THE NORTHERN LIGHT

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

Vol. 12 No. 4 September 1981

FROM THE SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

Keeping Faith With Freedom

STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

Cutting to the heart of our human condition, the 19th century British scientist, Thomas Henry Huxley, wrote:

> It is better for a man to go wrong in freedom than to go right in chains.

Freedom is life's greatest challenge because there is always risk of failure. Yet, without the risk there is no opportunity. This is what makes being free so precious. "To go right" in freedom requires self-discipline, a rational mind, and a sense of brotherhood.

Occasionally I hear people talking about how much they "enjoy freedom." We tend to forget that it takes constant effort and extraordinary dedication to make sure our freedom continues.

Our great Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., is a major expression of our Masonic commitment to freedom.

Of course, we want visitors to enjoy the exhibits and programs at the museum and library. But our goal is far more serious. We want those who come there to sense the importance of freedom and to renew their personal faith in our forefathers who sacrificed so much to enable us to enjoy that freedom.

Beginning this Fall, we reaffirm our commitment to the future of the museum and library by announcing the "Keeping Faith with Freedom" program. This effort by our Supreme Council makes it possible for each and every Scottish Rite Mason to have a special part in the future strength of our museum and library.

Through your will, a bequest, or one of several other ways, you can be recognized for your support of the museum and library endowment fund. In making provision for this important Masonic institution, you will qualify to receive the "Keeping Faith with Freedom" Award.

Keeping faith with freedom is our job as Scottish Rite Masons. And the Museum of Our National Heritage is one of the most positive ways for us to continue our endeavors to make freedom secure in the years ahead.

Take a moment right now and turn to the center of *The Northern Light*. Read about the "Keeping Faith with Freedom" program. But do not stop there. Pick up your pen, fill out the attached card and send it to me. I look forward to signing your personal "Keeping Faith with Freedom" Award.

Because you are free, the choice to act, to wait, or to do nothing is up to you. But because you are a Mason—a responsible man—I hope you will use your power to help keep faith with freedom.

Stanley F. Maxwell

Sovereign Grand Commander

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About the Front Cover

A new statue of Benjamin Franklin at his printing press was officially dedicated on June 27 by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The 14-foot bronze statue is the work of Philadelphia sculptor Joseph Brown. Cover photo by Walter M. Faust.

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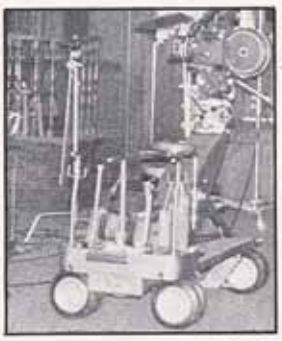

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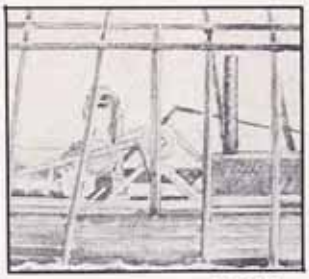

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Pennsylvania Grand Lodge Dedicates Franklin Statue

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, recently celebrated 250 years of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania. The four-day celebration took place at the end of June.

In recognizing the important role Freemasonry has played in our society over the past 250 years, Pennsylvania Governor Richard L. Thornburgh proclaimed June 21-27 as "Freemasonry Week in Pennsylvania."

Similar tributes were declared by William J. Green, mayor of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia city council.

The highlight of the week-long anniversary celebration was the unveiling of a statue of *"Benjamin Franklin-Craftsman."* The statue was dedicated to the citizens of Philadelphia as a gift of the more than 215,000 Masons of Pennsylvania.

The 14-foot bronze statue, the work of Philadelphia sculptor Joseph Brown, was placed at a site near the northwest corner of Broad Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard, overlooking the Philadelphia Masonic Temple. The 6.5-ton sculpture depicts a young Ben Franklin at his printing press.

It was commissioned to Brown, who also created the bronze sports figures surrounding the Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, at a cost in excess of

Work crews set the Benjamin Franklin statue in place prior to the official dedication on June 27. The 14-foot bronze statue was dedicated to the citizens of Philadelphia as a gift of the more than 215,000 Masons of Pennsylvania.

$200,000.

The statue was officially unveiled by Joseph E. Trate, 33°, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on Saturday afternoon, June 27, following a parade involving 2,000 members of the fraternity.

Attending the ceremonies were city and state officials as well as Masonic leaders throughout the country.

Freemasonry in Pennsylvania can be traced to 1731 through the account book of St. John's Lodge in Philadelphia. That book, the earliest known lodge record in America, establishes June 24, 1731, as the date of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin had reported in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* in December of 1730 that "there are several Lodges of Free-Masons erected in this Provence," but the lodges were not identified.

Among the early members of St. John's Lodge were two governors of Pennsylvania, four mayors of Philadelphia, eight members of the American Philosophical Society and seven judges. Foremost among the famous names is Franklin, who served as Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1734 and again in 1749.

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.

(START) + (LOWER) − (WEST)
+ (SPOTS) − (ROAST) + (FRAGILE) −
(FORGET) + (SERVICE) − (VIPER)
+ (HOPEFUL) − (REACH) + (DRAWER)
− (FLOUR) − (WEEDS) =

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

/SCONAM DORW HAMT • MASONIC WORD MATH •

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/SCONAM DORW HAMT • MASONIC WORD MATH •

Old Berlin Comes to Life

By S. JOSIAH PENBERTHY, JR., 33°

On a bright summer afternoon in Detroit, a familiar looking middle-aged man leaves a well kept house, circa 1915, which sets proudly in a quiet, pristine neighborhood. As the man walks briskly down the uncrowded sidewalk, he is approached by a young man, walking intently. As their eyes meet, the older man registers alarm, the younger man draws a gun and fires, the bullet strikes the older man squarely in the head. He falls, mortally wounded!

The cynic would, of course, relate this scene as an everyday occurence in the place once called "Murder City, U.S.A." Not so!

What has taken place is the only violent scene in the docudrama, "Assignment Berlin," which was filmed in the Detroit area this summer. The "familiar people" in this scene are Val Avery, who has just been "assassinated" and who will be recognized as a villain-type on such hit TV series as "Mission Impossible," "Kojac," "Hawaii Five-O," and others, as well as the recent film, "Brubaker."

The assassin is portrayed by Eddie Mekka who will be recognized as Carmine on the popular "Laverne and Shirley" TV series.

ILL.: S. JOSIAH PENBERTHY, JR., 33°, is a member of the Valley of Detroit. He has been a radio, television, motion picture actor-narrator for many decades in Detroit, Chicago, and New York. In addition to this vocation, he is associate editor & publisher of The Masonic World

Roger Jackson, 32°, as defense attorney "Dr. Adolph von Gorton," talks to the jury forman, Hal Youngblood, in a scene from "Assignment Berlin." Brother Jackson is Director of the Work at the Valley of Detroit. (Masonic World photo)

"Assignment Berlin" deals with the Armenian holocaust of 1915, the ensuing plot for vengeance, the assassination of the former prime minister of the Ottoman Empire (Avery), the capture of the assassin (Mekka), and his subsequent trial. It's a story based on fact, full of intrigue and excitement with all the elements of romance, hate, mystery, justice and injustice, vengeance, and retribution.

The story was written by Brother Hryar Toukhanian, 32°, and his wife Sona who had researched the subject for nearly a decade before developing the screen play.

"Pete" Toukhanian, as his brothers and associates call him, is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Detroit. His membership in his blue lodge, York Rite, and Shrine are also in the Detroit area.

Brother Pete has been a film maker for some 25 years in Detroit having produced literally hundreds of films for the automotive industry. He also produced the film for Henry Ford II for what was at the time his newly formulated plans for the now world-famous Renaissance Center in downtown Detroit. Another of Toukhanian's outstanding achievements in his field of film making, was the first filming for the 360° Ford "HemisFair Show" in San Antonio, Texas. Many of these assignments were handled through Video Films, Inc., of Detroit, where Pete is vice president.

The "Assignment Berlin" project, which he produced and directed, is his first feature-length film for theatrical consumption, and later television.

This story takes place in Berlin in 1921, and when asked, "Why Detroit?" for a location, Toukhanian's answer was, "Why not Detroit? The Berlin of today no longer looks like the Berlin of 1921, but there are locations in the Detroit area which have been preserved

in Detroit

and are incredibly suitable for location."

The prime location is the Detroit Masonic Temple which was built in the early 1920's. The architecture and furnishings are ideal for the time period of this film. The court room scene was shot in the beautifully paneled Tudor lodge room which looks remarkably like the court room in Berlin where the actual trial took place. The lounge of the Corinthian lodge room was made into an office for one of the scenes. In the background and outside the window, one of the domes at the Shrine Mosque may be seen.

The Knights Templar parlor was converted into the conference room in the Ottoman Empire where the prime minister greeted the U.S. Ambassador, Henry Morganthau, played by Michael Kermoyian, metropolitan opera star now appearing in "King and I" on Broadway. The visitors room of the jail where the assassin was detained will not be recognized as the board room at the Masonic Temple. A number of the constructed sets—such as a tobacco shop, a restaurant, and others—were built on stage in the Scottish Rite Cathedral. A number of the interior "walking" scenes were made in the building.

