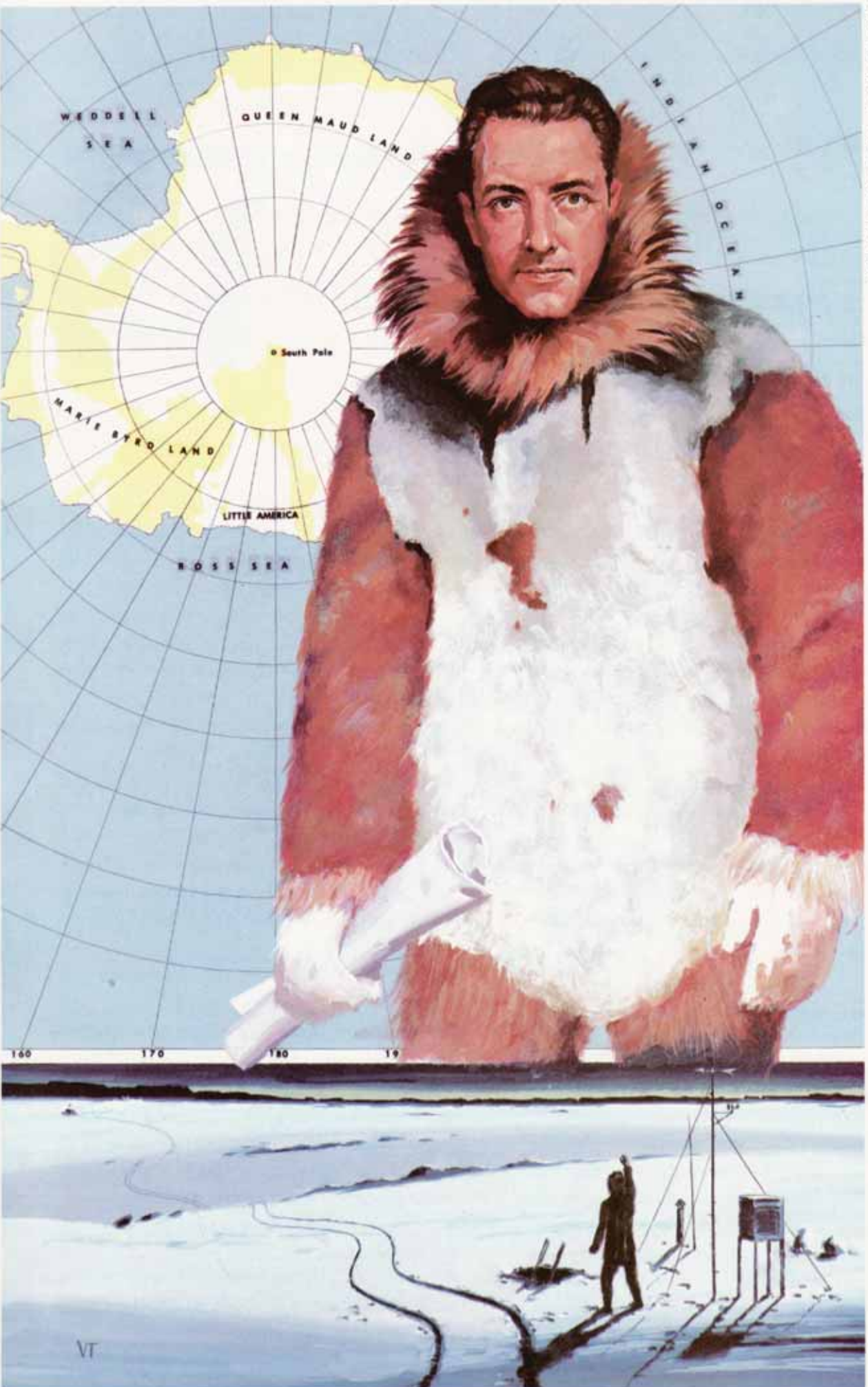


Vol. 10 No. 5 NOVEMBER 1979

# THE NORTHHERN LIGHT

A WINDOW FOR  
FREEMASONRY





## The 'Age of We'



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33

During the course of the Spanish-American War in 1898, James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald* became upset with his Havana correspondent's rather dull coverage of the hostilities. Finally, in exasperation, Mr. Bennett wired his reporter this advice: "Don't let yourself be inhibited by the facts."

The "facts" are often ignored, twisted, altered, and even covered up. But, as the writer, Aldous Huxley, once noted, "Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored."

When it comes to the new decade of the 1980's, it might be worthwhile for each of us to take a long hard look at ourselves and our fraternity.

Recently, there was a statement in *Marketing News* in which the president of the advertising agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, was quoted:

"We are in the Age of Me, with its hunger for personal success, money, and personalization" characterizing the times as "an age of self interest rather than self sacrifice: 'I want to be me;' 'I'll do it my way;' 'I love me and why not.'"

If these are the facts about the coming decade, they dare not be ignored by us as Masons. Our Masonic philosophy is based on the principle that our humanity comes from long, often difficult, personal commitment to build character.

If people come to believe in the values of the "Age of Me," we will have lost the strength of

our society. Vitality in life comes from feeling a sense of urgency. Personal well-being is largely the result of accomplishment. Facing up to a struggle gives stability to life and breeds independence. By recognizing that worthwhile goals are attained over periods of time, and as a result of persistence, we become men of worth.

Competence has always been the mark of a Master Mason, whether it was in the building of a cathedral or one's own life. These are the facts.

The "Age of Me" may be filled with fun, but what does it leave for future generations?

Brother Charles A. Lindberg, one of our great heroes of the 20th century, was a Mason. When he wrote the story of his daring crossing of the Atlantic in a small plane, he called the book "We."

If the decade of the 80's is to have greatness in the eyes of the historian, we must do our part to let the record show that it was a time when the "Age of Me" was left behind and men returned to the committing of themselves to the higher values. The times in which we live demand a new designation for the upcoming decade. Let us do our part so that it will become known as the "Age of We."

*Stanley F. Maxwell*

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## About the Front Cover

Fifty years ago, Admiral Richard E. Byrd was given command of this nation's first great expedition to the Antarctic and became the first man to reach the South Pole. For more information about the late Brother Byrd and his expeditions, see page 4. Cover design from Three Lions, Inc.

## A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

# Byrd's Voyage to the South Pole

By JOHN STAPLES, 32°

Think of the Antarctic and certain images come readily to mind: high glaciers, mountain ranges, vast stretches of bleak landscape.

Masons are reminded of that distant land this year because it was a half century ago that our heroic brother, Admiral Richard Byrd, became the first man to reach the South Pole.

As his small plane flew over the precise polar location on that day, Byrd unfurled a square and compasses flag along with the Stars and Stripes, as his copilot, Bro. Bernt Belchen, added a Shrine fez to one of the most historic air drops in Masonic history. It was but one episode in a life which made Byrd one of the most distinguished American Masons of the 20th century.

Richard Evelyn Byrd was born Oct. 25, 1888, in Winchester, Va., a descendant of Lord Delaware and of William Byrd, the founder of Richmond. He attended both the Virginia Military In-



ADMIRAL BYRD

stitute and the University of Virginia before winning an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, where he excelled in science as well as in football and gymnastics. Graduating with the class of 1912, he was commissioned an ensign and began a career which was to bring him international acclaim.

Byrd first attracted attention as a pioneer aviator in World War I. He commanded U.S. Naval air forces in Canada, arranging trans-Atlantic flights of seaplanes and leading anti-submarine patrols. After the armistice, he became one of the first officers in the Navy's new Bureau of Aeronautics.

In 1925, Byrd had his first taste of exploration as aviation officer on the Navy-MacMillan arctic expedition. On May 9, 1926, he became the first man to

pilot a plane over the North Pole and marked the occasion by dropping American and Masonic flags. His contributions to this expedition brought him both the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal.

Byrd was fascinated by Charles Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic in 1927, and just a month after Lindy landed in Paris, the 39-year-old Navy pilot flew from New York to France in a tri-motor aircraft christened, AMERICA. With his copilot, radio operator, and navigator, Byrd made the crossing in 42 hours and had to crash-land on the coast due to thick fog surrounding Paris.

Commenting on that flight in his book, *Skyward*, Byrd wrote: "Development in aircraft design will, of course, slow up as the limit of their possibilities is approached. I am one of those who think that the limit is a long way off."

