Burrough with Burrow

Indiana, which has given us several good and progressive ideas for the advancement of all Masonry, has now initiated the Deputy's Cabinet with Ill. Albert N. Hepler, Jr., 33*, in charge. It consists of the Deputy, Actives, three members from each of the five Valleys (not necessarily officers), and the five secretaries.

This cabinet meets twice yearly in study sessions to promote the best interests of Scottish Rite. The first program included discussions on life memberships, membership stimulation, hospitaler funds, and activities for the younger members. The sessions are planned as an effective clearing house for the exchange of ideas and for the study of pros and cons of suggestions that are based on experience in the Valleys.

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Another "Northern Light" brings cheer to isolated people, provides food and clothing to the needy, and even makes special medical and dental stops. It is a coastal steamboat operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church and plies hundreds of miles of British Columbia, Canada, coastline visiting remote lighthouse stations and offering free services to Indians, loggers, and fishermen in many isolated communities.

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Ill. Sir Basil A. T. McFarland, 33*, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33*, Ancient and Accepted Rite of Ireland, has received his Jewel and Membership Certificate of Emeritus Member of Honour in our Supreme Council. It was presented by Ill. Charles E. Daniels, 33*, Active for Delaware and Special Representative of the Sovereign Grand Commander.

The presentation was made during a dinner of members of the Higher Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Ireland, held in Freemasons' Hall, Dublin. Ill.. Brother Daniels also had the opportunity to attend other Masonic meetings and meet with several leaders of Irish Freemasonry during his sojourn in Ireland. These included the Tribunal of Grand Inspectors, Inquisitors, Commanders, 31*; The College of Philosophical Masons, Knights, K.H., 30*; The Council of Knights of the Sun, 28*; and with officials of the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

* * *

We wish to acknowledge three Brother Masons in devoting a life of service to their respective Lodges.

Worshipful Brother Lewis Gandy of Ocean City Lodge 171, Ocean City, N.J., has been a lodge officer 55 years. He was Master in 1921-22 and is to be honored in December for 50 years as a Past Master. He is the Tyler now and has been for 38 years.

The late Worshipful Edward James Clay had been an officer in Dearborn Lodge 172, Dearborn, Michigan for 61 years. Raised May 11, 1908, he became an officer in 1909; served as Worshipful Master 1912-13, and was Secretary, 1914-70.

Ill. William J. Green, 33*, Secretary of the Valley of Chicago, is to begin his 50th year as an officer in Kosmos-Paramount Lodge 896, Chicago next month. He started in 1923, was Worshipful Master in 1929, and has been treasurer since 1930.

* * *

The 41st Annual Texas DeMolay Conclave at Houston honored Capt. Edgar Dean Mitchell of Apollo 14 as "The First DeMolay to Walk on the Moon." Captain Mitchell gave the address at the Awards Banquet. The youths also enjoyed a two-hour guided tour of NASA headquarters. Ill.. Chester Hodges, 33*, of Cincinnati, Grand Master of DeMolays, spoke at the grand opening and Most Worshipful Joe W. Steed, Grand Master of Texas Grand Lodge, addressed the State Association.

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The Editorial Board of The Northern Light is the proud recipient of an Honorary Certificate of Merit from the Masonic Roundtable, an amateur radio net with headquarters in Ridley Park, Pa. We are pleased to know that our "Window for Freemasonry" has been of service to this Masonic unit. The certificate has been framed and it has a prominent spot in our office.

GEORGE E. BURROW, 33*

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About the Cover

The unique profile view of George Washington in the heroic grouping known as the Mount Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota was captured on film by Brother Keith E. Cornell, 32*. He is Sovereign Prince of the Springfield, Illinois, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, an accountant, and popular amateur photographer. The 35mm slide was taken last year while he and his wife were touring the Northwest. It appears on the November cover in observance of the anniversary of Washington's initiation to Masonry.

George Washington had a long and distinguished career in Freemasonry. He was initiated an Entered Apprentice on Nov. 4, 1752, received the Fellow Craft Degree on March 3, 1753, and was raised to Master Mason on Aug. 4, 1753—all in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Various historical records recount activities and attendance at Masonic Lodges, mostly military ones, during the period of the Revolutionary War. It is believed that he received the Royal Arch Degree but written records of this have not been verified.

In August, 1784, Lafayette presented him a Masonic apron which had been embroidered by Madame Lafayette with the letters H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. in a circle and a beehive within the circle to indicate that it was the wearer's mark.

In 1777, a convention of Virginia lodges recommended that Washington be Grand Master of the Independent Grand Lodge.
Washington, the Mason

By GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°

George Washington was a Master Mason. He was proud of it and never missed an opportunity to extol its virtues both privately and in public. The picture of him in the regalia of Worshipful Master laying the cornerstone of our Nation's Capitol is one of which every Mason can be justly proud.

We honor him in this issue of The Northern Light on the 219th anniversary of his receiving the Entered Apprentice degree in Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia, on November 4, 1752—a day we can be certain he always held in cherished memory.

Why did Freemasonry make such an appeal to this great man? Considering his writings, his character, and the comments of his biographers—especially Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court, also a Master Mason—we can reach a reasonably certain conclusion. Among those things most certainly were:

Its firm belief in a Supreme Being.

Its works of Charity,

Its practice of Brotherhood in nurturing attitudes of loyalty to comrades, helpfulness in sickness and distress, patriotism in a common cause, and love of Country.

Let us honor the memory of Washington by making these tenets of our fraternity meaningful in all our Lodges and Valleys today.

of that commonwealth, but he declined this honor. In 1788, Lodge No. 39 of Alexandria, Va., which had been working under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, transferred its allegiance to Virginia. On May 29, 1788, the lodge unanimously named George Washington Master, and the charter was issued by Edmund Randolph, then the Governor of Virginia as well as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. He was reelected Master Dec. 20, 1788, and also served for several months after assuming the office of President of the United States. The Lodge was designated as Alexandria Lodge No. 22 in Virginia, and in 1805 was permitted to change its name to Washington Alexandria Lodge in honor of its first master.
The Personality Factor in Scottish Rite

By MERVIN B. HOGAN, 33

"All education worthy of the name enhances the individual. It heightens awareness, or deepens understanding, or enlarges one's powers, or introduces one to new modes of appreciation and enjoyment. It promotes individual fulfillment. It is a means of self-discovery."

—JOHN W. GARDNER

Personality is a human attribute each man lives with continuously throughout his lifetime. It plays a dominant part at all times in the association of each and every one of us in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Its realistic consequences depend on two distinctly interrelated factors. One is the so-called personality of the man himself, while the other is the like quality of each individual with whom he interfaces. Unless he is a misanthropic hermit, much of his realized pleasure, sense of individual fulfillment, and what is ordinarily viewed as personal success in a lifetime will greatly depend on his personality.

The word personality is used widely but generally in an implicit, loose, and highly subjective sense, since it is a quality extremely difficult to satisfactorily and comprehensively define.

