

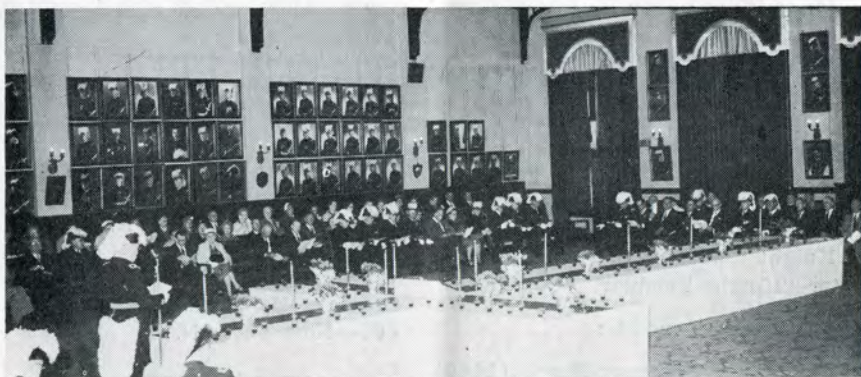


Knight Templar

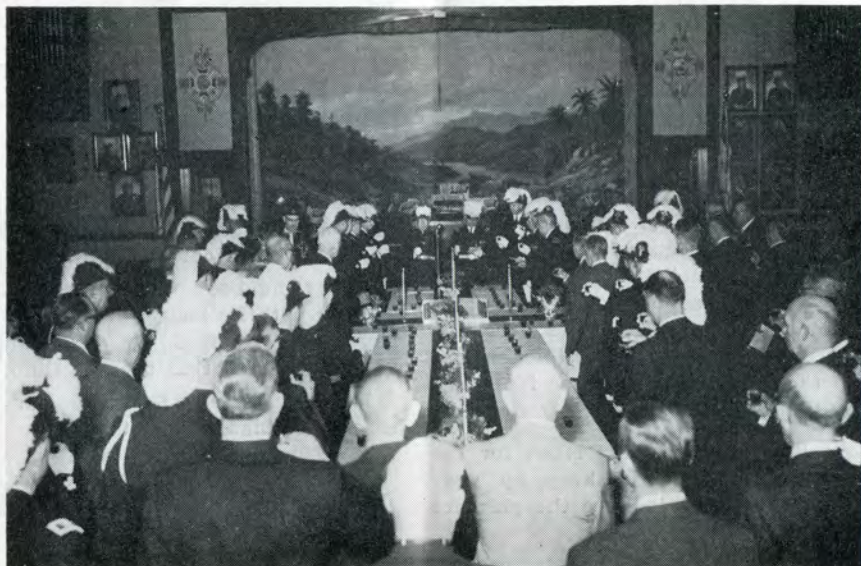
VOLUME V

MAY-JUNE, 1960

NUMBER 3



Sir Knights of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 and Golden West No. 43



Christmas Observance held in Los Angeles, Friday, December 25, 1959.
Sir Knights of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 and Golden West No. 43.



Knight Templar



Official Publication of The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of
the United States of America—Issued Quarterly.

LOUIS HENRY WIEBER, Grand Master

JOHN TEMPLE RICE, Grand Recorder

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OFFICE OF EDITOR—NEWS

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CHALMERS L. PANCOAST, P.G.C. of New York
Executive Director Public Relations, Grand Encampment

P. O. BOX 706, NEWARK, OHIO

Praise From Bavaria Commandery No. 3

Munich, Germany

Sir Knight Chalmers L. Pancoast,
Editor "Knight Templar" Magazine

Dear Right Eminent Sir:

Received the February-March (1960)
issue of your magazine and wish to
thank you very much for giving Ba-
varia Commandery such a fine write-up
and pictures covering its constituting.
This was a memorable event for us, and
we who participated shall never for-
get the occasion.

I've been asked to write and ask you
if it would be possible to obtain an ad-
ditional 25 copies of this issue. Many
of us have many dear friends and rela-
tives "back home" that we would like
to send it to so that they may also
share with us our happiness over this
occasion. If this is possible, please
ship them to me and bill me for what-
ever the cost may be.

Again thank you very much for the
splendid coverage and keep up your
fine work. Hope to have the pleasure

of meeting you at some Commandery
service when I return to the States.

Courteously yours,

Joseph R. Gingras,
Commander.

Mailing address: Mr. Joseph R.
Gingras, Hq SACOM (Af Det)—APO
407—New York, N. Y.

From Ohio Masonic Home

January 28, 1960

Chalmers L. Pancoast
P. O. Box 706
Newark, Ohio

Dear Chal:

Thank you so very much for your
fine contribution to our library at the
Ohio Masonic Home.

Your fine book on Newark and its
vicinity with its many illustrations will
be greatly enjoyed by our residents
who come from that area of Ohio.

Mrs. Burri and I extend our per-
sonal greetings and best wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Robert A. Burri,
Superintendent.

MEDFORD, OREGON

January 15, 1960

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
P. O. Box 248
Rhinebeck, New York

Re: Randall (Randy) Lee Edwards

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the application for eye surgery in the case of Randall Lee (Randy) Edwards, a minor child.

Randy is the son of Mrs. Carol Mae Edwards, a young widow who is employed by the Telephone Company.

Mrs. Edwards is divorced and has been working for the Pacific Telephone Company only since last May. She is a good mother, well thought of by her neighbors and friends. Due to her rather small income, out of which she must maintain her small son and herself, paying a baby sitter full time, she is unable to afford the surgical care necessary to save her son's eyes.

This case was first brought to our attention by a member of the Board of Directors of The Shrine Crippled Childrens Hospital.

With the cooperation of Dr. Weisel, we are now getting "Before and After" pictures of children's cases handled by this Committee. After consultation with the doctor it was agreed that we allow a short period to elapse before the "After" pictures are taken. This was started with the Kusel boy and we will have them to send in very soon now. He is getting along wonderfully well. The school nurse and his teachers are very happy and impressed by the great improvement in his attitude and his school work. In fact so much so that two have called me up to tell me about it and to express their appreciation to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, for the wonderful work we are doing.

Our Committee makes it a point to call on all beneficiaries while they are in the hospital, see that they receive flowers and call on them again after they return home.

On behalf of the Commander of Malta Commandery No. 4, and this Committee, I want to express our deep appreciation for the cooperation we have received from your office. The dispatch with which these cases are handled is outstanding in every way.

Please note on form No. 4 of the enclosed application that the cost of hospitalization and the total have been completed by another machine. This was due to the fact that the doctor's secretary missed the item when typing out the forms. After a telephone call it was corrected or added by myself, under the doctor's instructions.

Fraternally,

Charles G. Goold
916 East Jackson
Medford, Oregon

We need more of the new Brochures if they are available.

190 YEARS AGO

November 27, 1959

Mr. Chalmers Pancoast
Hotel Warden
Newark, Ohio

Dear Sir Knight Pancoast:

My good friend, Sir Knight Jimmie Lathim, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Oklahoma, ran a story on Page 8 of the November 10, 1959, issue of "The Oklahoma York Rite News" entitled "190 Years Ago."

Since Texas enjoyed the distinction of becoming the largest Grand Commandery in the world January 1, 1959, I good-

naturally challenged the statement contained in the last paragraph which reads "June 18th, 1814, the Grand Commandery of New York was organized; now with 40,000 members. June 22nd, 1816, The Grand Encampment of the United States was organized; with today a membership close to half a million." Sir Knight Albin C. Anderson in his fine statistical summary of July 15, 1959, reports the membership of the Grand Commandery of New York at 15,490.

Sir Knight Lathim replied promptly that he had taken the item from the "Knight Templar" but was unable to find it at the moment. Since I have all copies of that fine publication to date, I searched my own file and found the quotation was a part of the story in the May-June, 1959, issue on Page 24. Enclosed herewith is the article which Sir Knight Lathim used in writing his story under the heading "190 Years Ago."

