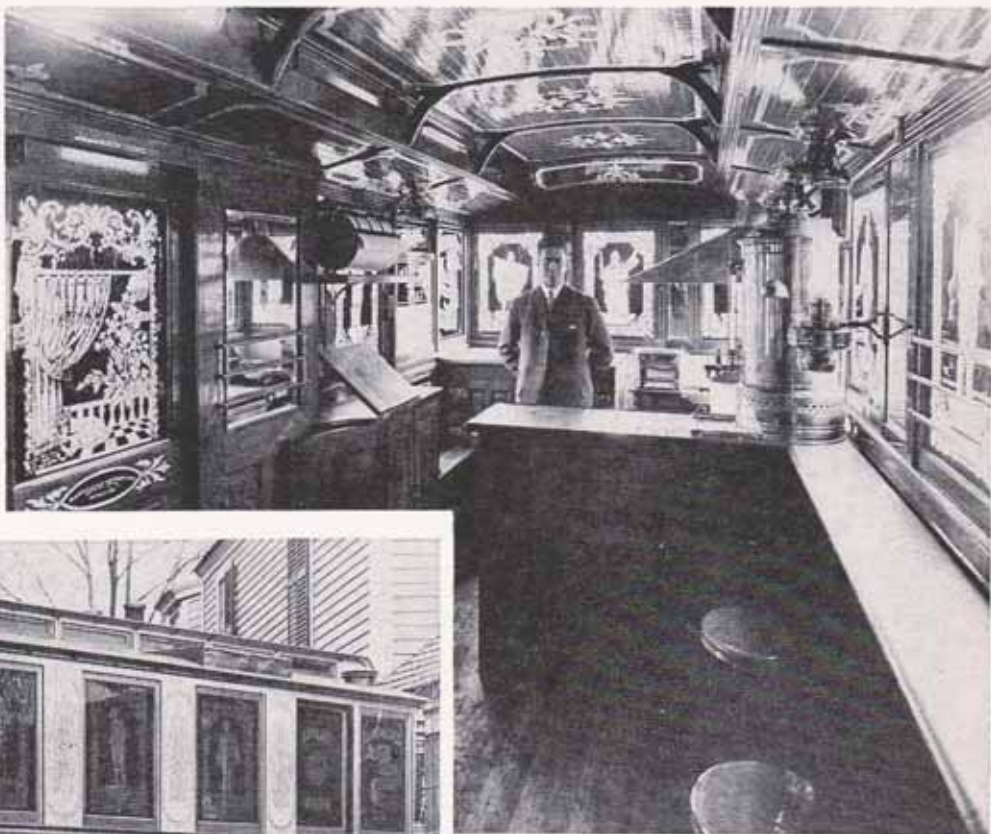
Like other photographers, Luce was quick to utilize the rapid and dramatic advancements in photographic processes that were being invented and introduced during this 50 year period. The introduction of the photographic dry plate

alone, in the 1880's, was a major change that freed the photographer from rushing to a nearby darkroom to develop the plate. And, subsequent improvements in cameras and supplies—hand-held cameras, fast films, filters, and flash guns—facilitated the taking of documentary photographs.

Luce died in 1938, but the company that bears his name is still in business today in Worcester. In addition to being America's oldest photographic laboratory, it is a major producer of large photo murals and transparencies. The exhibit was organized by Helen Martin, of the E. B. Luce Corporation, who is still researching Luce's history and cataloging the thousands of extant negatives in the company's files.



Portrait of Luce's cat, circa 1880.



By the late 1800's, Luce was incorporating commercial and industrial related scenes and equipment in his photographic work. He presented his customer's products in a style that Luce referred to as "portraits of commercial subjects." (Photos courtesy of E.B. Luce Corp.)



# New DeMolay Center Opens

By TODD C. DUEHRING, 32°

"I want to do something that will have a lasting effect on Freemasonry and I see the place to do this is with the Order of DeMolay." And with those words Brother Harley A. Butler and his wife Lillian, on December 27, 1976, presented to the Wisconsin DeMolay Foundation the deed for 80 acres of wooded land.

Located in Northern Wisconsin near McNaughton, the parcel includes about 1,000 feet of lake frontage on Oatmeal Lake, which is part of the American Legion State Forest. Wisconsin DeMolay Foundation president Walter D. Helwig, 33°, accepted the gift on behalf of the Foundation.

Brother Butler chose the Oatmeal Lake site because it offered privacy for the young people. He owned the balance of the lake frontage property on Oatmeal Lake, and he had no real development on the lake. This would in fact give DeMolay a "private lake" for its use.

After the deed was presented to the Foundation, the Butlers wanted to be sure that the gift would not become a "millstone." They set up a trust fund into which they placed \$160,000 with their directions that after their death the interest would be paid to the Wisconsin



The new Wisconsin DeMolay Center on Oatmeal Lake was dedicated recently. The building is situated on a 160-acre site which was donated to the Wisconsin DeMolay Foundation by Mr. and Mrs. Harley A. Butler.

DeMolay Foundation for its use.

The DeMolay Foundation accepted the gift from the Butlers and made plans to develop some type of youth center at the Oatmeal Lake site. The Foundation negotiated a license with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for a permanent road through the forest leading to the DeMolay property.

Several plans were considered for a building and facility. The final design selected was a natural log building to be constructed 100% of white cedar logs and having approximately 3,000 square feet of living space on three levels. The plans had arrangement for a utility room, sleeping room, and large meeting room with natural fireplace in the lower level. The main floor would contain two full bathrooms, a large dormitory-style sleeping room, the kitchen, and main lodge room with a natural stone fireplace. The third level would consist of a loft, which would contain a dormitory-style sleeping room and one full bathroom. By having a loft, it would give a cathedral ceiling to the main lodge section of the building.

The Butler DeMolay Center, as it has become known, is designed to sleep 30 people at one time with the main emphasis being placed on the use of the facility for DeMolay chapter outings. When not occupied by DeMolay chapters, the lodge building will be made available to the Rainbow assemblies and Job's Daughters bethels of Wisconsin.

Ground was broken on September 20, 1980, by Mrs. Butler, now Harley's widow. During the early fall the work progressed rapidly and the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin set the cornerstone with traditional services on October 19. The Wisconsin DeMolay state officers participated in applying the working tools under the direction of the Grand Lodge officers.