Shortly after Calvin Coolidge, as Governor of Massachusetts, gained nationwide prominence by his handling of the Boston police strike, a political conference was held in the home of Dwight Morrow. The latter was entertaining several associates who, like himself, stood high in the councils of the Republican Party. His younger daughter, Anne, who later became the wife of Brother Charles A. Lindbergh, stood next to her father's chair and listened gravely to the discussion.

Coolidge, who was one of the guests, was called away; and soon after he left, the talk turned to a discussion of possible Republican presidential candidates.

"Watch young Coolidge," said someone; "he's a good man."

"But," said one of the well known members of the Old Guard, "Coolidge is as completely lacking in personality as that chair you're sitting in."

A spirited discussion followed with numerous strong opinions being stated. Then, as the comments came less frequently, little Anne turned to her father:

"I like Mr. Coolidge," she said, smiling as she held up her hand. There was a bandage on her thumb. "He was the only one who asked me about my finger."

This simple account presents an impressive lesson in many ways. By almost a single personality characteristic a highly favorable reaction was caused. It is by just such a down-to-earth display of a man's sincere concern and sympathetic kindness that a staunch and immediate liking for him may be created. Without question, the child's candid statement of

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III'. MERVIN B. HOGAN, 33', an executive with the General Electric Co., is a former chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. He is a Past Master of Wasatch Lodge, a former Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator of the Utah Grand Lodge, and member of the Syracuse, N.Y., Scottish Rite Bodies. A graduate of Utah, he has advanced degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Michigan, has had more than 25 scientific articles published, and during World War II helped perfect automatic computers for Navy gun control and automatic fire control apparatus for U.S. Navy planes.
her personal reaction influenced to some extent every one of the assembled, critical, and hard-headed politicians who heard her commitment.

Tact and courtesy identified Calvin Coolidge for many thousands of people as a man singularly lacking in personality, and his personal record demonstrates he knew the value of silence in politics. But he knew, better than most, when silence was not golden.

While I can modestly claim some authority, based on years of dealing with people—young and old—still, anyone discussing the characteristics of men leaves himself open to criticism. He is vulnerable because he can satisfactorily prove but little of what he is convinced and believes to be true about principles and situations which, to say the least, are somewhat controversial.

Most people are unfavorably impressed by the exuberant, back-slapping, hail-fellow-well-met type who attempts to overpower one with external manifestations conjured up for the occasion. Rather, they are more likely to respond favorably to the kind of personality which stimulates in others the desire to work with an individual and even work for him.

From the standpoint of practical consideration and for the purposes of this discussion, we will define personality as the effective consequence or sum of an individual's social traits which subjectively attracts or repels others. Hence, we will regard a good personality as a term signifying an accumulation of favorable, likable, or appealing human traits.

Regardless of our age or position in life, we develop and grow personality-wise only through candidly observing and constructively criticizing our relationships with others in a serious and sustained self-analysis directed diligently and sincerely in an effort to improve ourselves. No one can bestow corrective modification, development, or change upon another simply as a result of spoken or written words, or by any other means. To bring about changes in our personalities demands continuous and conscious effort; it never just happens.

If an emotionally stimulating experience prompts us to study our feelings, to concentrate on our motives, and to gain insight into ourselves, then the experience has been useful. We are interested in our development as wise, understanding, and competent individuals; not in becoming puppet-like creatures somewhat heedlessly doing the bidding of others. Because the only way we can improve our personalities is through exercising them among our fellow beings in a conscious intellectual process, it is on this level that we need helpful advice and guidance in salutary attitudes and methods which smooth our encounters with others. As individuals with personal free agency we are at liberty to make full use of, or to ignore, such assistance, as we choose.

Let us appraise what possibly distinguishes a pleasing or good personality. We might say it is marked by an ability to cooperate with others regardless of their personalities. Or, in other words, it is identified by tact, courtesy, patience, calmness, and accessible willingness to help others. The off-hand reaction to this concept may be that it sounds like a trite definition of normalcy; a thing to be abhorred. Many of you believe that for a man to have an outstanding personality he must be individualistic. And, without question, individualism is a strong personality trait.

Among our Brothers of the Scottish Rite and other associates and acquaintances is a multitude of individualists and, in a considerable percentage of the cases, the reputation has been acquired deliberately and not accidentally. There are men who stand out because of intolerance, excitability, inclination to argue, a widely known lack of tact or diplomacy, and other like characteristics. As a consequence, they are known to all but themselves by rather uncomplimentary terms, of which eccentric is but a gracious and charitable example.

These persons achieve their image of individualism at a great personal cost. Whatever intrinsic satisfaction each sensed must remain his sole reward since for such a man organizational progress is impossible and, unfortunately, even continuation at any echelon of performance is uncertain.

These observations are not to be interpreted as an argument for the elimination of individualism. To be strictly candid, a certain degree of the proper kind of individualism is priceless. It is no great task to start listing some of the many successful Scottish Rite Masons and men who were marked by individuality, but not be the extent that the tendency was a controlling factor in their behavior.

The Scottish Rite, like every other organization of men, sorely needs members with warm, contagious personalities. With this personal endowment or talent a man will attract consideration and be extended individual opportunity. Without it, and a due realization of its lacking, he may go on indefinitely in relative obscurity despite a fine character and ability.

We may say then that the Scottish Rite Mason will find his likelihood of individual recognition within the Rite greatly enhanced if he has an assortment of social attributes which appeal to Brother Masons and cause a desire for them to work with him under the proper and usual organizational circumstances. These human traits must be those that incline others contacting his body to seek him out particularly because of the assurance of satisfaction in dealing with one who is certain to be considerate and pleasant. It may be that some of the desirable characteristics are somewhat subdued, but they are amply made up for by other outstanding ones. These traits can be acquired and applied without detracting from the Mason's stature as an individualist.

The personality factor should be the concern of every Scottish Rite Mason today. Although you may have an exemplary and enviable personality yourself, many of the Brothers you relate with may have obvious personality problems and seriously need your considerate assistance. An introverted individual will generally be disinclined to develop his personality. It is equally difficult to persuade him that frequently such personality development on his part will cause responsible officers to feel assured he is capable of officership and leadership on an impressive scale.

No individual Mason should unreasonably slide along where he is from day to day. The question facing all of us is, where will he be tomorrow?

The Scottish Rite has made a most impressive advancement as a fraternal and philosophical enterprise among the institutions of humanity during its very short life span. Yet there are many reasons to believe, which are rather clearly discerned by most evaluative Scottish Rite Masons, that we have only managed something like a real good start. What may still come about goes far beyond the imagination. Yet great as this progress may be, it will result only because of us Scottish Rite Masons.

The Rite will certainly grow in maturity, sophistication, depth of intellectual profundity, impact on and significance to humanity. In order to grow beyond the level of the intellectual capacity of the individual Scottish Rite Mason, we must
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1971 SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION

The 159th Annual Session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Sept. 23-30 in Philadelphia, took its cue from the site (City of Brotherly Love) and was a most harmonious one. There was a record attendance (2,670 registered): 196 candidates were created Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, 33rd Honorary Members of the Supreme Council; and 205 were elected to receive this honor in 1972 at Boston.

