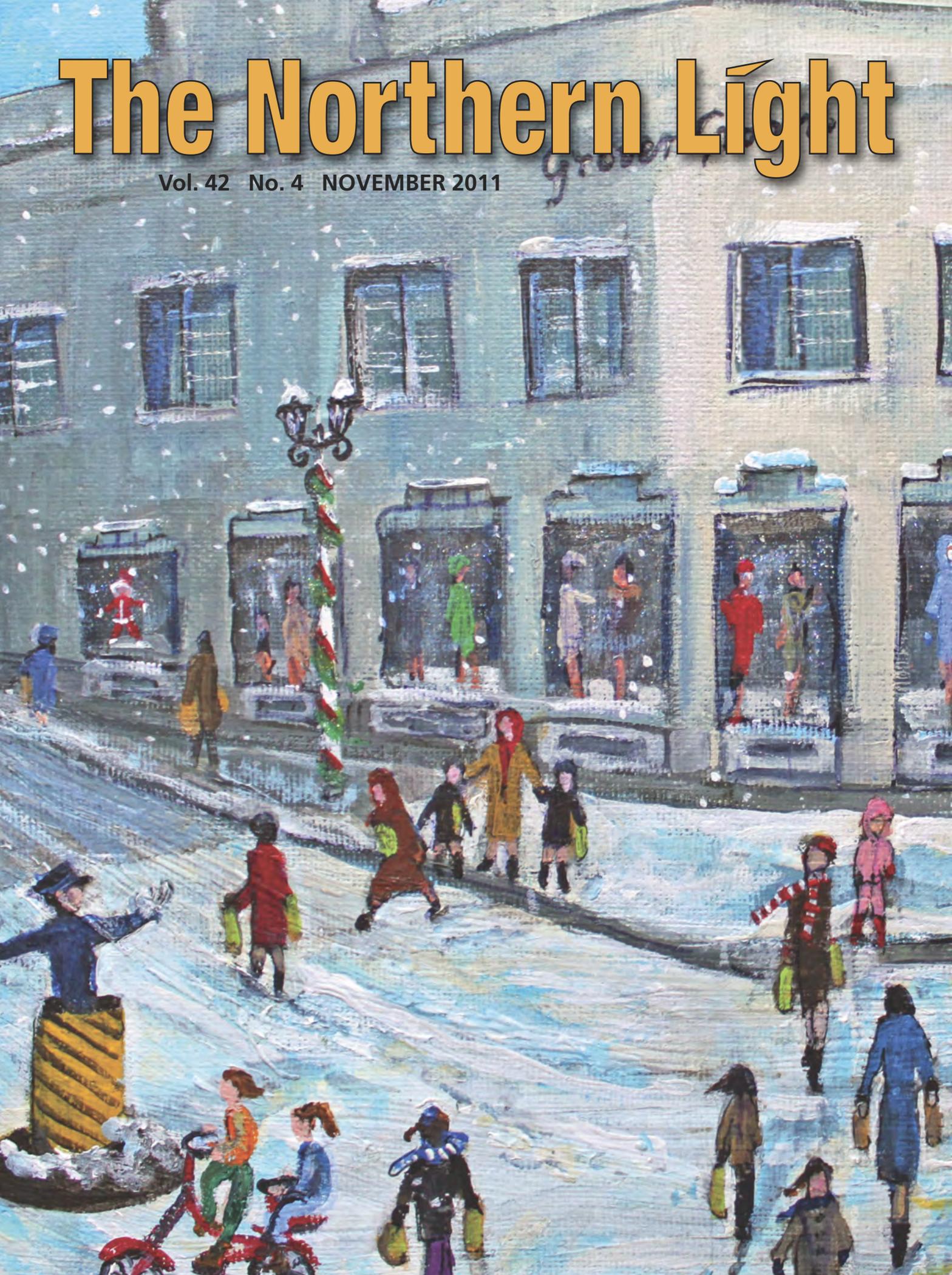


The Northern Light

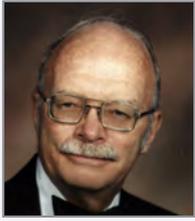
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The Northern Light

The magazine for Scottish Rite Masons of AmericaSM

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SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

John Wm. McNaughton, 33°



Long May It Wave

When I last checked on Google, there were 10,600,000 results under the rubric, U.S. Flag. What an astounding figure, what almost limitless sites, what an obviously popular subject. Hopefully, most of these sites are supportive and educational and full of inspiration.

At this time of year, more than at other times, I think about the flag and the inspiration we receive on seeing it. I think about all that it represents throughout history; about the dignified celebrations accompanying Veterans Day, and about the thousands of young men and women who serve and have served under our colors at home and in foreign lands. I can say, together with all of you, that I am proud to be an American.

As we take time this month to pay homage to those who have served our country from colonial to present times, may we never forget what

so many have given so that we may live our own lives. Without our Armed Forces we might no longer be speaking English, we might know nothing of our four freedoms, and we might not have any trace left of our Masonic fraternity.

As you read the poem, *I Am Your Flag*, written by Col. Daniel K. Cedusky, USAR, Ret., please reflect upon what your flag, your country, your house of worship, your families, your freedom and your fraternity mean to you. Imagine where you would be without all that has been so richly given to us and at what sacrifice.

May we then in this season of great thanksgiving and reverence for the gifts of a democratic society, one nation, under God, take time to cherish and give thanks for our friends, our Brothers, our families and our liberties.

Happy Thanksgiving!

I Am Your Flag

I am your flag
I was born on June 14th, 1777

I am more than just cloth shaped into a design.
I am the refuge of the World's oppressed people.
I am the silent sentinel of Freedom.
I am the emblem of the greatest nation on earth.
I am the inspiration for which American Patriots gave their lives and fortunes.

I have led your sons and daughters into battle from Valley Forge to the bloody swamps of Vietnam.
I walk in silence with each of your Honored Dead, to their final resting place beneath the Silent White Markers, row upon row.

I have flown through Peace and War, Strife and Prosperity, and amidst it all I have been respected.
My Red Stripes...Symbolize the blood spilled
In defense of this glorious nation.
My White Stripes...Signify the burning
Tears shed by Americans who lost their sons and daughters.

My Blue Field...Is indicative of God's Heaven under which I fly.
My stars...Clustered together, unify 50 States as one, for God and Country.
"Old Glory" is my nickname,
And proudly I wave on high.

Honor me, respect me, defend me with
Your lives and your fortunes.

Never let my enemies tear me down from my
Lofty position, lest I never return.

Keep alight the fires of patriotism, strive
Earnestly for the spirit of democracy.
Worship Eternal God and keep His commandments.
And I shall remain the bulwark of peace
And freedom for all mankind.

John Wm. McNaughton
Sovereign Grand Commander

Annual Meeting Highlights

For the 199th time the Active, Active Emeritus, and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction met for their annual meeting. This year Chicago played host to the gathering. New Deputies and Active Members were chosen, officers were elected, and deliberations were conducted among the various committees and bodies charged with the operation of the Rite. Also, for only the second time in the history of the jurisdiction, a member was singled out as “Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander.” That special honor was bestowed on Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°, for his efforts as Grand Lieutenant Commander during the illness of our Past Sovereign Grand Commander, Walter E. Webber, 33°.

New Active Members

Three new Active Members were elected to the governing board of the Supreme Council.

Ill. Bruce T. Work, 33°, of Simsbury, CT, is a power monitoring specialist. He was Master of Wylls Lodge No. 99, in W. Hartford, CT, and is a member of the Valley of Hartford and Norwich. He received the 33° in 1990.

Ill. Alan R. Heath, 33°, of Union, ME, is a retired plumbing and heating contractor. He was Master of Union Lodge No. 31, in Union, ME, and is member of the Valleys of Rockland and Portland. He received the 33° in 1996.

Ill. Richard L. Swaney, 33°, of Vienna, IL, is a retired insurance agent. He was Master of Anchor and Ark Lodge, No. 1027, in Waukegan, IL, and he is a member of the Valleys of Chicago and Southern Illinois. He currently serves as Grand Master of Illinois. He received the 33° in 2001.

New Deputies

Ill. David L. Sharkis, 33°, is the new Deputy for Connecticut. He has been an Active Member of the Supreme Council since 2008.

Ill. Benny L. Grisham, 33°, is the new Deputy for Illinois. He has been an Active Member of the Supreme Council since 2005.

Ill. Russell W. Baker, 33°, is the new Deputy for Pennsylvania. He has been an Active Member of the Supreme Council since 2002, and

Ill. Garry D. Hageness, 33°, is the new Deputy for Wisconsin. He has been an Active Member of the Supreme Council since 2002.

Retiring

Ill. William L. McCarrier, 33°, retired as the Deputy for Pennsylvania, and **Ill. Norman L. Christensen, 33°**, retired as the Deputy for Wisconsin; both remain Active Members. **Ill. James R. Spencer Jr., 33°**, retired as the Deputy for Connecticut, and



Ill. Lee B. Lockwood, 33°, retired as the Deputy for Illinois; both became Active Emeritus Members. Active Emeritus status was given to **Ill. Gardner C. Sconyers Jr., 33°**, of Rhode Island; **Ill. Ralph I. Sewall, 33°**, of Massachusetts, and **Ill. James R. Filliez, 33°**, of Ohio.

Class of 2011

There were 164 candidates who received the 33° on Tuesday, August 30, in the Merle Reskin Theater at DePaul University. The exemplar was Ill. John Brian McNaughton, 33°, from the Valley of Fort Wayne. The charge to the class was given by Ill. James R. Filliez, 33°.

Kern Award

The winner of this year's Kern award is the Valley of The Hudson, NY.

The award is presented each year to the Valley that attains the highest percentage of participation of members contributing to the blue envelope appeal. It is named in honor of the late Dr. Richard A. Kern, 33°, former Scottish Rite Deputy for Pennsylvania.

Brother Franklin Awards

The 2011 Brother Franklin awards for outstanding Valley publications were announced. They are awarded on the basis of Valley size. The entries submitted were divided into five categories based on membership.

Category I (under 800 members)

Best Publication

Valley of Bridgeport, CT

Leo H. Lohrman, 33°, editor

Honorable Mention

Valley of Nashua, NH

Robert M. Porter, 32°, editor

Valley of Schenectady, NY

T. A. Riedinger, 32°, editor

Category II (Valleys with 801 - 1,500 members)

Best Publication

Valley of Akron, OH

Raymond B. Strickland, 33°, editor

Honorable Mention

Valley of Eau Claire, WI

Paul Lenz, 33°, editor

Category III (Valleys with 1,501 - 2,500 members)

Best Publication

Valley of Freeport, IL

John A. Reining, 33°, editor

Honorable Mention

Valley of Central Jersey

Dennis R. Bator, 33°, editor

Valley of Philadelphia, PA

Steven A. Morrison, 33°, editor

Category IV (Valleys with 2,501 - 5,000 members)

Best Publication

Valley of Detroit, MI

David R. Bedwell, 33°, editor

Honorable Mention

Valley of Allentown, PA

Larry G. Newhard, 33°, editor

Valley of Canton, OH

William A. Rodgers, 32°, editor

Category V (Valleys with more than 5,000 members)

Best Publication

Valley of Pittsburgh, PA

D. William Roberts, 33°, editor

Honorable Mention

Valley of Cincinnati, OH

Ben Rosenfield, 32°, editor

Valley of Columbus, OH

Tim C. Adams, 32°, editor

Class of 2012

There were 169 candidates elected to receive the 33°, next year in Cleveland, plus nine carry-over from 2011.

Future Meetings

The 200th Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council will take place in Cleveland, OH, Aug 26-28, 2011.

Valley Secretaries, Councils of Deliberation, candidates, and Active and Active Emeritus Members will receive information regarding hotel assignments, hospitality suites, and banquet menus in early January.

In late March, Honorary Members will receive their invitations to attend the Annual Meeting; a

program outlining the session's agenda; meeting, and hotel registration information.