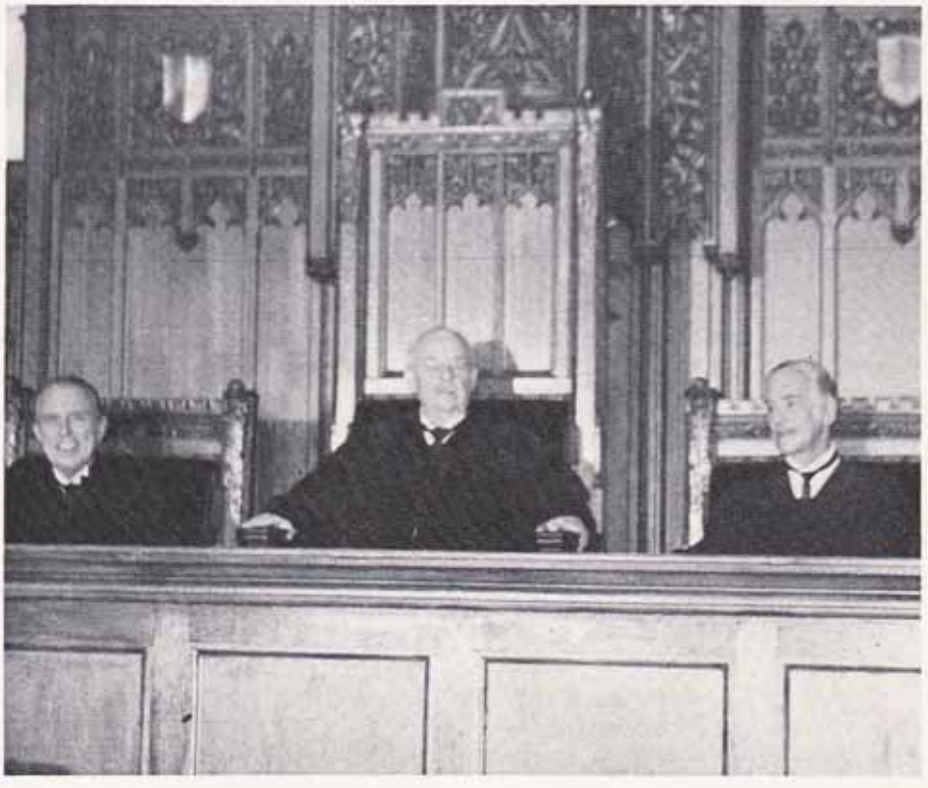
The Masonic connection in the film is strong, but more so when the Detroit locals will recognize several of "their own" in the persons of Roger Jackson, 32° (director of the work at the Valley of Detroit), who portrays Dr. Adolph von Gorton, the defense attorney; Ill.˙. F. Bryan Melvin, 33°, who is Dr. Lemburg, the central judge, and Ill.˙. Joe Penberthy, 33°, who portrays Dr. Kolnig, the prosecuting attorney.

The world premiere is scheduled for December in the Scottish Rite Cathedral of the Detroit Masonic Temple and is expected to attract worldwide attention.

The "East" of the Tudor room in Detroit's Masonic Temple was remarkably transformed into a courtroom for scenes in the forthcoming motion picture, "Assignment: Berlin." The film is scheduled for release in December. (Masonic World photos)

The Renaissance of Detroit has placed the city in the forefront of the motion picture industry these days. A number of films have been shot there, and others are on the way. This one, however, is exciting because of its Masonic connections in the cast, the locations, the writing, directing, and producing. Watch for it! Watch for Brother Toukhanian, too. He has a number of further projects on the back burners!

In the court scene of the film, the three judges hear the case at hand. The central judge is Ill.˙. Bryan Melvin, 33°, of Detroit. The other judges are Weldon O. Yeager, left, and Walter Stark.



Interested in Philately? This May Be for You—

Masons who have an interest in stamp collecting may find a mutual bond with other Masonic philatelists through the Masonic Stamp Club of New York.

Open to Master Masons in good standing in a lodge and jurisdiction recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York, the club has been operating since 1934, when a group of Masons gathered together in the Grand Lodge Library and Museum in New York City. Presiding over the group was Charles H. Johnson, the late Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of New York.

It wasn't long before the original small group were joined by many more and the Masonic Stamp Club of New York was well on its way. The meetings were primarily for the purpose of exhibiting collections, listening to talks on stamps, stamp collecting, postal history and, especially, the many Masons involved in these areas.

Late in 1938 the club petitioned Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt, a stamp collector and member of the club, to issue a commemorative in honor of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States. The following year, on April 30, 1939, this stamp (Scott's #854) was issued. When it became known that the stamp would be issued, the club prepared a special envelope as a Masonic souvenir. On the day of issue the first day covers were mailed to Masons all over the world who paid the sum of ten cents for each cover.

Recent first-day covers issued by the club.

The club outgrew various subsequent meeting rooms at Masonic Hall and in 1944 initiated meetings at the Collectors Club in New York City where they meet today through the courtesy of the Collectors Club. Membership now numbers over 600 and is scattered throughout the United States and many foreign countries.

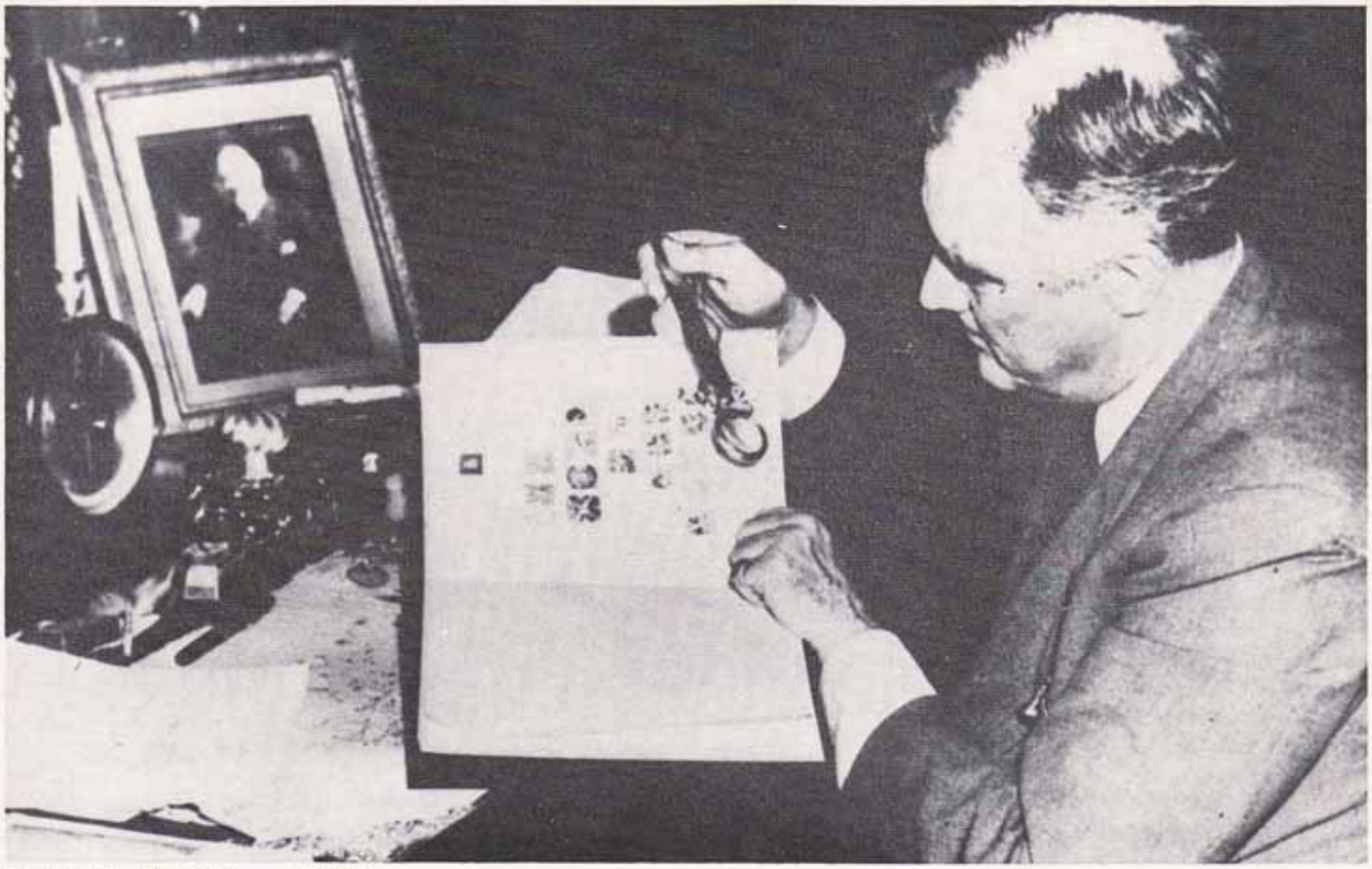
In the early 1940's, members of the club started serious study of Masons on postage stamps and the term "Masonic philately" was born.

The first such topical collection to draw a major prize was the Masonic philately exhibit at the 1947 Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition in New York City. Interest in this area of philately has grown to the extent that Masonic philately is a regular specialty and exhibited at many of the major stamp shows. The Masonic Stamp Club of New York continued its long standing practice of participating in the American Stamp Dealers Association show in New York City each November.

In March 1944 a small club publication, *Masonic Philatelist*, was begun. This has grown to a substantial quarterly magazine, now in its 36th volume, under the editorship of Dr. Irwin M. Yarry a long-time member of Harry S. Truman Lodge No. 1171, New York City.