The Gourgas Medal, highest honor of the Supreme Council, was awarded to the Dean of the "official family," Ill. John W. Bricker, 33rd, of Columbus, who asked to be relieved of his duties as Grand Master of State but who will continue as an Active Member for Ohio.

Ill. Wayne E. Stichter, 33rd, of Toledo, was elected Grand Master of State and Ill. James D. Green, 33rd, of Chicago, was elected Grand Standard Bearer. Two Active Members requested Emeritus status, two were elected to serve as Deputies, and two new Active Members were installed.

Right Worshipful Hiram P. Ball, 33rd, Grand Master of Masons for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was received, presented with the gavel, delivered the address of welcome, and was seated at the right hand of the Sovereign Grand Commander. Ill. George A. Newbury, 33rd. Distinguished visitors were present from 10 sister jurisdictions and many Masonic Bodies including the presiding Grand Masters of four other states.

New charters were approved for the Valley of Northern New Jersey which is being formed by uniting the former Valleys of Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, and for George Washington Consistory which has been Under Dispensation at Jenkintown, Pa. The Northern New Jersey installation is set for January 8, 1972.

Among actions taken at the 1971 Annual Meeting were:

**GOURGAS MEDALIST**

JOHN W. BRICKER, 33

Approval of the continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.

Approval of plans to produce a new movie on "Masonic Benevolences" under the direction of the Committee on Program Development with Ill. W. Wallace Kent, 33rd, as chairman, and under the supervision of Ill. William W. Merrill, 33rd.

Preparation of a new "Handbook of Practical Suggestions for Degree Directors."

Approval of the new 13th ritual for trial performances in selected Valleys.

Approval of the use of film strips and recordings for the promotion of good Masonic education.

Final adoption of the revised Constitutions and ordering of the printing of the same.

Approval of a Mid-Winter Meeting of The Supreme Council for Active Members to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 14, 15, 1972.

The Gourgas Medal was awarded to Ill. Brother Bricker in an impressive ceremony after the induction of the class with Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury presiding. It came as a surprise for Ill. Brother Bricker who has labored in the Masonic vineyards more than 50 years and is still active in degree work in the Valley of Columbus.

The medal is conferred for "notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity, or country." It is the 14th to be awarded in the long history of this Supreme Council.

Ill. Brother Bricker also has been active in civic and governmental affairs for a half-century. His first major appointment following graduation from Ohio State in 1916, service in World War I, and earning his law degree in 1920, was Assistant Attorney General of Ohio, 1923-27. Later he became Attorney General, then Governor of Ohio, was a candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1944, and served two terms in the U. S. Senate.

He was made a Master Mason in Mt. Sterling Lodge in 1918, joined the Scottish Rite in 1922, and the York Rite in 1927. He is also a member of Aladdin Shrine Temple and the National Sou Jonathan. He served his country as a First Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery and as a chaplain in World War I. He has served on the board of trustees for Ohio State and Dickinson University and holds honorary degrees from more than a dozen universities.

Ill. Brother Bricker received the 33rd in 1937, was made an Active Member in 1942, has served as Grand Marshal General and Grand Minister of State, and is the dean of the Active Members. He is a great leader in the civic life of Columbus, and his memberships include Rotary Club, Elks, Athletic Club, University Club, Faculty Club, Torch Club, Moose, American Legion, and Reserve Officers.

Ill. Donald S. Higgins, 33rd, Deputy for the State of Maine, and Ill. Frederick W. Hummel, 33rd, Active Member for Connecticut, requested Emeritus status and it was granted.

Retiring Deputy Higgins, a veteran Maine insurance executive, is a native of Brewer and a graduate of Bowdoin Col.

(Continued on page 9)
THE PERSONALITY FACTOR IN SCOTTISH RITE

have the talents in executive and leadership positions to carry us to new levels.

The answer to this challenging situation is almost obvious. We, as Scottish Rite Masons, must see the Light, undertake self-analysis, and studiously develop our personalities. Failing to do these things, we will continue to operate pretty much as we are at present levels: Many privates with a few commissioned officers—but no generals!

How should we do this? The answer is not simple, but there are a few things we must do. We must leave our easy chairs, our snack trays, and the painless, effortless, time-consuming distraction and entertainment beamed into our homes every hour of the day and night. In their stead we must attend our meetings of the Scottish Rite Bodies, interface and relate with our Brother Scottish Rite Masons, and thereby develop and enlarge our personalities through individual participation.

If we encourage and practice brotherly communication and interrelationships, and make the magnification of our personalities as important as the dissemination of our Masonic philosophy and teachings, it is inevitable that the future will bring to each of us increased personal satisfaction, prestige, and a much greater individual representation in the Scottish Rite ranks of officer and leadership.

From this internal, fundamental growth the Scottish Rite will benefit exceedingly and carry on to magnify its role in the world of tomorrow.
The Masonic Lodge of yesteryear had an enormous effect in shaping a man's character. The need for instilling Masonic principles in today's world is even greater.

"FATHER'S LODGE"

The following is an excerpt from the Allocation of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at Philadelphia on September 28, 1971.

By GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°

Not so many years ago "Father's Lodge" was a common household expression in countless homes in America. On Lodge night father would get dressed up in his Sunday best and he himself off to Lodge. It was an event that he looked forward to and few things would prevent him from being present with the brothers on Lodge night.

If Aunt Cynthia happened by and noticed father's absence, she was sure to say, "Oh, this is Lodge night." She needed no comment from mother to explain his absence. Also, there would be a note of approval in the tone of her voice. Father's membership in the Lodge was a matter of pride for all the family, even aunts and great-aunts as well as mother and the children.

Despite an air of mystery as to what went on behind the tiled doors, all understood that it was something fine and noble. Men about town toward whom there was the slightest trace of a suspicion as to their moral character of their honesty and integrity in business could not join the Lodge. In a very real sense membership in the Lodge was the highest recommendation a man could have.

From earliest boyhood Johnnie and Jimmie looked forward to the time when they would be able to join father's Lodge. Occasionally when they were together and the conversation turned to the future, father would say, "Boys, I hope you will grow up to be the kind of men who can join our Lodge." Mother, too, would sometimes speak hopefully of that day when she could say that her boys belonged to the Masonic Lodge.

When Susie became engaged to get married, all the family let it be known, with a show of unfeigned pride, that her future husband was a Mason.

Such was the Masonic Lodge of yesteryear. Its influence in shaping the character of American manhood—and indirectly of American womanhood—was an enormous one. And we can be proud of the fact that that influence was a fine one, bringing out the best in men's nature and encouraging the development of a moral standard among our people in America that had much to do with making America what it later became—a leader among the Nations of the World.

In today's busy world, attendance at Lodge is not what it was in our fathers' time. The demands of business and the opportunities for everwidening social and pleasurable activities are crowding it out. We still are proud of our membership, and affection for our Lodge still runs deep. The membership of 4,000,000 Masons in America attests to that. But we seldom are seen in Lodge. Lodge night is not what it was in our fathers' time.

The aura of idealism built up around our Fraternity by those who preceded us as Masons still hovers over it. Being a Mason still is a badge of honor recognized alike by Mason and non-Mason. But we don't get together and talk about it as they did in our fathers' day. Too, we also must shamefacedly admit that all too few have the square and compass on our coat lapels. Close friends sometimes do not know that they are Masonic brothers.