In 2013, the Annual Meeting will be held in Washington, DC, from August 18-20. 



A Banner Project

By AIMEE E. NEWELL, PhD

Last spring, the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library, in Lexington, MA, received an American Heritage Preservation grant of almost \$3,000 from the Federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) to support conservation treatment and archival storage housing for three fraternal banners in the collection. The museum was one of only four institutions in the state to receive an award.

American Heritage Preservation Program grants are used by museums, libraries and archives to help preserve specific items, including works of art, artifacts and historical documents that are in need of conservation. Applicants build on completed conservation assessments of their collections to ensure that the grants are used in accordance with the best practices in the field and underscore the importance of assessment planning. The Institute of Museum and Library Services is the primary source of federal support for the nation's 123,000 libraries and 17,500 museums. The institute's mission is to create strong libraries and museums that connect people to information and ideas. The institute works at the national level and in coordination with state and local organizations to sustain heritage, culture and knowledge; enhance learning and innovation, and support professional development. To learn more about the institute, visit imls.gov.

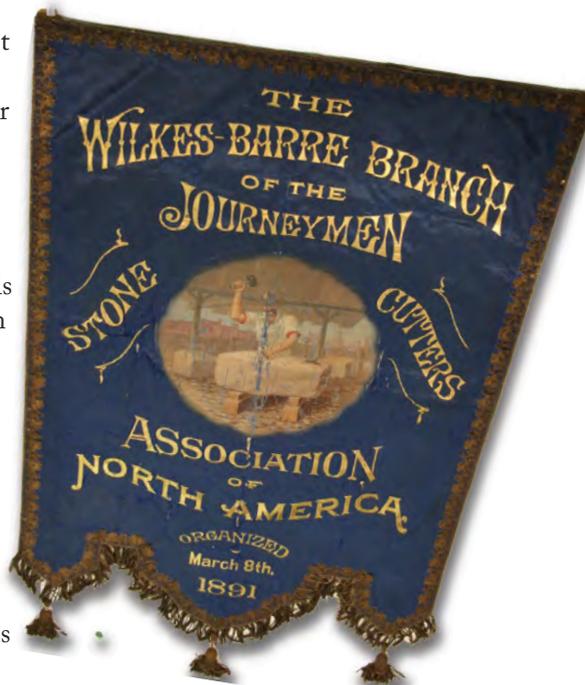
The IMLS grant is particularly important to our museum and library because of the nature of its Masonic and fraternal collections. Many of the objects in the museum's collection are not widely collected by other history museums, and the staff often has to devise creative solutions to store the objects and to protect them through conservation. For example, the museum uses large, rectangular acid-free boxes (which resemble

pizza delivery boxes) to store the apron collection so that these fragile garments are housed flat, with only two or three items to a box. Museum staff also developed a way to mount the badge, pin and ribbon collection on acid-free mat board cards. These items are attached to the cards using twill tape and then the cards are inserted into mylar sleeves. We write the catalog number for each object on the card and store them in specially constructed trays. When seeking a particular pin or badge from among the thousands in our collection, staff members can easily pull out the card and return it when finished.

The conservation and preservation of the banner collection is a high priority. An initial staff survey identified the banners to be treated as part of the grant as the ones most in need. Pursuing "best practices" for our collections and working to conserve and preserve delicate materials are highly prioritized stated goals in our collections plan and in our strategic plan. Current collections care focuses on the goals set out in our collections plan: active collaboration with Masonic and fraternal organizations



Both sides of a Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America Parade Banner, 1891, William H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gift of Jane Hilbert-Davis in memory of Nell Francis.



to add to the museum's collection and to assist these organizations with preserving their own collections; developing virtual uses of the collection through our website, blog and other resources to make our collection more accessible; pursuing the best practices in the field for collections management, preservation and storage, and increasing intellectual control of and access to the collection.

By 1900, over 250 fraternal groups existed in the United States, numbering six million members.

Despite their widespread popularity in the late 1800s and early 1900s, few museums show exhibitions about these groups, and limited historical research has been done on them. The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library, with its collection of more than 17,000 objects, focuses on the history of fraternalism and Freemasonry in America, collecting the props, regalia, accessories, and published materials produced for and by these groups. Banners were an important component of American fraternal activities. These colorful textiles were used inside lodges, in public parades and at cornerstone layings and other ceremonies.

Photographs and prints from the museum's collection show us just how widespread the use of these banners was. An image clipped from a newspaper or magazine around 1868, shows a group of Odd Fellows taking part in a public parade. Their banner is clearly shown in the picture near the center of the group. A number of fraternal groups made sure to include their banner when they took formal portraits. For example, a Modern Woodmen of America axe drill team from Kentucky prominently showed off its banner in an early 1900s photograph. At a



Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ca. 1868, Theodore R. Davis, New York.

1930 cornerstone laying ceremony for a New York Prince Hall Masonic Temple, a banner holds a place of honor just off the stage.

The banners to be treated are all double-sided, allowing their respective groups to advertise themselves to audiences in front of and behind them during parades and processions. They generally include the name of the fraternity, the name of the local lodge or group, and well-known symbols of identification. Two of the banners covered by the grant are from the Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. One of these banners received conservation treatment, while the other sports a new supportive housing.

The third banner, which also received archival housing, was originally used by the fraternal group known as the Journeymen Stonecutters Association. The oldest active union in the United States, the group formally organized in 1853. Members were (and are) working stone cutters and carvers. This particular banner was used by the branch in Wilkes-Barre, PA. It was locally made by the William H. Horstmann Company in Philadelphia, a company that made regalia and props for many American fraternal groups in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



Front and back of a Scottish Rite Banner, ca. 1890, American.
 Gift of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

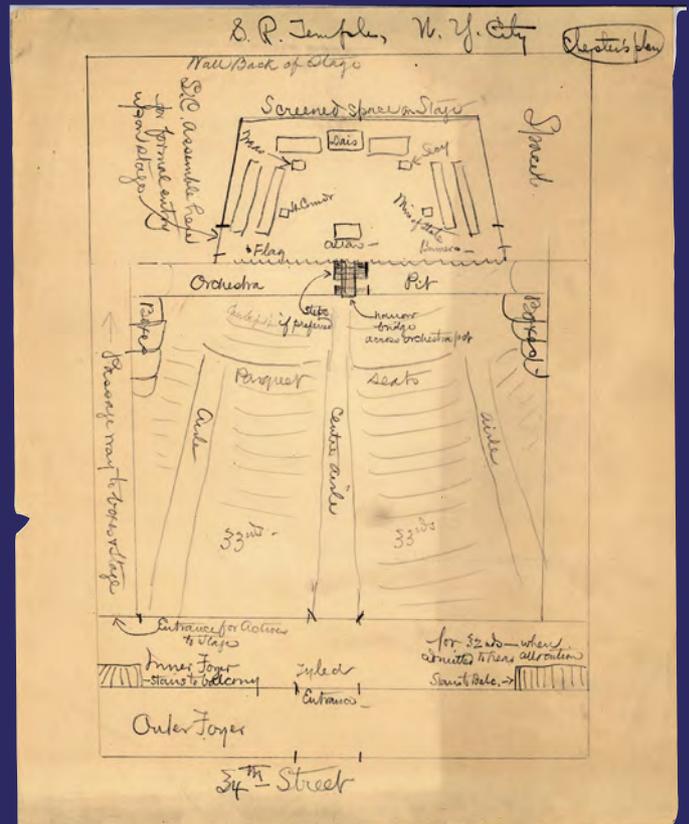
Originally the property of a member of the group, it was passed down to his daughter who gave it to a friend who donated it to the museum in 1998.

Given their large size and use indoors and out, these objects have often sustained significant damage, requiring appropriate conservation treatment and care before they can be used in an exhibition, or even for research. By completing this project, the museum will be able to share them with a much wider audience – through our website and blog and, possibly, through future onsite exhibition.

As explained above, one of the Scottish Rite banners received much-needed conservation treatment. It showed signs of age, as well as damage from long-term exposure to the environment and stress from gravity. The surface was rippled throughout, and the painted sections were worn with some loss.

The banner demonstrated structural damage and staining. The treatment provided conservation cleaning and stabilization of the most critical structural damage. The banner has been surface cleaned, with special attention paid to mitigating the stained areas. Creases and tears were treated as much as possible. Detached fringe trimming on edges, and the detached valance at top have been re-attached. The banner's decorative tassels were also repaired and stabilized.

Drawing, Scottish Rite Northern Masonic Jurisdiction Annual Meeting Stage Setup, 1923, New York, Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Archives.



A sketch of the stage set-up for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction's annual meeting in New York city in 1923 (now in the collection of the Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives) notes the placement of many important people and elements – including a banner at the edge of the stage. While we do not know if the recently-conserved banner was the one used in 1923, it is possible.

The second Scottish Rite banner and the Journeymen Stonecutters banner – both of which show significant areas of split silk (which could only be treated at great cost) – have been rehoused in specially-fabricated archival boxes. This archival storage treatment provides a preventive measure for the banners, which were previously stored uncovered on large, heavy pieces of plastic. The banners are now tacked to a padded fabric-covered board that can be used safely for occasional display and for handling. The new storage boxes protect the banners from light damage, and the added resting boards prevent the need to move the banners from one flat surface to another, cutting down on the risk of further damage.

This project allowed the museum to partially fund one of its conservation priorities – the banner

collection. Now, these items are available for use in short-term exhibitions, for research and for publication – both internal and external. In addition to this article, we will be publishing a blog post about the project and have circulated a press release on the project.

We are proud to serve as a model for many Masonic museums and libraries in this country and abroad. This project offers an example of how to preserve fraternal history that is currently in danger of disappearing.

The project provides inspiration, as well as guidance, about the steps to take to preserve these objects which are often misunderstood and undervalued.

Now that this conservation is completed, we are pleased to share these objects with our Masonic audience – and with our on-site and online visitors – in order to introduce them to the history of Freemasonry and fraternal organizations to encourage them to learn from that story.

To ask questions about the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library collection, or to discuss the donation of objects to the collection, please contact Aimee E. Newell, Ph.D., director of collections, anewell@monh.org, 781-457-4144. 



Front and back of a Scottish Rite Banner, 1890-1930, American.
Gift of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

THE

PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION

A Masonic Connection?

By C. DeFORREST TREXLER, 33°

“Hell’s Fire! Didn’t we do anything? You weren’t thinking of an air attack! They were supposed to be on the alert!.... They were all asleep!”

The senator’s face flushed in anger. Emphatically, he slammed his fist upon the desk. Just a few feet in front of him the president sat passively in a wheelchair, his face expressionless. Usually the epitome of poise; the master of any crisis, whose words had spellbound a nation, Franklin Roosevelt could only bring himself to say, “That’s about it.”

Across the room, a normally dignified, self-assured cabinet secretary shook his head, muttering to himself, “They never can explain this. They will never be able to explain it.”

It was unprecedented for the president’s cabinet and leaders of Congress to be gathered together in the Oval Office of the White House after ten o’clock on a Sunday evening. But then the day’s events had been unprecedented. It was December 7, 1941.

Barely eight hours had elapsed since a quiet and apparently uneventful Sunday afternoon had been shattered by electrifying news of a devastating Japanese attack upon the U.S. Pacific Fleet at its anchorage in Pearl Harbor. As the extent of the destruction became known over the coming days, the worst fears appeared to be substantiated. Eighteen Navy ships were sunk or seriously damaged, nearly 200 aircraft destroyed, and almost 3,600 American servicemen and civilians were casualties – 2,400 of them dead. Only time would reveal the significance of what the attack had spared – the submarine base, the oil storage and ship repair facilities, and all the fleet’s aircraft carriers, which fortuitously were



U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

not in port that day.