In December, Mrs. Butler wanted to insure the privacy of the lodge building at the Center and gave to the Foundation two additional 40-acre plots of land, one on each side of the original gift, bringing the Foundation's holdings to just under 160 acres of land at Oatmeal Lake and bringing the lake frontage to about 2,200 running feet.



TODD C. DUEHRING, 32°, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Milwaukee, and the Director of Development for DeMolay in Wisconsin.



# in Wisconsin

On August 1, as part of the Wisconsin DeMolay Annual Conclave and under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Grand Master and Senior DeMolay Allan E. Idling, 32°, who is also Vice President of the DeMolay Foundation, officially dedicated the structure and the entire 160-acre Butler DeMolay Center. Some 350 well-wishers were on hand for the ceremony.

Following the dedication services, Mrs. Butler officially cut the ribbon to open the Center with the assistance of the DeMolay State Master Councilor, Brad B. Semon, and Wisconsin DeMolay Executive Officer James A. Benz, 32°.

The building is designed to be used year-round with many sporting and outdoor activities and facilities nearby. The cost of the first phase, which was to bring in the needed utilities, to construct, and to furnish the lodge at the Butler DeMolay Center, carried a price tag of \$165,000. Toward this goal the DeMolay chapters and their members wanted to be involved in this project, which was to benefit them, and they made a pledge of \$15,000, which currently is 85% paid.

At the dedication services Mrs. Butler said, "I only wish that Harley could have lived to see this dream come true, but I know in my heart that he is watching over us today, and he would be proud to hear that this lodge has been dedicated to God, country, DeMolay, and in his original wish to the future of Freemasonry."

During two weekends in October, the DeMolay Foundation conducted seminars for DeMolay officers. Billed as Wisconsin DeMolay's Councilor College, the program provided the chapter officers with leadership training as well as an opportunity to exchange ideas between chapters. It is anticipated that the program will be an annual event.



The main floor of the three-level Center contains a spacious living area with natural stone fireplace. The building is designed to sleep 30 people at one time, with the main emphasis being placed on the use of the facility for DeMolay Chapter outings.



The Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee issued a first-day cover in recognition of the dedication of the new DeMolay Center. Proceeds from the sale of the covers will be donated to the Wisconsin DeMolay Foundation. Covers are \$1 each or \$3.75 for the set of four. Covers using a block are \$2.50. Orders should be addressed to Temple Stamp Club, c/o Scottish Rite Cathedral, 790 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed #10 envelope for the return of the covers.



# Masonry Yesterday

By EDWARD Y. SMITH JR., 33°

Can we compare Freemasonry as we know it today with Freemasonry as it was during the formative period of the Grand Lodges, particularly during the anti-Masonic excitement?

Can we understand the desires and emotions that directed the actions of our predecessors?

Fortunately, we are sometimes able to reconstruct the events of that period by reviewing lodge records and, thereby, develop a picture of those Masons and the Masonry that they practiced.

Deerfield Lodge No. 42, of New Jersey, warranted in 1819 and struck from the roll of lodges in 1842, was a microcosm of that period.

The minute book and the book of records as well as a copy of the bylaws, and the set of officers' jewels, have been found and demonstrate all the characteristics of a lodge of our day; initiations and withdrawals, social activities, inter-visitation between lodges, building program, transfer of meeting place, difficulties in securing and retaining officers, financial problems, and even an expulsion.

Its total membership never exceeded 50 persons.

This lodge assumed the authority to confer the Past Master's degree on newly raised Masons, as well as the authority to confer the Mark Master Mason



ILL. E. EDWARD Y. SMITH, 33°, is the Secretary for the Scottish Rite Valley of Southern New Jersey

*Here is the story  
of a "down country" lodge  
which met in a simpler time,  
yet its actions attest  
to the timelessness of  
the fraternity*

degree, now a part of the Royal Arch system.

It was a "down country" lodge which met in a simpler time, yet its actions attest to the timelessness of the fraternity.

The first minutes are dated November 16, 1819. On November 30, an Entered Apprentice lodge was opened for the transaction of business, including the adoption of bylaws and the receipt of two petitions. (In that day, business was conducted in the lowest degree, a custom which is still in effect in some foreign jurisdictions.)

The first petition was presented for Isaac Whitaker, and the second petition was presented for Ephraim Carle, to become members of the lodge. Brother Whitaker was to become an important part of this lodge through and following its entire lifetime. He served as the second Worshipful Master for the year 1823, and again in 1829; as Secretary; as landlord, and, in 1852, as the surviv-

ing member who saw to the presentation of the books and the officer's jewels to Brearley Lodge No. 2, F & AM, thereby preserving that valuable link from the past into the future.

The existing copy of the bylaws appears to be the original and probably the only copy, signed by 29 members of the lodge, including one illiterate, John Cox, who signed his mark among his brethren.

The bylaws demonstrate a good knowledge of traditional Masonic law indicating that the Lodge was provided with a standard set of rules. Many of these rules survive in the present New Jersey Grand Lodge rules, acknowledging the source. It is known that the Grand Lodge, then weak and less involved in the personal affairs of the constituent lodges, sought a means of uniformity of conduct and action in this manner.

Some parts of the bylaws are of interest to us because of the quaint language,



or of what is represented to us these many years past:

*Article 1.* The stated meeting of this lodge shall be upon the Tuesday of every month preceding the full moon except the moon full on Tuesday then on the evening of the full.

*Article 7.* Every member of this lodge shall pay for every stated meeting twelve and half cents (dues.)

*Article 15.* Every member shall appear in the lodge in as genteil apperall as his circumstances will admit of so that the institution may be respected and the world at large convinced of its good effects.

At the third meeting, December 20, a "Pastmaster's Lodge" was then opened and "Brother Holmes Parvin was in the usual Masonic form put in the Chair." Ten brothers were present including John Mayhew, "W.M.P.," who at no time appears to have been a member of this lodge.

The fourth meeting was held on St. John's Day, December 27. Isaac Whitaker "was brought forward (and) regularly entered in the first Degree of Masonry," and Ephraim Carle "was brought forward and regularly entered in the first Degree of Masonry." Immediately following, "Isaac Whitaker was brought forward and in due form tuck the Secont Step in Masonry" and, Ephraim Carle "was also brought forward and tuck the Secont Step in Masonry."