This is something that should concern us. It should concern every Mason—and especially those of us who have centered our activity in the Scottish and York Rites, in the Shrine, and the other Concordant Bodies.

America needs Freemasonry today. It needs its teachings of high moral standards. It needs its lofty idealism. It needs its deep spiritual qualities. Never in the history of our Country has there been a greater need than today for the encouragement and development of these qualities among our people.

As our population has increased; as we have changed from a rural people to a nation of city dwellers; as our cities have become ever more congested; as our economic and social orders have become
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1971 SESSION

lege. He has been active in Masonry since 1920, is a past presiding officer in three Scottish Rite Bodies and in all York Rite Bodies. He received the 33 in 1939, was made an Active Member in 1955, and was elected Deputy in 1963.

Retiring Active Hummel is a dentist, attended Dickinson College and received his DDS at the University of Pennsylvania in 1919. He is a native of Jersey City, N.J., has been active in Masonry since 1920, and was Worshipful Master of Acacia Lodge No. 85 at Greenwich in 1927. He joined the Scottish Rite in 1923, has been an active ritualist many years and is a Past Commander of Lafayette Consistory, Bridgeway. He also is a past officer in York Rite, is active in Pyramid Shrine Temple, has served on draft boards, and is a former Town Meeting Representative for Greenwich. He received the 33 in 1941 and was made an Active Member in 1958.

III. Brother Stichter, the new Grand Master of State, is a native of Bradford and was graduated cum laude at Ohio State in 1922. He received the Juris Doctor degree at Ohio State in 1924, is an outstanding lawyer, and was a part-time instructor in the College of Law at Toledo University for 15 years.

He was made a Master Mason in East Gate Lodge No. 603 at Columbus in 1923, affiliated with Pyramid Lodge No. 701, Toledo, and served as Worshipful Master, 1934-35. He was a District Deputy Grand Master, 1947-48. He joined the York Rite in 1928, and was Commander of Toledo Commandery No. 7 in 1943-44. He is a Past President of Toledo High-Twelve Club and a member of Zenobia Shrine Temple.

III. Brother Strichter joined the Scottish Rite in 1930 and was Thrice Potent Master of Miami Lodge of Perfection, 1951-53. He received the 33 in 1944, became an Active Member in 1959, and was elected Grand Standard Bearer in 1969. He is a Naval veteran of World War I, a Past President of the International Association of Insurance Counsel, a Past President of the American College of Trial Lawyers, and a Past Ruling Elder of Collingwood Ave. Presbyterian Church, Toledo.

III. Brother Green, the new Grand Standard Bearer, is a native of Cook County, III., and a Vice President of The Northern Trust Co., Chicago. He was graduated from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1927 and received the MS degree in Civil Engineering at Massachussets Institute of Technology in 1928. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in Illinois.

He was made a Master Mason in Mystic Star Lodge No. 758, Chicago, in 1928, and was Worshipful Master in 1936. He joined the Scottish Rite in 1945 and was Sovereign Prince of Chicago Council, 1961-62. He is a member of Lincoln Park Royal Arch Chapter and St. Bernard Commandery No. 35. He is a Past Sovereign of St. John’s Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, and a member of Chicago Chapter Royal Order of Jesters and Medinah Shrine Temple.

III. Brother Green received the 33 in 1962 and was made an Active Member in 1969.

III. Franklin G. Hinckley, 33° of Portland, was elected Deputy for the State of Maine. He is an outstanding lawyer and a graduate of Harvard University Law School. He is a Past Master of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge No. 17, a past officer in Yates Lodge of Perfection, and a Past Commander-in-Chief of Maine Consistory.

Deputy Hinckley has served as Chairman of the City of Portland Board of Appeals, President of the Rotary Club and of the Fraternity Club, State President of the Harvard Law School Association of Maine, and President of the Portland YMCA.

III. Myron K. Lingle, 33°, was elected Deputy for the State of Illinois, a post to which he was appointed last December by Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury. He succeeded III., Louis L. Williams, 33°, who had requested to be relieved but who continues as an Active Member.

Deputy Lingle is a Past Grand Master of Illinois, a noted Masonic scholar and ritualist, and a popular and able speaker. He is a Past Master of Tyrann Lodge No. 333, a Past Thrice Potent Master of Sangamo Lodge of Perfection in Springfield, his home, a past presiding officer of all York Rite Bodies, and Intendant General for the Red Cross of Constantine in Illinois. He is a retired chief engineer for the Illinois Department of Highways.

III. George F. Peabody, 33°, of Bangor, was elected an Active Member for Maine. He is a native of Houlton, an outstanding lawyer, a graduate of Bowdoin College and of Harvard University Law School in 1937.

III. Brother Peabody was made a Master Mason in Monument Lodge No.

(Continued on page 15)
By LLOYDE G. STROUSE, 32

At Christmas time many ministers and astronomers often are asked, “Just what did the Wise Men see in the sky at the time of the birth of Christ?”

About all an astronomer can do is to present the various possibilities and probabilities concerning the matter, and admit that he has no conclusive proof. The exact time of Jesus’ birth is not known. The Bible gives no date. And discrepancies have been found in the work of the Roman monk, Dionysius Exiguus, who in 535 A.D. tried to set up the first calendar based on the Christian era.

The Gospel of Matthew tells us that the birth took place “in the days of Herod the king.” Historians have pretty well agreed that Herod died after a certain lunar eclipse of March 13 in the year called 4 B.C. and before the Jewish Passover which began with the full moon on April 12 then.

“A decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed” is mentioned in Luke 2:1. Records have been found of such a decree in the year 8 B.C. But with the ancient modes of travel and communication it would have taken time for an order from Rome to have reached a remote province like Palestine and be acted upon by such humble people as Joseph and Mary. So historians and Biblical scholars are surely not too far wrong when they place the probable date of Jesus’ birth between 7 B.C. and the spring of 4 B.C.

The time of year it took place is also a mystery. December 25 was not celebrated as Christmas until the fourth century. That date was chosen to conform to the Roman series of festivals called the “Saturnalia,” a tribute to Saturn for the crops of the year. A feast was observed at the Winter Solstice, the shortest day in the year, which centuries ago fell on Dec. 25 instead of Dec. 21. At that time of the year no one bothered to check on who was celebrating what, so the Christians had no fear of persecution.

But December probably was not the season of Jesus’ birth. Students of Palestinian life and customs point out that the only time the shepherds would be found “keeping watch over their flock by night” would be in the spring of the year, when the lambs were being born.

Astronomers have examined carefully what spectacular phenomenon might have taken place in the sky between January of 7 B.C. and April of 4 B.C. When the Wise Men said, “We have seen his star in the east,” they meant that they had seen it while they were in the east in Persia (now Iran). The star was probably in the western or southwestern sky and it led them from Persia to Jerusalem.

Could it have been a comet? Halley’s comet has been observed at intervals of about 76 years since 240 B.C. Its last appearance was in 1910 and it is expected again in 1986. It did show up in 11 B.C., as recorded by Chinese astronomers. But that was too early—several years before the decree of Caesar Augustus. And no other comet was reported in the right span of time.