I remember with a great deal of pleasure my first meeting with you at the Grand Encampment Conclave in the city of Houston in 1946, and wish to compliment you on the publication of a splendid magazine which in my opinion is far superior to the old Grand Encampment Review.

With Knightly greetings and kind regards, I am,

Courteously and Fraternaly,

W. L. BROWN,

Past Grand Commander.

190 Years Ago

On August 28th, 1769, William Davis, a Past-Master and member of British Army Lodge No. 58, was made the first Knight Templar on American soil.

Through a Royal Arch Lodge formed by British Soldiers and members of The Lodge of St. Andrew in Boston, the Order of The Temple was conferred on not less than fifty candidates from August 28th, 1769 to December 1799.

Paul Revere was made a Knight Templar December 11th, 1769; General Joseph Warren, May 4th, 1770, and other famous patriots became Templars. From that

time on there is a true chronology of Templar History, each state having its own encampments and own authority.

As early as 1785 Knights Templar organizations were active in New York City. In the celebration of St. John's Day, December 27th, 1785, and June 24th, 1789 and 1795, they marched in street processions.

June 18th, 1814, the Grand Commandery of New York was organized; now with 40,000 members. June 22nd, 1816, The Grand Encampment of the United States was organized; with today a membership close to half a million.

"DOUG" BRIGGS DAY

It was "Doug" Briggs Day at Detroit Commandery on Friday, January 22, 1960. More than 500 folks of the Commandery, together with the 38 of the newly created Knights of Malta of the Briggs Class, were at the dinner in the Crystal Ball Room of the Masonic Temple—participating in the honoring of "Doug" for his dozen years of devoted and capable service as Prelate to the Commandery.

It was news to most present that Sir Knight Briggs had served as an artillery officer in World War I, and with distinction, of course. Therein lays the basis for the conferring upon "Doug," on this evening, of Honorary Membership in the Selfridge Chapter of the National Sojourners.

The N.S. is an organization of officers of the U. S. Military, who are Masons. Lt. Colonel Palmer L. LaPlant conferred the honor upon the Prelate.

It was noted that "Doug," Prelate since the spring of 1948, has visited near every Commandery in Michigan, where he has come to be known for his "warm, generous dedication" to his Commandery; has frequently assisted in the ritualistic work of those Commanderies; has been made an Honorary Member of Mt. Clemens Commandery because of his repeated serving there.

The Prelate, in response, credited those who had helped him, particularly in those early days of 1946—Sir Knight Wilber M. Brucker, P. G. C., from whom came a telegram of praise for “Doug,” and of regrets at last moment inability to attend—and to Sir Knight Glenn E. Jones, “Doug’s” immediate predecessor as Prelate.

The great class of 38 newly created Knights of Malta were formally introduced by Sir Knight Louis J. Asmus. Especial commendation was extended to Sir Knight Douglas B. Jamieson, Director of the Cast of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross—and to Sir Knight William F. Middleton, Director of the Cast of the Order of Malta. These two have served long and ably in those capacities.

The main address of the evening was given by Mr. William Sheean, News Editor of Radio Station WJR, recently returned from accompanying President Eisenhower on his 11 nation tour “half way around the world and back.” It is universally agreed, said Mr. Sheean, that the President had accomplished greatly in setting aright the thinking of the peoples of those lands as to the true purpose of the U. S., namely to promote “peace, prosperity and freedom,” and all in the spirit of good will.

With the excellent performance of the Cast in the conferring of the Order of Malta that afternoon (the I. O. of the R. C. had been conferred a week earlier) and the pleasant program of the evening, it was a “grand day for the Briggs”—for Mrs. Briggs, who contributes so much to the work of the Prelate, was seated with him at the Speaker’s table.

(February, 1960—The Beauseant, Detroit Commandery No. 1.)

Patriotic Activities

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1959

To the Grand Commandery:

The Grand Encampment Committee defines patriotic activity as follows: “For the purpose of promoting the civic responsibility of Templary as an organization, and collectively demonstrating the patriotic principles of Templary.”

From the above definition, it is rather obvious that this Grand Commandery has participated in patriotic activities frequently during this Templar year.

Committees were appointed in each of the Constituent Commanderies and we are happy to report that two Commanderies arranged to sponsor a patriotic activity.

Columbia Commandery No. 2 set aside a portion of their “Ray Babcock Night” to show two interesting films obtained from the library of a government agency on “How Tax Dollars Are Spent” and “America Abroad.” This event was well attended and every available seat in the asylum was filled.

DeMolay Commandery No. 4, through the courtesy of Sir Knights Edward O. Stillie and Charles E. Chambers, both members of the United States Air Force, arranged for a tour of Andrews Air Force Base as well as a demonstration of some of our country’s latest aircraft; followed by a buffet supper at the Service Club. Although the day was cloudy, windy, and well below freezing, over fifty Sir Knights, their ladies and families from every commandery in this jurisdiction were on hand to participate in this event. We are sure that each and every one of those present came away with a satisfied appetite and the knowledge that this country’s Air Force is surpassed by none.

Courteously submitted,

Andres E. Moynelo, Chairman
For the Committee.

Address by Honorable Wilber M. Brucker

Presentation of George Washington Statue, Civic Center,
New Orleans, La., February 7, 1960

The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. & A. M. presented the statue of George Washington in ceremonies held in New Orleans Sunday afternoon, February 7.

Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, was the speaker.

The following program was observed:

PROGRAM

Call to Order—

Invocation—(Bro.) Dr. J. Henry Bowdon, Grand Chaplain.

National Anthem—Shrine Band—Jerusalem Temple Chanters.

Introductory Remarks—M. W. Bro. Robert W. Cretney, P. G. M., Master of Ceremonies.

Presentation of Statue to the City of New Orleans—M. W. Bro. John F. Hartmann, Grand Master.

Introduction of Sculptors—Bro. Bryant Baker and Donald De Lue.

Unveiling of Statue—

Acceptance in Behalf of the City of New Orleans—Hon. de Lesseps S. Morrison, Mayor.

Introduction of Guest Speaker—Bro. George W. Healy, Jr.

Principal Address—Bro. Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

America — Shrine Band — Jerusalem Temple Chanters.

Benediction—(Bro.) Dr. J. Henry Bowdon, Grand Chaplain.

Sesquicentennial Committee

M. W. Robert W. Cretney, P. G. M. (Chairman); M. W. J. Luther Jordan, P. G. M.; M. W. Oliver H. Dabezies, P. G. M.; M. W. Dee A. Strickland, P. G. M.; R. W. D. Peter Laguens, Jr., G. S.

Living Past Grand Masters

M. W. Geo. A. Treadwell, M. W. H. H. Bain, M. W. Haney B. Conner, M. W. Edwin F. Gayle, M. W. W. D. Haas, Jr., M. W. Philip Lieber, M. W. Robert K. Kennon, M. W. J. Chris Nungesser, M. W. Dee A. Strickland, M. W. J. Luther Jordan, M. W. J. S. Kingrey, M. W. Otto E. Passman, M. W. Theo. F. Mathes, M. W. D. Louie Butler, M. W. Paul B. Habans, M. W. Robert W. Cretney, M. W. Thos. W. Sharp, M. W. Oliver H. Dabezies, M. W. Alex L. Stephens, M. W. Louis A. Legett, M. W. D. Allen Long, M. W. Elmer I. Gibson, M. W. J. Benj. Higginbotham.