It is interesting to note that the conferral of the Fellowcraft degree immediately followed the conferral of the Entered Apprentice degree on the same date and, also, that each candidate was entered and passed separately; which was then an early custom in Masonry. (Legislation authorizing the conferral of the degrees on multiple candidates was not provided by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey until 1907.)

It was also agreed to rent the house of Isaac Whitaker and take a "leas on it for ten years at twenty-five dollars a year." This unknown location in Deerfield was to serve as the meeting place of the Lodge until early 1824.

On January 25, 1820, the members met "at the usual hour." Brothers Whitaker and Carle were raised to the degree of Master Mason. Eleven members of the lodge including Brothers Whitaker and Carle, and six visitors, are listed in attendance.

On February 22, an Entered Apprentices lodge was opened to conduct business which included the receipt of a

petition and the settlement of accounts of the Lodge with Brother Holmes Parvin. A Fellowcrafts lodge was then opened with no business, and a Master Masons lodge was opened with no business. A postscript to the minutes indicates that it was moved and seconded that no ardent spirits be procured for the use of this lodge, except on anniversary occasions. (A motion presented on July 25 reversed this decision.)

On April 25, not only was the peti-

The installation of Holmes Parvin is of particular interest, for it was a reinstallation of that same person who had been installed to office one year previous; yet those brethren of 1820 deemed it necessary or instructive to open a Past Masters lodge and regularly install him Master of the lodge. It is also of particular interest, for the minutes clearly indicate that Bro. Isaac Whitaker, who had been raised a Master Mason 11 months prior and who had probably received

*By reviewing old lodge records  
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the Masonry they practiced*

tion of Abijah D. Garrison balloted upon favorably, but also he was entered, passed, and raised all in the same day!

Two months later on June 20, a Past Masters lodge was opened and five brothers, including Abijah D. Garrison, and four visitors were admitted to the degree of Past Master. The "lodge was closed in the different degrees at half past nine in good harmony."

On July 25, a "Mark Masters lodge was opened and this degree was conferred on eight brothers," including Isaac Whitaker and Abijah D. Garrison.

The first year's activities concluded on December 27. A Past Masters lodge was opened at 10 A.M. and Bro. Holmes Parvin "was in the usual masonic form put in the chair and regularly installed Master of this Lodge." At noon a Master Masons lodge was formed and Holmes Parvin "installed the officers of this lodge." Fifteen members were recorded as of December, 1820.

the degree of Past Master in another lodge, was present at the qualification or installation.

This suggests that our brothers made no distinction between the form of "actual" or "honorary" Past Master.

The conferral of the additional degrees of Past Master and of Mark Master Mason within the lodge is not unusual when viewed within the context of the Masonic structure in New Jersey so recently erected in 1786, within a country so recently founded in 1776. A multitude of degrees had been created and conferred upon uncounted numbers of Masons since the formation of the first Grand Lodge of England in 1717. The majority of these degrees were normally conferred as "side" degrees by local lodges. The superior organizations, such as Grand Lodges or Grand Chapters, were recently formed or were yet to be formed. The best of the degrees were gradually being organized into

*Continued on next page*



## MASONRY YESTERDAY

*Continued from previous page*

Rites, and this period might be characterized as a period in which formal leadership was unsure as to which direction should be taken, or one in which formal leadership did not exist to direct and advise.

The first reference to the forming of a Royal Arch Chapter in New Jersey will be found in the minutes of the Grand Lodge, dated November 13, 1804. The first Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey was founded in 1825 and failed in 1836. The present Grand Chapter was not to be formed until 1856. The degrees of Past Master and Mark Master Mason, as well as Most Excellent Master, now considered a part of the Royal Arch series, were then conferred, probably with the approval of the Grand Lodge, within the walls of the symbolic lodge. It is noted in the 1903 history of Capitular Masonry in New Jersey that "Past Master and Mark Master's lodges were frequently held in Salem Lodge No. 19, and most of the members of the Lodge received these degrees. . . ." In 1804, a committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge which advised ". . . if a sufficient number of brethren of that degree will congregate themselves and undertake to open a Chapter under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, that they have liberty so to do. . . ." In 1805, the Grand Master granted a dispensation to Washington Lodge No. 12 to hold a Royal Arch Chapter.

Brearley Royal Arch Chapter No. 9 was founded in Bridgeton, N.J., in 1815 and worked under the warrant of Brearly Lodge. In fact, the warrant of Brearly Lodge was regarded as the authority in the workings of the chapter. The Grand Lodge did not, however, warrant the chapter or authorize its operation. Assuming that some of the Deerfield Lodge founders were also members of that Chapter, located less than seven miles away, why, then, would this lodge engage in the conferring of these degrees?

The answer may be found on the old regular form of application which was adopted for use by Brearly Chapter during that early period. The form lists the fees and dues in the chapter for conferring the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and H.R.A. Companion. It also specifies that the first three degrees may be conferred in the lodges. Distance be-

tween towns, and traveling time, no doubt, made local conferrals attractive.

It appears from the minutes of Deerfield Lodge that the degree of Past Master was conferred on at least five occasions upon 19 Master Masons and the degree of Mark Master Mason was conferred on at least three occasions upon 20 Past Masters. It was determined that visiting brethren would be charged \$1 for the degree of Past Master and \$2 for the degree of Mark Master.

The Lodge was visited at least once, on March 25, 1823, by an official of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, then Deputy Grand Master, who later reported to the Grand Lodge that "his time was employed in giving general instruction in the first four degrees. . . ."

In 1823, a committee was appointed to "Raise the School House," which reported back that satisfactory arrangements had been made that the lodge "may quit this lodge house." Following motion, the ballot was carried in favor of removal (to) "move to the school house," and a committee was appointed "to draw an article to raise money to Raise the School House." On October 14th, a motion was made and unanimously carried to "proceed to Raise the School House for a Lodge Room," and another motion made and carried that "the Lodge hire a necessary sum of money to finish the building not to exceed \$100."

It appears, then, that this lodge was instrumental in providing the place of education in its community, and demonstrates an interest and concern for the good of the community.