A meteor could not be considered very seriously. A meteor is seen only for an instant, and a meteor shower lasts two or three nights at the most. Yet the Magi are said to have seen the star, journeyed to Jerusalem, talked with Herod, seen the star again, and followed it to “the place where the young child was.”

Many have thought that the Bethlehem star might have been a Nova, a new star. Several times each century bright stars are found in areas of the sky where no star had been seen before. A tiny star, normally too faint to be seen with naked eye, suddenly explodes into conspicuous brightness for a time. The brightest nova on record appeared in 1572 and was more brilliant than Venus. Another, in 1604, was almost as bright. Such a star soon starts fading, and in a matter of several months or a few years it disappears.

Such a spectacular event could have lasted long enough for the Magi to have completed their journey; furthermore, they probably would have assigned it to a supernatural origin. They were astrologers and knew the sky well. But alas, existing records show that novae were observed both before and after the four-year period, 8-4 B.C., but not during it! A fascinating explanation fails.

In 1604, Kepler, a German astronomer, observed a conjunction of planets Jupiter and Saturn. Ordinarily there is nothing unusual in this. Jupiter moves along the ecliptic more swiftly than Saturn and overtakes it every 20 years or so. But the conjunction of 1604 was a triple or “great conjunction.” Jupiter, moving eastward, overtook Saturn, reversed its direction and passed Saturn again; then it changed direction and passed it a third time.

This “retrograde motion” mystified the ancients but is understood by modern astronomers. Such a conjunction can take place only when the meeting place of the planets is in opposition to the sun; no other than once in 125 years.
Wisemen See?

Kepler also noticed that the great conjunction of 1604 had as its star background the constellation Pisces, the fishes, and this could happen only about every 805 years. He traced the conjunctions back and found that there had been a great conjunction of the two planets in Pisces in 799 B.C., and a previous one in 7 B.C., when the passages took place between May 29 and December 4.

The zodiacal constellation Pisces was known to ancient astrologers as a symbol of the whole Hebrew nation and was called “The House of the Hebrews.” If this were the phenomenon that the Magi saw and acted upon, it certainly could have meant to them that something unusual was about to happen to Hebrew people.

Of course the question is asked: How could a planetary conjunction be mistaken for a star? The planets probably were never closer together than the width of two full moons. The answer lies in the limited vocabulary of people of Bible times. To them anything in the sky was a “star,” a comet was a “bearded star,” a planet was a “wandering star,” a meteor was a “falling star,” sometimes whole constellations were called “stars.” In the Old Testament story of Joseph, the constellations of the zodiac were referred to as the “twelve stars.”

Another question concerns the possibility of any star pointing out a particular place or stable. And no one seems to know the answer to that.

To some people none of the scientific theories will be satisfactory. The story of the Bethlehem star has endured for 2,000 years because of its beauty and simplicity; why seek an explanation? Some believe that the star was seen only by the Magi, that it was a miracle. And for that matter, the world is full of miracles, including life itself.

Rey, Lloyd G. Strode, 32, is a retired minister, having served Methodist parishes for over 45 years in Central Illinois and as an army Chaplain during World War II. He and his wife, Irene, are enjoying many retirement activities in Bloomington, Illinois. Besides occasional pulpit supply work he is making good use of his favorite hobby, Amateur Astronomy, by teaching such courses in the extensive Adult Education program of Bloomington-Normal, and by writing occasional articles for the local newspaper. He is an active member of Arts and Crafts Lodge No. 1017 and of the Scottish Rite Valley of Bloomington.

A modern astronomer, Dr. Donald D. Davis of Fels Planetarium, Philadelphia, concluded a recent article by saying:

“But is it after all really important to know what the Star of Bethlehem was, or even whether it existed as a scientific phenomenon? What is important is that the story of the Star of Bethlehem serves as a background for the birth of the man called Jesus of Nazareth, whose life and teachings have had a profound influence on the subsequent history of man.”
George Washington’s ‘Official’

By F. WALTER MUELLER, 33

In the Spring of 1931, I was sitting in the office of Congressman Sel Bloom in Washington discussing plans for the Bi-Centennial of the Birth of George Washington. This was to be celebrated in 1932, and Congressman Bloom was chairman of a committee for its observance.

“What are you going to do about Masonry during the celebration?” I asked. “Well, what should we do?” Brother Bloom queried.

“Inasmuch as George Washington was the only President of our Country who was Master of his Lodge at the time of his Inauguration, it seems that Masons throughout our great land should participate and assist in this vast undertaking. I would suggest plays and speeches recounting Masonic experiences and exchanges with the British during the Revolutionary War involving the return of lost Masonic charters, regalia, and equipment for holding Lodge meetings under special guards and flags of truce.

“If a picture is used, I suggest that you be especially careful of the one chosen. I have been seeking for years to find one that is authentic and in accord with how I think Brother Washington really looked as Master of his Lodge,” I said.

Whereupon Congressman Bloom asked his secretary to bring in his file of Masonic pictures. “Here are nine pictures of Washington the Mason,” he said.

We discussed each and I pointed out faults including a brilliantly lighted East (no electricity then), a marble throne, a magnificently carved Corinthian column on which to lay the gavel, unnatural position of hands or feet which a well informed Mason would recognize as improper, etc. He asked me to outline my thoughts, which I did for several minutes; then he asked that I write them for him. The highlights follow:

“I can visualize the General, standing in the East of that wonderful old Lodge in Alexandria, Virginia—not an ornate East but in a simple one, mellowed and comfortable, with the letter ‘G’ on the wall above the Master’s chair and in faded gold leaf . . . his diary noted that he gave a ‘more comfortable chair for the Master’ that he brought from his own library at Mt. Vernon . . . the old pedestal and gavel he used . . . the Watson & Cassoul apron, his jewel and sash . . . an old dark suit he wore. These are all in the Mt. Vernon and Lodge museums.”

“How should he stand and what about the face?” Brother Bloom asked.

“I believe that if Brother Washington were sitting here and you asked him an important question he would first ask you and me and all Brothers present to rise with him and bow with reverential awe and adoration before the Deity, and pay that homage which is due from the creature to the Creator. He often mentions his trust in Providence, the Blessings of God, and requests His care and guidance.

“As for his face . . . during the years after leaving the field of battle he had often been in the saddle and busy around his farms. He was surely rested, tanned and in the best of health for he liked rug-
Masonic Portrait

ged, outdoor living and activities . . .
Houdon, the famous French sculptor who
carved the most famous and often-copied
statue of Washington, took caliper, rule
and pencil and accurately delineated the
General's face and body . . . so I say we
should use that statue as a model and
show a man of 56, vigorous, with bright
eyes, and not yet worn or discouraged.
The personality in his face should stand
out even more than his apron; all the rest
can be subdued."

It was six weeks later that I returned to
the Capitol and Congressman Bloom re-
quested that I meet him at nine the next
morning. I did and he led the way across
a park to a brick home and up a flight of
stairs. Pausing before a door, he insisted
that I go first. "This is your day, Mu-
eller," he said. I obeyed and found the
back of a large canvas, about 94 inches
high and 76 across; I peered around it
and found 'my brainchild' translated to
oils on canvas!