The president of the club is Dr. Allan Boudreau, librarian of the Library and Museum for the Grand Lodge of New York.

Over the years the club has sponsored



President Franklin D. Roosevelt had a keen interest in philately and was a member of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. (Photo courtesy of Three Lions, Inc.)

first-day covers honoring Masons and Masonic events. Some of the more popular cachets have been George Washington, Fiorella La Guardia, the Masonic Brotherhood Center at the New York World's Fair 1964-65, the 100th anniversary celebration at the obelisk in Central Park in October 1980. All proceeds from the sale of club sponsored Masonic cachets are given to Masonic charities.

The club has encouraged the establishment of other Masonic stamp clubs and a source of pride was the establishment of the George Washington Chapter No. 1 (now the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club) in Washington, D.C.

Those interested in membership, which includes regular mailing of the *Masonic Philatelist* are invited to send a self-addressed stamped envelope to The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Box 10, Masonic Hall, 71 West 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010.

IN MEMORIAM

Ill.·. William Campbell, 33°

Ill.·. William Campbell, 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy for the state of Connecticut, died on June 26 at the age of 69. The sudden passing of Ill.·. Brother Campbell is a great loss to all Freemasonry, his family, and the state of Connecticut.

Following his graduation from RCA Institute in New York City, Ill.·. Brother Campbell was employed by the Radio Division of General Electric Company in Bridgeport, Ct. In 1936, he joined the Dictaphone Corporation in Bridgeport. In 1967, he accepted the full-time position of Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, a position he held at the time of his passing.

In 1936, he married the former Adele Davis, who survives him along with a son, James William.

Ill.·. Brother Campbell had a lifetime concern and involvement in the youth of his community and state. He was an Eagle Scout and later served scouting as a scout master. He was a DeMolay Master Councilor and later served in many advisory positions. An Active Member of the DeMolay International Supreme Council he was Executive Officer for Connecticut from 1960–70. His interest in Masonic youth organizations extended also to the Order of Rainbow for Girls.

He was raised a Master Mason at Fidelity Lodge No. 134, Fairfield, Ct., in 1946, where he was Master in 1953. A charter member of Lafayette Lodge No. 141, Fairfield, he served as the first Master from 1954–56. In 1965, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He was a member of the York Rite bodies in Bridgeport. Ill.·. Brother Campbell received the Scottish Rite degrees in 1954 in the Valley of Bridgeport and later transferred to E.G. Storer Lodge of Perfection and Elm City Council Princes of Jerusalem in New Haven. In 1967, he received the 33°. He was crowned an Active Member in 1978, and at the same time was elected Deputy for Connecticut. For the Supreme Council, he served also as a member of the Committee on DeMolay and Youth Activities.

The Dopamine Theory

by JONATHAN R. SUGARMAN

Psychiatrists are interested in determining which areas of the brain are important in antipsychotic drug action, and as yet no consensus has been reached.

As the previous articles in this series have emphasized, psychiatrists have struggled diligently for decades to fathom the mysteries of schizophrenia, frequently with disturbingly meager results. The founders of the Scottish Rite program for research in schizophrenia were wise enough to anticipate that a substantial amount of basic research might be necessary before a unified picture of this most serious mental illness was developed.

In the past 15 years, however, a biological theory of schizophrenia consistent with a great deal of empirical evidence has begun to evolve. Investigators from several disparate fields, often with the support of the Scottish Rite, have contributed to the formulation of this new approach, which postulates an imbalance of a brain chemical known as dopamine. Before examining the dopamine theory of schizophrenia, it may be profitable to review a few of the fundamental properties governing the workings of the human brain.

The brain consists of an almost inconceivable number—some estimates suggest a figure of ten billions—of separate nerve cells. It is therefore of utmost importance to have a rapid and efficient method whereby one cell, or neuron, can communicate with its appropriate neighbors to perform a desired function. Although it was originally postulated that intercellular communication was effected by the passage of electrical signals from one cell to another, it is now known that only a small proportion of neurons use such a mechanism. Most of the time, a chemical messenger is extruded from one cell to make contact with a specific receptor on an adjacent cell. These chemicals, known as neurotransmitters, traverse a small space called a synapse—less than a millionth of an inch wide—and trigger a reaction in the receptor cell.

Several different classes of neurotransmiters are known to exist. For instance, two substances discussed in the previous article, serotonin and adrenaline, are members, respectively, of the indoleamine and catecholamine classes. Dopamine is also a member of the catecholamine class. The different neurotransmitters are not distributed homogeneously throughout the brain. Rather, there are specific nerve pathways which function under the influence of one or two different transmitters.

So where does schizophrenia fit into the picture? The same question was asked by pharmacologists shortly after the development of the antischizophrenic or "neuroleptic" drugs described in Part 3 (November 1980). They reasoned that the drugs must have some biochemical effect which normalizes an abnormal function in the brains of schizophrenics. Unfortunately, the phenothiazine drugs have many biochemical properties, and it has been difficult to determine which actions are associated with the antipsychotic effect.

However, in 1963, the Swedish scientist Arvid Carlsson performed a simple experiment which lead him to hypothesize a mode of action for the therapeutic effects of the neuroleptics. After injecting various drugs into experimental animals, Carlsson examined their brains for levels of a metabolic breakdown product of dopamine. He noted charac-

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

teristic changes in the levels of the chemical in the brains of animals treated with antipsychotic drugs which were not seen with structurally related drugs devoid of antischizophrenic activity.

On the basis of rather insubstantial evidence, Carlsson guessed that the drugs were preventing dopamine molecules from interacting with dopamine receptors by covering the receptor. Furthermore, Carlsson suggested that the "talking cell"—that which released the dopamine to start with—compensated by releasing excess dopamine because the "listening" or receptor cell wasn't receiving the message intended for it.

Drs. George Aghajanian and Benjamin Bunney from Yale University marshalled confirmatory evidence that antipsychotic drugs do increase the rate of release of dopamine from brain cells.

Investigators in the laboratory of Dr. Solomon Snyder at Johns Hopkins University discovered a method for isolating dopamine receptors from brain tissue. Snyder and his colleagues were able to demonstrate that the antipsychotic potency of drugs is directly proportional to the ability of the drugs to bind to dopamine receptors, thereby interfering with the biological effect of dopamine.

The multiple properties of antipsychotic drugs may have confounded the search for a mechanism of drug action, but a great deal of valuable information has accrued along the way. All of the neuroleptics cause side effects by a mechanism which may be different from that responsible for the psychological effects. These unwanted side effects have been instrumental in illuminating the cause of Parkinson's disease, a major neurologic illness characterized by involuntary tremors, inability to walk normally, and other symptoms of muscle dysfunction.

Shortly after the introduction of the antipsychotic drugs it was noticed that many patients receiving the medications suffered from symptoms remarkably similar to those of Parkinson's disease. When it was appreciated that drugs effectively decreased brain dopamine activity, scientists wondered if Parkinson's disease itself was caused by decreased brain dopamine. Experiments on the brains of patients who died with Parkinson's disease verified that this was indeed the case.

In order to increase levels of dopamine, L-DOPA (a precursor chemical which is converted to dopamine in the brain) was administered to Parkinsonian patients with dramatic results. (Injection of dopamine itself is not effective, since it is unable to enter the brain from the blood stream.) Patients who had been unable to control their movements and gait for years regained near normal use of their limbs after treatment with L-DOPA.

Although the side effects of the antischizophrenic drugs are less severe than the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, they are nonetheless disturbing to many people. Fortunately, antidotes to the neurological side effects have been developed. There is a complex system of checks and balances which mediate brain functions, and the antidote drugs modulate the anti-dopamine activity of the neuroleptics by blocking the action of another neurotransmitter, acetylcholine. In effect, the anti-dopamine and anti-acetylcholine drugs can cancel each other out.

Because some neuroleptics have less tendency to provoke neurological reactions than others, it was hypothesized that some of the drugs may have anti-acetylcholine as well as anti-dopamine properties. Dr. Snyder and his colleagues, with the support of the Scottish Rite, discovered that the propensity that antipsychotic drugs have for causing neurological symptoms is inversely proportional to their ability to block acetylcholine receptors.

The observant reader may have noticed an apparent contradiction in the previous paragraph. If the anti-acetylcholine effects cancel out the anti-dopamine effects, and if anti-dopamine

(Continued on next page)

In the next several years, investigators supported by the Scottish Rite research program hopefully will contribute to the solution of this problem.

THE DOPAMINE THEORY

Continued from previous page

effects are related to the psychological effects of the drugs, why don't the antidotes to the side effects also block the antipsychotic effect?

This conflict might be resolved if the antipsychotic and neurological actions take place in different areas in the brain. If so, the antidote might act selectively at the "neurological" rather than "psychological" sites.

This problem was explored by Dr. Malcolm Bowers, a Scottish Rite grantee from Yale University. He found that the magnitude and duration of biochemical changes differed in a region of the brain thought to be associated with antipsychotic activity compared with an area related to the neurological side effects.

The psychiatric community is currently extremely interested in determining which areas of the brain are important in antipsychotic drug action, and as yet no consensus has been reached. In the next several years, investigators supported by the Scottish Rite research program hopefully will contribute to the solution of this crucial problem.

The suspicion that brain dopamine may be involved in schizophrenia is supported by experiments other than those involving drugs used to treat schizophrenia. On the other side of the coin, several drugs which cause psychotic behavior also seem to act via dopamine in the brain.