Through its years of activity, a continuing series of intervisitations occurred between this lodge and other surroundings lodges.

Bills for refreshments are noted throughout the minutes, giving us an indication that our brethren were creatures of habit.

*January 17, 1826.* 1 quart "jack", 12½¢, 1 lb. of butter biscuits, 10¢, 3 lb. crackers, 21¢, 3 lb. cheese, 33¢.

*March 21, 1826.* ½ gallon of "jack", 25¢, 2 lbs. of butter biscuits, 16¢, 2 lbs. of crackers, 14¢, 2½ lb. of cheese, 28¢.

*September 28, 1830.* 1 quart spirits, 25¢, 2 lbs. cheese, 25¢, 2 lbs. crackers, 19¢.

*October 26.* 1 quart brandy, 31¢, 2 lbs. cheese, 25¢, 3 lbs. crackers, 24¢, and 1 quart "jack", 12½¢.

*November 23.* 1 quart spirits, 2½ lbs. cheese, 1½ lbs. crackers.

Perhaps tiring of the stewards' provenance, a committee of three was appointed on December 8, 1829, "to procure and make arrangements for a dinner for the Lodge on St. Johns day." Nothing further is said about the dinner except on that date the lodge was "called from labour to refreshment and again to labour."

In 1827, charges were brought against one of the founding members of the lodge for "intoxication and (use of) abusive language." Accordingly, he was suspended from the lodge for six months. Nine months following the order of suspension, he was listed as present and sitting as Junior Deacon!

Some problems seem to have arisen in 1828, for a motion was made and carried on August 19 that the "Lodge be summoned to attend . . . to take into consideration the propriety of relinquishing the Charter of this Lodge."

"It may have been financial difficulties; however, that fostered this action, because a motion was made and carried on October 7 that "the Lodge close their concerns and . . . that a sale of the property of the Lodge will then take place." On October 21, it was ordered that "the Lodge make application to the Grand Lodge for permission to remove to Centerville and that the residue of the property be sold immediately to defray debts of the Lodge, the sale to place immediately."

On November 18, the Lodge met at Centerville, "in the Hall provided for that purpose." The Lodge continued to meet in that location until it ceased to function.

The "prerogatives of the Master" did not appear to concern our brethren. On February 2, 1830, in the absence of the Master, the Secretary, John A. McCallmont, opened and closed the lodge, having sat as Worshipful Master pro tem. Again, on February 25, in the absence of the Master, Brother Jeremiah Stull opened the Lodge, sitting as Worshipful Master pro tem. Brothers McCallmont and Stull were both affiliated members of the Lodge and it is not known upon what authority they acted as such. The degree of Past Master was not conferred upon John A. McCallmont until August 31 of that year.

As late as April 1830, a pair of andirons was purchased for \$1, and one brother was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. Considerable activity occurred throughout the next five months, including the conferral of

*Continued on page 18*





## 'Rose Croix'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

ROSE CROIX, A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, by A. C. F. Jackson. Published by Lewis Masonic Publishers, England. Available from Macoy Masonic Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23228. 298 pp. \$21 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling.

This book is the first detailed history of the Scottish Rite in England and Wales. Its title is significant because in England and Wales the 18°, known as the Rose Croix degree, is the only one that is conferred in full. The other Scottish Rite degrees are conferred by name only. In England and Wales, advancement beyond the Rose Croix degree is slow and only a few members receive all the degrees.

This book is organized into three parts, has seven appendices, and 28 illustrations. The first part presents a brief explanation of the two main theories of the origin of the Scottish Rite; part two explains how the Rite came to England, and part three explains how the Supreme Council was formed in England and Wales. The appendices are an important part of this book for the students of the Rite, because they contain a reproduction of basic documents connected with the Scottish Rite. These include the Constitutions of 1762, the Constitutions of 1768, and the Morin Patent of 1761.

The origin of the Scottish Rite is an important subject and a very controversial one, because the early records have not survived. This book briefly explains in a clear way the two general



theories which have been advanced on this subject, the English and the French theories. This book describes the early Rite in France, tells how the patent was issued to Stephen Morin and how he brought the Rite to the Western Hemisphere, and discusses the formation of the Supreme Council at Charleston, S.C., in 1801. The early Constitutions of the Rite are explained briefly, and there is considered the traditional connection of Frederick the Great with the Scottish Rite.

This book explains how the Rite was probably mentioned in England as early as 1733, since there was a lodge there at the time working Scottish degrees. There was a revival of the Rite in 1770 in which the Rose Croix degree was emphasized. There was an unsuccessful attempt to form a Supreme Council there in 1819, but it was not until 1845 that steps were taken eventually which led to the formation of the Supreme Council for England and Wales. Included is a review of the early difficult years of the Supreme Council as well as the development of the Rite to the present time.

One interesting part of the book is the explanation of each of the Scottish Rite degrees. Throughout the book explanations are given which become of interest as one unconsciously makes comparisons with the Rite in the United States.

The author of this fine book has been a Mason for over 50 years, has done a great deal of research on Masonic subjects, has written many papers published in Masonic periodicals, and has served as Worshipful Master of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, of London. He has done a fine job of research in preparing to write this book, and it is well-organized and easy to read.

## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*A Register of Supreme Councils, Active and Extinct*, compiled by George Draffen. Originally published in 1974, this revised edition contains new material discovered since that time. Available on request, from the Supreme Council, 33°, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

*The Trial of the Templars*, by Malcolm Barber. A detailed account of the arrest of the Templars in 1307 and their trials. Tells the background of the medieval Knights Templars. Available at \$28.50 from Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

*First First First*, by Elwell Crissey. An interesting presentation of the personal characteristics of George Washington. Available at \$1.25 a copy from Research Lodge No. 2, Donald Pady, Secretary, 212 No. Riverside, Ames, Iowa 50010.

*Mormonism and Freemasonry, The Illinois Episode*, by Dr. Mervin B. Hogan. Reproduction of the item which has appeared in the Little Masonic Library since 1977 replacing the older version written by Samuel Goodwin. Available at \$6.75 from Third Century Graphics, 756 So. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

*The Freemason at Work*, by Harry Carr, 6th printing, revised edition. 201 questions sent to the author when he was secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge. Originally published in 1976, this edition has been expanded. Available at \$19 from the author, 8 Graham Lodge, Graham Road, Hendon, London NW4 3DG, England.