Grand Lodge Officers

M. W. John F. Hartmann, Grand Master; R. W. Frank Brown, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. J. Y. Sanders, Jr., Grand Senior Warden; R. W. Morris Shapiro, Grand Junior Warden; R. W. U. W. McMillian, Grand Treasurer; R. W. D. Peter Laguens, Jr., Grand Secretary; R. W. Junius B. Sharp, Grand Lecturer; R. W. John S. Burgess, Grand Lecturer; Rev. J. Henry Bowdon, Grand Chaplain; W. Dwight A. Dahmes, Grand Marshal; W. Rauhman O. Long, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Emerson L. Morel, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Robert H. Smith, Grand Sword Bearer; W. Alonzo O. Parker, Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Stewards

R. W. P. O. McLaughlin, D.D.G.M. Dist. 1; R. W. B. L. Crabtree, D.D.G.M. Dist. 2; R. W. Dewey D. Harvey, D.D.G.M. Dist. 3; R. W. D. B. Hughes, D.D.G.M. Dist. 4; R. W. J. E. Turnley, D.D.G.M. Dist. 5; R. W. Henry B. Boyd,



Left to right: Grand Master John F. Hartmann; Honorable de Lesseps S. Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans; Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, and George W. Healy, Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

D.D.G.M. Dist. 6; R. W. W. E. Morgan, D.D.G.M. Dist. 7; R. W. Louis C. Stell, D.D.G.M. Dist. 8; R. W. Lester W. Beck, D.D.G.M. Dist. 9; R. W. John S. Robbins, D.D.G.M. Dist. 10; R. W. L. W. Campbell, D.D.G.M. Dist. 11; R. W. E. D. Slocum, D.D.G.M. Dist. 12; R. W. Leland C. Warren, D.D.G.M. Dist. 13; R. W. Wilton H. Hyde, D.D.G.M. Dist. 14; R. W. Edward G. Hoth, D.D.G.M. Dist. 15; R. W. Chas. M. Barnes, D.D.G.M. Dist. 16; R. W. Claude E. Meyer, D.D.G.M. Dist. 17; R. W. Ben F. Cupit, D.D.G.M. Dist. 18; W. Benjamin Weaver, Grand Tyler; H. Barnes Turner, Grand Organist.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an invigorating experience to participate with brother Masons of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana in the presentation of this statue of George Washington to the city of New Orleans.

In this ceremony are combined the democratic spirit of this progressive community of New Orleans and this venerable Grand Lodge of Masonry. Together we pay homage to that great American who is enshrined forever as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

This city was already a thriving metropolis in the heart of a primitive land when Washington was growing to manhood in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The two localities were a world apart in those days, separated by miles of wilderness, and governed by two different sovereigns. But the same zeal for freedom was alive in the people of both Louisiana and Virginia. New Orleans, long before the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, was closely associated in spirit with the young American republic.

It is particularly fitting that it should be the Masons of this great State of Louisiana who are giving to New Orleans the first statue of the Father of

our Country to be erected in this historic city. As we review the history of our beloved country, we see the indelible imprint of a host of distinguished Masons who helped to shape its form and destiny and have been stalwart in the defense of the principles upon which it was founded. Fifteen presidents of the United States including George Washington were Masons. The names of Masons who have been prominent in American history are legion. The fundamental faith in God and the Nation, and the forthright acceptance of the obligations of citizenship, which are characteristics of Freemasonry, have been the strength and glory of America throughout our history.

George Washington was the Master of his Masonic Lodge in Alexandria, Virginia, in the days when Freemasonry was young—when the spirit of national unity was just beginning to crystalize in the hearts and minds of the embattled colonists. It was he who saw most clearly the golden future that lay ahead of America, and laid down the precepts by which it could be won. These were the precepts to which Freemasons had already pledged their allegiance, and to which members of this order have ever adhered with steadfast faith.

Among the host of noble men with whom America has been blessed, none stands taller than George Washington. His magnificent figure rises prominently above a procession of truly great men of vision and courage, each one of whom met and surpassed the challenge of his times. Washington's fame was constantly enhanced by his modesty, integrity, wisdom, and humility. It continued to grow after his death until his name became inseparably associated in the minds of Americans with the finest images evoked by such words as honesty . . . patriotism . . . courage . . . perseverance . . . and Christian virtue.

No character in American history has been more highly honored or revered. A great state, the Nation's capital, counties, towns, universities, boulevards, highways, schools, and monuments bear his illustrious name. He has been the subject of countless laudatory orations, articles, and books. Near our Nation's Capital has been erected the George Washington Masonic Memorial, which towers above the surrounding landscape, testifying to the universal esteem in which he is held, not only by his fellow Masons but by all the citizens of this great land.

A few decades ago a generation of "debunking" historians came along whose chief objective seemed to be to prove that our national idol had more faults than virtues. Military experts, operating from armchair command posts more than a century after the fact, sneered at his strategic and tactical concepts. However, when the din of all this idol-smashing had subsided, there emerged a clearer, firmer picture of George Washington. Even the most vitriolic of his critics became reluctant admirers. President Coolidge summed it up one day by looking out of the White House toward the Potomac river and remarking dryly, "I see that the Washington Monument still stands."

How wonderful it is that we Americans have such a figure—a symbol—to look up to! How glorious it is that we can look back to the very instant of our birth as a Nation and speak proudly of this man, confident in the knowledge that the things he stood, lived, and died for still prevail and are still worth living for. In seeking an example to influence our children to a life of virtue, diligence, and good citizenship, how fortunate it is that we need never cloak the memory of this man with borrowed trappings of virtue, honesty, and humanity. How fortunate for us that Washington had immortal greatness, born of truth and genuineness.

Although George Washington has become a symbol of the Colonies' struggles against tyranny and their early trials to achieve a stable government among men, we should never forget that behind the symbol was a man—a human being of flesh and blood. The search to find the real man behind his immortal fame can be rewarding, for in it we again see proof of the fact that men are not born great, but achieve greatness through their own efforts. Longfellow expressed the thought in these famous lines:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Born at Wakefield, Virginia, in 1732, George Washington grew up in the early frontier life as a healthy boy who liked the out-of-door life and athletic sports. He showed an early desire for education, which he obtained chiefly through his own efforts.

Washington's greatness, like that of all outstanding men, cannot be separated from the man himself. Greatness is the integrated pattern of a noble life. It is the sum of a virtuous aim plus constancy of purpose. In the final analysis, it is the measure of a man's ability to conceive a noble vision, to advance toward its realization, and to persevere no matter what obstacles stand in his way.

Shortly before Washington's death, a friend asked him what his secret of success was. Washington replied simply that he "always had walked a straight line." The simplicity of that statement may not reveal the depth of its full meaning. In those few words lies the key to an understanding of Washington, the man.

To walk a straight line through life, one must, first of all, have a destination in mind. George Washington knew where he was going. He had his per-

sonal aspirations—to live the life of a planter and a gentleman on his wide acres near Mount Vernon; but he was also aware of a greater purpose for his life, the imperative need of the people of the infant nation of his day for vigorous, positive leadership. These two desires—to live at home and to serve in the public cause—were forever in conflict in the life of George Washington, but when the “call” came to him, as it repeatedly did, there was never any doubt about what he would do, regardless of the personal risk, hardship, and sacrifice entailed.

When George Washington cast his lot with the struggling colonies in a movement that was regarded by King George as open rebellion, he risked everything that was his by right of birth—including his life. Historians are still seeking the answer to the question as to what deep motive prompted this well-to-do member of the landed gentry, having so much to lose and only uncertain eventualities to win, to join a rebellion against the mother country. Perhaps the best clue we have is to be found in a letter he wrote to a friend during one of the dark winters of the war:

“I have often thought how much happier I would have been, if, instead of accepting a command under such circumstances, I had taken my musket on my shoulder and entered the ranks, or, if I could have justified the measure to my posterity and my own conscience, had retired to the back country, and lived in a Wigwam.”

Those lines depict in bold relief a man who respected the dictates of conscience above all else—one who, though he had no children of his own, held his obligation to posterity—to the future—in higher esteem than any personal consideration.

He answered the call to arms the first time at the age of nineteen. When indications of the French and Indian Wars appeared, he was appointed one

of the Adjutant-Generals of the Virginia militia with the rank of major. He showed remarkable progress in the study of military tactics and strategy.

As second in command under General Dinwiddie, he led the advance at Fort Duquesne. He made a surprise attack on the French and routed the detachment. This was the first of many engagements on that border struggle.

At the close of the campaign of 1758, Washington returned to Mount Vernon, where he married Martha Custis, and tried to settle down to the private life he desired. Again, however, that was denied him, for he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses. The extent of his compatriots' high regard was already becoming apparent. On his first appearance in the assembly hall, he received a tremendous ovation. He tried to acknowledge the ovation, but was unable to reply. The speaker eased his embarrassment by saying, “Sit down, Mr. Washington. Your modesty equals your valor and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess.”