From the first, Americans asked themselves, as did their leaders gathered in the Oval Office, “How could it happen...without anyone’s being to blame?” Increasingly, Americans laid the cause of the disaster to ineptitude and even deliberate treachery. There was unwillingness to accept the simple fact that America, despite the example of so many other nations in that era, had fallen victim to the enemy’s ruthlessness and proficiency.

With his characteristic prescience for public opinion, President Roosevelt reacted quickly to shut down the rumor mill and restore confidence in the nation’s wartime leadership. Preliminary findings were that the armed forces “were not on the alert against surprise air attack.” In press jargon, “Someone had been asleep at the switch.” Within ten days the Army and Navy



U.S. flags at Pearl Harbor.

commanders in Hawaii, General Walter Short and Admiral Husband Kimmel, had been relieved of command and within another month had been demoted and effectively retired from the service. These measures seemed obvious and received general approbation.

Then, on Dec. 18, 1941, the president initiated a formal investigation to bring early, final closure the issue whether dereliction of duty or errors of judgment had contributed to the success of the Japanese attack. A five-member commission was appointed, chaired by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. Roberts had a national reputation as special prosecutor during the Teapot Dome scandal in the 1920's. Moreover, in testimony to Roosevelt's political acumen, he was a Republican. The move was so well received that even Congress waived its investigative prerogatives.

In less than five weeks the Roberts Commission completed its investigation. At the direction of the president, its findings were released for publication in Sunday newspapers on Jan. 25, 1942, just seven weeks after the event. The commission concluded that despite prior warnings and directives, the attack was a complete surprise to the commanders in Hawaii, Kimmel and Short, whose errors of judgment caused the success of the attack and were in dereliction of duty. In other words, the commission confirmed what official Washington

already assumed and had acted upon. In many respects this was a template for the Warren Commission 22 years later.

In normal course, the commission's findings would have led to a court martial for Kimmel and Short. Such proceedings, however, were deferred for the duration of the war because of the likelihood that a trial would compromise classified material. Foremost among the defense secrets that gave rise to concern was "Magic." This was the process by which U.S. military intelligence was deciphering Japan's highest level diplomatic code. For more than a year previous to the Pearl Harbor

attack, Magic enabled American intelligence, unknown to the Japanese, to read virtually all messages transmitted between Tokyo and its diplomatic missions abroad, including those in the capitals of Japan's Axis allies, Berlin and Rome. Magic, of course, was highly relevant to the issue whether or not there had been forewarning of the Pearl Harbor attack and how much had been passed on to Kimmel and Short in Hawaii.

After two years had passed there was heightened concern for preserving evidence for the courts martial that were expected to be held at some still undefined future date. This led to a Congressional resolution calling for further investigations to be conducted by the two services. In July 1944, an Army review board and a Navy court of inquiry commenced separately, simultaneous probes into the Pearl Harbor attack. In the interests of security, the investigators, as the Roberts Commission before them, were disposed to avoid certain areas of inquiry altogether, while much evasive or perjured testimony found its way into the record.

It also was an election year. Some opposition leaders planned to exploit a widespread belief that high officials in Washington, including President Roosevelt, had foreknowledge of the impending Japanese attack which they did not transmit to the commanders in Hawaii. They demanded full disclosure of the records of the

Roberts Commission as well as the current service investigations.

Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall wrestled with the dilemma. He expressed his concern to the president that if Pearl Harbor became a campaign issue, Magic inevitably would be revealed. Unwilling to perjure himself or mislead the army investigators, he already had disclosed the secret in closed session. Then, Marshall took his own counsel and the unprecedented step, without the president's knowledge, of sending a letter, hand carried by an Army general as special courier, to the Republican presidential nominee, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

After describing Magic to Governor Dewey, Marshall wrote, "You will understand from the foregoing the utterly tragic circumstances if the present political debates regarding Pearl Harbor disclose to the enemy . . . any suspicion of the vital source of information we possess . . . I am presenting this matter to you in the hope that you will see your way clear to avoid the tragic results with which we are now threatened . . ." Dewey complied with Marshall's appeal. He did not raise the Pearl Harbor issue in the presidential campaign and thus may have given up his opportunity to become president.

There is no direct evidence that Marshall's unusual initiative or Dewey's selfless response was actuated by fraternal ties or the principles they shared as Freemasons. But the actions of both men, who had never met, exemplify the true sense of patriotism inculcated by Freemasonry (core value, if you will) which members of the craft should strive always to emulate.

Before long, General Marshall himself became personally embroiled in the Pearl Harbor issue. Having proceeded their separate ways, although covering much the same ground, after three months the Army and Navy investigations came to a close. However, reports were not published and a statement of findings was not released until Dec. 1, 1944, well after the presidential election. The delay, in itself, ignited a controversy and impugned the investigations' credibility.

The Navy court found errors of judgment by



**Anchor from
the U.S.S.
Arizona.**

high-ranking naval officers in addition to Admiral Kimmel, but no evidence that would warrant a court martial. The attack was "unpreventable" and "unpredictable." The Army board faulted General Short for lack of preparedness, but went on to criticize official Washington, specifically Chief of Staff Marshall, for failing to provide Short with proper direction and information on the status of relations with Japan. Unlike the Roberts Commission, there was no finding of dereliction of duty. Thus, there would be no court martial regarding defense preparations at Pearl Harbor. Few people were completely satisfied with the results, which provided grist for a variety of conspiracy theories that are thriving to this day.

Enter Henry C. Clausen, a lawyer in civilian life, whose two-year military career netted him the seemingly menial task of assistant recorder to the Army review board. Clausen was assigned by Secretary of War Henry Stimson to supplement the investigation which he considered incomplete and misleading. Specifically, Clausen was to elicit evidence that would exonerate General Marshall and the War Department from the findings of the board. Over the next ten months, to September 1945, Clausen would travel 55,000 miles and conduct 92 interviews, many with witnesses not previously on record. From his interview notes, Clausen prepared affidavits to be signed by each witness. No verbatim testimony was recorded.

In civilian life Clausen had been an active

... the joint committee found that [Admiral Kimmel](#) and [General Short](#) had failed “to act on warnings received from [Washington](#) and other information available to them.”

Freemason, and he did not hesitate to exploit the fraternal tie to further his investigative work. An example was his first meeting with Harry Truman, then a senator, on an unrelated case of defense procurement practices. Clausen described Truman as overly formal, stiff, and cool. However, Truman’s demeanor abruptly mellowed when Clausen intentionally and gratuitously mentioned that he had been Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California. Thereafter, Truman exuded warmth, friendliness, and cooperation.

April 1945, found Clausen in the still smoking ruins of recently liberated Manila to interview General Douglas MacArthur. Although MacArthur was more receptive than Truman had been, Clausen resorted to the same fraternal ploy, introducing himself as former Grand Orator in California and congratulating the general on being coroneted as a 33° Mason. On this cue, Clausen was regaled for more than an hour with MacArthur’s views on the moral principles of Freemasonry as a potential democratic influence in Asia.

Clausen agreed to help relieve the plight of Masonic lodges in Manila by sending such items as Bibles and Masonic paraphernalia by priority military mail from the United States. In return, MacArthur provided an affidavit that flatly contradicted the findings of the Army board and supported Marshall as having provided “ample and complete information” to place MacArthur’s Philippines command on war alert prior to Dec. 7, 1941. Clausen could hardly have found a better testimonial.

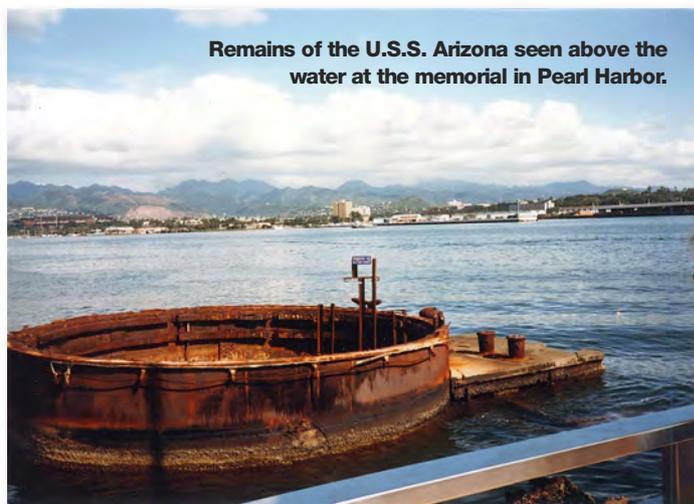
In November 1945, Congress finally addressed the Pearl Harbor issue with a joint committee investigation. The end of the war and the new president, Bro. Harry S. Truman, finally mandated full and complete disclosure. After eight months the Joint Committee Report was released, influenced in part by the

affidavits produced by Clausen. In essence, the joint committee found that Admiral Kimmel and General Short had failed “to act on warnings received from Washington and other information available to them.” Their failures, however, were “errors of judgment and not derelictions of duty.”

Although this was effectively the last word on Pearl Harbor, it did not resolve the controversy or end debate. Clausen was accused of badgering witnesses and exerting undue influence to obtain the affidavits supportive of the position he wished to prevail. Critics have charged that, far from being an objective fact-finder, Clausen was an advocate for a cause, a “mystic,” motivated by partisanship and by favoritism to exonerate the reputations of fellow Freemasons, such as George Marshall and ultimately Franklin Roosevelt. But Clausen was an army officer, acting at the direction of Secretary of War Stimson, who was not a Freemason. Both men were Republicans.

Returning to civilian life after the war, Henry Clausen resumed his Masonic activities, eventually serving as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction. He authored several books, including *Commentaries on Morals and Dogma* and *Pearl Harbor: Final Judgement*.

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Remains of the U.S.S. Arizona seen above the water at the memorial in Pearl Harbor.



The Lost Landmarks of Masonry: *Albert Pike's Birthplace*

By **JERRY A. ROACH JR., 32°**

While recently speaking about the Scottish Rite in Framingham, MA, I was approached by a Brother who was troubled that, though I had mentioned Albert Pike in my presentation, I had not included that his birthplace and childhood home was right up the road in Framingham. I stated that to my knowledge Pike was born in Boston, but our Brother was adamant; Pike was from Framingham, and the family abode was designated clearly as “Pike Haven”.

This got me thinking, and the next day I mentioned it to *The Northern Light* editor, Alan Foulds, who had just recently expressed his interest in locating Pike's birthplace. Thus began our historical detective work.

Initially, the task seemed difficult. For much of his early life Pike lived in Byfield and Newburyport, MA, but did attend Framingham Academy for eight or nine months in 1825. The “Pike Haven Homestead” is indeed still in Framingham, but we could find no genealogical connection between its original builder, Jeremiah Pike, and Albert's father, Benjamin. Every source said Pike was born in Boston.

Online searches yielded no conclusive address for Albert's family. Eventually, we learned from Walter Lee Brown's 1997 book *A Life of Albert Pike* (Arkansas University Press) that Pike's birth

was not recorded in Boston, and the only address Pike had ever given for his birthplace was on Green Street. However, the Boston Directory of 1809, published three months prior to his birth, placed the family on Gouch Lane, which was perpendicular to and ended at Green Street. All of the relative surrounding streets have been re-named over the past 202 years, but by consulting antique Boston ward maps, we were able to establish the names from which they were changed. Brown further states that the Pike residence was “almost in the shadow of the lofty tower of the beautiful West End Church”, which was built in 1806 and still stands on Cambridge Street near Government Center, now called the Old West End Church.