*Introduction to Freemasonry*, by H.L. Haywood. Reprint of an old popular work explaining the fundamentals of the craft. Available at \$1.75 from Research Lodge No. 2, Donald Pady, Secretary, 212 No. Riverside, Ames, Iowa 50010.



# What For?

By RUSSELL H. ANTHONY, 32°

A very successful lawyer, who had been active in all branches of Masonry most of his adult life, formed a law partnership with his only son, Randy. Randy was a "chip off the old block" when it came to the practice of law. Dad was very proud and pleased that his son had chosen to follow in his footsteps.

During a father and son rap session, the father said to his son, "Randy, would you be interested in learning about Masonry? Randy turned to his dad and answered, "What for?" The old attorney was caught completely off guard and couldn't give a simple answer.

Randy had grown up during the anti-establishment era of the Sixties but didn't become a product of that era. He resisted his peer group and refused to do the drug scene. He became a varsity swimmer in high school and participated some in the sport at the college level. He had a B minus average in college and did even better in professional school. This young man had all the attributes that would make him a super Mason and yet he had just asked his dad, "What for?"

How many fathers of today, who are active or not so active Masons, have sons like Randy? There are a lot and these young men should be joining their dads in Masonry.



DR. RUSSELL H. ANTHONY, 32°, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the Imperial Oriental Guide of the Imperial Council of the Shrine.

Why couldn't the attorney answer his son when he asked him, "What for?" After all, he had answered many tougher questions many times before in a court of law. Why couldn't he have answered without hesitation any question about his Masonic fraternity? The reason the old attorney couldn't answer was because he didn't know the answer. It was just as simple as that.

It is not too late for our fraternity to take up the project of teaching its members something besides ritual. Once this is done in earnest perhaps Masons will know why they are Masons and can tell the profane what being a Mason is all about.

Masonry is best defined as a fraternal organization. It is not a secret society although some of its members have that mistaken opinion because the degree ritual is kept from the new candidates until they have received their degrees.

It should be emphasized that Masonry is not a religion nor a substitute for religion. Rather, it is an organization made up of morally upright men who believe in a Supreme Being.

Masonry is not a benevolent nor a charitable organization although it does teach the concepts of charity. It is not an insurance society for it doesn't offer anything in the way of sick or death benefits. It is not a social club for it does not offer amusement although it does offer a large amount of enjoyment.

Young men should join the Masonic fraternity because it will make them better men. It is an organization that strives to make good men better.

We all can learn a lesson from this true story. We must never be afraid to discuss Masonry with anyone, least of all our family or loved ones. When we discuss Masonry with them, however, we must keep it simple, and do not try to represent the organization as something it is not.

the degree of Past Master upon five members, and the conferral of the degree of Mark Master Mason upon seven members, all indicating a progressive lodge with plans for the future.

The last recorded minutes occur, however, in October 1830, with no indication why the permanent records of the Lodge should be so curiously interrupted.

That further activity occurred, however, is proven by the record that 17 members paid their dues (\$1.50) in November and December 1830. Also, a handwritten petition received from the Rev. Thomas Payne contains scratch minutes dated January 17, 1832, indicating that Bro. Payne received all three degrees on that date (possibly the last candidate to be raised in this lodge).

One sad, final episode is the presentation on December 13, 1831, of a request to withdraw from the lodge by a former Secretary and the written charge presented against him "of being guilty at diverse times of unmasonic conduct out of the Lodge." The scratch minutes dated February 14, 1832, show the "charge having been proved he was expelled from Masonic privileges by the unanimous vote of the Lodge."

Nothing further is known or stated about the affairs of this lodge until 1842 when it was struck from the list of lodges for non-activity. No record appears in the minutes of this country lodge, which might suggest the prejudice and rancor which was prevalent in the urban centers. One unexplained entry which appears on an unnumbered page in the Book of Records states, "Dangerous men of our country came near doing us much harm."

Separated from these brother Masons, and their activities, by 150 years, we can look backward with respect and approval to the actions of these brother Masons, who knew Masonry in the simple days just 33 years after the founding of the Grand Lodge. These men had little interest, or involvement, in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and concerned themselves with their own local interests confined within the scope of their own small arena. Nevertheless, these brothers thought as Masons, and acted as Masons, and bequeath to us their part of the common heritage which we now share. Hopefully and fervently we can do as much for the future and for those to follow.





# Familial and Environmental Factors

By JONATHAN SUGARMAN

"They drove him crazy." How often that innocent phrase is used, either seriously or in jest. But can one person "drive" another to schizophrenia?

Surely no one would argue that events which take place in a person's life do not have an enormous influence on his feelings and mental well-being. But schizophrenia is an illness in which the sufferer may hear voices, or believe that others can read his thoughts, or feel that he is receiving messages from a toaster. This state of affairs seems like a quantum leap from emotional distress to irrationality, from unhappiness to a loss of contact with reality. What does it take to make someone go crazy?

Although it has been clearly demonstrated that genetic factors are frequently important in the development of schizophrenia, most investigators feel that what is inherited is a predisposition to become schizophrenic rather than the disease itself. (See *The Northern Light*, January 1981.)

For instance, Franz Kallman, a prominent geneticist who was one of the first Scottish Rite grantees, felt that environmental factors must play a substantial role in the disease. More recent genetic studies carried out with the sup-

port of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program have also pointed to the importance of non-genetic factors.

But this is getting ahead of the story, which began several decades ago.

Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis and one of the greatest thinkers of modern times, revolutionized psychiatry by postulating that the emotions and behavior of adults are determined by events which take place primarily in the first several years of life. According to psychoanalytic theory, repressed sexual feelings from childhood often result in conflict in later life. Psychoanalytic psychotherapy is a process devoted to uncovering unconscious feelings in order to resolve the problems wrought by this inner turmoil. Although Freud himself had little contact with schizophrenic patients, many of his followers attempted to treat schizophrenics with psychoanalysis.

By the 1930's and 1940's, analysts had acquired a great deal of experience with schizophrenia, and several hypotheses concerning the causes of schizophrenia were advanced. Perhaps the most well known of these theories was that of Dr. Frieda Fromm-Reichmann. Dr. Fromm-Reichmann felt that many of her schizophrenic patients had been brought up by mothers who were cold, rejecting, and impervious to the needs of others. She termed these women "schizophrenogenic mothers."