I was thrilled and almost speechless. I
took it all in again in detail but hesitated
a moment on the face. Brother Bloom de-
manded my innermost thoughts and I re-
minded him that Washington's powerful
personality should dominate the picture,
should overshadow the apron. He asked
Miss Burdette if she understood; she as-
sured us she did and would finish the face
as desired.

Later, at his office, the Congressman
took me to a storage room and showed
me the suit and other accoutrements used
by the model who posed. Brother Bloom
placed the coat and hat, the Past Master's
jewel and sash on me, and held the apron
to place around my waist but I insisted on
just holding the apron in my hands . . .
this was a rewarding and inspiring ex-
perience.

I will be forever grateful to Sol Bloom,
a wonderful fellow and Brother Mason
who caught the intense enthusiasm of a
"mind picture" and a deep desire to bring
it into being and accomplished this. He
took the time and had the place, prestige,
ocasion, and a Congressional approplia-
tion to have it done.

Quoting from page 174 of "Honor to
George Washington" by the George
Washington Bicentennial Commission:

"Charles H. Callahan, Past Grand
Master of Virginia and an authority on
the Masonic activities of George Wash-
ington, made the following comments:
'the painting representing General
George Washington as a Mason, ex-
cuted by Miss Hattie Burdette, has been
completed and so far as I am able to
judge is a faithful and striking represen-
tation of Washington as Worshipful Mas-
ter of the Alexandria Lodge in 1787-1788
. . . The Painting bears out in its en-
vironment and execution the richest of our
local Masonic traditions. It is Washing-
ton, the Mason, true to life!"

The original painting was presented to
the Washington Masonic Memorial on
Shooters Hill, Alexandria, Virginia. It is
on the center stage wall in the main audi-
torium, is appropriately lighted, and
dominate the auditorium. Some 16,080
prints, about 28 by 40 inches, made by
photo-lithographic process were dis-
tributed by the various Congressmen to
Masonic organizations throughout the
United States.

Congressman Bloom sent me a framed
reproduction and a fine letter of appreci-
ation for my help to him and the com-
mittee which he headed. I have visited
more than 500 Lodges and 58 Valleys,
coast to coast, and have noted this picture
prominently displayed in most of them. I
trust that this story will add to the pic-
ture's value in the hearts and minds of
our Masonic Brothers everywhere.
Valley of Peoria Displays

Early American Banner

By ROBERT CULSHAW, 33°

Among the treasured possessions of the Scottish Rite Valley of Peoria, Illinois, is an early American Banner. It was carried in a parade in 1792 when President George Washington was re-elected to his second term.

Imprinted on the red, white, and blue banner with its shields of 13 stars is a full-length portrait of President Washington standing beside his spirited white horse inside a circle of stars. The banner measures 20 x 24 inches and has faded somewhat during the past 179 years.

This memento was given to the Peoria Scottish Rite by Brother Charles Briggs Smith when he became a member of the Consistory in April 1925. Accompanying it was a note signed by Richard Doud Smith, father of the late Brother Charles B. Smith. It was C. B. Smith’s great-grandfather who carried the banner during a parade in Philadelphia that preceded the reelection of President Washington.

The note reads: “This banner was carried by my grandfather at the second election of George Washington to the presidency of 1792.” Signed, R. D. Smith.

In ancient times, before the Crusades, there were several Orders of Knighthood. There were, however, two principal ranks—Knights Bachelor and Knights Banneret. In processions and battles, the knights could be identified by their ensigns. The Knights Bachelor displayed a pointed or triangular ensign which was forked by being extended into two points. Knights Banneret displayed an ensign of oblong shape with square corners from which we derive our word banner.

Through the years, ensigns, flags, banners, and pennons have been used to rally followers into action.
What makes this banner significant to the Masonic fraternity is the fact that the Father of our Country, George Washington, served as Worshipful Master of his Masonic lodge in Virginia.

It has been restored to its natural beauty and has been framed to protect it as long as possible. It is on display in the Peoria Cathedral Library.

The particular parade in which it was carried also had important significance. The 1792 period was a time when turmoil was at a climax in this country. There was fierce and growing dissension against the Federalists. They, in turn, stigmatized their opponents as Democrats. The Federalists were charged with leanings toward England. This was a time when practically all outside trade was with England.

Despite the dissension against the Federalists, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton were among leaders who implored George Washington to serve another term. Washington was unanimously reelected in 1792, with John Adams again as vice president. Washington then was 61, and he was growing weary of politics.

Washington served the country well, but in 1796 he decided to retire. The following year he gave his farewell address in which he said, “I hold the maxim no less applicable to the public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy.” In this address, too, he admonished the people with these words, “Be United, Be Americans.”

The banner had been tucked away in a corner of the Cathedral vault for several years. Our secretary, Ill.’s, Chalmers E. Carroll, 33°, brought it to the attention of our leaders, and Brother William (Buck) Smith, 32°, an international authority on flags, supervised its restoration.

96. Houlton, in 1937, affiliated with St. Andrews Lodge No. 83, Bangor, and served as Worshipful Master in 1947. He joined the Scottish Rite in Bangor in 1941 and has served as presiding officer in its Three Bodies. He also is a Past Potentate of Anah Shrine Temple, Bangor. He is a past chairman of Bangor City Council, trustee of Eastern Maine General Hospital, a past president of Bangor Fuel Society, Rotary Club, City Club, and Executives Club.

Ill.’s, Leon A. Bradbury, 33°, of Farmington, was elected an Active Member for Connecticut. He is a native of Maine, a graduate of Colby College, of Harvard University Law School in 1937, and received the MBA degree from Harvard Business School in 1947. He is an outstanding lawyer, a Captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve, and chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence for the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Ill.’s, Brother Bradbury was made a Master Mason in Aroostook Lodge No. 197 at Mars Hill, Me., in 1946, affiliated with St. John’s Lodge No. 4, Corn., and served as Worshipful Master in 1963. He joined the Scottish Rite in 1949, is a Past Thrice Potent Master and a Past Commander of Connecticut Consistory. He also is active in the York Rite Bodies, the Shrine, and the National Sojourners. He is a member of the City Club of Hartford, Rotary Club, Hartford Gun Club, Navy League, American Legion, and is a past State Commander of the Reserve Officers Association.

Visiting Sovereign Grand Commanders of six sister jurisdictions were received:

Canada—Ill.’s, Donald L. Witter, 33° accompanied by Ill.’s, Harvey R. Doane, 33°, Lieutenant Grand Commander; Ill.’s, Arthur L. Seace, 33°, Grand Chancellor; Ill.’s, Wilbert G. Welby, 33°, Grand Secretary General; Ill.’s, Howard B. Moore, 33°, Grand Treasurer General and Past Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander, and Ill.’s, Ralph H. Rutherford, 33°, Executive Secretary;

Belgium—Ill.’s, Raoul Bertheaux, 33° (President of the IX International Conference of Supreme Councils);

Colombia—Ill.’s, Abraham Mora Sanchez, 33° (President of the X International Conference of Supreme Councils, accompanied by Ill.’s, Alvaro Lopez Holguin, 33°, Active Member and Grand Master of Colombia;

(Continued on page 19)
DEWINT HOUSE AT TAPPAN, N.Y.