We eventually surmised that in 1809 Green Street would have run between what are now the southern ends of Staniford and New Chardon Streets. We also discovered that Gouch Lane ran from the 1809 location of Green Street north-northeast toward what is now Merrimac Street. All of this is conclusive. Additionally, it is easy enough to resolve that since Gouch Lane ended perpendicularly at Green Street, we could explain why Albert may have thought at such a young age that his family lived on Green Street. The family home could have stood on either the

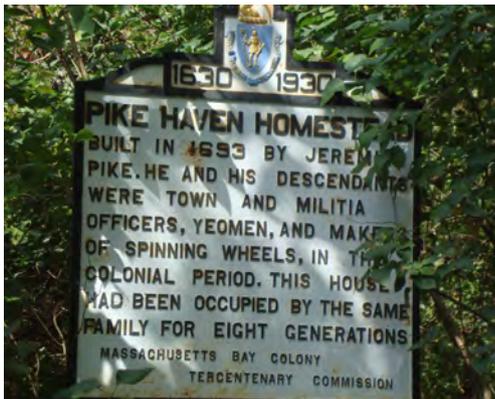
**Pike Haven
Homestead
located in
Framingham, MA,
the town in
which Albert Pike
attended school
in 1825.**

northwestern or southeastern corner of Gouch and Green, plausibly with the egress open to Green Street. Furthermore, this does indeed place the former location of the family home in the shadow of the Old West End Church.

There are no streets there now. Currently standing on the entire city block is the headquarters of



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Dept. of Mental Health was built on the site of Albert Pike's birthplace.



Plaque erected in front of Pike Haven Homestead.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Mental Health Department, whose address is 25 Staniford Street, Boston. Though Alan and I were able to identify the location of the Pike home in a single afternoon, it left us wondering if anyone in the passing of the last 202 years since the birth of Albert Pike had even sought to find this lost landmark of Freemasonry. **TM**

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The Children's Dyslexia Centers is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

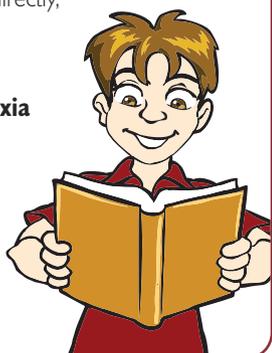
It costs \$5,000 to tutor one child for one year. Typically, children require an average of two years of tutoring. Your tax-exempt contribution can be designated to support a specific children's dyslexia center or a dyslexia center where the need is greatest.

For information about making a donation, please call the development office at **800-814-1432 ext. 3326**.

Or send a check directly, payable to:

Children's Dyslexia Centers, Inc.

33 Marrett Road
Lexington, MA 02421



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.

MASONIC WORD MATH

(SIGNIFICANT) + (INTERRUPT) -
(FIGURES) + (SENSIBLE) - (PRINT) +
(DOORS) - (INSTANT) + (TEASER) -
(BLEND) + (NAMES) - (TREES) +
(PAINTED) - (ANIMATE) - (AIDE)

=

Clue for this puzzle appears on page 7.
Answer from previous issue: ENLIGHTENMENT

window dressing

A looking glass into American holidays

By ALAN E. FOULDS, 32°

There was a time

when every large, medium, and even some small cities had their own department stores. Although some grew to become chains, their flagship locations were often associated with their home communities as indelibly as many sports teams are today.

No trip to Detroit, for instance, would have been complete without a stop at Hudson's. In Allentown it may have been Hess's.

In this age of homogenization many cherished traits and idiosyncrasies that define a sense of place have vanished. When I was a child we shopped at nearby Lynn, MA. The city had several department stores, but the biggest, as I remember, was T.W. Rogers. At Christmastime, I insisted that we make a pilgrimage, "because that's where the 'real' Santa Claus held court." At least, I was pretty sure of it.

The other reason to head to the department stores during the holidays was to check out the display windows. Starting usually about Thanksgiving, or more accurately, the day after, mannequins that spent the rest of the year showing off their latest styles at street level gave way to the yuletide spirit. Each window often depicted a scene from a Christmas book, and, sometimes, the scenes were original and designed specifically for the store. For us as children, Lynn may have been fine for shopping but, for the window displays we headed to Boston. The two big stores – sitting right across Summer Street from each other – were Filene's and Jordan Marsh (Jordan's, to the locals). They were both decked out with competing window displays. Jordan's had the edge in celebrating, though, as



one floor of the multi-story building was given over to a winter wonderland, called "Enchanted Village." Parents, with kids in tow, would wend their way through a Brigadoon-like town, filled with mechanical elves working in the toy shops, reindeer flying over rooftops, carolers belting out tunes in front of snow-capped houses, and always a grandfather rocking in his chair, the dog by his side with his tail wagging underneath the moving rocker and always skirting out from under the rocker just in time. The whole village disappeared right after New Year's Day, just as fast as it came.

New York, of course, had many department stores. Probably the most celebrated were Macy's – advertised as the "World's Largest" – and Gimbels ("Select, don't settle"). Although seen as New York stores, neither actually started there. Rowland Hussy Macy opened his first dry

goods establishment on Nantucket, where the Macy family name is still known today. When that didn't work, he moved to the mainland and opened a department store in Haverhill, MA. In fact, while there, the store sponsored a parade through the city. That one, however, was not held on Thanksgiving, as Macy's in New York does today, but rather on the 4th of July, in 1854. Macy moved his operation to New York four years later. Gimbel's – or Gimbel Brothers – began in Vincennes, IN, moved to Danville, IL, then on to Milwaukee and Philadelphia. When the New York store opened, it immediately became the flagship of the operation, and it set the stage for probably the most well-known department store rivalry. The saying, "Would Macy's tell Gimbel's?" became part of the language.

Both stores had holiday traditions that were recognized in Hollywood. The 1947 movie, *Miracle on 34th Street*, forever solidified the comparisons between the two stores. The

storyline centers on the department store Santa at Macy's who claimed to be the real Kris Kringle and did not play the traditional role that the store management hoped for. At one point he even tells the mother of a child on his lap that she should go to Gimbel's to buy a particular toy because the price was better there. Macy's, to this day, decorates its windows during December, often using the

movie as its theme. The store also runs its nationally televised Thanksgiving parade to kick off the season. A version of that Thanksgiving event, incidentally, began earlier at Gimbel's at its Philadelphia store. Gimbel's, by the way, was also the name of the department store featured in the 2003 movie, *Elf*.

Another silver screen account of a department store holiday takes place in Jean Shepherd's *A Christmas Story*. The movie begins as Ralphie, the movie's hero, stares at a Red Ryder B.B. gun in the display window at Higbee's. Shepherd, as narrator and adult Ralphie, describes the scene. "Higbee's corner window was traditionally a high water mark of the pre-Christmas season. First nighters, packed earmuff to earmuff, jostled in wonderment before a tingling display of mechanized electronic joy." Later in the movie Ralphie and his younger brother climb a mountain, built inside the store, to see Santa Claus, who is sitting on top. After speaking to him, the boys were pushed down a long slide. For several years after the movie's release the real Higbee's, in Cleveland, where the scene was filmed, featured the same slide every December. In the book from which the movie was made the store was Goldblatt's in the town of Hohman, a thinly veiled Hammond, IN, which, indeed, had a Goldblatts' Department store in its main shopping district – Hohman Avenue.

Two giants in the department store world were Wannamaker's in Philadelphia and Marshall Field's of Chicago. Although Wannamaker's no longer exists as a separate entity its successor, to this day, features a holiday display on the first floor. With the famous Wannamaker Organ as a centerpiece, today's version of the Wannamaker Light Show uses 34,500 LED lights on the "Magic Christmas Tree, alone." The rest of the extravaganza has an additional 65,000 lights. Making appearances several times a day are two bears, four Frosty the Snowmen, eight reindeer, 50 snowflakes, toy soldiers, ballerinas, and a train. Store founder, Ill. John Wannamaker, 33rd, incidentally, was a member of the Scottish Rite, joining Kilwinning Rose Croix Chapter in 1912.

In Chicago, Marshall Field's decked out its windows to the delight of passersby. The tradition

continued on page 25

Light show at Wannamakers in Philadelphia.





Joplin Valley Opens Kitchen to Tornado Responders, Victims



L. to r.: Volunteers cooked and packaged up to 2,500 meals a day in the kitchen at the Joplin, MO, Scottish Rite Center (center), which was spared by the May 22 tornado. Volunteers distribute food to first responders.

THE JOPLIN SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC CENTER in downtown Joplin, MO, was spared damage from the tornado in late May. This storm – the deadliest in 60 years – was almost a mile wide and tore a six-mile path through the city on Sunday, May 22; more than 100 people were killed. Even though some Scottish Rite Masons suffered damaged or destroyed property by the tornadoes, many of these same men showed up at the center to see

how they could help the people of Joplin who were also suffering from the aftermath of the disaster.

According to Ill. Richard Lowery, 33°, Executive Secretary of the Valley of Joplin, members just showed up and decided to put their large professional kitchen to good use. Reaching out to the first responders they began the process of cooking breakfast, lunch, and dinner for them.

The Scottish Rite publicized that hot meals were available at the cen-

ter through Facebook and web sites and on radio and television. They contacted emergency personnel and volunteers and distributed a small flyer. In addition to first responders, the Scottish Rite Masons began distributing food directly to families in the affected areas. The Valley started out on the first day delivering about 300–400 meals, but this number grew quickly to 2,000 meals a day and reached a peak on Memorial Day with about 2,500 meals.

A Scottish Rite Classic Reborn

THE FIRST OBJECTIVE of the strategic plan of the Supreme Council, 33°, S.J., reads: “Fulfill the promise of additional Masonic knowledge through education and training.” To this end, the Mother Supreme Council has most recently published a new edition of Albert Pike’s *Morals and Dogma*, annotated by Ill. Arturo de Hoyos, 33°. Originally released in 1872, it is a collection of 32 insightful essays providing a rationale for the Scottish Rite degrees which serves the useful purpose of putting Masonic morality and ethics within the context of general society.



This new volume includes the complete original text but has been fully updated and improved. Spelling errors have been corrected, and it is set in clear, easy-to-read type; it retains the original pagination within the body of the text, while new subject headings and paragraph numbers make finding passages easy. Approximately 4,000 notes reveal the original sources used by Pike, clarify passages, suggest further reading, and include cross-references. It also is illustrated with many images from the original sources Pike had before him when he prepared the original edition.

W

With your indulgence, I find it necessary to veer away from our usual topic.

I've been a news junkie nearly my entire life. I suppose my obsession with news is what motivated me to begin my career as a newspaper reporter. My later move into corporate public relations dovetailed nicely with being a news junkie.

However, it has never been harder to be a news junkie than today. It seems like every economy except China's is in the tank. The housing market is in a funk. Unemployment is high and morale is low. All of this gives new meaning to these Don McLean *American Pie* lyrics:

But February made me shiver
With every paper I'd deliver.
Bad news on the doorstep;
I couldn't take one more step.

Bad news notwithstanding, I refuse to be discouraged. Like you, I find solace in my belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

I am encouraged by my belief that Masonry and Masons have, are, and will continue to make a difference. Yes, I will go so far as to insist Masonry is more important today than at any time in our long history.

Let me share a story. As we have since its inception, my lodge this year participated in the David Sinclair Annual Labor Day Ice Cream Social. We serve brats and hot dogs (I was the one enveloped by smoke and splattered with grease). The volunteer fire fighters had ice cold watermelon. The ladies from the Catholic Church provided lemonade and water while the Presbyterian ladies had homemade ice cream. This was a delightful Norman Rockwell moment

Virginia is a small town (1,700 or so) that serves as the county seat of a small county (about 13,600) in Central Illinois.

The last 40 years have not been kind to Virginia. Population has declined. The movie theater, hardware store, drug store and other businesses have closed. Even the railroad pulled up its rails.

However, Virginia is not the sort of place that tosses in the towel. I believe Bro. David Sinclair deserves a lot of credit for that spirit.

Bro. Sinclair, who was raised in my lodge back in 1972, was a remarkable individual. At the time of his death in 2006, he was in his 15th year as Virginia's mayor.

Owning a business has never been easy, but Bro. Sinclair seemed to thrive on the challenges. At one time or another, he ran a restaurant, a truck dealership and a service garage. For 50 years, he owned and operated

Dave's S&G Auto Parts. All of these businesses were in his beloved Virginia.