The second requirement for walking a straight line through life is the determination to stick to the course which has been set. Recent scholars—even some of those who have sought to diminish the stature of Washington as a national hero—have attributed his greatness not so much to genius or perfection as to his ability through sheer will, determination, and persistence to overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles. Douglas Southall Freeman, one of his greatest biographers, remarks: “What he was, he made himself by will, by effort, by discipline, by ambition, and by perseverance.”

How lucky for us that he possessed these qualities to such a great degree! A man with less perseverance at the head of our Army would have been defeated by the British in the first year of the war. Washington never knew when he was defeated. He was a man who many times tasted but never admitted defeat.

He was to become one of the few great commanders in history who recognized that the only victory that counts is victory in the last battle.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775—the unanimous choice of the Congress—he was a man on fire for his beliefs, and able to kindle the flame in other hearts. Nothing could make him quit, even when so many Colonists, safe around their firesides and far from the battlefield, were ready to give up hope for the success of the American cause. The inspiration of his leadership, and his personal example of perseverance, patience, and patriotism despite defeats, turned a ragged, starving army into the instrument of a splendid triumph.

It was an army that never possessed the manpower, equipment, supplies, or transport to match those of its British opponent. Washington's most difficult task throughout the war was not so much in moving and directing the Continental Army in battle as in simply holding it together—molding it into an instrument that was capable of fighting at all. There was no strong government with the power to tax the people or raise armies—indeed, no national executive power at all. It was difficult enough to find men to fill the ranks, and when they were found, even more difficult to supply them. The men who came were often militia, committed to serve for only a few months, and it was impossible to make seasoned soldiers of them in so short a time. The Army had to be reconstituted almost every year, often in the midst of a bitter and critical campaign.

There was no treasury of gold out of which to pay men, buy supplies, and meet the innumerable other expense of a military establishment. The only money was paper currency without backing, depreciating with each passing year until finally it shrank out of existence, leaving the phrase, "not worth a Continental" as a permanent contribution to the American Language.

After summers of hard marching, retreat, and fighting, the troops could look forward only to more suffering and hardship in winter quarters at such places as Valley Forge and Morristown. While Washington was sorely tried by these conditions, he never lost heart.

After the Continental Army's victory over the British at Yorktown, great power was within Washington's grasp. His army was still ill-paid, ill-fed, and growing increasingly disgruntled with its lot. Its officers, in particular, felt they had been denied just reward for their services. Many were ready to overthrow the Congress and establish Washington as a dictator. Never did Washington show a greater dedication and self-abnegation, never a clearer vision of the true principles on which America should be built, than when he appeared before the assembled officers of the Continental Army in 1783 and entreated them to respect the authority of a weak and fumbling Congress and to seek their redress of grievances by peaceful means from this civil authority.

With a magnificent gesture, he reminded them of his own sacrifices for the cause. Preparing to read a letter from a friend in Congress, he fumbled with his glasses: "Gentlemen, you must pardon me. I have grown gray in your service and I now find myself growing blind." Washington's reminder was successful; there was no further talk of overthrowing the authority of Congress. When the peace was finally signed a few months later, Washington took farewell of his army, presented his resignation to Congress, and restored the sacred trust that had been placed in his hands back into those that had given it. He retired to his estate at Mount Vernon in high hopes that he could remain there in peace until his death.

Again, it was not to be his fate to rest on his laurels. The new Confederation floundered, and the weaknesses in the assemblage of American States which

had hampered military operations during the Revolutionary War seemed destined to perpetuate themselves. When a movement started for a Constitutional Convention to find means of establishing "a more perfect union," Washington again answered the call to serve as President of the Convention and lend his prestige to the enterprise. And he could not, when the long fight for adoption of the Constitution was won, refuse the call to duty as first President under that Constitution.

In taking the oath of office in New York on the historic 30th of April in 1789, George Washington—the soldier who had knelt in the snow of Valley Forge to pray for an American victory—the statesman who knew that only in obedience to the will of the Almighty can a nation prosper—of his own volition sealed his covenant by adding to the formal oath the humble supplication: "So help me God." These words have rung down the years as a glorious summons to the highest citizenship. More than any other words which have been uttered, they express the essential philosophy which has made this Nation great:—"So help me God."

In his two terms as President, Washington put the new government on the road to stability, following the same course of restraint he had followed as Commander-in-Chief. In establishing firm foundations for the new Republic, he was again walking the straight line with a clear vision of where it was taking him. In domestic affairs he sought to establish a sound and economical administrative system, a financial stability that had previously been lacking, and a respect for the authority of the new central government. In foreign affairs, his goal was to give the United States time to consolidate its new union and establish its power on a firm basis. For this reason, he sought to avoid entanglement in the wars growing out of the French Revolution, and inveighed against such

foreign entanglements in his Farewell Address.

In his search for peace and stability, Washington was under no illusions that either could be achieved or maintained without adequate armed forces to guard it, and some of his statements are as valid today as they were then. "If we desire peace," he said in his great wisdom, "it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." At another time he wrote: "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet the enemy."

Washington was successful in achieving the goal he set for himself as President. At his death on December 14, 1799, he left behind him a prosperous and growing union of American states, dedicated to the great principles of free government.

During the 160 years that have passed since Washington's death, the citizens of the United States have been called upon again and again to prove their devotion to those same principles. Today we find ourselves face-to-face with the greatest and most ominous challenge in the life of our Nation. The communist conspiracy, founded upon hate and terror, and denying the validity of every principle we espouse, has time and again announced its intention of destroying us and seizing control of the entire world.

Although the communists have placed major external emphasis upon so-called "peaceful" penetration of the Free World since 1953, we know that they have built up the most powerful mobilized military forces on earth. Concurrent with the political, economic, and psychological maneuvering by which, over the years, they have acquired some five million square miles of territory, and subjugated over 600 million people, they have strengthened their capability for every type of combat.

We cannot doubt that the United States, the strongest bastion of freedom, the chief obstacle in the communists' pathway to world domination, is their

primary target.

When Soviet Premier Khrushchev recently boasted that he had enough nuclear rockets to destroy all his foes, I am sure he meant that his words should be heard most loud and clear in this country, which is dedicated to those ideals which the communists most ardently despise, reject, and seek to destroy—liberty, morality and human dignity.

We recall the famous words of Thomas Paine written after Washington's near-disastrous reverses in New York: "These are the times that try man's souls."

Today we are living again in "times that try men's souls." Again the voice of our national conscience must be raised against "the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot" who shrink from service in their country's cause.

We are no longer a weak and fledgling nation. We have grown rich and powerful. Our influence spreads throughout the globe. But we can do no better in our present crisis than to guide our conduct by the eternal principles that Washington established as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and as President. We, too, must walk a straight line with definite goals in mind, and the determination to achieve them. We must constantly ask of ourselves and of our neighbors: If Washington could accomplish so much with so little, how could we as a Nation dare to do less with so much?

Our decision to meet the challenge of the communist conspiracy must not be just for today, but for whatever number of years may be required to complete the job to which we have set our hand. Make no mistake about it—it will be a long, hard, tedious job.

In the words of President Eisenhower: "It remains clear that the search for lasting peace will require patience, strength, and continued vigilance."

We must adjust ourselves to the unfamiliar monotony of patience. This job is not something we can get done in a hurry. For a long, long time, day in and day out, year in and year out, we must

live with the necessity of maintaining strong and ready defenses—and we must not become weary with the task.

We cannot afford to jeopardize our future to serve our present comfort. Like Washington, we must exhibit a spirit of self-sacrifice for the Nation and for posterity throughout all the years to come. If George Washington could risk every personal consideration for the good of the Nation, how can we do less?

We must make it crystal clear to the Kremlin that the communists can never win by waiting until our resolution cracks—because the resolution of America will never weaken, regardless of how long we must stand to arms. We intend to make it evident to the whole world, by deeds as well as by words, that we will never yield before such a bullying challenge.