Two prominent examples of such drugs are cocaine and amphetamine. Although they are primarily drugs of abuse, both have legitimate medical applications. Cocaine, for instance, is a useful local anesthetic. Amphetamines are used in the treatment of narcolepsy, a disease in which the patient periodically lapses into sleep at unpredictable (and usually unwanted!) times.

Of the many adverse effects of prolonged ingestion of amphetamine and cocaine, the most striking is a paranoid psychosis which bears a remarkable similarity to acute schizophrenia. In fact, even astute psychiatrists can mistake the paranoid delusions and bizarre behavior of the chronic amphetamine abuser for a non-drug-induced psychosis.

Several Scottish Rite investigators, including Dr. Burton Angrist of New York University, have attempted to characterize the amphetamine psychosis. It has been discovered that the same drugs which are effective in the treatment of schizophrenia are effective in the treatment of amphetamine psychosis. Amphetamine and cocaine increase the levels of dopamine and morepinephrine (a similar neurotransmitter) in the brain.

Again with Scottish Rite support, Dr. Snyder performed experiments which led him to postulate that dopamine is in fact the crucial chemical which mediates amphetamine psychosis. On the basis of this research, Dr. Snyder has published a number of papers arguing that amphetamine psychosis provides the closest drug model for research in schizophrenia.

Although the dopamine theory has provided scientists with many clues about the cause and treatment of schizophrenia, many problems have yet to be unraveled.

Armed with suspicions resulting from the drug investigations described above, psychiatric researchers set out to examine schizophrenics directly in the hope that they might show evidence of elevated dopamine activity. Dr. Bowers and other investigators examined the spinal fluid of schizophrenics for metabolites of dopamine which might reflect brain dopamine. However, the levels of these metabolites seemed to be normal in schizophrenic patients. Other scientists have been unable to find abnormal levels of enzymes in the brains of deceased schizophrenics which might increase brain dopamine.

A unique approach to the problem was pursued at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine by Dr. Edward Sachar (now chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Columbian University) and Dr. Peter Gruen. Because dopamine tends to decrease blood levels of a hormone called prolactin, these Scottish Rite investigators examined prolactin in schizophrenic patients. Although levels are not abnormal in schizophrenics, Sachar and Gruen found that the activity of antipsychotic medication is associated with changes in blood prolactin.

Although the dopamine theory of schizophrenia and antipsychotic drug action has provided scientists with many clues concerning the cause and treatment of the tragic disease, numerous problems have yet to be unraveled. Perhaps the most pressing question concerns the role of dopamine in normal and abnormal brain function. Dr. Steven Matthysse, former Director of Research for the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Program, has proposed that the missing link between dopamine and schizophrenia involves the psychological processes responsible for attention. Schizophrenics characteristically have difficulties in maintaining proper attention to their environments, and an imbalance of dopamine in the brain may account for the deficiencies.

Several Scottish Rite investigators, including Dr. David Hamburg of Stanford University and Dr. Gerhard Werner of the University of Pittsburgh, are presently studying the relation of brain dopamine to attention in monkeys. Such basic research may lead to a better understanding of normal brain function in man, which is a necessary prerequisite to an understanding of the schizophrenic mind.

In recent years, scientists supported by the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program have been prolific in their contributions to a biochemical approach to this fundamentally human malady. In the years to come, the remaining obstacles to be overcome will doubtless be confronted with similar vigor by professionals whose studies are encouraged by the Scottish Rite program.

No single experiment will unlock the mysteries of the schizophrenic brain. Rather, only the concerted efforts of scientists from many fields will conquer the obstinate challenge of schizophrenia; for in the final analysis, schizophrenia is a disease not only with biochemical and physiological aspects, but also with psychological and social ones. For a crippling disease which strikes one out of every 100 Americans, the benefits of research will be well worth the time, work, and financial support of those dedicated to the conquest of severe mental illness.

"I hold that a man is in the right who
is most closely in league with the future."

– *Henrik Ibsen*

Announcing...

The Keeping Faith with Freedom Award

Keeping Faith with Freedom

In Honor of Support of the Wills and Bequests Program of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage Endowment Fund

The Supreme Council has inaugurated the Keeping Faith with Freedom Wills and Bequests program so that Scottish Rite Masons can have an opportunity to express their faith in the future.

Keeping faith with freedom requires our personal commitment . . . now and in the years ahead.

That is why the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Massachusetts is so important. Through its exhibits, programs and services, our people come to a deeper appreciation of the values which built this nation.

The meaning and message of Freemasonry find continual expression at the Museum and Library as a leading national center of Masonic history.

To give your support to the Keeping Faith with Freedom Wills and Bequests program is to be "in league with the future."

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How can you qualify for The Keeping Faith with Freedom Award?

The Keeping Faith with Freedom Award will be presented to Scottish Rite Masons who believe strongly in the principles of liberty and freedom and who make a commitment to support the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage Endowment Fund by will or bequest.

You may qualify for the Award in any of these ways:

- Indicating that you have already included the Museum and Library in your will
- Adding the Museum and Library to your will
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The Genius and Tragedy Of the Steamboat Inventor

By GEORGE F. LEBEGERN, JR., 32°

Most people are quick to respond with the name of Robert Fulton or do not answer at all when asked to name the inventor of the steamboat. However, as every school boy ought to know, John Fitch was the inventor.

John Fitch was a born genius. He was a man who could think and reason. He was gifted with a resourceful imagination and was in constant search of answers which is the essence of the truly inquiring mind—the mind of an inventor. Sadly, good fortune never seemed to come his way. Herein lies the tragedy of Brother John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat.

John Fitch was born on January 21, 1743, in Windsor, Conn., the fifth child of Joseph and Sarah (Shaler) Fitch. He was descended from Thomas Fitch of Essex, England, whose five sons emigrated to Connecticut in the early 17th century.

As a boy, John Fitch was an apt pupil, especially in mathematics. However, at age ten he was taken out of school and put to work on the farm. But his favorite boyhood interests were geography, astronomy, and mathematics, and farm work did not agree with him. He read everything that he could get his hands on, for books were scarce among his acquaintances and too expensive for him to buy.

His physical weakness as a boy prevented him from doing his share of the work on the farm which caused his father and his older brother to resent him. Their antagonism made his boyhood very unhappy. When he reached the age of 17, discouraged by the outlook on the farm, he went to sea. This experience was also an unhappy one, as he was badly mistreated by the ship's mate.

On his return from the sea, he apprenticed himself to a clockmaker. Unfortunately, the master gave him little instruction in his trade and young Fitch only learned what he was able to observe. His first master soon transferred his services to another clockmaker, with whom he remained until he was 20. This proved to be another bad experience, but although he seldom handled the tools of the trade or repaired a clock, he learned some of the basic rudiments of brass making.

By the time he was 21, he bought his release for eight pounds and set up a brass shop of his own in East Windsor, Conn. Fitch went into debt in order to go into business, but his work was excellent and within two years he was able to pay off all his debts. During this time he earned a good reputation as a businessman and clockmaker. He mastered the art of clockmaking by teaching himself, experimenting with every clock he could get for the purpose.

After brief success, he lost most of his money through a poor investment in the manufacture of potash. This loss coupled with an unhappy marriage was too much for him and early in 1769, he left his wife and two children, his business, and his home in Connecticut.

For several years, he wandered through New York and New Jersey repairing clocks along the way until finally he settled in Trenton, N.J., where he found employment with a silversmith. His natural skills were quickly put to work and coupled with his talent, business became so good that he was soon able to buy out his employer.

By the time the Revolutionary War broke out, he had saved considerable money and was doing more work in Trenton than most of the best silversmiths in Philadelphia. In fact, Fitch and his workmen were in the shop on King Street from dawn until late at night seven days a week. However, working on Sundays had its price and brought about his expulsion from the Methodist Church to which he then belonged.

During the fall of 1776, three militia companies were organized in Trenton where he enlisted and was appointed a lieutenant. A few months later, his commanding officer, a certain Colonel Smith, appointed him to the rank of Captain. No sooner was this done when several senior officers disputed the appointment. This led to the recall of his appointment and another officer was appointed in his place.

Fitch felt somewhat disgraced and unjustly treated in this matter and resigned his commission. Some were quick to accuse him of being a deserter, but the charge was answered by the statement that armorers were excluded from military service. Fitch returned to his shop in Trenton, which soon became a small arsenal, and became one of the best gunsmiths in the area. There he turned out weapons until the British occupied Trenton in November 1776, when he fled into Bucks County, Pa.

Tormented by the label of deserter, he took part in several forays with the

(Continued on next page)

GEORGE F. LEBEGERN, JR., 32°, a member of the Valley of Trenton, N.J., is a Past Master of Bristol Lodge No. 25, Bristol, Pa., and was chairman of the 200th anniversary history committee for the lodge. He is curriculum coordinator in the Pennsburg School District, Fallsington, Pa.

JOHN FITCH

Continued from previous page

Bucks County militia. It is said that he tried hard to "encourage others" so that he "might not have the word tory imputed to his character." This in itself was a tragedy, for John Fitch was by no means a deserter or a tory. His genius as an armorer and his natural grasp of military science could have led to a distinguished military career.

Shortly after the Battle of Trenton, Fitch returned to his old home and shop on King Street and found that most of his furniture had been used as firewood by the Hessians and most of his tools which he had left behind were either destroyed or stolen. He salvaged what he could and returned to Bucks County where he took up residence at the home of James Scout who was better known as "Cobe" Scout. Here he set up a clock repair and silversmithing business in a part of the wheelwright shop owned by his friend.