A number of other psychologists and psychiatrists began to study the effects of the family on the development of schizophrenia. Among them was Gregory Bateson, a psychologist who collaborated early in his career with the anthropologist Margaret Mead. In the first years of the Scottish Rite's research program, Mead and Bateson received funds for a study of the extent to which the family influenced the development of character in Bali. After completion of

the Balinese study, Bateson continued his studies with an analysis of the families of schizophrenics. In 1956, Bateson proposed a theory of schizophrenia which amplified on the earlier suggestion of Dr. Fromm-Reichmann. He suggested that people became schizophrenic because they were continuously placed in the middle of unresolvable conflicts by their families, particularly by their mothers. Dr. Bateson referred to these conflicts as "double binds." A double bind is produced by giving a person two contradictory messages or sets of instructions and threatening punishment if either injunction is violated. The double bind theory views schizophrenia as an escape from the repeated unresolvable situations in which the victim of a double bind finds himself.

In the years since the "schizophrenogenic mother" and "double bind" theories have been forwarded, a number of experimental studies have been unable to positively verify them. Although it is true that the mothers of schizophrenics can be cold and rejecting, and that schizophrenics often have a history of experiencing double bind situations, the same can be said for many neurotic or psychiatrically normal individuals. Nevertheless, other investigators have continued to study the families of schizophrenics for a clue to the causes of schizophrenia. Dr. Theodore Lidz, a psychiatrist at Yale University, argues that schizophrenia is caused by a "deficiency . . . of the family's capacities to nurture, structure, enculture, and socialize the developing child." Lidz believes that two kinds of patterns can be seen in the families of schizophrenics. The "skewed" family usually has an overprotective, egocentric, unstable mother and a passive ineffectual father who is overly deferential to his wife. Conversely, the "schismatic" family

*Continued on next page*



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## SCHIZOPHRENIA

Continued from page 19

typically has a paranoid, domineering father with a severe temper and an insecure mother with little self-esteem. According to Dr. Lidz, the major ill effects of "skewed" and "schismatic" families result from the defective intrafamilial communication which is usually seen in these families.

Drs. Lyman Wynne and Margaret Singer have devoted a great deal of attention to the issue of communication within the families of schizophrenics. In a large series of studies, Singer and Wynne have been able to distinguish between the families of schizophrenics and non-schizophrenics by analyzing their responses on various psychological tests. By studying language samples (gathered in a standardized manner) of the parents of schizophrenics, several types of "communication deviance" were identified. The parents seem to be illogical, easily distractible, and unintelligible or ambiguous. Furthermore, Dr. Singer found that the risk for schizophrenia is higher in children whose parents both show communication deviance than in families in which one parent counteracts the communication deviance of the spouse.

A research group from the University of California at Los Angeles led by Drs. Michael Goldstein and Eliot Rodnick has pursued the course charted by Singer and Wynne with respect to familial communication disorders. Because many critics have pointed out that deviant communications might be a result, rather than cause, of schizophrenia, the UCLA group chose to look at families *before* one of the members became schizophrenic. In order to identify such families, they located adolescents with psychological problems other than schizophrenia. The major assumption underlying the research project was that some of these adolescents would ultimately develop severe mental illness, and that a thorough investigation of their families prior to the onset of illness might result in a better understanding of the familial precursors of schizophrenia. J.E. Jones, a recipient of a Scottish Rite Predoctoral Fellowship in schizophrenia research, developed a method for determining communication deviance similar to that used by Singer and Wynne. Preliminary results from the UCLA study suggest that adolescents whose parents lack clarity of communication are at a higher risk for schizo-

phrenia than other adolescents. On the other hand, the investigators were unable to demonstrate that the parental communication difficulties were not a *reaction* to the previous psychological problems of the adolescents. It will be several years, however, before the final results of this study will be available, because even those adolescents who are destined to become schizophrenic may not do so for decades.

The family is not the only environmental variable which may interact with an inherited predisposition to produce schizophrenia. Scottish Rite funded researchers have sought to clarify many other factors which are associated with the development of psychiatric disorders. For instance, Dr. Daniel Funkenstein of the Harvard Medical School received Scottish Rite support in the 1950's for his important contributions concerning the relation of stress to mental illness. Dr. Funkenstein's studies of the physiological and psychological consequences of environmental stresses are still quoted in today's texts of psychosomatic medicine.

Other Scottish Rite investigators have studied the role of nutritional factors in schizophrenia. Dr. Frederick Dohan of the University of Pennsylvania has proposed that the ingestion of gluten, a constituent of wheat, may be responsible in some individuals. Dr. Dohan has performed several studies suggesting that hospitalized schizophrenics improve when given a diet low in gluten, whereas they regress when gluten is added to the diet. Although these results have received tentative support from other researchers, further investigation will be necessary before the significance of wheat gluten in the development of schizophrenia is clarified.

Dr. Dennis Kinney, a psychologist at the McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., recently received a grant from the Scottish Rite in order to study the relation of birth complications to schizophrenia. Dr. Kinney, in collaboration with the Danish psychiatrist Dr. Bjorn Jacobsen, reviewed the data collected in the Danish adoption study performed by Drs. Seymour Kety, David Rosenthal, Fini Schulsinger, and Paul Wender. (See *The Northern Light*, January 1981.) Drs. Kinney and Jacobsen noticed that there was an association between postnatal brain damage and the subsequent development of schizophrenia. They suggested that brain injury was most likely to be important in schizophrenics with a *low* genetic risk for

schizophrenia. This seeming paradox means that patients without a genetic predisposition to become schizophrenic need more environmental stress to fall ill than those with very bad genes.

Another interesting finding from the study was that an unexpectedly high proportion of schizophrenics in the sample had been born between the months of January and April. It has been speculated that cold winter temperatures around the time of birth or summer heat early in the pregnancy may account for some of the seasonal preponderance of schizophrenic birth dates.

Alternatively, other environmental factors such as viruses or birth asphyxia (inadequate oxygen delivered to the brain) might account for some of the observations from the Danish Studies.

Research in the area of pregnancy and birth complications will undoubtedly be the focus of much attention in the future.