A year after his AMERICA project, Byrd was given command of this nation's first great expedition to the Antarctic. Little America, a base camp on the Bay of Whales, was organized by Byrd in 1929 and is still in operation. On Nov. 29, 1929, he made a 1600-mile flight from that base to the South Pole, with Bro. Belchen, repeating the flag drop of three years earlier at the North Pole.

Byrd led two other antarctic voyages in the 1930's, discovering five mountain ranges, several islands, and more than 100,000 square miles of territory. In 1934-35, he spent five months alone at an advance weather station 125 miles from the nearest camp with temperatures reaching 80 degrees below zero. Three years later, he wrote in his best-



JOHN A. STAPLES, 32°, a member of the Valley of Portsmouth-Dover, N.H., is director of public relations at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Maine. He is a Past Master of Morning Star Lodge No. 17, F&AM, Wolfeboro, N.H.



seller, *Alone*: "What I had not counted on was discovering how closely a man could come to dying and still not die; or want to die. . . . That experience resolved proportions and relationships for me as nothing else could have done; and it is surprising, approaching the final enlightenment, how little one really has to know or feel sure about."

During WWII, Adm. Byrd conducted an extensive survey of Pacific islands, reporting on terrain, reefs, harbors, weather, and communications. His work paved the way for development of forward air bases and post-war airline traffic and won him the Legion of Merit.

He returned to the Antarctic in 1946 as commander of Operation Highjump, the largest polar expedition ever mounted. Thirteen ships, nearly 5,000 men, and numerous aircraft took part in charting and photo-mapping thousands of miles of coastline.

\* \* \*

Bro. Byrd's Masonic career began in 1921 (the same year he crossed the Atlantic in a dirigible) when he was raised in Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D.C. He also joined Washington Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; and shortly before his first voyage to the Antarctic, he affiliated with Kane Lodge No. 454, New York City. He was also a member of National Sojourners,

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***'What I had not counted on was discovering how closely a man could come to dying and still not die.'***

—BYRD

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the organization of military and naval officers who are Master Masons, and is listed in that group's *Military Masonic Hall of Fame: The First 100*.

On his 1933-35 expedition, 60 of his 82-man crew were Masons and they formed First Antarctic Lodge No. 777, working under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. In 1947, the Grand Lodge of New York presented Brother Byrd its Distinguished Achievement Award, an honor which has also gone to such outstanding Masons as Eddie Rickenbacker, Herbert Hoover, Douglas MacArthur, and Cecil B. deMille.

Masonic connections run deep in the Byrd family. His brother, the late Harry F. Byrd, Sr., 33°, former Governor of Virginia and Senator from that state, was active in Scottish Rite for many years. His son and the Admiral's neph-

ew, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., is also a Mason.

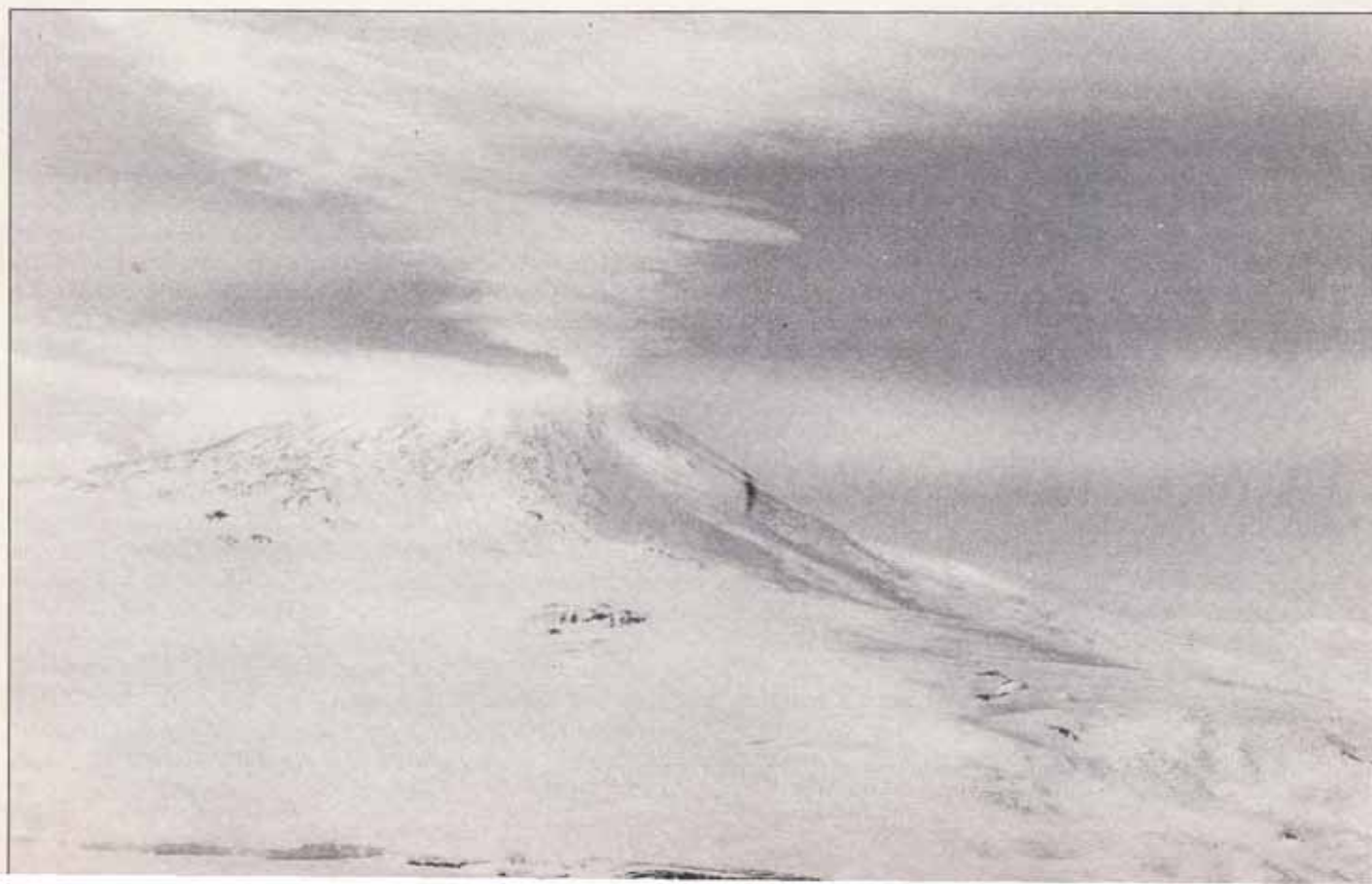
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In 1955 Adm. Byrd made his fifth and final voyage to Antarctica as commanding officer of Operation Deepfreeze. This two-year project established scientific stations in the interior and on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans and explored one million square miles, an area larger than France and Germany combined.

Byrd, nearly 70 and in failing health, returned from Little America to spend his final days at his home in Boston's Back Bay. Congress authorized a special Medal of Freedom which was presented to him on Feb. 21, 1957, just 18 days before his death.

One of the closing passages in *Alone* gives an insight into Bro. Byrd's thinking and is written in terms familiar to any Mason: "There is an intelligence in the universe and its major purpose is the achievement of universal harmony. For untold ages man has felt an awareness of that intelligence. Belief in it is the one point where all religions agree. It has been called by many names. Many call it God."

*Aerial view of Mt. Erebus, an active volcano in the Antarctic discovered during the Byrd expeditions. (USCG photos)*





# 'A New Height of Vision'

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at Chicago on September 25, 1979.

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

We stand on the threshold of a new decade. The 1980's lie before us untarnished but filled with unanswered questions. As Americans, we seem to have grown more apprehensive as we approach a new span of time. Perhaps we can recall the tension and turmoil of just ten years ago that filled the streets of our cities and covered our college campuses.

No one could possibly imagine what was to be unveiled in the 1970's: governmental scandal; renewal of relations with the largest nation in the world after an interval of 30 years, and resumption of travel, cultural exchanges, and trade; a rising standard of living, crippled by uncontrollable inflation, and an energy crisis which threatens to turn our packed superhighways into vacant ribbons of concrete.