When fire destroyed the city hall, Bro. Sinclair put his usual enthusiasm and optimism to work to lead the effort in building a fine new city hall on the square. He was responsible for numerous other public works improvements, including the construction of a water pipeline and the expansion of city sewer service to the

entire community.

Bro. Sinclair also was a member of the volunteer fire department and served as an emergency medical technician for a number of years.

However, I believe he made his greatest impact in countless acts of kindness, mentoring and charity throughout his life. He touched and change many lives.

Though others knew him longer and were much closer to him, I can say with certainty that Bro. Sinclair is an example of a good man who benefitted from his membership in our fraternity. Like so many others, he embraced our principles and then lived them to the best of his ability.

It is all too easy to let events get the best of us. Rarely does a day pass without hearing someone say, "Times are bad and they're going to get worse."

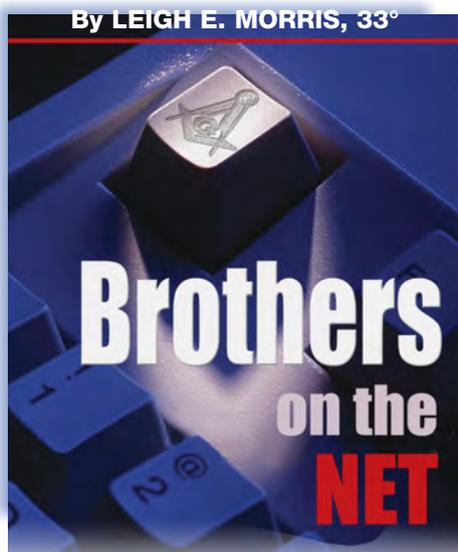
Yes, these are challenging times, but Masons can make a difference. People like Bro. Sinclair are doing it each and every day. Instead of complaining, they act.

If you are uncertain as to where to begin, I would suggest you begin by reconnecting with the fraternity. Renew and refresh your spirit by attending a lodge meeting and by witnessing the magnificent Scottish Rite degrees.

You may not be able to turn the economy around, but you can make a difference. It begins with those acts of kindness. Perhaps you can mentor a young person. Call a far away friend or relative. Get involved in your community. Instead of complaining about a problem, do something about it.

And if you are in the neighborhood next Labor Day, come on over to the south side of the Virginia Square around 4:00 p.m. Better yet, start a Labor Day tradition in your town.

We'll be back on topic with the next issue.



Masons Make a Difference

drop me a line.

As always, I welcome your questions and comments: studebaker55@casscomm.com or, if you prefer, you can write to me at PO Box 42, Virginia IL 62691.

Masonic Compassion – Then and Now

In 1920, the Masons of Chicago were intent upon building a hospital to help their members and their families. The group took over the operations of a facility established by a Baptist Sunday school class 23 years earlier. Such was the simplicity of healthcare back then. The Masons, mostly members of that congregation, led the effort to sustain this facility which they named Illinois Masonic Hospital.

Times were different in that era. When the Baptists, Swedes, Lutherans and others opened hospitals, the institutions served as places where the very ill and needy were cared for. Most care was delivered in the home. By providing a hospital for their Brothers in need, Chicago Masons were living up to the Masonic obligation of relief.

Over the years, times changed and so, too, did the Illinois Masonic Hospital. As hospital-based healthcare and technology expanded during the post-war years, Illinois Masonic Hospital grew far beyond its initial mission. In 1965, its name was changed to Illinois Masonic Medical Center, as it became a major teaching medical center and one of five trauma centers in the city of Chicago. By 2000, the demands of providing top-flight care pointed to the necessity of merging the medical center with a high-quality health system. In that year, Illinois Masonic Medical Center assimilated into Advocate Health System, one of the nation's most respected hospital groups. And the Masonic Family Health Foundation was born.

As a condition of the sale of Illinois Masonic Medical Center to Advocate, funds were set aside for the mission of the medical center to be stewarded by a board comprised mainly of Masons. Their ongoing effort has been to support the historic mission of the Masons whose vision established the medical center – to serve their community in need, particularly Masons, and to support Masonic programs. Since 2000, the Masonic Family Health Foundation has been providing

grants for a variety of worthy programs. From the Masonic Assistance Program to the Grottoes of North America's Dentistry for Special Needs Children to the Boy Scouts of America, the Masonic Family Health Foundation has provided more than \$4,000,000 in grants since its establishment.

Since 2002, the Children's Dyslexia Centers in Illinois have been recipients of the foundation's generosity. The Chicago center alone has received \$1,000,000 in support. In recent years the foundation has expanded its focus to support the work of all seven dyslexia centers in this state. It is the single largest supporter of the Children's Dyslexia Centers in the land of Lincoln, having donated \$1,175,000.

Ill. Charles F. Gambill, 33°, chairman of the foundation's board of directors, says that he and his fellow directors are pleased and gratified to see the foundation's fund being used to support such a

worthwhile program as the Children's Dyslexia Centers in Illinois.

In great part, because of the Masonic Family Health Foundation's tremendous partnership with the Children's Dyslexia Centers, Sovereign Grand Commander John William McNaughton, 33°, chose the 199th Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, USA, held in Chicago, to present Ill. Bro. Gambill and Bro. James H. Obrieht, 32°, executive director of the foundation, a significant honor – the Silver Double Eagle Award.

Grand Commander McNaughton told the audience, "In honor of the dedication and generosity of the Masonic Family Health Foundation, I now present you with the Silver Double Eagle Award to recognize the extraordinary support it has provided our Children's Dyslexia Centers.

The legacy of those visionary founders of Illinois Masonic Medical Center lives on in the spirit of charity embodied by the Masonic Family Health Foundation.



From its humble beginnings as a Masonic Hospital, Masonic Family Health Foundation has become a major benefactor of the Children's Dyslexia Centers throughout Illinois.



The Stamp Act

By **ROBERT A. DOMINGUE**

Roy Rogers and Tom Mix. On April 17, 2010, the USPS issued a stamp to remember noted cowboys of the motion pictures.

Roy Rogers received his degrees in 1946 at Hollywood Lodge No. 355, and was an Honorary Member of the DeMolay Legion of Honor. Both he and his wife were active in all branches of Masonry and Roy was a 33° Mason.

Born Nov. 5, 1912, in Cincinnati, OH, as Leonard Franklin Slye, he joined a trio in 1931 to pursue his cowboy singing career. He left the group to make movies with his first film appearance being in 1935. In 1938, he changed his name to Roy Rogers. He married Dale Evans in 1947, his third wife, and together they were featured in over 100 movies and The Roy Rogers Show.

Tom Mix was born on Jan. 6, 1880, in El Paso County, TX. In his early life he was a cowboy in Texas, Arizona, Wyoming and

Montana. He served in the Army in the Spanish-American War in the Philippines and with the British in the Boer War. Returning to America he served as sheriff in Kansas and Oklahoma, a deputy U.S. Marshal, a Texas Ranger, and a livestock foreman. He began his motion picture career in 1910. In 1933, he organized his own Circus and Wild West Show making appearances in the U.S. and Europe.

Tom Mix was raised in Utopia Lodge No. 537, Los Angeles, CA.



Julian Constable Smith Born Sept. 11, 1885, in Elkton, MD, Julian C. Smith attended the University of Delaware, became a second lieutenant in January 1909 and underwent his basic training as a Marine officer. He was involved in the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico and saw duty in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Attaining the rank of major general in 1942, he assumed command of the Fleet Marine Force Training School at New River, NC, and was then named Commanding General,

Expeditionary Troops, Third Fleet. He took command of the Department of the Pacific, and, following the end of the war, served at Parris Island, SC, until his retirement on Dec. 1, 1946. He holds the Navy Cross for heroism in Nicaragua, the Distinguished Service Medal for his part in the Tarawa campaign and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal for his performance in the capture of the Southern Palaus and Ulithi Atoll. He died Nov. 5, 1975, and is buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.



Bro. Julian C. Smith was a member of Union Lodge No. 48, Elkton, MD. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Niuafu'Ou on May 12, 1992, included in the souvenir sheet commemorating the 50th anniversary of the start of World War II in the Pacific Theater. The stamp of concern depicts Bro. Smith.



Morris Sheppard, a United States Senator from Texas, introduced a bill early in 1918 to inaugurate and maintain regular airmail service within the United States. His determination and enthusiasm enrolled the support of fellow members of Congress. On May 6, 1918, both houses of congress passed the bill, and five days later the president signed it into law. A stamp was issued on May 15, 1968,



to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Airmail Service.

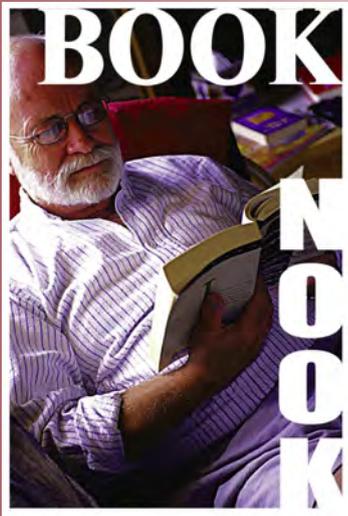
Bro. Sheppard became a Mason in Frank Sexton Lodge No. 206, Pittsburgh, TX, on Feb. 23, 1900. He demitted and affiliated with Border Lodge No. 672, Texarcana, TX, in May 1900. He was a 32° Mason in Dallas and a member of Helia Shrine Temple.



Antoine Joseph Sax, better known as Adolphe Sax, was born in Dinant, Belgium in 1814. His father, a Belgian musical instrument maker, sent him to the Brussels Conservatory where he studied flute and clarinet. He settled in Paris in 1842, and became known for his invention of the saxophone which was patented in 1846. He became an instructor in the saxophone at the Paris Conservatory in 1857. This instrument fell out of favor after his death in 1894 but with the advent of jazz in the early 20th Century, it was reinstated as a universal musical instrument.

Bro. Sax is pictured, along with his instrument, on a stamp issued by Belgium to honor him on Sept. 15, 1973. The archives of the Lodge Les Vrais Amis de l'Union include a request for admission of this noted musician.





Reviewed by Thomas W. Jackson, 33°

Museum and Memorial – Ten Years of Masonic Writings

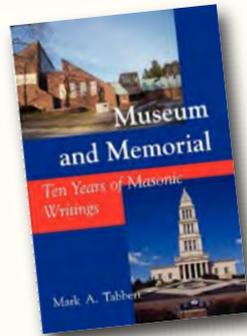
by Mark A. Tabbert. Published in 2011 by Cornerstone Book Publishers, New Orleans, LA 70184.

The author is the director of collections, overseeing the library, museum, exhibitions and special projects of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, VA.

Museum and Memorial is a publication of papers that he has written and have been previously published in other Masonic journals or papers that were presented at Masonic venues. The papers cover a diversity of subjects which includes a multifaceted expression of the author's view on the direction that Freemasonry is traveling, in which he analyzes the root causes of the negative issues confronting the craft along with his suggestions for a potential cure. The author looks at the evolutionary process that Freemasonry has taken and its influence on the societies in which it exists.

He also includes very practical applications for the preservation of Freemasonry's heritage from the eyes of a professional historian and curator as well as the need for Freemasonry to participate in the digital revolution as a technological adherent.

Tabbert is unique in his style of writing, displaying a willingness to broach subjects in a way that other authors



might choose to ignore, and, in that sense, much of this book is Tabbert being Tabbert. His willingness to serve as a lightning rod for those critics who might oppose his thinking is evident in the chapter *Restructuring American Freemasonry*. There is no doubt that there will be many who oppose his suggestions of change to cure some of the ills of present-day Masonic operations. However, there is also no denying that they will cause the reader to think.

A chapter titled, *The Happiness of Mankind: George Washington's and Freemasonry's Utopian Vision of the American Republic*, is not only a good analogy but also a good compilation of the attributes of Washington which tend to get minimized by modern thinking.

This is a very good book written by a progressive thinking writer, and, whether we agree or disagree with any or all of his thinking, it is a book worth reading.