While Fitch lodged with "Cobe" Scout, he became acquainted with Rev. Nathanial Irwin, a liberal Presbyterian Minister who had graduated from the College of New Jersey. The two men shared their mutual interests in music, poetry, nature, and mechanics. Fitch also made friends with other intellectuals in the area.

Fitch was in his element. The people around him were his kind and the quiet rolling farmland of Bucks County brought him a certain contentment, while he kept busy making buckles, buttons, silver spoons, and mugs on his work bench. However, his personal savings depreciated rapidly, as America in 1781 was in the midst of one of its first bouts with inflation. Fitch invested some of his money in land warrants in Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio which he himself had surveyed in 1780 and had recorded in his own name. This investment totaled some 1600 acres in Kentucky alone.

Early in 1782, he set out on his second expedition into the west, but was captured by Indians near Marietta, Ohio. He was taken to Detroit and then to Canada where he was held prisoner for nearly a year.

Fitch, whose mind and hands were always busy, put his captivity to good use. His interest in geography and art, which he cultivated as a boy, enabled him to make observations and to draw and record all sorts of geographical information. His captors furnished him with descriptions of the principal rivers of the west and the great lakes to the north.

For a time, Fitch lived on an island near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. From his only tool, an engraving implement, this ingenious man made other tools with which he fashioned hundreds of brass buttons from an old brass kettle he had bought from a British soldier. In seven months, he made nine wooden clocks, 300 pairs of brass sleeve buttons, and 80 pairs of silver buttons. He also managed to help many of the sick prisoners and to give them money so they could buy some little comforts for themselves. A prisoner exchange late in the year set him free.

JOHN FITCH

Fitch returned to Bucks County, Pa., in 1783, where he quickly organized a company to acquire more land in the northwest territory. He made several surveying trips between 1783 and 1785, but new regulations by Congress ordered that there be no more private surveys of land. His efforts to gain control of more than 100,000 acres, which he had surveyed, were for naught.

Disappointed, he returned to "Cobe" Scout's old wheelwright shop and set to work making maps of the northwest territory. His maps were printed and sold for the very small price of one French crown. Fitch dedicated his maps to Thomas Hutchins, geographer of the United States. A well-preserved copy can be found in the Harvard University Library today.

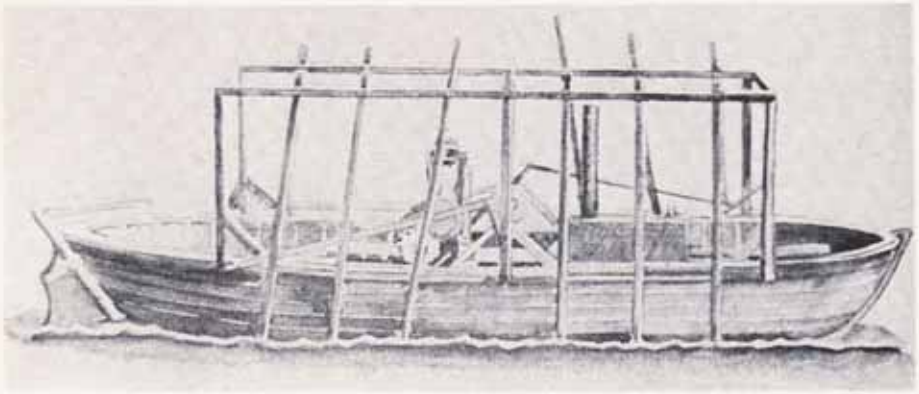
Maps were not the only idea he conceived while traveling in the west. His explorations had shown him the tremendous possibilities of the west. Only one thing was needed before those vast lands could be developed and that was a suitable means of river transportation. It was then and there that John Fitch had his greatest vision. He would invent a steamboat.

During the winter of 1785, John Fitch became a member of Bristol Lodge No. 25, A. Y. M. (Ancient York Masons), in Pennsylvania. He was entered on January 4, 1785. His signature is clearly visible today on the pages of the original minute book of Bristol Lodge. Fitch had a strong inclination for all things philosophical and intellectual and was attracted to the concepts of Freemasonry. Thus he became a faithful member of the Masonic order and attached himself to its principles and tenets. He was a man of high moral standards and truthful in all his dealings. Freemasonry commanded his lifelong interest and loyalty.

In person, John Fitch was six-foot two-inches, always stood tall and erect, had black hair and piercing dark eyes. Although somewhat quick tempered, he had a pleasing countenance and was always helpful and kind to other people. Despite his constant preoccupation in deep thought, he possessed the true spirit of brotherly love.

Fitch was known to have talked a great deal about establishing a religion of his own in which good works were to be inspired by a sense of honor. He wanted to start a society which combined what he considered to be the best principles of Freemasonry and Quakerism. Members of all creeds would be admitted and worship would include debate from which no idea would be banned. He spoke of raising money to found a school which all children would attend. Their names would be enrolled for life and if they ever behaved dishonorably, they would be publicly expelled no matter what their age. All members would be held accountable to a good life by the threat of public disgrace.

Several meetings were held, but Fitch did not see himself as leader of this new group and appealed to his old friend and confidant, Rev. Irwin to lead the sect. However, when Fitch began to advertise openly in the newspapers, the forces of organized religion led by Bishop William White, the Protestant Episcopal



Fitch's first steamboat

Bishop of Pennsylvania and the former Rector of Christ Church in Philadelphia, put a stop to it. Sadly, it was such ventures that would later hurt Fitch when he applied for help with his steamboat plans.

During the spring and summer in 1785, following his admission to Bristol Lodge, Fitch built his first steamboat model and tried it out in August on the stream which ran through a meadow on a farm belonging to Daniel Longstreth near what is now Davisville, Bucks County, Pa. The model ran so successfully that he turned all his time and energy toward building a full-size steamboat for use on a river.

Needing money, Fitch petitioned Congress for funds to be used for his steamboat experiments and offered to sell 4,000 copies of his maps for the purpose. Congress refused him and he turned to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, where he presented a paper titled, "The model with a drawing and description of a machine for working a boat against the stream by means of a steam engine." Again he was refused help. The question of financial asssistance was his major stumbling block and the old records of Bristol Lodge show that he borrowed money from the Lodge which he could never repay.

Later, Fitch tried to interest such prominent men as Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, but to no avail. Disappointed, but undaunted, he left Pennsylvania for Richmond, Va., where he was able to persuade James Madison to present a request to the Virginia legislature. Governor Patrick Henry was pleased with the idea, but nothing was done. Fitch, feeling that legislative help was hopeless, began selling his maps privately. The bond which he gave to Patrick Henry is preserved in the Library of Congress. Unfortunately the maps did not sell and a disappointed John Fitch returned to Bucks County, Pa.

As a matter of historical record, James Rumsey of Maryland built a steamboat in 1787 and demonstrated it on the Potomac River. Twenty years later in 1807, Robert Fulton built the Cleremont, which ran from New York to Albany, a distance of 150 miles, and averaged five miles per hour. To most Americans, Fulton was the builder of the first commercially successful steamboat to operate in American waters, making him the inventor of the steamboat. However, as to a date of discovery, one should check chronological events carefully. There are also numerous preserved certificates and extracts which help to confirm John Fitch as the first inventor of the steamboat.

It should be noted that Fitch modified his steamboat several times between 1785 and 1790. He abandoned paddle wheels in favor of oars arranged as in a boat propelled by manpower, but moved by steam in this case. This particular boat was tested on the Delaware River in 1787 and was witnessed by nearly every member of the Constitutional Convention who was then in session in Philadelphia.

In 1788, he built another model with the oars at the stern, where they pushed against the water. New improvements were continually made and a regular passenger and freight service on the Delaware River was soon established. The new steamboat ran at a speed of seven to eight miles per hour and operated for nearly 3,000 miles before it had to be rebuilt.

Fitch was both excited and inspired by his success and went to work building a larger boat which was called the "Perseverance." However, by building bigger steamboats and attempting to extend transportation rights to the Ohio River, Fitch ran into problems from friends and enemies alike. Always short of money and lacking confidence due to unsuccessful risk-taking, the tormented inventor hopelessly abandoned his steamboat enterprise and sailed for France in 1793.

He left his drawings and specifications with a backer by the name of Aaron Vail who shortly afterward turned over these items to Robert Fulton.

The rest is history.

The "Cleremont" was built by Fulton in 1807, but the ideas of John Fitch were very much a part of it.

It was later revealed that Vail admitted publicly that he had loaned Mr. Fulton all the specifications and drawings of Mr. Fitch and they remained in his possession for several months. Although Fulton objected in public to the accusation, he never denied that he studied Fitch's plans.

Fitch returned from France late in the year 1796 and headed for Kentucky, which he once longingly called a "savage paradise." Upon his arrival, he found that his more than a thousand acres had been taken over by squatters who had transformed the land into several florishing plantations. He immediately brought suit against them, but with no money to pursue his case, he gave up in despair.

The story of John Fitch became even more tragic at this point. Heavy drinking soon turned him into a shabby old man with a twitching face. He was known to mumble incoherently about the old days, and the local street urchins of Bardstown, Ky., where he had settled, hooted at him, calling out, "Crazy Fitch." He drank a pint of whiskey every day which gave him an escape from the world and his personal torment. Occasionally he caught a gleam of his old ambition and employed his old skills in making silver spoons and other keepsakes for his friends. He once built a three foot model boat with a brass steam engine and paddle wheels which he launched on a little pond setting the rudder so it would return to him. Sadly, only the children in Bardstown seemed impressed.