Who would have dreamed, ten years ago, that the decade of the 1970's would become a period when increasing numbers of Americans, long known for their feelings of brotherhood and goodwill, would be dominated by a "what's-in-it-for-me" attitude. Basking in the attention of others has become the credo of too many of our citizens. As teacher and writer, Christopher Lasch proclaims, for modern Americans "the world is a mirror, whereas the rugged individualist saw it as an empty wilderness to be shaped to his own design." Shaping the world has given way to being shaped by it.

Twenty-five years ago, many read the book, *1984*, by George Orwell. In it, he

pictured a population controlled by computers and drugs, blindly following the dictates of those in command. He portrayed a nation of brainwashed, passive citizens who were totally dependent upon the government for their daily existence. Now, as we begin the decade of the 1980's, we are just a few years away from that fateful year of 1984. It is time to ask ourselves some serious questions: Is what Mr. Orwell predicted in fact coming true? Are we destined to become robots, the pawns of those who feel they know best how we should live and think?

Just over a year ago, Alexander Solzhenitsyn came to Harvard University to deliver what has become a famous graduation address. He said that "a decline in courage may be the most striking feature which an outside observer notices in the West in our days." Many attacked this refugee from Communism for his remarks. But that has always been true of the prophet who dares to sound the alarm and call people to their senses. Mr. Solzhenitsyn concluded his

---

*As Masons, there are three goals  
for which we strive—*

*(1) to seek improvement*

*(2) to set an example*

*(3) to shoulder responsibility*

---

remarks with what we must do to restore our society to sanity and freedom. What is required is "a spiritual upsurge." He said, "We shall have to rise to a new height of vision . . ."

A spiritual upsurge and a new height of vision is needed as we enter this new decade. Having fun is no substitute for hard work and personal responsibility. Being entertained is no substitute for devotion to the service of others. Getting all you can is no substitute for the nobility of generous and sacrificial giving. And doing what is easiest is no substitute for doing what is right.

These ideas may seem to many to be "out of step with the times." If that is true, then so is Freemasonry. We are *deliberately* "out of step with the times."

In the early 19th century, General Benjamin Lincoln, an outstanding Mason, went to make peace with the Creek Indians. One of the tribal chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. Then he was asked to move and then to move again. The request was repeated until the gen-



eral was at the very end of the log. The Indian said, "Move further," and the general replied, "I can move no further." At that point the Indian chief said, "Just so it is with us. You moved us back to the waters and then ask us to move further."

Society has pushed far enough! Freemasonry has a mission to uphold the values, the ideals, the moral and ethical insights which have long given strength to men's lives.

It is time to recognize that we are at the end of the log. We can move no further. The strength and vitality of Freemasonry is called into action. Our great fraternity is a source of unending stability amid what seems to be almost total disruption. The traditions which every Mason honors give guidance and direction for living at a time when many men wander aimlessly in life, following this infatuation and that fad. In a day when morality is painted in endless shades of gray, we are called upon to stand up and say, "That's not good enough."

As Masons, there are three goals for which we strive and to which we dedicate our lives.

The first of these is the importance of improvement. It was Charles Dickens who wrote, "It is in the nature of things that a man cannot really improve himself without in some degree improving other men."

It is not accidental that architecture was chosen as the significant symbol for our great fraternity. More than anything else, the Gothic cathedral represented the possibilities of perfection. We reach higher only when our eyes are on the highest.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the English poet, was once talking with a man who told him he did not believe in giving children any religious instruction whatsoever. His theory was that the child's mind should not be prejudiced in any direction so that reaching maturity, he could choose his religious opinions for himself.

Coleridge did not say anything at the moment, but after a while asked his visitor if he would like to see his garden. The man said he would and Coleridge took him out into the garden, where only weeds were growing. The man looked at Coleridge in surprise and said, "Why, this is not a garden! There are nothing but weeds here." Coleridge thought for a moment and then commented to his friend, "Well, you see, I did not wish to infringe upon the liberty of the garden in any way. I was just

giving the garden a chance to express itself and to choose its own production."

As we continue to improve ourselves in Masonry, we are indeed improving life. We know from history that without ideals to guide us, the garden of a man's life will not grow into a place of beauty.

Second, our Masonic responsibility is to set an example. Observers of modern life note that there are few heroes for our young people to follow today and those they do admire are almost always from the world of entertainment. These are strange heroes, some of whose lives are often marked with false sincerity, possibly drug-induced performances, a lack of fidelity and a self-centeredness that defies bounds.

As Masons, we are different. We are committed to excellence in our lives and we are not willing to compromise ourselves for the sake of popularity. One time, the great German mathematician, Karl Gustav Jacobi, was asked why he decided to spend his life at work in such an obscure field. He replied, "For the honor of the human spirit." That is the reason why we, as Masons, give our lives affirming our beliefs in moral conduct, brotherhood, and compassion. We do it for the honor of the human spirit.

Brother Benjamin Franklin was perhaps one of the most creative of all Americans. His accomplishments continue to inspire us. One time, he wished to interest the people of Philadelphia in street lighting, but he did not try to persuade them by talking about the benefits of lighting. Rather, he hung a beautiful lantern on a long pole over his own door. Each day at dusk he would polish the glass as he lit the wick. Quite soon, his neighbors—one by one—began placing lights in front of their homes. Before long, the entire city of Philadelphia recognized the value of street lighting. Benjamin Franklin lit the darkness. He set the example. That is still the task of Masons in our world today.

Finally, our Masonic mission is to realize that the future rests on our shoulders. Our Puritan forefathers have often been criticized for being stern, rigid, and uncompromising in their attitudes and beliefs. But as the centuries have passed since those early settlers built the Massachusetts Bay Colony, other qualities of the Puritans have been discovered. In the midst of an awesome wilderness, they stood firm. In the most trying of circumstances, they overcame monumental difficulties. It was not that

they were so stern as much as they were faithful to their beliefs. It was not that they were so rigid as that they were devoted to building a strong, lasting community. It was not that they were inflexible in their ideas as much as they were determined to survive in a hostile world.

The Puritans knew that the future rested squarely on their shoulders. They took responsibility for their actions and they practiced a discipline that led to accomplishment. As someone has said, wisdom is knowing what to do. Skill is knowing how to do it. Virtue is doing it. That is our Masonic call to greatness.

The importance of improvement, setting an example, and shouldering responsibility for the future are our Masonic goals.

And where will it all end? In brotherhood. What we build today *will* endure. This is our hope and our faith.

In the late 19th century, a Member of Parliament traveled to Scotland to make a speech. Arriving in Edinburgh, he took a carriage to the town where he was to speak. But along the way, his carriage was trapped on the muddy road. To the rescue came a Scottish farm boy with a team of horses. Quickly, the carriage was pulled free. The politician asked the young man what he owed him. "Nothing," said the lad. Asking him again, the young man still refused to accept payment for his work. Then, for a few moments, the Englishman and the farm boy talked. The distinguished gentleman from London asked the young man what he would like to be when he grew up. The boy's face brightened as he told of wanting to become a doctor. Over the years that followed, the Englishman helped make it possible for the Scottish lad to go to the university.

A little more than a half-century later, on another continent, a world statesman lay dangerously ill with pneumonia. Winston Churchill had been stricken while attending a wartime conference in Morocco. But a new wonder drug was given to him. It was called penicillin and it had been discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming. Dr. Fleming was the young Scottish boy, and the man who helped sponsor his education was Randolph Churchill, the father of the Prime Minister who recovered because of Dr. Fleming's miracle drug.

What you and I do today as Masons to build a better world will be returned manifold to our children and to all mankind.



# 1979 SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

The Supreme Council's annual session held at Chicago in September brought a number of changes to the official tableau. Changes include a new Grand Lieutenant Commander, Grand Treasurer General, and Grand Master General of Ceremonies.

**New officers.** Ill.°. George E. Gullen, Jr., 33°, was elected Grand Lieutenant Commander. He succeeds Ill.°. Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, who is retiring as an Active Member.

Ill.°. Brother Gullen, former president of Wayne State University, is an arbitration and mediation consultant. He served as Thrice Potent Master and Commander-in-chief in the Valley of Detroit, received the 33° in 1965, and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1974.

The new Grand Treasurer General is Ill.°. George F. Peabody, 33°, replacing Ill.°. William H. Cantwell, 33°.