It seems as though researchers have gone to extraordinary lengths to identify the environmental factors which may contribute to the risk for becoming schizophrenic. Malevolent mothers, "stress," poor diet, brain injury—all have been implicated as significant in the genesis of severe mental illness.

The failure to identify a specific cause of schizophrenia has motivated some psychiatrists to wonder whether schizophrenia is really a disease at all. The most extreme proponent of this position has been the American psychiatrist Thomas Szasz. In his book, *The Myth of Mental Illness*, Szasz argues that mental illness is nothing more than a labeling process designed to ostracize and punish people whose behavior is somewhat deviant. "Mental illness," Szasz writes, "is a myth whose function is to disguise and thus render more palatable the bitter pill of moral conflicts in human relations."

This position, however, is very difficult (if not well nigh impossible!) to resolve with the many studies which have proved the existence of a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia. According to Dr. Seymour Kety, chairman of the professional advisory section of the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research committee, "If schizophrenia is a myth, it is a myth with a strong genetic component!"

Ronald D. Laing, a Scottish psychiatrist whose writings have received wide attention from the lay public, has taken the stance that schizophrenia is a reasonable response to an unreasonable



society. Laing feels that schizophrenia, far from being a "disease" to be cured, is a potentially therapeutic and cleansing experience.

Another view was offered by Mark Vonnegut, a recovered schizophrenic, after having suffered through several schizophrenic episodes. In an essay titled, "Why I Want to Bite R.D. Laing," Vonnegut wrote, "It would be nice to be able to hang something as destructive and wasteful as schiz on the alienation and materialism of modern life, to have

all that pain be noble and poetic instead of senseless and useless. . . . The fact is, being schizophrenic doesn't have any more good implications than being a diabetic or having cancer."

In the past, psychiatrists have been all too quick to assign blame for schizophrenia to the families of schizophrenics, or to society in general. But it is clear that we are still unable to describe precisely the factors that are genuinely responsible for the development of schizophrenia. It is known, however,

that children of schizophrenic parents are at high risk for becoming ill themselves.

Because prevention of schizophrenia has been a high priority of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program, much attention has been devoted to the study of the offspring of individuals with psychiatric illness.

In the next article, we will examine the efforts of Scottish Rite investigators to identify the antecedents of schizophrenia in children.

## HE MADE THE SKY FRIENDLY

*Continued from page 5*

merged into the new United Air Lines Transportation Corporation.

Another arbitrary Presidential decree at the same time split-up the aviation holding companies that controlled airlines and plane manufacturing plants.

Thus in July 1934, at 34 years of age, Patterson moved into the president's chair of the country's largest airline.

Patterson then began buying smaller airlines or merged them into the United network, until a quarter century later when Capital Airlines came into the United fold. The manner in which Patterson engineered the merger of United and Capital Airlines is still regarded today as a "textbook" model of airline amalgamation.

In the years of bumpy flying that followed the mythical "purge," Patterson adopted an attitude toward Brother Roosevelt's highhanded and arbitrary shake-up of the emerging air transport industry that was an oil-water blend of ire and pragmatism. At age 35, he was an old-timer among airline heads and was their outspoken champion. In talks before business groups, he philosophically accepted the purge as "a spanking that made us better boys."

Defiantly, Patterson concluded that the reorganized United Air Line Transportation Corporation must become independent of federal airmail subsidy as quickly as possible. Under his constant prodding, United's passenger and cargo agents rustled up new business, and his drive paid-off in passenger and cargo traffic more lucrative than carrying airmail at the skimpy rates paid by the Post Office under new contracts.

During the 1930's, the federal government whip over the airlines changed hands from the Post Office, to the Inter-

state Commerce Commission, to the newly organized Civil Aeronautics Authority in 1938.

To cut through government red tape, Patterson chose, for the most part, to be his own Washington spokesman. He often blasted bureaucratic rulings and inactivity with forthright candor yet managed to command the respect of the officials he needed.

As the years moved on, a Patterson obsession that endured through his airline career was safety. For a non-flier and non-engineer, he quickly developed an astonishing understanding of aeronautics. Patterson envisioned that what the airlines needed for safety, speed, and profitable flying was a four-engine airliner that would stay aloft on any two engines. In the late 1930's, Patterson assigned an engineer to draw up specifications for a "super" airliner to replace the proven workhorse DC-3's then currently in use by major airlines. This interest later resulted in joint airline support of a development program by the Douglas Aircraft Company and construction of a prototype DC-4. Orders were placed, but World War II intervened and the new plane was modified for military operations. The DC-4 finally was placed in commercial service in 1946. By then, the DC-4 was outmoded by the larger, faster, pressurized Douglas DC-6, the Lockheed Constellation, and the double-deck Boeing Stratocruiser.

Patterson's interest in technological progress led to his early recognition of jet superiority over piston-engine aircraft. United was the first major airline to commit for jet planes, and eventually, Patterson signed orders for more than \$1 billion worth of jet equipment.

Throughout his airline career, Patterson contended that he would "rather run the best airline than the biggest," although he did retire in 1966 as head of the world's largest airline fleet with his point of view unchanged.

He retired as Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1966, but remained active for several years as a consultant for the company. He was director emeritus and honorary chairman of UAL, Inc., and United Airlines when he died in 1980 from cardio respiratory arrest.

In 1976 he was inducted into the Aviation Hall of Fame at Dayton, Ohio, and was awarded the coveted Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy administered by the National Aeronautic Association for "significant public service of enduring value to aviation in the United States."

A Distinguished Chair in Transportation was established in Patterson's name at Northwestern University Transportation Center, Evanston, Ill. The \$1.25-million Patterson Chair will make possible major new research on key transportation problems confronting the nation. Patterson was instrumental in establishing the Transportation Center in 1954, and he served as a member of its business advisory committee.

Patterson married Vera Anita Witt of Berkeley, Calif. in 1923. They have two children, William Allan Patterson, Jr., and Patricia P. Kennedy, and six grandchildren.

He began his Masonic life in 1922 and at the time of his death was a member of Orinda Lodge No. 704, Orinda, Calif. He was a member of the York Rite bodies at Evanston, Ill., and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Chicago.