As the days passed more slowly for him, Fitch begged his friend and innkeeper Alexander McCowan to give

(Continued on page 22)

MUSEUM of our NATIONAL HERITAGE

Current Exhibit Focuses on Early Medicine

"In Sickness and Health: American Patients and Doctors, 1700-1900," continues through November at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass.

Prepared in cooperation with the Massachusetts Medical Society, the exhibit focuses on the doctor/patient relationship in America, the impact of diseases and epidemics, early remedies and healing techniques, medical theories and scientific advances, "natural" cures, the training of doctors, and the development of hospitals and public health facilities. The exhibit marks the 200th anniversary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In 1781, *An Act to Incorporate Certain Physicians by the Name of the Massachusetts Medical Society* was officially signed by Samuel Adams, President of the Massachusetts Senate and by John Hancock, Governor. One of the original petitioners, Dr. John C. Warren, stated the need for a professional society that would be designed "to promote medical and surgical knowledge, inquiries into the animal economy and the promotion and effects of medicine by encouraging a free intercourse with the Gentlemen of the Faculty throughout the United States of America, and a friendly correspondence with the eminent in those professions throughout the world; as well as to make a just discrimination between such as are duly educated and properly qualified for the duties thereof, and those who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine whereby the health and lives of many valuable individuals may be endangered and perhaps lost to the community."

Before 1900, American medical care was difficult to obtain and by our standards, extremely limited. American doctors, mostly trained under the apprenticeship system, attended their patients with a variety of treatments that included drugs, surgery, diet, baths, rest, bloodletting and purges. Before 1800, there were only four medical schools in America, at Harvard, Dartmouth, Kings College and the College of Philadelphia. Without the aid of the scientific knowledge upon which modern medical science is based, doctors had to rely on theories of the causes of illness and disease. They could only draw on their experience and the current available medical knowledge to give their patients the best care possible with the tools and technology at their disposal.

A 19th century engraving of "The Village Doctor," from the collection of the Countway Library of Medicine.

American patients suffered from a range of dread disease and illness, such as tuberculosis, smallpox, diptheria, yellow fever, typhoid, arthritis, pneumonia, dysentery, and malaria. Childhood illnesses were devastating; half of colonial Americans died by their 27th birthday. Until the 19th century, hospitals were for the poor, the homeless and the mentally ill. For lingering or unsuccessfully treated illness, people often turned to quacks or charlatans.

In the 19th century, a number of medical sects, originating outside traditional medicine, were established as a reaction to the debilitating effects of excessive bloodletting and dangerous drug therapies. They attempted to change or reform medical care by introducing milder herbal drugs, diet, exercise and baths. Popular cures involved phrenology, electro-therapy, hydropathy, and Thomsonian medicine. Diet crusaders such as Sylvester Graham,

The exhibit on early American patients and doctors remains at the museum through November.

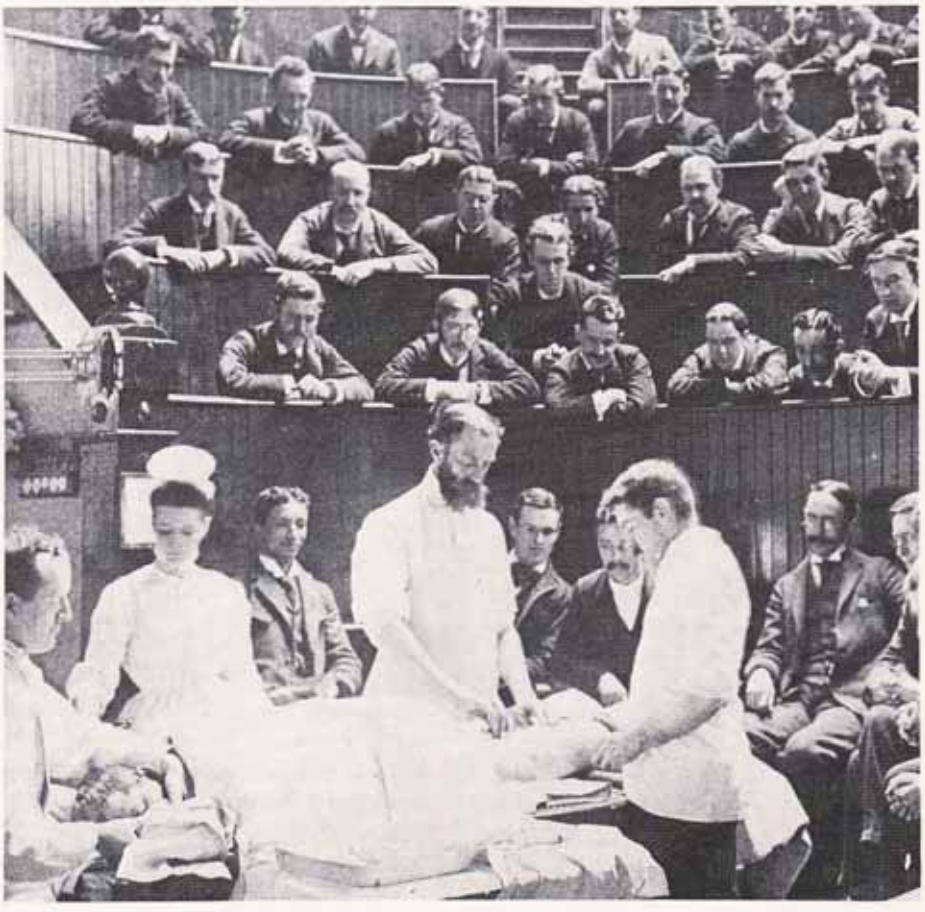
touted Graham flour, Graham crackers and Graham boarding houses as the route to good health. Prepared breakfast cereals, such as Kellogg's cornflakes and Post Toasties, were products of the vegetarian and health food theories of the 19th century.

"In Sickness and Health" features paintings, early photographs, rare books and manuscripts, prints, dental and medical equipment from the Boston Medical Library of the Countway Library of Medicine, the Warren Anatomical Museum and the Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, Harvard University, and the Boston University School of Medicine Library Collections. Additional lenders include The Shaker Museum, Old Chatham, New York, Mead Art Museum at Amherst College, Old Sturbridge Village, and the Essex Institute.

Topics covered in the exhibition are early specialization in dentistry, surgery and obstetrics, the development of asepsis and anesthesia, famous Massachusetts physicians, Shaker herbs and patent medicines, diagnostic tools, prevalent diseases and mortality rates, the training of doctors, and the continuing and changing nature of the doctor/patient relationship.

"In Sickness and Health" was partially funded by a grant from the Massachusetts Medical Society.

A photograph of a 19th century operation at Boston City Hospital prior to the acceptance of asceptic techniques. From the Countway Library of Medicine.



OUR READERS RESPOND

Comic art

The article on comics in the April issue delighted me tremendously. It should, as I am the son of Gus Mager, creator of the Monks, Hawkshaw the Detective, Oliver's Adventures, Main Street, Outdoor Life's "Game Gimmicks," and numerous cartoons.

In addition to the Comics, which was his way of earning a living, Gus Mager was also recognized in the art world by his paintings and drawings. His works are permanent collections in the Whitney Museum, New York; Ogunquit Museum, Ogunquit, Maine; Newark Museum, Newark, N.J.; Montclair Museum, Montclair, N.J.; Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.; Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N.Y.; Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, Utica, N.Y.; E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Cal.; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Westmoreland Art Museum, Greensburg, Pa.

Although it may sound like outright bragging, Gus Mager was a genius. His mother noted his ambitious scribblings at about age 4. She then made him sit down and copy the Buttrick patterns every Saturday morning before he could go out to play. By the age of 12 he had won numerous prizes in Sunday School and local small art exhibits around his area. His family could not afford further schooling after two years in high school, and my grandfather was lucky in obtaining employment for him at the jewelry factory where he was employed. My father became a jewelry designer. In two years he had produced enough designs to last for years. Then he went to neighboring New York and visited the editorial offices of the current newspapers, making sketches of political figures, sporting events, and social items. At that time the use of photography was still in its infancy, and first hand line drawings could be produced much easier.

By this time, the stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle were being published in a syndicated fashion in many papers throughout the U.S. and Canada. The Hearst papers, wanting to take advantage of this natural publicity, asked Gus Mager to take pieces and bits of the stories and put them into visual concepts. To keep from possible law suits or other unknown quantities, Gus Mager used the guise of monkey faces and "bulb noses" he had successfully used in the "Monks" series.

To my knowledge my Dad never became affiliated with any lodge or fraternity.

Robert A. Mager, 32°
Apollo, Pa.

When I was a child bereft of any funds for the art lessons I might have had, I turned to drawing the comic strips of that day in the style of the cartoonist in question. I remember, at the age of 10, of drawing over 50 comic strip characters on one large sheet of drawing paper. Many of those characters are no longer being drawn. About five years ago I updated my ability by adding some modern cartoons. My ability to forge cartoons is amazing!

As an optometrist, I give young patients the choice of a drawing of Popeye or Charlie Brown. If they choose Popeye, they are identifying with an aggressive character. If they choose Charlie Brown, they are identifying with a passive character. Either way, I get a line on the current self-image. And they get a cartoon to take home. Those cartoons are on walls all over Chicago.