The great edifice of our civilization, which has been centuries in the building, could be utterly destroyed—if we should become heedless of our responsibility to maintain its moral, spiritual and physical defenses with unremitting zeal.

As a Christian Nation we abhor war, but mere abhorrence of war will not keep it from our shores, nor save us from the tragic consummation of defeat. We must not forget that the security we have enjoyed in the past has been the gift of men who dared to fight to the end in a righteous cause. Let us remember that whatever security we shall enjoy in the future will be the gift of other men, who, as resolute citizens, put on the uniform of their country and take their places in the front lines of her defense. We must be militarily strong.

Equally as important as our military capability is our known determination to use it if necessary to resist or defeat aggression, no matter what the consequences. The firm stand taken by the United States in the face of serious provocations or outright military aggression in the Taiwan Straits, the Middle East, and West Berlin has given the world good cause to know that we will not

hesitate to fight in defense of the Free World if deterrence fails. We have proved beyond the possibility of an honest doubt on the part of anyone that we will not dishonor our pledges nor betray those who trust us—that we will not abdicate our rights nor shirk our solemn responsibilities in any particular.

In the final analysis, removal of the threat of military aggression depends upon the growth and fruition of ideals in the hearts of men. The spiritual and intellectual field is the real battleground upon which the future of the world will ultimately be decided. It should be clearly evident, therefore, that the major task which devolves upon each one of us today is to utilize every talent we possess with the utmost vigor, vision, and creative imagination to help make the power of our American ideals and principles felt throughout the earth. There is nothing more important in this endeavor than developing in members of our rising generations a solemn sense of the obligations of citizenship, and providing them with the spiritual and intellectual resources necessary to meet them.

In the struggles to preserve the heritage that began with George Washington, no agency of the government and no group of men has been more faithful than the officers and men of the United States Army. Washington, the founder of our Army, left an example which Army leaders have constantly sought to emulate. The 145 campaign streamers borne by the Army's flag today bear witness to the long-continuous tradition of valor and dedication which dates back to the American Revolution. The suffering Continental soldiers who left their trail of blood in the snow on the way to Trenton in December of 1776 had their counterparts in the man who fought in the Meuse-Argonne in the winter of 1918, and those who defended Bastogne in December of 1944, and those who fought so valiantly to stem the tide of the Chinese advance in the bitter cold of North Korea in 1950.

In meeting the challenge that we face today, the United States Army is discharging its mission with equal devotion. The foundation of our present military policy is the great mutual defense system which links the United States with more than 40 other nations. The Army bears a principal responsibility in this magnificent effort, which we call our "forward strategy." More than half of our Army's operating forces are stationed in some 70 foreign countries and areas. Army divisions are deployed on the ground in Europe and the Far East. Army officers and men are assisting in the training of approximately 200 allied ground divisions in 42 countries.

At this very moment there is an American soldier in the snow on the North German Plain, watchful of the movement of communist soldiers behind the Iron Curtain. At this very instant, an American soldier is in the steaming jungles and rice paddies of Viet Nam, right alongside the Vietnamese soldiers who are standing guard on the 17th parallel. And in Korea—so recently torn by the ravages of war—an American soldier sits with his machine gun trained across the no-man's land that he knows may tomorrow be reddened by his and his American and Korean comrades' blood.

As an integral element of this forward strategy, we have our Strategic Army Corps built around the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, and the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, standing ready at all times to promptly reinforce our overseas deployments. At the expense of great personal hardship, the men of STRAC have completely adjusted their lives to meet the requirements that they be ready to fight at any point on earth as soon as planes can transport them to their objectives. In addition to STRAC in the continental United States, other ready forces stationed on Okinawa and in Hawaii have a similar function. Their preparedness to

move rapidly if trouble should arise is an important factor in our ability to deter aggression. Here at home our Army plays a principal role in securing our great cities against the ever-present threat of air attack.

The American soldier in this most perilous period of our history serves day and night in the front line of our active defense, at home and abroad working effectively to protect the Nation and advance the cause of true peace.

Our Army, as a member of our mighty land-sea-air Defense Team, is doing a tremendous job for America today. In the final analysis, however, it is only what the American people make it. Its strength is their strength, its valor is their valor, its dedication is their dedication.

What America is today and will be tomorrow depends upon our sense of individual responsibility for the maintenance of our military defenses as well as in all areas of our national life.

It was Washington's forthright acceptance of this individual responsibility for the destiny of the Nation and the perpetuation of freedom which motivated his every action. As often as the call to service came, he answered it, no matter what was asked of him. He never "passed the buck" to someone else. His noble concern for posterity was a personal concern which overrode every thought of his own comfort or convenience.

It is not just figuratively true that every American holds in his hand the destiny of this Nation. Today, as the United States faces its greatest challenge, more than ever it is literally true in a very real and compelling sense.

May this heroic statue of George Washington stand forever in New Orleans as a symbol of the nobility of character, patriotism, and devoted citizenship which we universally recognize. May it serve as a reminder to everyone who observes it that there is opportunity in this free land for greatness beyond measure if we but establish worthy goals

and strive courageously toward them—if we but "walk the straight line" of duty to God and country. May it stimulate in each one of us new respect for the basic precepts and principles of government for which Washington labored, fought, and died. May it prompt us to remember the constant necessity for vigilance and strength, regardless of personal sacrifice, to pass on undiminished to our children and our children's children the blessings of liberty which are our own priceless heritage.

As we pay tribute to George Washington today, it is fitting that we rededicate our lives to the ideals for which he lived. In no other way can we do real honor to the great Father of our Country.

KENTUCKY

News received through the courtesy of Sir Knight Carl P. King, Grand Recorder. This much appreciated letter was in regard to the "In Memoriam" of Sir Knight Frederick Edward Phillips, who was the R. E. Grand Commander in 1948, and Grand Master of the Grand Council of Kentucky, R. & S. M., in 1942, who passed away February 7, 1960.

Sir Knight King wrote: "Fred was buried on his birthday in the family lot, Alexandria, Ky. He was a member for many years, and at the time of his death, of Educational Foundation, Division of Kentucky. His son is scheduled to be installed as Grand Commander in Kentucky, May 17, 1960. This is the only father and son combination to serve both as head of Grand Commandery and Grand Council in Kentucky. Officers of Newport Commandery No. 13, served as Honor Guard. Officers, past and present, of Grand Commandery and Grand Council, served as honorary pall bearers. Sir Knight Frederick Edward Phillips was born February 10, 1885, Alexandria, Kentucky. Died February 7, 1960, Alexandria, Kentucky.

Los Angeles Knights Templar Christmas Observance

DECEMBER 25, 1959—8:45 A. M.

(By Frank A. Amis, P. C.)

Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, was the host at the annual Christmas Observance held in their asylum on December 25th at 8:45 A. M. with Golden West Commandery No. 43, as co-sponsor.

A splendid attendance at this early hour filled most of the asylum where an inspiring Christmas program had been arranged by Sir William L. Yoakam, P. C. and his able committee. They had spent most of the day before under the artistic eye of Mrs. Hetty Yoakam, in setting up tables in the form of a white cross with a wide panel of red centered in all four arms of the cross. Potted plants, red in color, added symmetry and beauty to the tapered candled illuminated cross.

The million dollar band of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, under the direction of Sir Knight Hugh McNutt, opened the program with "Christmas Fantasy" and interspersed throughout the program with "In the Cathedral," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 March." Sir Knight Leonard M. Mossler, our organist, added piano and organ solos through the program.

Sir Knight John S. Lanier, P. C., gave the invocation. "The Christmas Greetings" and address of welcome was given by Sir Knight Richard M. Thompson, Eminent Commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9.