An attorney from Bangor, Maine, Ill.°. Brother Peabody has presided over three Scottish Rite Bodies at Bangor. He received the 33° in 1958 and has been an Active Member since 1971.

Ill.°. James F. Farr, 33°, was elected Grand Master General of Ceremonies. Ill.°. Brother Farr, a Boston attorney, is also the Deputy for Massachusetts.

**Retiring.** Six retiring Active Members of the Supreme Council have been designated as Emeriti Members. Retiring are Ill.°. Albert P. Ruérat, 33°, of Rhode Island; Ill.°. Irving E. Partridge, 33°, of Connecticut; Ill.°. William H. Cantwell, 33°, of Delaware; Ill.°. Raymond C. Ellis, 33°, of New York; Ill.°. Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, of Indiana, and Ill.°. James O. Lunsford, 33°, of Michigan.

## ACTION TAKEN AT 1979 ANNUAL SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 180 members
- Elected 184 candidates to receive the 33° at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1980.
- Reported 14° membership to be 505,539 as of June 30, 1979.
- Adopted a basic membership development program for use by Valleys throughout the jurisdiction.
- Urged each Valley to establish a special committee to encourage support of symbolic Freemasonry.
- Adopted a new edition of the 7° and a tentative revision of the combined 9° and 10°.
- Authorized the printing and distribution of a new play, "House Undivided," based on a book of the same title by Allen E. Roberts, 32°. This is a story about Freemasonry and the Civil War.
- Approved continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program.
- Approved Leon M. Abbott scholarship grants to 11 participating universities and provided for an additional school of journalism to be considered for the program.
- Approved continued support of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial.

mond C. Ellis, 33°, of New York; Ill.°. Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, of Indiana, and Ill.°. James O. Lunsford, 33°, of Michigan.

Ill.°. Brother Ruérat has been an Active Member since 1954. During his many years of service, he has been Grand Master General of Ceremonies,

## RETIRING



RUÉRAT  
Rhode Island



PARTRIDGE  
Connecticut



ELLIS  
New York



CANTWELL  
Delaware



WAKEMAN  
Indiana



LUNSFORD  
Michigan



## NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



**BALLOU**  
Rhode Island



**JOHNSON**  
Connecticut



**FORTNER**  
Delaware

# 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.

(EASTERN) + (ACTOR) –  
(CORNER) + (BARGAIN) – (BENT)  
+ (PENCIL) – (GRIN) + (FOREST)  
– (PASTE) + (STEP) – (STOLE) +  
(COIL) – (FLIP) – (STORE) =

□ □ □ □ □ □

**Answer will appear in the next issue.**

**Answer from previous issue: Cornerstone**

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Grand Treasurer General, and Deputy for Rhode Island.

Ill.'. Brother Patridge was elected an Active Member in 1949. For many years he was Deputy for Connecticut and also was chairman of the Supreme Council Rituals Committee.

Ill.'. Brother Ellis, a life insurance executive, has been an Active Member since 1955 and was Deputy for New York from 1966-77. He also served on a wide range of important Supreme Council committees.

An Active Member since 1957, Ill.'. Brother Cantwell was Deputy for Delaware and Grand Treasurer General.

Ill.'. Brother Wakeman was named an Active Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy for Indiana in 1973. For the past two years he has

served as the Grand Lt. Commander.

Ill.'. Brother Lunsford has been an Active Member since 1967. He was elected Deputy for Michigan in 1972.

**New Deputies.** Newly elected Deputies are Ill.'. Henry J. Cooper, 33°, of Rhode Island; Ill.'. Arne E. Carlson, 33°, of Delaware, and Ill.'. Robert L. Miller, 33°, of Indiana.

In addition to his new position of Grand Lieutenant Commander, Ill.'. Brother Gullen also was named as the new Deputy for Michigan.

Ill.'. Brother Cooper is a Past Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island. He received the 33° in 1954 and was elected an Active Member in 1972. He has been actively involved in the Supreme Council Rituals Committee.

Ill.'. Brother Carlson was named an Active Member last year. The duPont executive is a member of the Valley of Wilmington, Delaware, and received the 33° in 1973.

Ill.'. Brother Miller, a South Bend attorney, has been an Active Member

(Continued on page 18)

## NEW POSITIONS



**GULLEN**  
Gr. Lt. Comm.



**PEABODY**  
Gr. Treas. Gen.



**FARR**  
Ceremonies



**COOPER**  
Deputy



**CARLSON**  
Deputy



**MILLER**  
Deputy



## 60 YEARS OF SERVICE

# MSA—It's Yours to Use

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°

Service is our middle name, says Ill. Stewart M. L. Pollard, 33°, executive secretary for the Masonic Service Association of the United States.

And service it is.

The MSA has been serving Masonry in many ways for 60 years. Today it continues to supply Masonic educational materials, to coordinate a hospital visitation program among veterans and military hospitals, and to act as a central clearing house for disaster relief.

One of its earliest functions came about as a result of a concern for servicemen during World War I. Government officials had turned down requests from various Grand Lodge leaders to travel to Europe to provide aid and comfort to Masons in uniform, because the federal government did not want to work with 50 or more Masonic groups. "Give us one Masonic agency to deal with," said government officials.

The idea of a "national" Grand Lodge had been proposed 200 years ago when George Washington was urged to become General Grand Master. But Washington refused the title and the plan for a national body was dropped. To resurrect the idea in 1918 would be traumatic, for Grand Lodges had learned to live with jurisdictional sovereignty.

Yet several Masonic leaders saw the need for a central agency to coordinate efforts to assist Masonic brethren serving their country.

The war had ended, however, before representatives of 22 Grand Lodges were finally brought together to discuss the matter. At a meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in November 1918, there was some interest in forming a national Masonic agency—one that could be of service in peacetime as well as war.

A proposal was prepared and the representatives returned to their various Grand Lodges to seek approval.

The following November, 34 Grand Lodges were represented at the first annual meeting of the Masonic Service Association.

To ease the minds of those who still feared that the Grand Lodges might become subordinate to the newly-formed agency, a provision was written into the constitution so that "this constitution shall never be amended in such a manner as to provide or permit the development of the Association into a National Grand Lodge."

The history of the MSA has been well documented by Allen E. Roberts, 32°, who wrote an interesting narrative 10 years ago for the 50th anniversary of the Association. Copies of *Fremasonry's Servant: The First Fifty Years* are available for \$2 from the MSA.

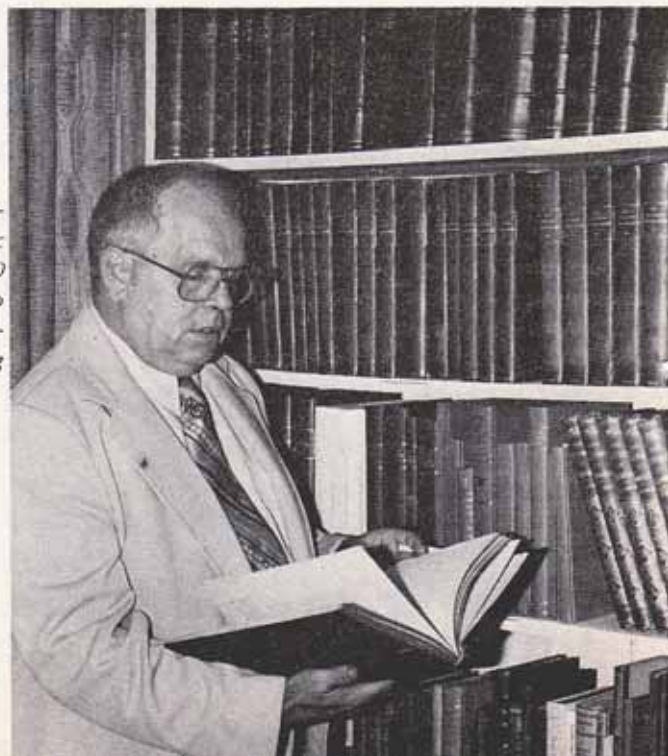
During World War II, the Association maintained more than 70 Masonic Service Centers near training camps and military bases. The centers served nearly 10 million servicemen.

Following the war, the centers were phased out and field agents from the centers visited ill and wounded veterans at government hospitals.