Chapel in the Sky – Knox College's Old Main and its Masonic Architect

by R. Lance Factor. Published in 2010 by Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, IL 60115.

This book presents an interesting true story of the creation of what is now a national landmark: Knox College's Old Main and the only extant building that was a site of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. However, the significance of this book lies in the tale of a Swedish immigrant, Charles Ulricson who created this monument filled with Masonic symbolism for a dedicated anti-Masonic University operated by a fervently anti-Masonic administration utilizing a form of architecture that was regarded by them as “geomancy” or black magic.

The author, a distinguished service professor at Knox College in the department of philosophy, is also the director of the religious studies program. He became intrigued with the uniqueness of the architecture of the building and undertook a prolonged study of the significance of this uniqueness. What he discovered in his research was that the architect the administration had chosen practiced esoteric geometry and had close ties with the Freemasons. To quote Factor, “the Knox trustees wanted the demure Protestant school house in ‘plain style.’ Ulricson gave them mystical architecture. They sought a restrained exterior; he gave them esoteric geometry. They expected a simple Puritan interior; he supplied the decorations of Freemasonry.”

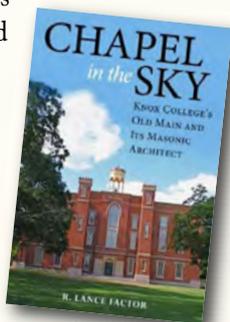
Ulricson, upon arriving in America, studied architecture with a New York firm wherein he learned the techniques for drafting with the Masonic cubit and the secret doctrines of alchemical architecture. These lessons he incorporated into not only the structure of

Knox's Old Main but also in the Augustana Lutheran Church in Andover, IL.

The author's study and evaluation of Ulricson's approach to the design of Old Main reveals the determination and dedication to the construction of this masterpiece of sacred geometry. He goes into considerable detail in ferreting out the specific Masonic qualities that have been incorporated into the structure. He credits the architectural firm in New York for its liberal freedom of permitting free access to the library, unlike the strictly guarded access found in Sweden.

Regretfully, the architect is an obscure figure today and his legacy, little known. In 1870, he began work to construct the first Masonic Temple in Peoria, IL, and because of financial setbacks caused by the inability or unwillingness to pay him the debt owed, died in poverty.

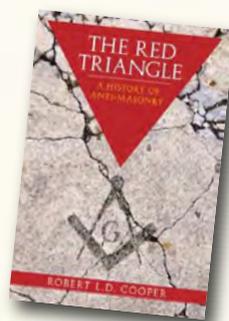
This should be a fascinating book for Freemasons to read for it opens a whole new concept for Masonic appreciation that is probably known only to architects and perhaps to the more esoterically oriented Freemasons and perhaps not even to them. It revealed to me a segment of Freemasonry that I was unaware of. It is well worth the effort to read.



The Red Triangle – A History of Anti-Masonry

by Robert L.D. Cooper. Published in 2011 by Lewis Masonic, an imprint of Ian Allen Publishing Ltd., Hersham, Surrey KT12 4RG, England.

Robert Cooper has served for many years as the Curator of the Grand Lodge of Scotland's Library and Museum and has authored numerous books but is perhaps best known for his opinions on Rosslyn Chapel. The Red Triangle documents his personal observations and opinions on the history of anti-Masonry. He uses the term masonophobia to encompass anti-Masonic rhetoric and actions throughout its history. I am not sure of the origin of the term, but a phobia is defined as an irrational fear or dread, and I am not convinced that all anti-Masonic activity is a result of an irrational fear. Nonetheless, he has written a very compelling history of the progression of the subject in the small democratic country of Scotland since his greatest knowledge on the subject is with that Grand Lodge, and, Scotland being a small country, is more easily studied. However, this study could very easily be a study in microcosm of what has happened or could happen to Freemasonry in the rest of the world.



The first chapter deals with the early history of Freemasonry in order to lay the foundation of the craft and probable reasoning that led to masonophobia. In it he clarifies the emphasis placed on toleration along with its non-dogmatic position on religion and politics. He points out that some of the early leaders of Freemasonry attempted to create a society without divisions and would, therefore, have no need of intervention of religious or political intermediaries and consequently be troubling to those whose very livelihood depended on that intervention.

The author implies that this could have been the cause for the early anti-Masonic feeling in the religious or political establishments since controlling people's activities is inherent in their professions and Freemasonry was not within the political or religious system.

As one might expect a great portion of the book deals with the anti-Masonic activities promulgated during World War II and, more specifically, those of the Nazi regime. Cooper goes to great lengths to document that many of the Freemasons who were put to death during this period of history met their fate simply because they were Freemasons and not because they also fit into another persecuted niche.

Cooper delves quite thoroughly into the more recent attacks by the press condemning Freemasons based upon a perception as to what Freemasonry is rather than on actuality as to what Freemasons do. He offers a good defense of the craft simply by asking the question: If Freemasonry is guilty of all of the accusations proposed by the press, why have they not brought that evidence to the legal authorities?

This is a book not written for the enjoyment of reading but rather as a cautionary history lesson of what can happen when there is irrational fear, religious bigotry and unrestrained government, often driven by the news media, even in a democratic society.

It does become somewhat repetitious, but I recommend its reading for the knowledge of anti-Masonic attacks as well as acquiring information for a defensive posture should they be encountered. The only problem I have with the book is the dust cover. The title and a red triangle pointing down to a Masonic emblem caused me to cover it while I was reading on an airplane. I felt it was subject to misinterpretation by a casual observer. Cooper has spent considerable effort researching this unfortunate segment of Masonic history and it is worth the effort to read.

Health Wise

ideas
for
health
and
fitness



Don't fry the fish!

Researchers have found that people living in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana (known as the "stroke belt") consume a larger amount of fried fish than people in other areas of the country. They also have a higher stroke risk, according to the journal *Neurology*.

Fish is generally known as a healthy food, but frying it destroys the healthy omega-3 acids in fish and adds to calorie and fat content.

Exercise fights winter colds

People who exercise frequently, as well as those who rate themselves as physically fit, are less susceptible to upper-respiratory infections. A study by Appalachian State University suggests those who work out five days a week suffered 43 percent fewer days with respiratory infections than those who exercise just one day a week.

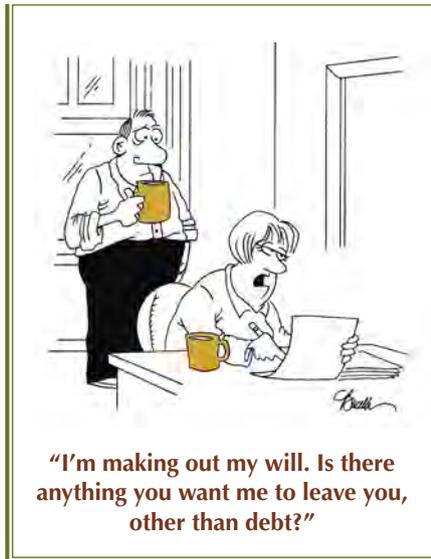
Even when fit people got sick, their symptoms were less severe than those of non-exercisers.

Your best defense against a cold or flu might be found in the gym.

The whole food story

Why is the whole orange better for you than its juice, or the whole apple better than apple sauce? Because whole foods contain a food matrix in which all of the components work together. That means you can absorb all the individual nutrients better.

Whole grains are a good example. Scientists have found that natural phytonutrients are embedded in the fiber matrix of the grain. They can



help lower your risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer, according to New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical College.

B vitamins and depression

Older adults who have low intakes of vitamins B6 and B12 are more likely to suffer from depression, according to UCLA Division of Geriatrics. Higher intakes from foods and supplements resulted in a decreased likelihood of depression.

New melanoma treatment

Bristol-Myers Squibb has a new treatment for melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer. The new drug will carry the brand name Yervoy. It's approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of cancer

that has spread to other parts of the body.

The treatment gives new validation to efforts to attack cancer by enlisting the body's own immune system.

Infusion of the drug is delivered by three intravenous drips.

Healthier meat choices

Lean protein is an important part of your diet for two reasons. First, it has a high nutritional value, and second, it makes you feel satisfied longer.

Fish, chicken and turkey are good options. When it comes to beef, the cut is a good indication of fat content.

Researchers at Weill Cornell Medical College recommend: Eat sirloin steak instead of ribeye. Order filet mignon instead of prime rib. Eat T-bone steak instead of Porterhouse. Order London broil flank steak instead of ribs.

At home, trim the fat from the meat and broil, bake or grill.

23

The percentage by which women's "bad" cholesterol dropped after a year of eating two apples per day, according to the Experimental Biology 2011 meeting and WebMD.

Fall for sweet potatoes

Sweet potatoes are a traditional fall food. They're plentiful now and inexpensive as well.

Eating a sweet potato keeps you feeling full for hours on end. There are 180 calories in a cupful. And they are nutritional superstars, containing vitamins C and B6, potassium, large amounts of beta-carotene that translate into immune system health, lutein for your eyes, and a big 7 grams of fiber for your digestive system.

WINDOW DRESSING *continued from page 17*

was started in 1897 by a pioneer in window design, Arthur Fraiser. A giant tree was also placed in the Walnut Room, and the main lobby, with its Tiffany mosaic dome, was decked out from top to bottom. A character, named Uncle Mistletoe, was developed as a fictional store spokesman, and his likeness adorned the top of the tree. The philosophy was to “give the kids what they want.”

Times change and shopping habits evolve. Some of the stores live on under different corporate banners, but many are gone, taking their particular slants on the holiday season with them. Downtown shopping districts withered under the onslaught of the suburban mall and later by lifestyle centers. As a footnote, one tradition from my childhood had a re-birth in the last few years. When Boston’s Jordan Marsh store was enveloped – and made much smaller – by another chain, its Enchanted Village was in jeopardy. For a short time the city took over the display, with all its figurines originally carved by a Bavarian toy maker, and moved it to a large tent in front of the city hall. A lack of funding marked its demise in 2006. Three years later the various pieces were put up for auction. Instead of being scattered throughout the world, though, a local furniture company – appropriately named

Plaque at the site of the former Marshall Field store in Chicago.



“Jordan’s” stepped in and salvaged this important piece of Americana. The owner said he “was thrilled to be able to offer a wonderful New England tradition as a great way to ring in the season.” Although a little smaller – from 28 original vignettes, down to 18 – Enchanted Village lives on, albeit, at a different Jordan’s. The furniture store, despite the similar name, has no connection to the original Jordan Marsh store, but the coincidence is not lost on the more than 200,000 guests who visited the village last year as adults treated their children and grandchildren – and perhaps, their great-grandchildren – to a little piece of their past. **MM**

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Included with this issue of *The Northern Light* is your Membership Services Handbook. Its contents provide health, financial, lifestyle, travel, and merchandise offerings. The Supreme Council does not necessarily endorse any of the products and services it contains, but rather, they are offered to the members to provide opportunities to obtain, and take advantage of, group discounts.

Where Do You Stand When It Comes to Member Benefits?

What would you like to see or not see in such a package? Is it your desire to have your Supreme Council work with various companies in arranging for group pricing benefits? We know you get mail offering you potential savings for products from your alma maters, business associations, and others, but we want to know if you also want it from the Scottish Rite. First and foremost, we are a fraternity, and it is the sincere goal of the Supreme Council to provide for the members of the Scottish Rite.

Membership Services Committee chairman, Ill. Robert E. Godbout Jr., 33°, says “I hope our members

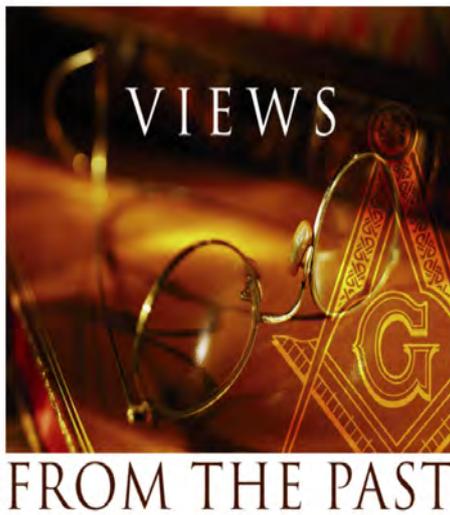
take a good look at the many options being offered and determine if they can take advantage of the benefits. They can save money and, hopefully, improve their lifestyles.”