Foxy Grandpa was one of my favorite oldtime strips when I was a boy. I had no idea he went back to 1902. The Upside Downs of Gustave Veerbeck, using figure-ground relationships, attracts me both as an optometrist and as a cartoonist.

In our present apartment, I have used the walls of the bathroom as my fun thing. There you will find Little Orphan Annie and Daddy Warbucks, Popeye and Olive Oyl, Doonesbury, Andy Capp and Flo, Beetle Bailey, Fearless Fosdick and Dick Tracy, Andy and Bim Gump, Charlie Brown and Lucy. Over a doorway is Snoopy wearing his goggles. It's an art gallery.

I treasure the April issue more than most members.

Dr. Walter E. Humble, 32°
Chicago, Ill.

DeMolay builds

The pages you devoted to DeMolay Leadership Training Conferences (April 1981 issue) were excellent, and the photo on the back cover gave me quite a thrill. (I'm the staff member on the right holding the "DeMolay Builds" sign!)

Thank you for your help in bringing us funds to send worthy young men to these conferences. I have seen the tremendous benefits our conferences reap and the maturity and skills that they build. I am pleased that you used your magazine to promote this, the best of our learning programs, to your brothers in the Scottish Rite.

David J. Williamson
Deputy Region Master Councilor
Nassau-Queens Section, New York
Order of DeMolay

Let's call them psychologists

I have been reading, with great interest, the series on schizophrenia by Jonathan R. Sugarman. The article in the April issue was of particular interest to me, because it indicated the significant role played by my colleagues and my profession in the area of schizophrenia research.

I am certain that the unclear identification of some of the researchers mentioned was an oversight on the part of the author. While my distinguished colleagues (Drs. Shakow, Spring, Wishner, Holzman, and Rochester) were identified as psychiatric researchers, they are, in fact, psychologists engaged in research. Also, Dr. John Gruzelier may also be a psychologist, based upon the nature of his research, but of that I am not certain since he is in England and would not ordinarily be a member of the professional societies on this side of the ocean.

I know that you can understand my pride in my profession and my colleagues and I do hope that you can further clarify their professional identity.

Dr. Edmund Shimberg, 32°
Woodbury, N.J.

Jackson's other side

The January issue carried an interesting article about the display of Indian artifacts at the Museum of our National Heritage. It is gratifying to see an appreciation of Indian cultures and an attempt "to recognize the spectrum of skills and creativity traditional to native Americans."

I find it ironic, however, that in the same issue we find an article singing the praises of Andrew Jackson. While the article delt primarily with Jackson's admirable devotion to his wife, one of the concluding paragraphs lists what the author sees as his great worldly accomplishments. Among these we find the admiring statement "he swept the red man beyond the great river." This is an obvious reference to Jackson's military defeat of the Indians.

(Continued on page 22)

'Bespangled Painted & Embroidered'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

BESPANGLED PAINTED & EMBROIDERED: Decorated Masonic Aprons in America, 1790-1850. Published in 1981 by the Scottish Rite Masonic Musuem of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. 124 pp. $8.

Between September 28, 1980 and April 5, 1981, a group of decorative Masonic aprons were exhibited at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, located at Lexington, Massachusetts. This fine book is the catalogue of this exhibit and enables persons who were unable to attend the exhibit to enjoy the items that were displayed.

The introduction to the catalogue was written by Museum Director Clement M. Silvestro, who explains briefly that aprons were worn by operative masons to protect them. When present-day Freemasonry evolved from the guilds of operative masons the continued use of aprons was perpetuated as a symbol. This important ceremonial regalia thus has a direct link historically with our operative ancestors. Members of the craft in the United States are familiar with the plain white apron generally worn here, and many of our members are not aware of the fact that years ago decorative aprons were the fashion within the craft.

Since 1974, Museum Curator Barbara Franco has been making a study of American folk art objects decorated with Masonic symbols. Her earlier work, *Masonic Symbols in American Decorative Arts*, was published in 1976 in conjunction with a museum exhibit. Following the opening of the recent Masonic aprons exhibit, she brought together the results of her extensive research with the latest catalogue, which contains an excellent history of decorated Masonic aprons in America from 1790-1850.

Eight selected aprons appear in full color. The major portion of the book consists of 82 black and white photographs of decorative Masonic aprons, together with ascertainable basic facts about each one of them, such as the name of the artists, the date the apron was made, the size, the name of the owner, the material used, and the method used to apply the decoration. Some of the aprons have important historical connection.

The aprons are classified in this book under the following groups: Masonic Aprons in American Art, European sources-England and France, American Masonic Aprons, Painted Aprons, Stenciled Aprons, Engraved Aprons, and Needlework Aprons. The pictures are a delight to behold and an examination of the details on each apron is an enlightening experience.

The Masonic student will enjoy reading the footnotes, the glossary of terms, and the bibliography which will serve as a guide for further study. In addition to the aprons owned by the Museum, many individuals and organizations loaned aprons for the exhibit and their names are listed at the end of the catalogue.

OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

Masonic Symbols in the American Decorative Arts. Published in 1976. $8. From the Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

Emergence of the Mystical, by Henry C. Clausen, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, considers the modern blending of scientific and religious thought in a oneness of spiritual development. Beautifully illustrated. Available at $5 from the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, 1733 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Early Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, by Henry S. Borneman, originally published in 1931, has been reprinted. It has a facsimile of the Carmick Manuscript of 1727. Available at $4 for the soft cover and $8 for the hard cover edition, from the Grand Secretary, 1 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 17022.

200th Anniversary History of Bristol Lodge No. 25, Bristol, Pa., by George F. Lebegern, Jr. 1980. Available at $13.50 from Victor L. Schumacher, Secretary, 26 Middle Road, Levittown, Pa. 19056.

Masonic Lodge Methods, by L.B. Blakemore, is a reprint of an old favorite guide for lodge officers with many suggestions for useful lodge programs. Available at $13 from Macoy Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23228.

Approaching the Narrows, by William H. Stemper, Jr., a collection of thought-provoking essays on subjects of perennial interest to Masons. Available at $2 a copy from Research Lodge No. 2, P.O. Box 302, Boone, Iowa 50036.

Continued from page 20

After the Indians had helped Jackson defeat the British, he turned on these native Americans with hostility far beyond that which he displayed toward foreign invaders.

He broke treaties with the Indians, drove them from their lands, and was a party to the infamous "trail of tears" during which so many Indian women and children suffered and died. He considered the Indian a subhuman, and presided over a policy which was effectively one of attempted genocide of the American Indian.

We all wish to admire famous Masons of the past. But in our quest, let us not blindly rush to adulation of a man only because he was a Master Mason. To do so lessens the significance of the respect and admiration due to those who have not only been Freemasons in name but have exemplified its great teachings in their lives. The craft has taught us to be tolerant of the ideas and ways of others.

Let us remember the achievements of Andrew Jackson, but let us also remember his weaknesses. If he had listened to the words he undoubtedly uttered as Grand Master of Masons, rather than simply reciting them, perhaps we would have been spared a shameful part of American history. It is a lesson for all Masons.

Robert O. Rozanski, 32°
Mahomet, Ill.

Time Stood Still?

In the article, "Time Stands Still for Museum Visitors" (June 1981), there is a statement, "One clock by Benjamin Willard, dated 1792, belonged to General Joseph Warren who died at the Battle of Bunker Hill."

Inasmuch as the Battle of Bunker Hill (and Dr. Warren's death) occurred 17 years earlier than the date on the clock, I cannot but wonder what explanation is offered for the seeming discrepancy.

William L. Bowne
Schenectady, N.Y.

Ed. note: That's easy. Your eyes are sharper than ours. Sorry for the error. The correct date of the clock is "circa 1771," which appears correctly in the caption on the facing page from the error.

Stress the family

The comments by Dr. William Brown in the January issue were well taken. We need more articles about family life. That is one thing I feel should be instituted regularly into all Masonic teachings.

In this day of real stress on our families, it would be a great help if men and women were more informed about the true role they can and should play as parents.

Perhaps you would entertain the idea of more articles about discipline with a loving, caring, understanding fairness and a not too "authoritative" kind of parental care. The articles could stress the importance of keeping open communication between all family members and could point out the real worth to fathers and mothers and show how important all these qualities are.

Let us have more good articles on mothering and fathering.

Mrs. L.V. Richard
Cincinnati, Ohio

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him two pints of whiskey per day in exchange for 150 acres of land still under litigation. He frequently talked of killing himself and got to a point where he could no longer bear other people around him.

He had difficulty sleeping and a local doctor prescribed opium pills, giving him one pill per day. Fitch hoarded the pills and following one sleepless night after another, he finally swallowed all the pills with the last whiskey in his possession.

How long he remained in a stupor no one knows. His body was found on July 2, 1798. This remarkable man of genius, completely broken in spirit, had taken his life, a victim of tragic despair.

John Fitch was laid to rest by his landlord in a remote corner of the local cemetery in Bardstown with no headstone to mark the spot. State bills in 1828 and 1844 were unsuccessful in their intent to erect a suitable monument. In 1908, the newly organized John Fitch Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution provided his grave with a simple marker given by the U.S. government for every Revolutionary soldier. Fitch would have been pleased despite the fact that he had spoken in life of being "laid to rest on some public highway or place of the greatest resort of the living." Now his dust has returned to the earth in that quiet little town in Kentucky, miles from where he dreamed his greatest dreams.

Evidence proves that Brother John Fitch invented the first steamboat, but his own impracticality and the lack of confidence displayed by his financial backers and other men of influence kept him from the opportunity to commercialize his invention and to gain the recognition he so justly deserved during his lifetime.