"The Christmas Toast" was delivered by Sir Knight Andrew J. Copp, Jr., P. C. and P. G. C. "The Grand Master's Response" was presented by Sir Knight Fred E. Rankine, Jr., Eminent Grand Captain General. "The Grand Commander's Christmas Greetings" was given by Sir Knight A. Winfield Jones, Eminent Commander of Golden West Commandery No. 43. "The toast to the Right Emi-

nent Grand Commander, Sir Knight Willard G. Cartwright," was announced by Sir Knight Frank A. Amis, P. C. "The Knight Templar Pledge" was led by Sir Knight Lee F. Tigh, P. C.

Sir Knight Richard A. Wolf, a minister and warder of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, delivered the Christmas sermon, "This Is a Real Christmas." It was an inspirational message, filled with practical and logical homilies on the appreciation of Christmas, delivered with a joyful smile which solidified his sincerity in the beliefs which he was expounding. Sir Knight Orey L. Riley, P. C., gave the benediction.

It was a radiant, refreshing and warm fraternal Christmas morning and our staff photographer, Sir Knight Steve Brussa, was busy throughout the program with his flash bulbs.

An attractive "Christmas Observance" program was printed and issued by Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 and Golden West Commandery No. 43. The first page was devoted to the Christmas Toast, by Sir Knight Burt D. Pearson, Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Religious Observance; also the Grand Master's Response and the Christmas Greetings of Sir Knight Willard G. Cartwright, R. E. Grand Commander of California. The program opened with a band concert "Christmas Fantasy," Sir Knight Hugh McNutt, director of No. 9 Band. The invocation was by Sir Knight Clyde E. Colvin, Prelate of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9. Greetings by Sir Knight Richard M. Thompson, E. Commander of No. 9; organ solo, by Sir Knight Leonard M. Mossler, organist of No. 9; Christmas Toast by Sir Knight Andrew J. Copp, Jr., P. G. C. of No. 9. Toast to Sir Knight Louis Henry Wieber, Most Eminent Grand Master; Response by Sir Knight Fred E. Rankine, Jr., E. Grand Captain

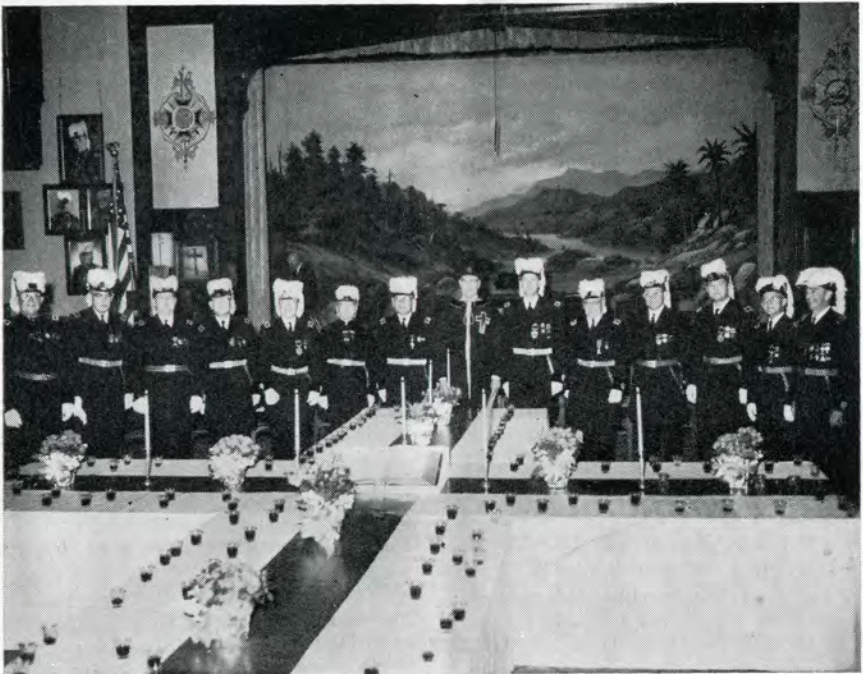
General of California Grand Commandery. The Christmas Message of Sir Knight Willard G. Cartwright, R. E. Grand Commander, read by Sir Knight A. Winfield Jones, Eminent Commander of Golden West No. 43; Toast to Grand Commander by Sir Knight Frank A. Amis, E. P. C. of No. 9. Organ solo—medley of Christmas Carols. "This Is the Real Christmas," by Sir Knight Rev. Richard A. Wolf, warder of No. 9. Benediction by Sir Knight Orey L. Riley, P. C., prelate of No. 43.

Knights Templar pledge, Sir Knight Lee F. Tigh, Eminent Past Commander Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.

Sir Knights—Attention! Raise your cups in your right hands and repeat after me:

"On this Christmas morning I solemnly and sincerely renew my vows of Knighthood. I will wield my sword in defense of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans and the Christian religion. I will endeavor to harbor no enmity or ill will toward any human being. I will do all in my power to obey the laws of my country and of the Order of Knights Templar, and live as a patriotic citizen of the United States of America, and, with Christ as my guide, endeavor to follow His Divine Teachings, to the end that my influence for good may be felt by all with whom I may come in contact.

Participate."



Sir Knights of Los Angeles No. 9 and Golden West No. 3 at Christmas Observance tables in form of white cross.

Worthy the Name "Sir Knight"

(From "The Crusader" Pennsylvania Sir Knight Harry F. Hostetler, Grand Commander.)

In the Ninth Division it has become a tradition for quite a number of years for each Commandery to be host to the other seven Commanderies in the Division once each year.

Each of these eight visitations create a great deal of good fellowship and are an important factor in maintaining the high morale among the Sir Knights and their ladies.

Among the distinguished guests present at the Allen Commandery, No. 20, get-together this Templar year was Sir Knight Thomas Nelson, P. C.

He was born in England in the year of 1888, was a brick layer by trade while in that country and worked for 17c an hour in his younger days.

In time he crossed the water and came to America serving in the Armed Forces of this country in World War I. He was knighted in Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, stationed in Jersey City, N. J., and served as Eminent Commander of his Commandery in 1925-1926.

We give you this short history of a most remarkable Sir Knight because on the evening of the visitation he enlivened the conclave by reciting, entirely from memory that lovely poem of Ella Wheeler Wilcox entitled "Worthy The Name 'Sir Knight'."

You might like a copy of this poem, or perhaps duplicate the feat of this Sir Knight who is in his early "80's," so it is being printed herewith—

Worthy The Name "Sir Knight"

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox)

Sir Knight of the world's oldest order
Sir Knight of the Army of God
You have crossed the strange mystical border,

The ground floor of truth you have trod
You have entered the sanctum sanctorum
Which leads to the temple above;
Where you came as a stone, and a Christ-
chosen one,

In the Kingdom of Friendship and Love.

As you stand in this new realm of beauty,
Where each man you meet is your friend
Think not that your promise of duty
In hall, or asylum, shall end
Outside in the great world of pleasure
Beyond, in the clamor of trade
In the battle of life and its coarse daily
strife

Remember the vows you have made.

Your service, majestic and solemn
Your symbols, suggestive and sweet
Your uniformed phalanx in column
On gala days marching the street
Your sword and your plume and your
helmet

Your "secrets" hid from the world's sight
These things are the small, lesser parts
of the all

Which are needed to form the true
Knight.

The martyrs who perished rejoicing,
In Templary's glorious laws
Who died midst the fagots while voicing
The glory and worth of their cause
They honored the title of "Templar"
No more than the Knight of today
Who mars not the name with one blemish
of shame

But carries it clean through life's fray.

To live for a cause; to endeavor
To make your deeds grace it; to try
And uphold its precepts forever,
Is harder by far than to die
For the battle of life is unending
The enemy, Self, never tires
And the true Knight must slay that sly
foe every day

Ere he reaches the heights he desires.

Sir Knight, have you pondered the
meaning

Of all you have heard and been told
Have you strengthened your heart for
its weaning

From vices and faults loved of old
Will you honor, in hours of temptation
Your promises noble and grand
Will your spirit be strong to do battle
with wrong

And, having done all, to stand?

Will you ever be true to a brother
In actions as well as in creed
Will you stand by his side as no other
Could stand in the hour of his need
Will you boldly defend him from peril
And lift from him poverty's curse
Will the promise of aid, which you will-
ingly made

Reach down from your lips to your purse?