We want to give all of our members an opportunity to receive group benefits if they want them, but not if they don’t.

If you would like to receive various group benefits from Supreme Council, then you need to do nothing. However, if you do not want to receive any benefit offerings, we ask that you complete the “opt-out” card that is enclosed with the Membership Handbook.

MASONRY AND PATRIOTISM

— John A. Marquis, *The Builder*, January 1916



One of the lessons of the past year is the inadequacy of nationalism as a humanizing and civilizing force. Men are killing each other in Europe for no other reason than that they are living under flags of different colors and on opposite sides of imaginary boundary lines. There is no ground in nature or reason for their flying at each others' throats. Patriotism is no virtue when it dwarfs the sympathies and narrows the soul's horizon; it is simply bigotry and selfishness, and becomes a menace to the world. John

Paul Jones, America's first naval hero, called himself a citizen of the world and though a Scotchman by birth, fought for the Colonies because he thought they stood for a wider patriotism than had been obtained before. He stood for America because he regarded America as standing for man as man. His enthusiasm was for the human race rather than for a nation. Love of country is a noble passion, but not as noble as the love of man.

Masonry has a distinct interest in this and has played a big part in its promotion in the past. It has an opportunity for the assertion of world patriotism so unique and inviting that it amounts to a mission.

Brotherhood is among our fundamentals; the ties that bind us are fraternal and natural and are embarrassed by no consideration of flag or clime. There is no such thing as an alien Mason; we are all Brethren wherever we live and by whatever national name we may call ourselves. We can put fresh emphasis on this in these days of strife and hate. The American Mason has the opportunity of a millennium to teach and live the Brotherhood the order stands for. Whatever barriers may separate Masons of the countries at war the American is on terms of fraternity with them all and can help them back to the same fellowship with each other.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

The future is not with the self-centered solitude-loving man. Civilization today breathes a new spirit. Man cannot live alone. He is one of a brotherhood.

Everywhere today is the spirit of brotherhood making itself manifest. Like the early dawn, its light is appearing; it is faint as yet, but it grows each moment. Nations speak of disarmament to form federations; men and women form themselves into groups to achieve common aims, and clubs are organized for every conceivable purpose – social, scientific, philanthropic. Fraternal organizations are the order of the day. How comes it that today there is this new spirit of fraternity?

It is because,

"The old order changeth yielding place to new,

And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt
the world."

Hitherto, the progress of humanity has depended on the spirit of competition; it is still the spirit ruling life. In business we have to compete. We must still carry on the struggle for existence, with its concomitant, the survival of the fittest. And yet though this survival of the fittest is the law of the evolution in nature, man recognizes instinctively a higher law – that of fraternity and cooperation. There is more than the

brute in man, and when this higher law is appealed to he responds. It is this higher law emphatically that is appealed to in every fraternal organization.

For whatever may be the relation outside a fraternal organization, within it men are Brothers; without, two men may be business rivals; within, they meet on a different footing, clasp hands as Brothers, recognize the value of each as a soul, an immortal fragment of God.

In the civilization that is dawning in America, the spirit that will be recognized as ever leading to the highest for the individual and the community is the spirit of fraternity – that men shall work together in small organizations first and then in larger. Each will have its beautiful ritual, but all will teach the fundamental truth of Brotherhood.

The future is with that man who will go out toward another in reverence as to a brother soul, as to a fellow worker in the service of a common master. The grand civilization of the future will not be created in a day. We are fashioning it now, we who belong to fraternal organizations. And whoso desires to have a share in that glorious future, let him join some fraternal organization today.

— C. Jinarjadaso, *New England Craftsman*, Nov. 1911

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New England Craftsman, Nov. 1911

IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK

Everything is farther than it used to be. It's twice as far from my house to the station, and they've added a hill that I've just noticed. The buses leave sooner, too, but I've given up running for them because they go faster than they used to.

Seems to me they are making staircases steeper than in the old days. The risers are higher and there are more of them because I've noticed it's harder to make two at a time. It's all one can do to make one step at a time.

Have you noticed the small print they are using lately? Newspapers are getting farther and farther away – when I hold them I have to squint to make out the news. Now it's ridiculous to suggest that a person my age needs glasses, but it's the only way I can find out what's going on without someone reading aloud to me, and that isn't much help because everyone seems to speak in such a low voice I can scarcely hear them.

Times sure are changing. The barber doesn't hold a mirror behind me when he is finished so I can see the back of my head. The material in my clothes, I notice, shrinks in certain places (you, know, like around the waist, or in the seat). Shoe laces are so short

they are next to impossible to reach.

Even the weather is changing. It's getting colder in winter, and the summers are hotter than in the good old days. Snow is much heavier when I attempt to shovel it, and rain is so much wetter that I have to wear rubbers. I guess the way they build windows now makes drafts more severe.

People are changing, too. For one thing they are younger than they used to be when I was their age. On the other hand, people my own age are so much older than I am. I realize that my own generation is approaching middle age (to me, that is roughly between 20 and 101), but there is no reason for my classmates tottering blissfully into senility.

I ran into my roommate the other night and he had changed so much that he didn't recognize me. "You've put on a little weight, Bob," I said. "It's this modern food," Bob replied. "It seems to be more fattening."

I got to thinking about poor Bob this morning while I was shaving. Stopping a moment, I looked at my own reflection in the mirror. They don't use the same kind of glass in mirrors any more.

— *Anonymous, Grand Lodge of Iowa Bulletin, September 1961*

FREEMASONRY –

A Progressive Moral Science

Therefore, our task, our single responsibility as Masons is what? It is a greater determination to follow the precepts of the craft for therein lies salvation for the great forces that have disturbed the universe in every generation and have been washed out with the holy love of young men – greater zeal in the cause, a greater rancor and then a greater patience.

It may not come in your time and mine, but then what difference does it make? If we can only look out of the windows of heaven and say that while we were here that we were patient enough to make our contribution and to keep our hopes intact against the day when there should be an ennobling of the spirit of mankind through the individual as the real answer to the problems that beset

the world today, then I think that we shall have the answer.

So Masonry must shine. I think of our efforts in seeking to achieve peace. And what is it? We think in terms of covenants and agreements. We think in terms of many people. We think in terms of treaties and the agglomeration and power of government, but then always we forget that the dominant hope and the only hope is not the great aggregations of people but the minds, souls and hearts of individuals made better, who rise above themselves to become an influence in their communities and in their country.

That is Masonry – the progressive moral science to which we are wedded.

— *Everett M. Dirksen, The Royal Arch Mason, Spring, 1961*

QUOTABLES

Within you right now is the power to do things you never dreamed possible. This power becomes available to you just as soon as you can change your beliefs.

Wayne Dyer

Each failure is nothing more than a brick in the wall that forms the foundation of our success. We can't forget that.

Carlton Young

If you have health, you probably will be happy, and if you have health and happiness, you have all the wealth you need, even if it is not all you want.

Elbert Hubbard

Whenever you see a successful business, someone once made a courageous decision.

Peter F. Drucker

We grow great by dreams. All big thinkers are dreamers.

Woodrow Wilson

Adults teach children by three important ways: the first is by example, the second is by example, the third is by example.

Albert Schweitzer

Work hard, do your best, and keep your word. Never get too big for your britches. Trust in God, have no fear, and never forget a friend.

Harry S. Truman

Great things are done by a series of small things brought together.

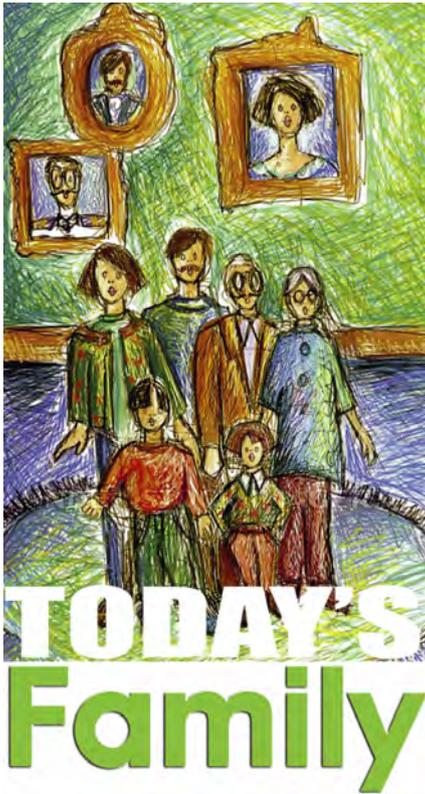
Vincent van Gogh

It's good to have money and the things money can buy, but it's good too to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things money can't buy.

George Lorimer

Greatness is not where we stand, but in what direction we are moving.

Oliver Wendell Holmes



Live longer

Do you plan, calculate and worry some about the future? A study begun in 1921 by psychologists at the University of California, Riverside, shows that if you do, you'll probably live longer.

The researchers found that people who are detail-oriented, responsible, organized, and more satisfied with their work live longer than those who aren't. Study leaders say they have "high conscientiousness scores."

Those with low conscientiousness scores tended to be less prudent in their health habits and more likely to smoke or consume excessive amounts of alcohol. They also had less stable personal relationships and less satisfying work lives.

Think ahead to prevent kitchen fires

Turn the stove off if you are interrupted while cooking. If you have to go to the door, talk on the phone, or solve a problem in another room, turn the stove off before you leave the kitchen.

Keep flammables far away from the stove, including pot holders, insulated gloves, dish towels and newspapers.

Great exercise routines for Seniors

Qi Gong (pronounced "chee-gong") is a gentle form of exercise that's very similar to tai chi or yoga. It consists of slow, natural movements that help you breathe, stretch, build strength, and improve your mood.

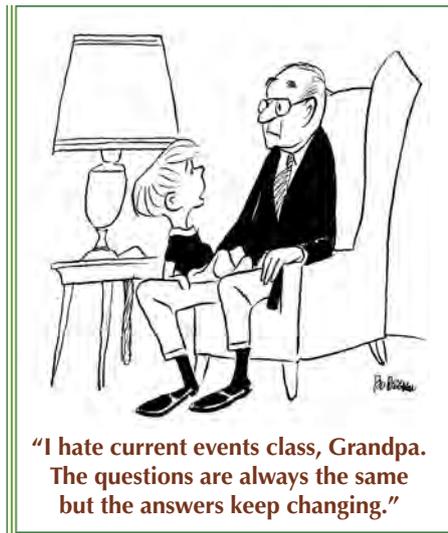
It's great for seniors because it is mild and gentle. Qi Gong started in Asia over 2,000 years ago, and it is now practiced all over the world by people of all ages and fitness levels.

In January of 2010, the American Geriatrics Society released new guidelines on exercise for older persons. They singled out Qi Gong as an exercise to improve balance and reduce falls. The National Institute of Health recommends Qi Gong for seniors. Routines are 7 to 30 minutes long and include exercises for people who are seated.

Retirement planning mistakes

It's satisfying to fill out one of those retirement plan calculators offered by investment and insurance companies. They can make you believe you will retire in style. But take care not to make miscalculations that could lead to a lower level of savings. Consider taking life's events and realities into account.

Lifetime salary. It's easy to believe that you will have the same pay rate, or a higher one, as time goes by. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, on average, people hit their income peaks in their 40s and pay remains flat



after that, or they will experience a pay reduction.

Years until retirement. Your forecast shows you working steadily through age 62 or 65, but illness, job loss or another circumstance could result in months or years without a job.