# Count Your Many Blessings And Be Thankful

By RAYMOND C. ELLIS, 33°

Ben Franklin once said, "People return small favors; acknowledge middling ones; repay great ones with ingratitude." Unfortunately, our distinguished brother, who at one time was Grand Master of Pennsylvania, pronounced in his own inimitable manner a profound truth. Ingratitude is one of the most common, and at the same time, most miserable weaknesses of human beings.

At this time of the year, we might do well to consider the great holiday for which November is noted. The Pilgrims—with half their number dead the first winter and with a wilderness yet to conquer—apparently had little to be thankful for when they set aside three days during which they would give thanks to Almighty God for the fact that they were still alive.

It seems rather paradoxical that the more we have to be thankful for, the less thankful in fact we really are. Perhaps people don't "thank" because they don't "think." Perhaps, too, we have become so accustomed to luxury and ease that we accept both as a part of our life without realizing that somewhere along the line someone had to pay a price for what we have today. The most important assets for which we have to be thankful are generally overlooked. The right to

worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, liberty under law, the right of free speech and independent thought, the great advances that have been made in medicine since the turn of the century—all these are accepted quite generally without so much as a casual thought.

Some years ago, a missionary from a leper colony visited this country for the purpose of raising funds. He told about his work in the colony and had with him a little certificate of membership representing a pledge to the Christian Endeavor Society on this island. He showed it to the people because of its

unusual signature. It was signed by a 12-year-old boy whose hands and feet had been eaten away by leprosy. The signature was from the stump of a wrist dipped in the ink and pressed upon the paper. The missionary said he was so impressed by this experience that he tried to think of something he could say or do. All he could think of was to ask the little boy if he had a favorite hymn, and, if so, would he tell them what it was and they would sing it for him. The little boy's favorite hymn was "Count your many blessings, name them one by one, and it will surprise you what the Lord hath done."

## 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.

(ACTOR) + (HUGE) - (GREAT)  
+ (TENSION) - (SOON) + (JACKET)  
- (NECKTIE) + (STRIDE) - (HEARD)  
+ (COUNTER) - (TORN) - (CUT) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.  
Answer from previous issue: **PILLARS**



ILLUSTRATION: RAYMOND C. ELLIS, 33°, is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York and an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council.



# Footnotes\*

\* **Medal of Excellence.** The latest recipient of the James Royal Case Medal of Excellence was Ill. W. Wendell K. Walker, 33°, of New York. The award was introduced by Connecticut's Masonic Lodge of Research 10 years ago and has been presented annually to a Masonic scholar. Ill. W. Brother Walker, former Grand Lodge Librarian, is currently Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of New York.

\* **Presidential facts.** Recently off the press is the new 4th edition of *Facts about the President*, a compilation of biographical, anecdotal, and historical information about every President from George Washington to Ronald Reagan. The book is written by Brother Joseph Nathan Kane, a Past Master of King Solomon Lodge No. 279, New York City. The new edition retails for \$25 and is available through local bookstores or may be ordered directly from H.W. Wilson Company, 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452.

\* **Heart attack victims.** A study is currently underway which may prove to be a major breakthrough in conquering atherosclerosis. Supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health, the study is seeking participants from across the United States and Canada who meet certain requirements. You should contact one of the regional centers if you are between the ages of 29 and 64, have suffered a first and only heart attack within the last five years, and not diabetic, and have not had a stroke or open heart surgery. The study works closely with your personal physician. Transportation and lodging are provided at no cost. For more information you should call collect to one of the following centers:

Philadelphia (215-645-3340), Minneapolis (612-376-4494), Little Rock (501-661-5291), Los Angeles (213-482-5011).

\* **More philately.** From the Netherlands comes word from W. F. Smit, president of the Masonic Philatelic Studygroup "De Getande Rand," of some Masonic-related first-day covers of international interest.

Last May, while a Conference of European Sovereign Grand Commanders was being held in The Hague, the Studygroup issued a special cover, which is available for sale at U.S. \$1.25 each or 9 copies for U.S. \$10.

In 1980 the Studygroup issued two first-day covers honoring Brother Winston Churchill. These are available at the same rates.

Orders should be sent to the Treasurer, Brother M.A.C. Beckman, Waalstraat 101, 1079 DS Amsterdam, Netherlands. We suggest you use international money orders for payment.

\* **Young at heart.** Ill. W. Clyde Harer, 33°, will be 96 in January, but his age didn't stop him from attending still another Supreme Council Annual Meeting. After all, he holds a longevity record. A member of the Valley of Williamsport, Pa., he received the 33° in 1929, which makes him the oldest (in length of service) Honorary Member of the Supreme Council.

Ill. W. Brother Harer was raised a Master Mason in Lodge No. 397, Williamsport, in 1908, and received the Scottish Rite degrees in 1910. He served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1916-26, and also served in Lycoming County, Pa., as country treasurer, register and recorder, and commissioner. He has taught an



Grand Commander and Clyde Harer

adult Bible class at the First United Methodist Church in Williamsport for 70 years. Says Brother Harer, "See you next year!"

\* **Honored.** The Grand Lodge of Ohio presented its Rufus Putnam Distinguished Service Award recently to Ill. W. John W. Bricker, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council. Ill. W. Brother Bricker's service to Ohio includes 21 years as trustee of Ohio State University, as Attorney General, as Governor of Ohio, and as an elected senator to Congress. In 1944, he was selected as the Vice-presidential candidate on the Republican ticket with Ill. W. Thomas E. Dewey, 33°.

The award cites Ill. W. Brother Bricker's service to Masonry as a leader since 1918 including 34 years as an Active Member of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council.



RICHARD H. CURTIS 33°  
Editor





The Scottish Rite Valley of Albany, N.Y., has presented to the Supreme Council on permanent loan the 1767 charter of the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. Issued by Henry Andrew Francken on December 20, 1767, the charter is a record of what is believed to be the first body of the Rite on the Northern American continent. The charter and other historic items from the Valley join a growing number of valuable documents at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass. At the official presentation were Watson C. Szembroth, 32°, Secretary for the Valley of Albany; Ill.°. Theodore A. Goodrich, 33°, Past Commander-in-chief; Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°; Richard G. Barrell, 32°, Thrice Potent Master; and Ill.°. Robert F. Case, 33°, Active Member for New York.