George Washington Slept Here

By RAYMOND C. ELLIS, 33°

A short distance inland from the lordly Hudson River, surrounded by twenty acres of woodland, stands an old weather-beaten stone and brick Dutch farmhouse erected in 1700 by Daniel DeClark on a land grant dated 1686 covering the town of Tappan, New York. It is one of the finest examples of the early American Dutch dwelling in existence today.

This old home is intimately associated with General and Brother George Washington who occupied it as his headquarters five times during the Revolutionary War. Two of these occupancies are memorable. One was during a tragic and critical period and the other toward the end of hostilities and surrounded with the aura of victory and peace.

There is no question when the house was built. The date is clearly outlined across its entire front in numerals nearly two feet high. Its structure is a combination of fieldstone from the land and Dutch bricks that were used as ballast in the wooden sailing ships crossing the Atlantic from Holland. After reaching what is now New York City, the ship carrying these bricks sailed up the Hudson, probably on an incoming tide, to where the Sparkhill Creek enters the river near Tappan. The bricks were then transferred to barges and hauled up the creek by horse or oxen to a point near where the house now stands. The beams and joists were all hand hewn from virgin hard-wood that covered the land.

The DeClark family sold the house in 1746 and soon thereafter it came into the hands of Johannes DeWint and has since been known as the DeWint House. Because of its association with George Washington, it was purchased by the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of the State of New York in 1931 through the foresight of M. "W." Charles H. Johnson and has been restored and maintained as a Memorial to Washington. It is open to the public.

During the summer and fall of 1780, there occurred one of the most tragic episodes in American history. While Wash-
ington was at Hartford, Connecticut, con-ferring with the French General Rochambeau, in the darkness of the night, Benedict Arnold (then in command at West Point) met the British Major John Andre on a river bluff a little south of Stony Point to arrange for the surrender to the British of West Point. West Point was the center of the Continental Army and bastion upon which its hopes depended. It had been the prime objective of the British General Clinton from the time he took command of the British Army on Manhattan Island.

After the meeting, Andre found it impossible to make contact with the British sloop "Vulture," crossed the Hudson by boat and attempted to reach New York on foot. He was captured by three irregulars at Tarrytown. When the plot was discovered, Arnold made his escape, and Andre was imprisoned in Tappan and court-martialed before a board of general officers consisting of six Major Generals, eight Brigadier Generals, and with Brother and General Nathaniel Green presiding. He was convicted and sentenced to death as a spy.

Washington's headquarters was the DeWint House at that time. He did all he could to assure that Major Andre was treated with every courtesy. He spent the night before the execution in the DeWint House and ordered that the heavy wooden shutters, which are still in place, be closed in the room that opened in the direction of Gallows Hill where Andre was hanged. The table on which Washington signed the papers sentencing Andre to death is still a part of the furnishings.

In October 1783, Washington's Headquarters was the DeWint House and, following the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, he met with the British General, Sir Guy Carlton, to arrange for the evacuation by the British of New York City. The conference was conducted in the DeWint House and a dinner was served under the direction of Brother Samuel Fraunces, the owner of the famous tavern in New York City.

Perhaps no other single building other than Mount Vernon is so replete with reminiscences of Washington as this old Dutch farmhouse which remains virtually unchanged since it was built by Daniel DeClark in 1700, from virgin timber, stone from the land, and bricks from Holland. The great open fireplaces at either end of the house remain as they were. It is believed that many of the fireplace and kitchen utensils are the same that were in use when Washington made it his Headquarters.

The loophole in the attic (made by one of the sentries for the better protection of Washington) is still there. The purple Dutch tiles, some seventy in number, surround one of the fireplaces and depict religious events. The floorboards—some over 18 inches wide—remain as they were from the early days. The weeping willow, eight feet in diameter and over 30 feet in circumference and in perfect condition, still casts its shadow a few yards from the house. Quite likely, the tree was a young sapling while Washington was there.

The old house, little changed with the passing of time, still remains as one of the outstanding examples of Dutch architecture and is enshrined in history intimately associated with George Washington.

It was made a National Landmark in 1966.

III: RAYMOND C. ELLIS, 33°, Scottish Rite Deputy for the State of New York, is a writer and speaker of note. A graduate of Brooklyn Law School and St. Lawrence University, he holds the Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Hartwick College and has done special research in Colonial American History. An infantry veteran of World War I, he is a life insurance executive, has been a Mason 50 years, served as Master in 1925, was Grand Master of New York 1954-56, and was President of New York Masonic Foundation 1948-52.
The annual solicitation for the Supreme Council Benevolent Foundation will have a "new look" for 1971-72 with the approval of Supreme Grand Commander George A. Newbury and the Executive Committee.

The Supreme Council will take over the mailing this year and the familiar blue envelopes with the accompanying newly-designed appeal folders will be dispatched in mid-November. This will relieve the Valleys from the usual postage charge and the secretaries from an addressing, stuffing and mailing chore.

The new setup also is designed to make use of data processing in tabulating the results, compiling more frequent reports as the campaign progresses and getting the list of donors back to the Valleys faster. Other procedures will be very similar to that of former years.

The Benevolent Foundation enjoyed its second-highest fund raising effort in history last year with $509,619.03 donated by members, Bodies, and friends. Gifts numbered 63,038, and exceeded the 50,000-mark for the sixth year in succession. There was a record number of Memorial Gifts—1904 totaling $23,322.50. Legacies were 10 in number amounting to $103,272.26. There were 114 contributions from Bodies and Councils of Deliberation.

New Hampshire continued to lead the 15 states of the Northern Jurisdiction in percentage of members contributing with 27.7%. Delaware took over second place with 23.9%, edging Connecticut at 23.2% with Vermont fourth at 21.9%.

There were 21 Valleys exceeding the 20% participation level in supporting Scottish Rite's major charitable fund. These included all five in both New Hampshire and Connecticut, four in New York, two each in Vermont and Massachusetts, and single Valleys in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Members in 82 of the 115 Lodges of Perfection topped the 10% mark with 11 of the 15 states also on the plus side. States in which every Valley hit 10% or more were: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Pennsylvania, which leads the NMJ in total membership, also led the 15 states in dollar-amount of gifts at $98,738.87, with Massachusetts as runner-up at $90,868.56. The Valley of Abington, Pa., with a 57% participation led the individual Valleys. Three others exceeded 30%: Cortland, N.Y., 38.7%; Binghamton, N.Y., 34%, and Burlington, Vt., 31.2%.

The cooperation and support of all Valleys and all members in the 1971-72 appeal is urged and strongly recommended. The new budget calls for an expenditure of $443,000. All contributions, bequests, legacies, devises, or transfers to the Supreme Council Benevolent Foundation are deductible in computing taxable income or the value of an estate in accordance with applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Scottish Rite Committee on Research in Schizophrenia (Mental Illness) approved 40 projects during the past year as reported by Dr. William Malamud, Director of Research.