According to *The Wall Street Journal*, for many people, a retirement savings strategy is merely a best-case scenario. You should also consider a worst-case scenario and save more.

If you have work breaks, lower income in the future, or have to retire sooner, you will be prepared. If your best-case scenario works out, you'll be in clover.

Use coupons

Shopping with coupons is easier than ever. Besides the old-fashioned newspaper coupons, shoppers can now save just by going online. Websites such as retailmenot.com have coupon codes for online purchases and printable coupons to take with you to the store. Today, 37 percent of consumers say they use coupons.

Mind over spoon

A luscious chocolate sundae. Just thinking about it makes your mouth water.

New information suggests that the surge of dopamine you get from a photo, is stronger than the sugar blast you get with the spoon.

In Duke University studies on food addiction, they have found the pleasure release in reward centers of the brain is greater when people anticipate a certain food than when they actually eat it.

Almost everyone has been tempted by a photo of a dinner or treat only to be disappointed after eating it.

In the study of lean-to-obese people, researchers studied their brain activity in two ways: anticipation in response to food cues, such as viewing a picture of a milk shake, cake or glass of water, and actual consumption of the food pictured. Surprisingly, participants showed greater brain activity in anticipation of something good to eat than when eating it. People who didn't qualify as food addicts responded in the same way.

More than Just Books...

Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives at the National Heritage Museum

By CATHERINE C. SWANSON

Masonic Letters to Jacob Norton Acquired

The Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives acquired, during the summer, more than 600 manuscript letters written to Jacob Norton (b. 1814) of Boston. Norton was Jewish, born in Poland, and was over 60 years old when most of these letters were received by him. Norton, a furrier, or fur merchant, lived in Boston, at 67 Carver Street, with his wife, Miriam, and their children, Edward, George, and Rachel. His furrier business was located at 419 Washington Street in Boston. He was an active Massachusetts Mason.

Norton corresponded with many of the well-known Masonic scholars of his day in both America and England.

The collection of letters consists of both American and English Masonic scholars. Many of them knew each other and commented on each others' Masonic writings in these letters to Norton.

They are rich with Masonic connections to our existing permanent collection as well.

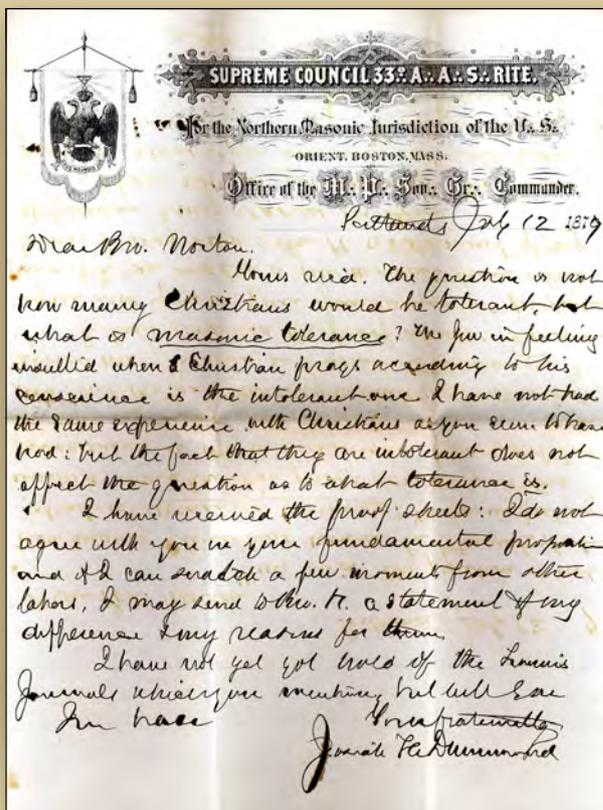
Among the major American correspondents are Terry Enoch Carson, Josiah Hayden Drummond, Theodore S. Parvin, and Henry P. H. Bromwell. Other American correspondents include John T. Heard, Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, John M. Maxwell, Grand Master of Colorado, Joseph Robbins, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Illinois, Rob Morris, founder of Order of Eastern Star, and Robert Folger. Among the English major correspondents are Robert Freke Gould, George W. Speth, and William J. Hughan.

Norton was a Mason who asked many questions of Freemasonry: Should Masons of Jewish faith have to swear their oaths on the Bible? Should Afro-Americans be allowed to join Masonic lodges? These letters contain many of these debates during 1870-90 time period.

This collection of letters will be arranged, cataloged, and housed by the archivist during 2011-12. Researchers can look forward to accessing them by 2013.

The Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives is located just off the main lobby of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library and is open to the public 1:00 pm - 4:30 pm, Wednesday-Saturday. Reference assistance is provided in person, by phone, or by email. You may contact us at 781-457-4109 or library@monh.org.

**Manuscript Letter from
Josiah H. Drummond to Jacob Norton, 1879**



Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library

OUTSTANDING SERVICE RECOGNIZED

Medals of Honor

At the Annual Meeting, held in Chicago, the Sovereign Grand Commander announced the selection of Ill. Harold L. Aldrich, 33°, to receive the Medal of Honor. During his presentation Grand Commander McNaughton stated, "Note card after note card in the Supreme Council files, show our Brother to be a remarkable leader, organizer, and spokesman for our Scottish Rite. Seemingly, he is everywhere all the time never saying no to a request or to an assignment." Our Illustrious Brother served for many years as a member of the Masonic Education and Program Development Committee, the Special Committee on Membership Development as well as a key member of the Strategic Planning Committee. He also is to be commended for his work on the Dispensations and Charters, Finance, Nominating Committees and is a board member of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library. He currently is an Active Member and also Grand Minister of State.

Earlier in the year Ill. Robert L. Steadman, 33°, was also honored with the medal. Bro. Steadman accomplished much in both his personal and Masonic life. He is a former chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and was recognized by his peers with the Judicial Merit Award and the Judicial Excellence Award. Suffolk Law School presented him with the Outstanding Achievement Award and the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. Upon his retirement in 1993, Massachusetts Governor William F. Weld issued a proclamation

commending our Brother for his, "outstanding dedication and service to the Commonwealth," and proclaimed March 29, 1996 named in his honor.

The Northern Masonic Jurisdiction's Medal of Honor Award, according to Article 901 of our Constitutions, "may be conferred by the Supreme Council or the Sovereign Grand Commander upon any person, whether or not a member of our jurisdiction or a member of any Body of the Rite, in recognition of distinguished service to Freemasonry, country or humanity."

Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander

For only the second time in the nearly two-century history of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction an Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander was named. Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°, of Illinois, was awarded that rare title by Sovereign Grand Commander John Wm. McNaughton. At the Annual Meeting general session, Grand Commander McNaughton stated that Inglis was being so named "in testimony of his dedication to the preservation of the continuity of this Supreme Council during a difficult period of transition." Bro. Inglis was Grand Lieutenant Commander at a time when our past Sovereign Grand Commander, Walter E. Webber, was gravely ill. Later Bro. Inglis was Deputy for the state of Illinois.

The only previous Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander was Ill. Richard A. Kern, 33°, of Pennsylvania who received the title in 1972.



**Ill. Harold L. Aldrich, 33°
Medal of Honor
recipient**



**Ill. Robert L. Steadman, 33°
Medal of Honor
recipient**



**Ill. Lawrence D. Inglis, 33°
Honorary
Sovereign Grand Commander**

Artistic License

You can never tell how a painting might affect someone. That is the beauty of art. On the cover of this edition of *The Northern Light* is a painting titled "Shopping at Grover Cronin." It reflects the nearly bygone tradition of dressing up local department store display windows to be in keeping with the season. The store depicted no longer exists physically but, as we found out, is still very much alive in the memories of those who used to shop or work there, or just passed by to look at the windows. The artist is Rita L. Brown, who markets her work through an online cooperative called "Fine Arts America." We had no previous connection with her but, by coincidence, her studio is less than five miles from Supreme Council headquarters. She stopped by and told us a little of the history of this piece. She said, "I used to work at that store years ago with a good friend. For the holidays, recently, I painted Grover Cronin's at Christmas. The store was a big part of our lives. When my siblings, and my friend's siblings saw the painting, they wanted copies. I made cards for them and began selling prints. Everyone, it seems, has a story. One person, viewing the policeman directing traffic, was able to give me a list of all those who held that position. Another remembered specific scenes used in the windows." Others told her of family and friends that worked there. We hope our November cover evokes similar memories for you - if not Grover Cronin's, then maybe that department store from your own past.

The Worst of Times, the Best of Times

This year, as floods and tornadoes ravaged parts of the country, the Scottish Rite Masons showed what it means to belong to this organization. They stepped up and helped their

Brothers get through some pretty tough times. Through the Almoners Fund financial assistance was offered to those Masons who were hit with the floods in Southern Illinois, regardless of Masonic affiliation. Additionally, a grant was made to the Grand Lodge of Missouri so that Masons who were victims of the killer tornado that hit Joplin could be helped.

One Brother from Cairo, IL, wrote to express his "most sincere gratitude and thanks to the members for the unfettered generosity. Words are simply deficient to express our appreciation to anyone and everyone involved in the decision to assist us in one of our darkest hours. It is in times like these that we pause to comprehend the gravity of our Brotherhood."

Another writes, "Thank you so much for coming to my rescue, it was one of the lowest days of my life until you all arrived. My spirits went from the lowest to the highest."

Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "When it is dark enough, you can see the stars." This past year's natural disasters brought out the best in Scottish Rite Freemasonry, and its stars shone brightly. Members reached out and helped their Brothers and displayed, in a practical and honest manner, the true meaning of fraternity.

Bro. Truman's Grandchild

At this year's annual meeting held in Chicago, members of the Supreme Council heard from Clifton Truman Daniel, oldest grandchild of President Harry S. Truman and son of singer, actress, and author Margaret Truman Daniel. Bro. Harry Truman, in addition to being president of the United States, was a 33° Mason, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of

Missouri, and the first recipient of the Gourgas Medal.

Clifton Daniel related interesting, and often humorous, stories of his grandfather, focusing on his Masonic life. He related letters written to first lady, Bess Truman, often commenting on Masonic meetings he had attended.

Daniel is director of public relations at Truman College in Chicago. He is also a former newspaper reporter and author of the 1995 book, *Growing Up with my Grandfather: Memoirs of Harry S. Truman*.

Roland K. Woodberry

The former assistant to the Executive Secretary, Ill. Roland K. Woodberry, 33°, passed away recently. Bro. Woodberry was known in the offices of the Supreme Council, NMJ, for his quiet deportment and his loyalty to all the various groups in which he held membership. He was a member of the fraternity for 59 years and was awarded the Joseph Warren Distinguished Service Medal in 1982. He held several offices including Grand Steward, Grand Standard Bearer, District Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, and many more. He was active in the Scottish Rite and was among the most loyal attendees at reunions.



Alan E. Foulds, 32°
editor

Children's Dyslexia Centers, Inc.

A Scottish Rite Charity

Dyslexia doesn't have to keep a kid down.

With some help and a lot of hard work, a child who has dyslexia can learn to read.

Our Dyslexia Centers

For over two decades, the Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, have been national leaders in the effort to help children and their families overcome the painful obstacles of dyslexia. With Dyslexia Centers in 13 states, the Children's Dyslexia Centers tackle the challenge of dyslexia head-on, both by providing free tutoring for children with dyslexia and by training a growing cadre of highly skilled and dedicated tutors.

The Scottish Rite Freemasons make the following philanthropic pledges:

- To help children with dyslexia learn to read and to reach their full potential;
- To help their families end the frustration, guilt, and disruption caused by dyslexia;
- To help communities by building Dyslexia Centers to help youngsters succeed in and out of school.

The Time to Help is Now.

100% of your donation stays in your community to help a local child with dyslexia.

There are also countless opportunities to participate both directly and indirectly, including volunteering at individual centers in a variety of ways.

**To make an online donation visit:
childrensdyslexiacenters.org
and click on "How You Can Help"**