The hospital visitation program, established in 1946, still continues today with the approval and cooperation of government authorities. The MSA's chief field agent, Daniel P. Knode, Jr., supervises the program and represents the Association of the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service National Committee.

Under his direction, more than 100 regular and volunteer field agents have been specially trained to assist at 105 VA and military hospitals throughout the country. The VA gets \$6 value for

*Executive Secretary Stew Pollard coordinates all phases of the Masonic Service Association. Founded 60 years ago, the MSA continues to supply Masonic educational materials and acts as a central clearing house for disaster relief.*







every dollar spent by the MSA, says Brother Knode. MSA field agents relieve the hospital staff of many chores, such as taking patients to clinics.

Since 1946, the MSA has expended more than \$6 million on the hospital visitation program, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Contributors to the program include Grand Lodges, individual lodges, Masons, and various Masonic bodies. For instance, the Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction contributes \$10,000 annually to the program.

Today there are 44 participating Grand Lodges in the MSA, with the Grand Lodge of Washington recently joining in. The only Grand Lodges in the United States which are not presently members are West Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, California, Oregon, and Texas.

The administrative and educational services of the MSA are maintained by annual dues paid by member Grand Lodges. The dues are based on a per capita of a few cents per member in each jurisdiction.

The Association is directed by an Executive Commission, which consists of a chairman and one member elected from each of five geographical areas. The Executive Commission selects the executive secretary.

The first to serve as a full-time executive secretary was Andrew L. Randell. He was responsible for obtaining the services of Dr. Joseph Fort Newton as educational director and J. Hugo Tatsch as manager of the MSA's book department. The MSA had sprouted its wings in the field of Masonic education.

The decade of the 1920's proved to be difficult times for the MSA. Internal problems caused many Grand Lodges to withdraw.

When Carl H. Claudy assumed the role of executive secretary in December 1929, only eight Grand Lodges remained as members of the Association.

Claudy proved to be a pillar of strength for the Association. At the time of his death in 1957, the number of participating Grand Lodges had increased to 36.

During his long reign of more than a quarter century, he issued digests on a

wide range of Masonic subjects, wrote a series of Masonic plays, and prepared a monthly *Short Talk Bulletin*, which had been started by his predecessor in 1923 as an experiment in Masonic education.

*Short Talk Bulletins* continue to be issued monthly, and reprints are available for all back copies. Also available is a classified index of the *Bulletins*.

Masons belonging to member Grand Lodges can subscribe to the monthly *Short Talk Bulletin* for \$1.50 per year. The subscription rate for those in non-member Grand Lodges is \$2 per year.

In 1957 Carl Claudy was succeeded by John Cunningham who had served the MSA as chief field agent and director of welfare for many years.

Cunningham's search for an editor for the Association's publications uncovered Conrad Hahn, then Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut. Whereas Claudy wrote each *Bulletin*, Hahn selected material from many sources, a practice which continues today.

Hahn became executive secretary in 1962 and served until his death in 1977. He was succeeded by the present administrator, Stewart Pollard.

Masonic students can find a wealth of information among the MSA files and the material is readily available.

Says Pollard, "The emphasis seems to be shifting from service to Grand Lodges to service to individual Masons."

A new catalog listing all MSA publications will be issued in December.

The MSA distributes annually the membership statistics of the U.S. Grand Lodges. Published biennially are a list of Masons in government and a chart of Masonic recognition among Grand Lodges throughout the world. Lists of

research lodges and Masonic publications also have been issued recently.

At the request of member jurisdictions, the MSA also conducts surveys on a variety of Masonic issues.

In addition to written materials, a number of films have been produced. The films can be booked for showings in lodges.

The first film, "The Mystic Tie," produced in 1957 features an address by the late Carl Claudy. The most recent film, "Fraternally Yours," tells the story of MSA and was produced by Allen Roberts in 1978.

The MSA has still another function. It serves as a nucleus for relief efforts. One of the more recent situations was the need for aid to victims of the 1979 Mississippi flood. To date, more than \$60,000 has passed through the hands of the MSA to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The Grand Master of that state has been responsible for the distribution of the funds.

"It is interesting to see the real concern Masons everywhere have for people in distress," says Pollard. Contributions for Mississippi came from individual Masons as well as special Grand Lodge funds.

Grand Lodges handled the matter in different ways. The Grand Master of Delaware, for instance, appealed to the lodges and received 100% participation.

With a modest office staff the MSA has been able to keep pace with the wide range of requests. Headquartered in an office building at 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Maryland, the MSA staff maintains a warehouse of information. The astute Masonic student has learned to take advantage of the wealth of materials and services available through the MSA.



## Museum Expands Educational

Following the success with the pilot project of the "World of Sir Francis Drake," the educational services at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, in Lexington, Mass., have been expanded.

Marcy Wasilewski, who served as education coordinator for last spring's pilot project, has been appointed director of education at the museum. She will be responsible for the museum school services program which includes group tours, teacher workshops, and free resource materials on topics in American history for educators.

Her previous experience was at the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum, Springfield, Mass., where she was assistant curator of education; the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., where she was interpreter and consultant, and the National Gallery of Art, also in Washington, where she worked as an intern in museum education.

She has written numerous articles on museum education programs and has recently published a children's book called *Swords, Samurai and Suzuribako* . . . *What's a Suzuribako?*, on Japanese art.

At the Museum of Our National Heritage, Marcy has trained volunteer guides to assist with school tours. Volunteers work directly with the visiting school groups.

In the school services program, workshops have been held at the museum for teachers of elementary, secondary, and college-aged students to acquaint them with the museum's exhibits, tour programs for students, and free-loan re-



Education director Marcy Wasilewski prepares volunteer guides to assist with school tours of the museum.

source materials. Information is also available to teachers who cannot attend the workshops.

A learning packet has been prepared in conjunction with a new exhibit on linen-making. The packet provides background information about, and classroom activities related to, "All Sorts of Good Sufficient Cloth: Linen-making in New England, 1640-1860."

The linen exhibit, on display through May 18, 1980, was organized by the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum and the Museum of Our National Heritage with funds from a grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Dressed in homespun linen, Merrimack Valley Textile Museum weavers are present in the gallery at regularly scheduled times to demonstrate the pro-

cess of making linen from the growing of the flax plant to the spinning and weaving of the cloth.

Objects on display include hand tools, textiles, prints, spinning wheels, and looms. These items are drawn from private sources and museum collections.

The learning packet was prepared by the two museums and is available to teachers on request. It can be used as an introduction to the subject of linen-making prior to a class visit or it can provide suggestions for projects in the classroom.

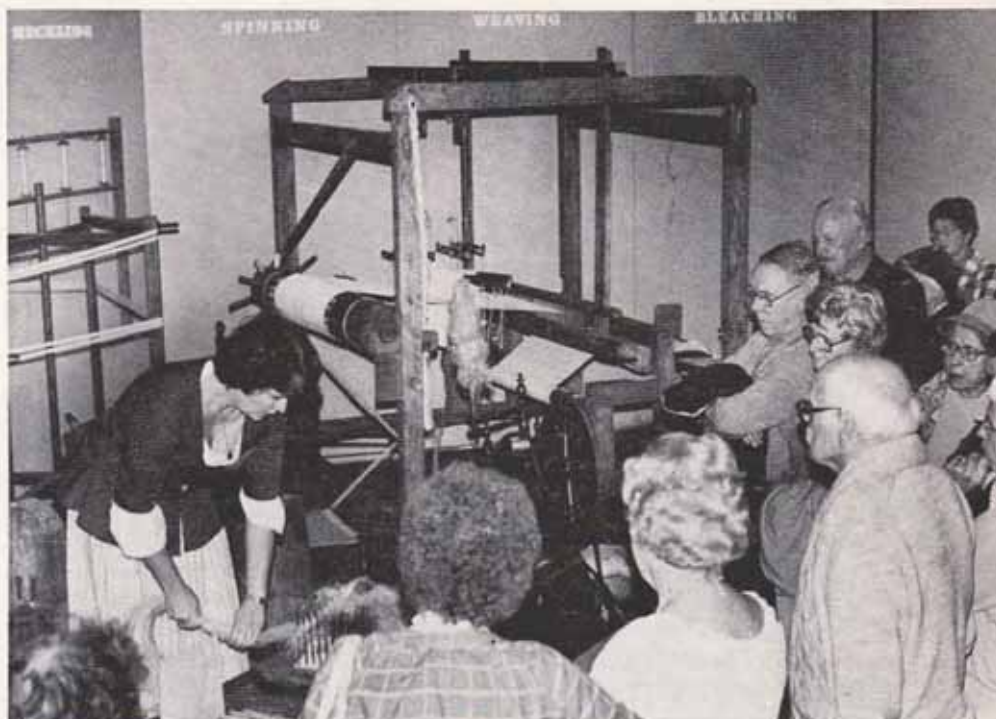
The illustrative material and text are directed at students. The series of cards in the packet can be duplicated for each student to assemble into a booklet or for individual projects, or the cards may be used as a basis for a classroom exhibit about linen-making.