These were distributed throughout this country and abroad and included studies in a wide variety of scientific and medical areas relating to schizophrenia. Technical and scientific reports of these are issued and published at intervals in medical, psychiatric, and scientific journals. Some non-technical comments may prove interesting.

Eleven projects approved for study over a 30-month period involve positive findings of constituents in the blood of schizophrenic patients which were either entirely absent from the blood of normal individuals or present in much less quantity. One of our most prominent professional consultants and his associate are conducting a detailed and searching review of these 11 projects and are to report soon.

Another group of 13 projects includes "Studies of the Interrelationship of Hereditary and Environmental Factors in the Causation of Schizophrenia." These appear to be of the greatest importance in providing a basis for the hoped-for prevention of schizophrenia as well as its treatment and cure. Both are dominant factors and today's question is "How much of the one and how much of the other?"

With increased knowledge in these areas, we hope it may be possible:

1. To recognize the "high risk" child in time to adopt preventive measures.
2. To eliminate or minimize the environmental factors which hasten the development of schizophrenia.

Another major emphasis has been placed on developing a Research Fellowship Program. This is intended to increase training opportunities for properly qualified and promising students who wish to go into the field of behavioral research as a career. A committee is now working out a plan for the granting of one-year fellowships to well qualified and recommended students at their pre-doctoral level. It is hoped to have this ready in 1972.

This latter program will be in addition to the medical student stipends of which 14 were granted for student training this past summer at seven different centers.

One must realize that research is not spectacular. But its end results benefit millions rather than a few, and this is especially so in schizophrenia. This is an effort of which every Scottish Rite Mason can be immensely proud.
All-Masonic Football Team

By JIMMIE RADER, 32

Through the years the Masonic Fraternity could have fielded a powerful football team most of the time.

There are 281 Masons listed in the 1971 edition of the Fraternal Footballers by Jerry R. Erikson. Included are 5 members of the Pro Hall of Fame, 4 Past Potentates, 3 former governors, and 9 who have received the 33.

Also, there are 21 members of the College Hall of Fame, 37 who were All Americans while in college, 23 members of the Coaches' Hall of Fame, and 3 on the All-Time Big Ten team named this year for the 75th anniversary of the Big Ten. Then there are 5 present or former Congressmen, 3 are 50-year Masons, 3 Little All Americans, 4 have been president of the College Coaches Association, 20 have played in the Rose Bowl, and 42 in the East-West Shrine games.

Individuals with their State and Lodge numbers include:
- Pro Hall of Fame, Canton, Ohio—Harold "Red" Grange, Illinois 269; Wilbur "Pete" Henry, Ohio 35; Donald Hutson, Wisconsin 92; Robert C. "Cal" Hubbard, Missouri 74; Ken Strong, New York 999.
- Congressmen—Sam Devine, Ohio 476; LeVern Dilweg, Wisconsin 322; Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York 309; Gerald Ford, Jr., Michigan 465; Percy Griffith, Ohio 390.
- 50-Year Masons—John Doorman, Iowa 248; Leslie Gillett, Arizona 7; Pop Warner, New York 351.
- 33 Masons—Harry Applequist, California 609; Ralph Blount, Texas 169; Clarence Drayer, Indiana 398; Gerald Ford, Jr., Michigan 465; Leslie Gillett, Arizona 7; Robert Hepler, Indiana 12; Harry Leslie, Indiana 123; Wallace Moyle, Conn. 1; John Wilcox, Ohio 631.
- Past Potentates—Ralph Blount, Texas 169; James Cain, Washington 241; William Coffman, California 260; Burt Dreyer, Indiana 724.
- Past Presidents of College Coaches—Dana Bible, Tennessee 353; Bernie Bierman, Louisiana 102; Jack Currice, Utah 2; Charles Engle, Pennsylvania 700.
- All-Time Big Ten—Red Grange, halfback, Illinois 269; Gomer Jones, center, Oklahoma 38; Alex Agase, guard, Illinois 524.

JAMESO, "JIMMIE" RADER, 32, is a member of Masonic Bodies in Dayton, Ohio, and a popular and widely known figure in amateur baseball and softball circles more than 40 years. He does his work as a scorekeeper, two or three times a week and plans to keep at it although he has retired after 35 years with Delco Products. Since 1927 he has scored 1165 games and written statistics about approximately 23,300 players—including Bob Feller, Cleveland; Pete Rose, Cincinnati; Gary Roggenbuck, Boston; Oris Hockett, Cleveland. He is president of the Delco Products Level Club and vice president of the Far Hills High Twelve Club.

Continued from page 15

Venezuela—Ill. Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez, 33', accompanied by Ill. Waldemar Hait, 33', Past Sovereign Grand Commander;

Dominican Republic—Ill. Antonio Guerrero Peyrado, 33';

El Salvador—Ill. Rolindo Glaser, 33';

Judicatations sending representatives were:

Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.—Ill.
- Harry O. Schroeder, 33', Grand Steward;

France—Ill.
- Felix A. Lenhart, 33', Active Member;

Nicaragua—Ill.
- Julio Gutierrez-Rivera, 33', Active Member;

Cuba—Ill.
- Jose R. Duarte, 33', Grand Representative.

Grand Masters introduced in addition to Right Worshipful Ball of Pennsylvania were Ill.
- Charles R. Brown, 33', Indiana; Ill.
- Donald M. Thomson, 33', Ohio; Ill.
- Herbert H. Jaynes, 33', Massachusetts; and Ill.

Other distinguished visitors included:

Ill.
- Chester Hodges, 33', Grand Master, International Supreme Council Order of DeMolay.

Ill.
- and Gen. Herman Nickerson, Jr., 33', President of The National Sojourners, Inc.
The Pittsburgh Masonic Temple is the home of the Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh. The exterior, an almost pure type of Grecian architecture, is of Indiana limestone. The various halls and apartments include all the requirements for every branch of the Fraternity. At the present time it is occupied by 28 Symbolic Lodges, five Chapters of Royal Arch Masonry, one Council of Royal and Select Masters, and four Commanderies of Knights Templar as well as numerous other Masonic affiliated groups. The Temple construction began in September, 1913, and the cornerstone was laid on March 10th, 1914. The Scottish Rite utilizes the entire fourth floor containing a modernly decorated lounge area, a small business room, and a beautiful 1,009 seat auditorium recently renovated and all fully air-conditioned.

The Masonic Temple in Columbus, Ohio, was built in three parts. The first part was completed in 1899, the second in 1912, and the last in 1935. The Scottish Rite Valley of Columbus owns two-thirds of the stock in the building and Axeddin Temple, Shrine, controls the other third. Also meeting in the Temple are five Symbolic Lodges, four York Rite Bodies, and two Eastern Star Chapters. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,350, while the main ballroom and basement dining room combined can feed approximately 1,700. A lunch room, seating 150, is open to the public from 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. The Temple boasts a large Howard Chandler Christy portrait of President Warren G. Harding and a Bronze copy of the original Houdon statue of George Washington in its lobby. President Harding received the Degrees in this Temple in 1921. The Temple underwent extensive remodeling in 1957.