April 15, 1785. Fitch began work on his first model of a steamboat.

August 20, 1785. Fitch exhibited his practical model.

August 29, 1785. Fitch petitioned Congress for internal navigation, especially the Mississippi River.

September 27, 1785. Fitch submitted drawings and models of his steamboat to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

March 18, 1786. New Jersey passed a law giving John Fitch "sole and exclusive right of constructing, making, using and employing or navigating all and every species or kinds of boats or water craft which might be urged or impelled by force of fire or steam in all creeks, rivers and so forth within the territory or jurisdiction of this state."

February 3, 1787. Delaware granted similar rights.

March 19, 1787. New York granted similar rights.

March 28, 1787. Pennsylvania granted similar rights.

November 7, 1787. Virginia granted similar rights.

July 26, 1788. Fitch's boat steamed from Philadelphia to Burlington, a distance of 20 miles, "the longest trip ever made by a steamboat at that time."

October 12, 1788. Fitch's boat steamed from Philadelphia to Burlington carrying 30 passengers.

August 26, 1791. Congress granted letters of patent to John Fitch covering a period of 14 years. The document was signed by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Knox, and John Randolph, Commissioners.

Footnotes*

* ***It's your move.*** Ever since our first year of publication in 1970, we have been asked frequently why we have never included a "letters to the editor" column. Others have warned us that we could expect a mountain of headaches if we ever started such a column.

We've decided to give it a whirl, and we'll see how many headaches we can absorb.

The column begins on page 20 of this issue. We realize we can't possibly print all the letters we receive, but we'll do our best to provide a sampling of our correspondence.

Limited space will not allow us to print letters requesting genealogical information, nor will we be able to publish the many requests from readers who have items to sell or swap.

What we're looking for is your response to material we have published. If you want to share your thoughts with other readers, let's hear what you have to say.

It's your move.

* ***Retiring Secretary.*** Ill.·. Earle O. Prater, 33°, has decided to take it easy and enjoy life a little more after serving the Scottish Rite Valley of Terre Haute, Indiana, as Secretary for some 30 years. He will enter into official retirement at the end of the Valley's fall reunion on November 7.

The State of Indiana and the Valley of Terre Haute have planned two events in his honor. The first will be the induction of the Earle O. Prater Class at the Valley reunion. This is the first class to be named in Indiana in honor of a living Scottish Rite Mason. The second will be a "roast and toast" dinner at Terre Haute's Hulman Civic Center on November 15.

Ill.·. Brother Prater is really the only Secretary the Valley has known since it was chartered in 1951. He has helped supervise its growth from a handful of members to more than 4,850 today. The Prater class is expected to lift the Valley above the 5,000 mark.

He also has supervised the housing of the Valley from its original lodge rooms to a remodeled business building and into a former theater which now has become a valuable and comfortable headquarters featuring a large stage, 2,000-seat auditorium, dressing rooms, lounge, and office quarters with a small meeting room on the second floor and the beginnings of a museum-library.

We wish him well as he "unwinds."

* ***Sojourners in Florida.*** For several years, many of the 33° Scottish Rite Masons living in West Central Florida have been gathering monthly from November through April to enjoy a time of fellowship, a luncheon, and a good program. For several years they congregated in St. Petersburg and more recently in Clearwater. Next season they plan to meet in Tampa. Any 33° Mason is invited to attend with his lady, to renew old friendships, and to make new ones. No application, no initiation, no dues, no ritual, just a pleasant social get-together. Contact Ill.·. Walter C. Fisher, 33°, for complete information, at 4G Bayshore Windmill Village, Bradenton, Florida 33507. Or give him a call at 813-758-2275.

* ***Fifth generation.*** There aren't many Masonic lodges that can boast about having had among their membership five generations within one family. That's why Mattawan Lodge No. 268, Mattawan, Mich., called it "history in the making" when Mark Philip Steele recently received his degrees.

Mark's father is Rev. Philip P. Steele, who served as Master in 1966 and 1972. The grandfather is Richard O. Wheeler, who was Master in 1935-36. The great-grandfather is Oscar O. Wheeler, who was Master in 1907-10. The great-great-grandfather is L.D. Wheeler, who moved to Michigan in the 1850's.

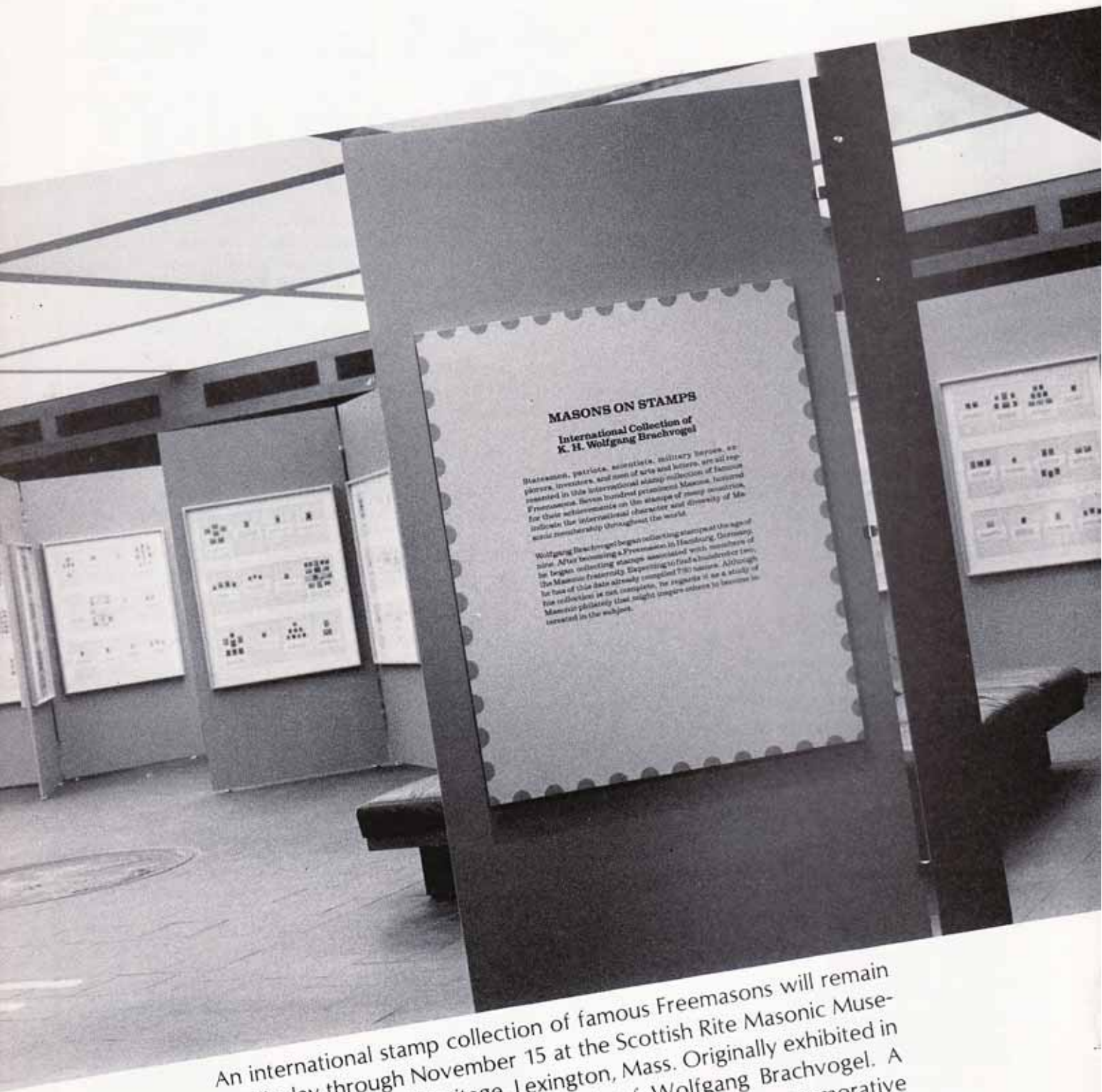
The Entered Apprentice Degree was conferred on Mark in May by his father, assisted by a group of officers and past officers of Robinson Chapter of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite Valley of Grand Rapids. Rev. Philip Steele is Junior Warden of the Rose Croix Chapter and president of the Kalamazoo Scottish Rite Club.

The Fellowcraft Degree was conferred in June by officers and past officers of Peninsular Commandery No. 8, K.T., and the Master Mason Degree in July was conferred by Past Masters and officers of Mattawan Lodge. Among those in attendance for the July ceremonies was M.·.W.·. Carl C. Worfel, 33°, Grand Master of Masons in Michigan. Ill. Brother Worfel is also an Active Member of the Supreme Council.

* ***New Award.*** The Scottish Rite Valley of Toledo has created a new award in honor of the late Ill.·. Barton Smith, 33°, who served as a presiding officer of several bodies in the Valley of Toledo and was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council from 1910-21. The medal will recognize exemplary Masons and cannot be given out more frequently than once every three years.

The first recipient of the award was Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°. Making the initial presentation was Valley Secretary Robert D. Sager, 33°.

RICHARD H. CURTIS 33°
Editor



An international stamp collection of famous Freemasons will remain on display through November 15 at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass. Originally exhibited in Germany, the collection is the work of Wolfgang Brachvogel. A biography of each famous person accompanies the commemorative stamps. The captions appear in both German and English.