# Services

The illustrations of original artifacts from the museum exhibit demonstrate the special role museums have in presenting "real" objects and documents helping to make the past immediate and tangible.

The activities are suggestions only and teachers are invited to adapt them to their particular needs. Activities have been developed for a variety of skill levels. At the simplest level, each card provides an opportunity for craft experience, drawing, or map-making. More advanced activities include discussion topics, research topics, and creative writing projects.



*The linen exhibit was organized in cooperation with the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum. In the gallery, weavers from the textile museum demonstrate the process of making linen from the growing of the flax plant to the spinning and weaving of the cloth. The linen exhibit has been a major attraction for all age groups and will remain at the Scottish Rite Museum of Our National Heritage through May 18, 1980.*





# Hi! Ho! The derry-o! The farmers in the lodge

By GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

"Where there is a will, there is a way."

Putting this adage into action, the resident members of Bellflower Lodge No. 911, Bellflower, Ill., have given their lodge the most modern and comfortable quarters possible in a village of 400 people nestled in the heart of some of the best of Illinois' farmland. The members have done this by becoming good and true operative as well as speculative Masons—mainly by the "toil of their hands and the sweat of their brows," above all else.

In 1911, Bellflower Lodge took a 99-year lease on rooms above a bank at the corner of two main streets in that thriving village. In the late 1960's, the first floor of the building became available, so the lodge purchased the entire building.

Since that time several of its members—under the leadership of Brothers Carl Lawrence, Wilbur Kumler, Vernelle Basham, and others—have sought numerous ways to improve and renovate the property. Various events and programs have been sponsored but the major ones are "work days" during which some 50 of the lodge's present membership of 96 participate in a variety of endeavors.

The largest and most profitable project has been the complete operation of

*Members of Bellflower Lodge No. 911, Bellflower, Ill., volunteered their services to operate a farm. The proceeds were used to refurbish a Masonic Temple. Instrumental in leading the project were Carl Lawrence (left) and Wilbur Kumler (right) who display a refinished chair and a chair awaiting refurbishing.*



farmland over a three-year period. Through an arrangement with Past Master Lawrence, lodge members provided tenant services for the Lawrence farm and all proceeds went to the lodge. For two years the members were responsible for 55 acres. Last year this was increased to 135 acres. The ground was prepared, planted, cultivated, and harvested by volunteers. Corn and soybeans were the products.

The giant workday last fall found 50 men joining forces to reap the soybean harvest on 135 acres. The men furnished nine combines, 18 to 20 trucks, and plenty of hands to complete the harvest in about three hours. Past Master Kumler, who also serves as building fund treasurer, brought in the picnic lunch with the help of a few wives. The grain was hauled to the elevator and accounts settled.

The previous spring found the group using three six-row planters, numerous tractors, and other equipment to plant the soybeans. Then followed several other sessions for cultivating and walking the beans before the 50-strong united front did the harvesting.

In this manner the lodge members have raised approximately \$40,000. Here is a partial list of what has been done:

- The floor of the lodge room has been newly carpeted.
- Theater-type chairs were purchased, rebuilt, and refurbished.
- New paneling has been installed on all the walls.
- The ceiling was lowered with acoustical tile and fluorescent lighting.
- Completely new heating and air conditioning system was installed.

(Continued on page 18)



ILL.: GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°, is the Scottish Rite Deputy for Illinois and was the founding editor of *The Northern Light*.





IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

## 'Dear Brother Herman'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

DEAR BROTHER HERMAN, by Herman A. Sarachan, 33°. 223 pp. Published in 1979 by the Masonic Service Bureau of Rochester, New York, Inc., 875 East Main St., Rochester, N.Y. 14605. Soft cover edition, \$6; hard cover edition, \$8.50.

The first monthly issue of the *Monroe Masonic News* appeared in January, 1963. The following issue contained a column with the heading "Dear Brother Herman" in which questions sent to the periodical were answered by Ill.°. Herman A. Sarachan, 33°. This column proved so popular that it has appeared to the present time. It is an ideal format for presenting basic information about the craft. In 1977 the board of directors of the Bureau requested the author to make selections of the frequently asked questions together with the answers for the purpose of including them in a book. The result has been the publishing of 276 of these questions and answers arranged in alphabetical order.

Becoming a Mason is a unique experience for most men and they are exposed to many new ideas as the degrees are received. It is natural for many questions to arise in the minds of the members. For this reason a question and answer column in a Masonic periodical serves a useful purpose. Making the material available in one place by selecting the best of these questions and answers is welcomed news.

The information covered in this book covers many phases of Freemasonry such as symbolism, law, ceremonies, practices, customs, the nature of the craft, lodge programs, the duties of officers, and biographical sketches. Here are some illustrations of the questions and answers which appear in this fine book.

One question asked for an explanation of Freemasonry. The definition: "Freemasonry is a fraternal organization of men of good character and reputation, who believe in God, who are devoted to the principles of friendship and fellowship, and

dedicated to love of country and to the service of mankind." Various characteristics are then described in detail thus presenting a good word picture of the craft.

Some questions cover the nature of our ceremonies. It became necessary to explain that our ritual is not a recital of history, as so many of our members erroneously assume, but that the ritualistic work is a unique and effective way of teaching basic moral truths.

One member sought help on what he should do as a member of an investigating committee. Brother Sarachan discusses the duties and lists a series of questions to be covered to reach a correct determination of the qualifications of the petitioner.

One lodge officer desired help on suitable lodge programs. The answer presents a good list of suggestions covering both educational and entertainment programs suitable for lodges.

One unusual question asks what inducement there is for a member to become active within the craft. The answer presents the many benefits that a member will receive if he becomes active in lodge work.

Some of the questions relate to unusual items such as table lodges, moon lodges, and making a Mason at sight.

There are many biographical sketches presented as members are constantly inquiring about great men who may have been Freemasons.

Some of the questions relate to "touchy subjects." Too often one hesitates to ask such questions, or, if asked, the answers are evasive. In this book these types of questions are met squarely and are answered frankly.

The author of the answers has been a devoted student of Freemasonry for many years and has rendered a real service to the readers of the *News* for many years. The Board of Directors is to be congratulated for making the information available to a larger audience.



## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*Introduction to Freemasonry*, by H. L. Haywood. 1978. Reissue of an old favorite "first" book to read about the craft. Available from Research Lodge No. 2, P.O. Box 302, Boone, Iowa 50036. \$1.

*Gleanings with the Craft in Iowa*, edited by Tom Case and Jerry Marsengill. 1979. A selection of 41 papers presented before Masonic seminars and Masonic educational meetings over a period of 20 years. Available from Research Lodge No. 2, P.O. Box 302, Boone, Iowa 50036. \$4.50.

*The 100th Session, Connecticut Council of Deliberation*, by James R. Case. 1979. Program of the commemoration and a brief history of the Council. Available from the author, R.F.D. Randall Road, Lebanon, Conn. 06249. \$1.

*The Story of Oklahoma Masonry*, by J. Fred Latham. 1978. Detailed and interesting history of the craft in Oklahoma during its first 75 years. Available from Masonic Home Print Shop, Box 220, Guthrie, Oklahoma 73044. \$12.50.

*The York Problem*, by Ray Baker Harris. 1979. A discussion of the York legend, its influence in the formation of the 1717 Grand Lodge, and other phases of the subject. Reissue of a 1957 Digest. Available from Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. \$1.78.