The world's battlefield is before you
 Let wisdom walk close by your side
 Let faith spread her snowy wings o'er
 you
 Let truth be your comrade and guide
 Let fortitude, justice and mercy
 Direct all your conduct aright
 And let each word and act tell to men
 the proud fact
 You are worthy the name of "Sir Knight."

We are grateful to Sir Knight Earl A. Fisher, Eminent Grand Standard Bearer, for his help in assembling the necessary material for use in *The Crusader*.

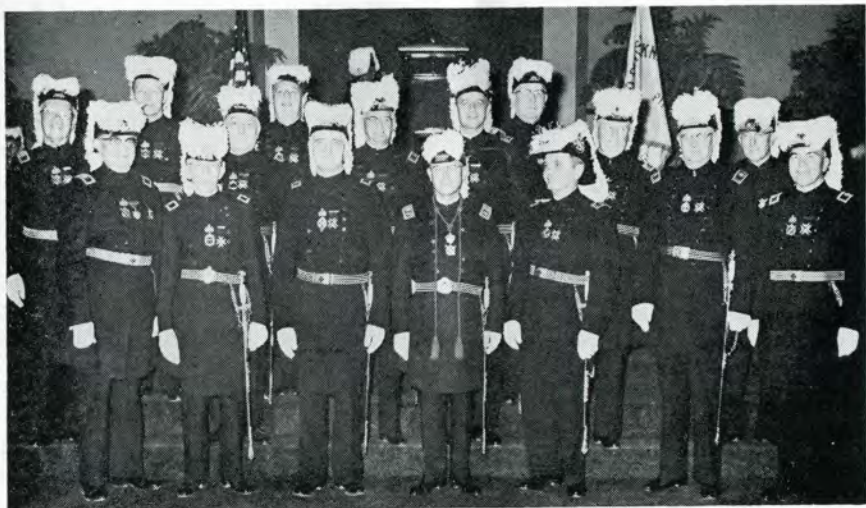
Many Can Help

The Templar year in Pennsylvania is

rapidly drawing to a close.

It is vitally important that we give serious consideration to the matter of suspensions and demits.

You will remember that, in the January issue of *The Crusader*, it was mentioned that the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of American, Sir Knight Louis H. Wieber, was greatly concerned by statistics of the Grand Encampment for the year ending July 1, 1959, during which period there were 5,519 suspensions, 3,540 resignations and 8,656 deaths.



(Photo Courtesy Sir Knight William A. Slippy, Generalissimo, Lincoln No. 91, Wilksburg, Pa.)

Grand Officers at Annual Reception by the Second Division of Pennsylvania to R. E. Grand Commander Harry F. Hostetler.

Front Row, left to right: Maurice A. Hammer, Past Grand Commander; Reno A. Lepley, Grand Warden; Harrison F. Hartline, Deputy Grand Commander; Harry F. Hostetler, Grand Commander; Paul C. Rodenhauser, Grand Senior Warden; F. Parson Kepler, Sr., Grand Junior Warden; Channing M. Galbreath, Past Grand Commander.

Second Row, left to right: Charles B. Wolfertz, Past Grand Commander; James N. Deeter, Past Grand Commander; W. Brooke Fryer, Grand Captain of the Guard; Ewart Roberts, Grand Herald; Perry L. LaBarr, Grand Generalissimo; John B. Cottrell, Jr., Grand Captain-General; Raymond F. Hoffmann, P. G. C., Grand Treasurer; John W. Laird, Grand Recorder; Roscoe M. Dunning, Grand Marshal.

In the Background: Charles N. Grieve, Division Commander, Div. No. 2.

PENNSYLVANIA

By Charles B. Wolfertz, P. G. C., Editor "The Crusader." The Second Division Felicitates Our Grand Commander.

Outstanding each year among many Templar activities in our great State is the annual reception of Division No. 2 to the Right Eminent Grand Commander.

This year was no exception and on October 17th, Sir Knights and ladies from every corner of this division gathered at the Masonic Temple in Oakland, Pittsburgh, to pay homage to Sir Knight Harry F. Hostetler, the titular head of Pennsylvania Templary.

Joining in this tribute was the entire elected line of our Grand Commandery, a number of Past Grand Commanders, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Recorder, practically all of the appointed line officers, and Sir Knights from other divisions throughout the State.

For the first time, in the long history of similar receptions, a banquet to which all Sir Knights and their ladies were welcome, preceded the festivities on the upper floor.

The distinguished guests were later welcomed into the asylum by the Eminent Division Commander, Sir Knight Charles N. Grieve, in his usual courteous and most gracious manner.

Each group was ushered into the auditorium by alternating escorts—and what a glorious and inspirational sight this was—first, a receiving line of forty-eight "Baldric" Sir Knights; then another group by an escort of a like number of "Gold Brigade" Sir Knights, climaxed when the Right Eminent Grand Commander and his staff were received through the combined line of ninety-six Sir Knights, all attired in full Templar uniform.

Entertainment was furnished by vocal duets by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Kroen, singing popular selections from comic operas.

Sir Knight William S. Wallace, Past Commander of Tancred Commandery, No.

48, on behalf of the Second Division presented a very beautiful silver fruit bowl to the wife of our Grand Commander, Mrs. Helen Hostetler, who responded with an expression of her real gratitude for the many kindnesses extended to "Harry" and herself.

The high point of the reception was the address of our Right Eminent Grand Commander from which we quote very briefly, although no quotation can portray the eloquence and power of the words spoken.

Sir Knight Hostetler said in part:

"This is, indeed, one of those magnificent occasions in which we are without adequate words to express our gratitude and appreciation for the overwhelming welcome which you have accorded to us this evening. It is wonderful to be the guest of you officers, Sir Knights and ladies of this Division.

"Before leaving Lewistown I thought I would brush up on all the superlative adjectives I could so that I might adequately express myself when I came here; but, my friends, the things I have seen and what I see in this asylum this evening are far beyond the power of any adjective to express. It is a marvelous evidence of your enthusiasm for this great Christian Order of Knighthood.

"As I stand here in the presence of the great leaders of Masonry and all its rites (our Grand Commander refers to the presence of high ranking officers of the York Rite, the Scottish Rite and the Order of DeMolay who were present), and those of you who have served and are serving Templary so well, I want you to know that I am very grateful for the splendid work you are doing in this particular part of our great State.

"On occasions such as this I never know exactly what to say other than words of appreciation, thanks, congratulations and commendations.

"As Sir Knights, we are sponsoring chapters of the Order of DeMolay, through which we are helping boys to be better men—through which we are helping them to be better fitted to cope

with the tremendous problems we know will be theirs as they become the citizens of tomorrow.

"Last week I received a check for \$7,500.00 from the Knight Templar Eye Foundation to be presented to the University of Pennsylvania in your behalf and in behalf of every Knight Templar, to be used for further research in the diseases of the eye, and through which we hope the cause may be isolated and treatment or cures may be discovered.

"This money came from the fund which you and I have been building by our contribution of one dollar each year and I am certain there is not one in this room this evening who would not be willing to give many times the price of an ice cream cone each month if they could help just one person to see better.

"While talking to Sir Knight Walter A. DeLamater, M.E.P.G.M., the Executive Director of this fund, several weeks ago, he told me that, up to that time, the foundation had successfully treated 850 cases of men women and children, ages from one to ninety. Think of it, friends, 850 people all over these United States are grateful to each one of you this evening for helping them to see better or to see again.

"These we have our Educational Loan Foundation that lends up to \$1,500 to young men and women so that they may complete their college education, together with our scholarship fund.

"We feel that we must educate our young men and women in the fundamentals of the American way of life. They must understand and appreciate the background of this great country of ours, otherwise, we will never be able to hand on this great heritage of culture and civilization to those who are following us.

"Yes, we are building strong men and women. For, my friends, the things that made this country great came out of the ideals and consciousness of strong men; men who believed mightily in the power of God in this world.