*Gold Dust and Trowels*, by Dr. Granville K. Frisbie. 1978. Presents the story of the craft in California during the gold rush days. Available from the Grand Secretary, 1111 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108. \$3.00.



# South America's 'George Washington'

By J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°

Among those who wrought mightily for human freedom in the 19th century the name of Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator, is preeminent. Judged by the tremendous handicaps and difficulties which blocked the way of this remarkable man, and fairly appraising his outstanding achievements, his claims to a just and lasting fame of the first order is clearly established.

Simon Bolivar (pronounced See-mone' Bo-lee'-var) was born in the city of Caracas, Venezuela, on July 24, 1783. His father died when he was very young, but his mother saw to it that he received an excellent education. His family owned vast tracts of land yet all was sacrificed in the prime cause of independence.

All the colonies in Spanish America had long been ground underfoot and cruelly exploited by the Spanish Crown. All of them had been established under Spanish authority and ruled until liberation came. The mother country looked down on the colonials in contempt; and the Spanish government denied the colonies and their peoples the privileges of education and culture.

They were forbidden to trade—one colony with another or with any nation of the world except Spain. Viceroys and Governors were sent out by the crown to govern the colonies, and, for the most part, they governed in a ruthless fashion.

Thus it was that the colonials—and especially those of Spanish descent—writhed under the grave wrongs perpetrated against them. They developed an unquenchable desire for independence, a desire that received a tremendous quickening by the example of the American Revolution in North America.

In his youth Bolivar was sent to Madrid to complete his education. In Madrid, he fell in love with Maria Teresa del Toro, whose uncle, the Marquis del Toro, lived in Caracas. Although both in their teens, the young couple were married and went to Venezuela to live on one of the plantations inherited by the bridegroom.

Here for a few very happy months they resided; then beautiful Maria died. The grief-stricken Bolivar never remarried. Following this great bereavement he returned to Europe, and in the companionship of his teacher and most intimate friend, Simon Rodriguez, he traveled extensively.

Dreams of freedom for his beloved Venezuela—indeed for all of Spanish America—formed in his mind and inspired his plans and purposes. It is said that in Rome in 1805, he made a solemn vow, which he lived to keep, namely: "I swear before you (Rodriguez), by the God of my forefathers, I swear by my native country, that I shall never allow my hands to be idle nor my soul to rest until I have broken the shackle which chains us to Spain."

From Europe the youthful patriot returned to Venezuela, visiting the United States en route. His observation of the priceless worths and ways of freedom in the United States strengthened

his resolution to do everything in his power to bring the same blessings to his native land as well as to all the other Spanish American colonies. An active but abortive effort for independence had been made in Venezuela as early as 1799. In 1808 it was revived, with Bolivar as an earnest participant.

From the outset these efforts for liberation found their chief support in the activities of youthful Venezuelans of the highest social rank and greatest wealth. Among these, of course, was Bolivar.

As in the case of George Washington and his fellow patriots, those who had the most to lose gladly staked everything of life and property on the issue of independence.

From 1808 until 1824, when the final battle for Spanish-American liberation was fought at Ayacucho, Peru, Bolivar (who succeeded Miranda after the latter was overthrown, taken to Spain, and there imprisoned), was the head and front of the revolutionary movements of the vast regions of Northern and Western South America. This area comprises the present-day Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, the latter being named in his honor.

These 16 years constituted a period of terrific struggles on the part of the Spanish-American armies, and their supporters, against the full strength of the mother country—a country which not long before had been the greatest discovering, conquering, and colonizing power of the world. Yet throughout this period Bolivar never wavered nor paused in his gigantic effort. Difficulties were always his stepping-stones to success. Sometimes victorious, sometimes defeated and forced into exile, his dauntless spirit surmounted all disasters, overcame all odds, and pressed onward to its goal.

With ill-clad and poorly equipped armies, he marched and counter-marched thousands of miles through



ILL.: J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°, a past Commander-in-Chief of Detroit Consistory, was secretary of the Supreme Council History Committee from 1949-55. For many years he was editor of *The Masonic World*.





steaming jungles, across barren plains, and over rugged Andean summits to engage a cruel and capable foe. Thus he fought until this vast region was forever freed from Spanish domination.

The area in question comprised a land totaling nearly two million square miles and possessed a wealth of natural resources altogether fabulous. This area is about six times that of America's 13 original colonies liberated under the leadership of George Washington. Venezuela finally declared its independence on July 5, 1811, but passed back under Spanish control before freedom was finally achieved.

The great liberator, though eminently successful in leading the struggle for South American independence, was the target of violent enmity, calumny, and jealousy at the hands of many of those of the liberated colonies. No doubt some of the opposition was induced by his violent temper and imperious will. He sought to weld together in a single nation the vast areas now represented by the republics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. In this effort—although temporarily successful—he failed.

*Masoneria Venezolana*, a Masonic history of Venezuela published at Caracas in December, 1974, under the joint authorship of Francisco Castillo and Hello Castellon, fills 306 pages and, as would be expected, gives full details of

the Masonic life of the great "South American George Washington."

An earlier volume, *Libro de Oro de la Masoneria Venezolana*, appearing in June, 1974, to celebrate 150 years of Masonry in Venezuela, gives us even greater details concerning Bolivar's Masonic activities, which amount to quite a recital of accomplishment. We find traces of his work in Europe, England, Venezuela, and many other countries in South America.

According to these sources, Bolivar was initiated into Freemasonry at Cadiz, Spain, in 1803, in Lautaro Lodge in company with other South American soldiers who also contributed greatly to the liberation of the whole of South America except Brazil.

References indicate that he was exalted to the grade of "Caballero Compañero Mason" in San Alejandro de Escocia Lodge in 1804. His old friend Simon Rodriguez presided as Sovereign Master.

He was accorded the Scottish Rite degrees and was presented with a 32° collar and apron indicative of his great Masonic fortune. This collar and apron are on display in the New York Grand Lodge library and museum.

A well-preserved Masonic document also exists, and Bolivar's signature is among those who signed the manuscript.

On his return to Venezuela he received the 33°, and the archives of the Supreme Council for Venezuela stress his activities in the Grand Consistory, especially in 1823-24. He was a regular attendant during his membership, which lasted until the advent of the anti-Masonic period of 1830.

Bolivar also founded and served as Master of Protectora de las Vertudes Lodge No. 1 in Venezuela, and in 1824 founded the Lodge Order and Liberty No. 2 in Peru. Indeed, it was as a Freemason that he performed the deeds which established him as one of the great liberators of the new world.

Bolivar possessed great vision. He was the father of the idea of Pan-Americanism and called a Pan-American Congress held in Panama in 1826. Nothing more was accomplished than to plant the seed which many years later ripened into harvest. Under the brilliant touch of Secretary of State Blaine, Pan-Americanism was vitalized at the Washington Conference of 1889-90. The Pan-American Union was formed by the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere, and the union has grown to become a splendid stabilizing and cultural force in the Americas.

In 1921, Venezuela—the traditional friend of our country—presented to the American people a fine equestrian statue of Bolivar, which stands in Central Park, New York City. In reciprocity, the United States presented the statue of U.S. Senator Henry Clay to the people and government of Venezuela. Clay, who also served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, was a friend of the great liberator, and the presentation of Clay's statue to Venezuela was altogether appropriate.

The unveiling ceremonies took place in Caracas on December 9, 1930, the 142nd anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho.

Bolivar favored the federal system of strong central government as opposed to the federated type. He did not believe the South American masses were sufficiently advanced to make workable the federated plan.

Typical of his drive for liberty in South America, Bolivar died almost in full harness at the age of 47, on December 17, 1830, soon after he resigned the office of President of Colombia. In addition to the New York statue, other monuments were erected to his memory in Caracas, Bogota, and Lima. Five cities in the United States have been named for Bolivar.



## 1979 HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from page 9)

since 1973. He is chairman of both the Rituals Committee and the Special Committee on Membership Development. Since 1975 he has served as Grand Captain General.

**New faces.** The three new Active Members are Ill. Walter A. Ballou, 33°, of Rhode Island; Ill. A. Norman Johnson, 33°, of Connecticut, and Ill. John N. Fortner, 33°, of Delaware.

Ill. Brother Ballou, 66, of Woonsocket, R.I., is a retired general traffic manager of the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. He was Worshipful Master of Morning Star Lodge No. 13, Woonsocket, in 1953, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1966-67. In the Scottish Rite Valley of Providence he served as Commander-in-chief, 1969-70. He received the 33° in 1974.

Ill. Brother Johnson, 53, of Hartford, Conn., is an investment consultant and a retired vice president of Connecticut Bank and Trust. The Yale University graduate was Worshipful Master of Wylls Lodge No. 99, West Hartford, in 1958, and is a recipient of the Pierpont Edwards Medal for distinguished Masonic service. He has served as Most Wise Master in the Valley of Hartford and Commander-in-chief of the Consistory at Norwich. He received the 33° in 1970.

Ill. Brother Fortner, 51, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a real estate appraiser and consultant. He is a Past Master of Eureka Lodge No. 23, Wilmington, a Past High Priest of St. John's Chapter No. 4, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. He has received the Pierpont Edwards Medal from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He also has been chairman of the finance committee of Delaware Consistory and received the 33° in 1976.

**Visiting.** Four visiting Sovereign Grand Commanders from other Scottish Rite Supreme Councils around the world were recognized by the Northern Jurisdiction through elections as Emeriti Members of Honor. Those newly elected were Ill. Walter H. Mortlock, 33°, of Canada; Ill. Luis A. Brower, 33°, of the Dominican Republic; Ill. Kurt Hendrikson, 33°, of Germany, and Ill. Tony Wehenkel, 33°, of Luxembourg.

## SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM AUGUST 1, 1978—JULY 31, 1979

Principal and Income Assets	
Cash in Banks 7/31/78	\$ 239,867
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc. 7/31/78	350,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/78 (Market value of investments 7/31/78: \$12,669,881)	13,050,556
	<u>\$13,640,423</u>
Interest	\$ 1,099
Contributions	351,256
Capital Gains	<u>35,545</u>
	<u>\$14,028,323</u>
Transfer Fees	(23)
	<u>\$14,028,300</u>
Income over Expenditures/Income Account*	19,454
	<u>\$14,047,754</u>
Cash in Banks 7/31/79	\$ 469,736
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc.	350,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/79 (Market Value of Investments 7/31/79: \$12,627,516)	13,228,018
	<u>\$14,047,754</u>
Income	
Investment Income	\$ 778,781
Interest Income	14,917
Miscellaneous Income	<u>4,014</u>
	<u>\$ 797,712</u>
Expenditures	
Grants to Researchers	\$668,363
Fellowships	39,000
Conferences	4,797
Salaries, Taxes, and Retirement Allowances (Research Director and Clerical)	28,406
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>250</u>
	<u>\$ 740,816</u>
Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, etc.	\$ 23,289
Data Processing	12,744
General Expense Items	<u>1,409</u>
	<u>\$ 37,442</u>
	<u>\$ 778,258</u>
*Income over Expenditures	\$ 19,454

## FARMERS IN THE LODGE ————— Continued from page 14

- All electrical wiring was rechecked and brought up to present codes.
- An addressograph plate system was purchased.

Present and future plans are under way to revamp the former bank quarters for a kitchenette and dining room facilities. The walls will be paneled in light oak; all woodwork will be cleaned and refinished to match paneling; table and chairs will be furnished to provide a fellowship hall. Also, the roof is being recoated and sealed and 17 storm windows have been purchased to assure more efficient heating and cooling. Plans include making the fellowship hall available for community meetings.

What affect has all this had on Bellflower Lodge?

Brother Lawrence, who now spends

about half his time in Florida and the rest in and near Bellflower, says it sure lets everyone hereabout know that there is a Masonic lodge active in Bellflower.

Treasurer Kumler adds, "I remember that our lodge went three or four years without receiving even one petition just a short time back. This year we have had seven candidates already and I firmly believe that we'll have a few more, too. Everyone likes to be part of a winning team. I know that we are on the right track and are building a healthy and strong lodge once again."

Secretary and Past Master Basham says it is fun to work with a spirited and cooperative group of Masonic brothers who see things that need to be done and are willing to work for the good of Freemasonry.



# Footnotes\*

\* **Freedoms Foundation.** We were pleased to be recognized once again by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. In the latest awards, announced earlier this year, *The Northern Light* was the only Masonic publication receiving recognition.

For 30 years, Freedoms Foundation has presented the national awards to individuals, organizations, and corporations who most effectively promote the American way of life.

*The Northern Light* award was presented during a luncheon at the Supreme Council Annual Session at Chicago by Dr. Franz Lassner, senior vice president of Freedoms Foundation.

\* **Prince Hall leader.** Research data for a book on the late John G. Lewis, Jr., former Prince Hall Sovereign Grand Commander, is being collected by Joseph A. Walkes, Jr., author of *Black Square & Compass*. The book will be based on the life and times of the well-known Prince Hall leader.

Dr. Lewis carried on communications with Masons all over the globe. Anyone having any letters, copies of speeches, memos, documents, or photos are asked to contact Joseph A. Walkes, Jr., P.O. Box 3151, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas 66027.

\* **Churchill Club.** A group of British-born Masons now residing in New Jersey have formed the Churchill Masonic Club—so named in honor of the famed British statesman and wartime leader, Sir Winston Churchill. The late Brother Churchill was initiated in Studholme Lodge No. 1591, London, and raised in Rosemary Lodge No. 2851.

Officers of the club are Jack Davis (Ingrebourne Lodge No. 3346, England), president; Donald F. Hunt (Lessing Lodge No. 189, New Jersey), vice president; Bernard J. McKay (Little Falls Lodge No. 263, New Jersey), treasurer, and Omri M. Behr (The

King's Park Lodge No. 1386, Scotland), secretary. Club members belong to lodges in New Jersey, New York, England, Scotland, Ireland, Kuwait, and Canada.

The club's objective is "to bring into closer union all Freemasons of British birth or parentage and to thereby advance the interests of the craft for the benefit of all Freemasons."

Interested in more information? Contact club's secretary, Omri M. Behr, Box 381, Kingston, N.J. 08528.

\* **For philatelic enthusiasts.** Herman Herst, Jr., 32°, a member of the Valley of New York City and retired publisher of philatelic publications, has written a new book, *The Compleat Philatelist*. The book has appeal to those interested in the how-to of stamp collecting, to all who are curious about its past, and to those intrigued by its romance. It was published by the Washington Press, 1776 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N.J. 07040. The price is \$2.95 plus 50¢ for mailing.

\* **TV citation.** Ill.'s George A. Newbury, 33°, Past Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, has been cited by WNED-TV, Buffalo, N.Y., for his role with the Western New York Educational Television Association. When the public television station celebrated its 20th anniversary in April, Ill.'s Brother Newbury was presented a citation for his efforts in providing leadership and getting the ball rolling.

The citation reads: "In every community, as an institution is about to be born, there comes a time when committees turn to one person and say, 'Please get the job done.'"

Then follows a record of accomplishments under his leadership from the beginnings in 1954 as a committee discussing the possibility of educational TV in Buffalo, through its incorpora-

tion in 1955, and well into the activation and early days of the station.

"We salute you for your foresight and vision, your determination, and your 25 years of active interest in the concept of public television," reads the citation. "Truly, you are the 'Father' of WNED-TV."

\* **WES 33.** If you're driving in Vermont and spot a license plate "WES 33," you should find behind the wheel 97-year-old J. Wesley Murdock, 33°.

Ill.'s Brother Murdock drives to many Masonic functions but a June meeting of Union Lodge No. 2, Middlebury, Vt., had special significance for him. To commemorate the 70th anniversary of his raising, he presided in the East for the opening and closing of the lodge and the conferral of the third degree.

He was Master of the lodge in 1916-17, presided over all three Grand York Rite bodies of Vermont in the 1950's, and received the 33° in 1962.

\* **Sea captains identified.** No sooner had the June issue reached the mail when John E. Warren, 32°, of Harwich, Mass., wrote to identify the "Cape Cod sea captains" appearing in a photo on page 10. The photo was used in conjunction with an article about a collection of Masonic maritime items from Mystic Seaport.

Brother Warren informs us that the same photo hangs in the Masonic apartments at Harwich with the title "Officers of Pilgrim Lodge, AF&AM, Harwich, Mass." He also has provided us with the names of the officers in the photograph.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°  
Editor







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

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

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

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