"They relied on His guidance and they believed in the principles of freedom and personal rights. They were willing to fight and die for them if necessary. They firmly embedded the foundation of our way of life in the rugged rock of our Christian spiritual heritage.

"So let us, as good soldiers of the Cross and as true Americans be vigilant, for that is the price of liberty. Let us work and hope ever and pray always to the great Captain of our Salvation that he will always keep America a Christian nation and that He will guide her toward a new and greater era of peace, freedom and prosperity."

As the program in the asylum ended, the Sir Knights and ladies formed in line and paraded to the Ball Room for the Grand March, followed by dancing until a late hour with occasional light refreshments. It was a grand evening which even slight rain and threatening weather outside could not dampen.

From Knights Templar of Oregon

January 27, 1960,
1655 Mohawk Road,
Springfield, Oregon.

Knight Templar Magazine,
13-17 North State Street,
Greenfield, Indiana.

Dear Sirs:

Find enclosed a check for \$6.00 to cover new and renewal subscriptions. We in the West enjoy this magazine very much, and will try to pick up more subscribers in the near future.

Ivanhoe Commandery wishes to thank the Knight Templar Magazine for all the articles you have used that have been sent in by Sir Knight Max G. Cogill.

Fraternally,

Geo. D. Robinson, Em. Comm.,
Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2,
Eugene, Oregon.

OKINAWA No. 1

(Inaugural address of Sir Knight Benjamin R. Flores, Eminent Commander of Okinawa Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, on the occasion of his installation during the evening of December 16, 1959.)

Eminent Sir Knight Morris, Officers and Sir Knights of Okinawa Commandery:

I feel highly honored at the trust and responsibilities you have reposed on my shoulders. I hope to justify your confidence in me by working with you earnestly and with vigor to maintain the traditions and prestige of this illustrious Order. I do not intend to make any orations tonight—that will be left to those who are more qualified—rather, I propose to present before you something commonplace.

We do, no doubt, share the opinion, that through the efforts of some members under the able and peerless leadership of our Past Eminent Commander, this Commandery has made an amazing and tremendous progress since its conception, in spite of untold hardships and difficulties. Now, however, we can view with pardonable pride how our membership has increased by leaps and bounds; we can now boast that our paraphernalia is second to none in the Orient, that our degree work can be favorably compared with those of Stateside Commanderies, that we are quite solvent and that our Order has acquired a certain amount of prestige not only in the Philippines but in the States as well. Reviewing these facts, we cannot help but feel it is our responsibility to continue the good work of those few Sir Knights who have so unselfishly dedicated themselves to the birth and progressive life of this Order on Okinawa, rather than relax and bask in the glory of our past.

We can carry on this good work by raising the standards of the Order on

Okinawa. This can be accomplished by the Sir Knights learning more about the Order. It is an accepted fact that progress is accomplished only when a certain goal is set and all energies directed to it. For this coming Templar Year then I invite the Officers and Sir Knights to participate in the advancement of our Commandery by the fulfillment of the Motto: "KNOW YOUR COMMANDERY." Let it be our battle cry during the oncoming year. It takes but little reflection to realize how necessary and how important this motto is. The unity and success of any organization lies entirely on how much each member knows regarding its aims, methods of operation, membership rules, affiliations with some other organizations, qualification of its officers, etc. If most of the members do not know what they have joined, what we have is not an organization, but a crowd, a mob, or by whatever name you may wish to call it. I think you will agree with me that there are only a few among the Sir Knights who really know what the Commandery is. This is partly responsible for the apparent lack of interest exhibited by some of the Sir Knights.

Let us now consider how we can effectively put this motto into action. Firstly, we note that what there is to know about the Commandery can be divided as follows: Various organizations composing the Order, i.e., the Grand Encampment, Grand Commandery, etc.; History of the Order; Laws and Regulations; Degree Work; a more intimate knowledge of Okinawa Commandery No. 1.

Aside from the degree work, knowledge of the items enumerated can be effectively communicated through short periodic talks by various members during Special Conclaves. Some of you, then, will be chosen to study one particular subject and give a ten-minute talk on it at a specified time. You

will be given all the time and all the help you need. I realize that this chore entails a little talent and so every effort will be made to select those particularly suited. If you are chosen, please do not fail us—give it a try—chip in a little bit for the good of the Commandery, as all others will be doing. With these talks which will be carried out through the oncoming year, we should be able to visit any Commandery and with full confidence carry on fraternal conversation on these subjects without suffering any embarrassment.

Let us now consider degree work. Degree work can be divided into three parts: Setting up the Asylum; Participation in the conferrals; and Refreshments. Let us consider the first, i.e., setting up the Asylum. Many have expressed the opinion that all members should be familiar with the paraphernalia and the manner in which they are set for the various Orders. These are symbols of the Order and have meanings to its members, just as the United States Flag has to the Americans. Again, here Sir Knights will be chosen beforehand to set up the Asylum on some specific night under the direction of some Officer of the Commandery. A great saving of time is gained by having one group of Sir Knights concentrating on this one particular job. The members will take turns in setting up the Asylum for the various Orders.

Let us now consider the matter of conferral of the Orders. Setting up the Asylum may be a chore, but certainly taking part in the conferral is not. The only reason why we refuse to take part is only when we are not prepared for it, for it is awful to be committing blunders before the eyes of many, even if they are all our friends. With this in mind, the Sir Knights will be invited to take some part at some specified night after he has been given

enough time to study it. An Officer will be assigned to coach him. It is indeed fortunate that we alternate with the Royal Arch in the conferrals, for it gives us a month of preparation and a month of conferral. To attain wider experience, the Sir Knights will be assigned to various parts at different times.

Let us now consider refreshments. Now this is some chore. Unfortunately, this is a job which demands some talent, unless you have your wife assisting you. As usual, we will have one Sir Knight assigned to this on a more or less permanent basis, but we will have other Sir Knights assisting him by turns. The assistants chosen will be notified beforehand.

It may appear at first sight that the inclusion of short lectures in the Special Conclaves will bring us far into the night. This will not be so if a little time is spent beforehand in carefully preparing a program for each Special Conclave. With the assistance of the Sir Knights, I will undertake the preparation of these schedules. It will be so arranged that every minute spent in the Asylum is utilized to the fullest extent, without the necessity of rushing from one phase of the conferral to the other, or of creating even the least bit of tension. Programs will be so arranged that every member of the Commandery on Okinawa will have the opportunity of participating by performing assigned tasks at specific times. In this manner, much can be accomplished by the small contributions of many. It is not desirable to have so much done by a few. It is not in accordance with the basic principles of the Order.

Sir Knights, the goal for the year as exemplified by the motto: "KNOW YOUR COMMANDERY" has been set. Let us face it and move together in that direction. Only a little effort will be required of each. The fruits reaped

are immeasurable, both for the Order and for ourselves. Aside from the knowledge that we would gain in learning more about the Order, there is a certain amount of pleasure in working together in our moments of relaxation.

Sir Knight, there is nothing more to say, but there certainly remains a lot to do. I have fullest confidence in your earnest desire and utmost willingness to carry on the good work of those few who have so far toiled for us. Let us remember for this year the motto: "KNOW YOUR COMMANDERY."

In closing, permit me to extend to you and your families, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I thank you.

Curtis B. Winn 70th Anniversary

Through the courtesy of Sir Knight John Temple Rice, R. E. Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, the editor received a letter of historical interest. He wrote, in part: "I am sending to you a copy of *The Albany (Oregon) Trestleboard*, of February, 1960, in which I have marked in red and interesting article, entitled, 'Curtis B. Winn.' It is of importance from the fact that Curtis Bentley Winn is the senior member of the Grand Encampment. He served as Grand Commander of Oregon in 1899, and is the only living member prior to 1900. I am sure we have had articles in the *Knight Templar* about him from time to time, but the thought occurs to me that both his Masonic anniversaries would be fine reading for the members of our Order throughout the nation."

The article which appeared in the *Albany Trestleboard*, Sir Knight Walter Stuart, Jr., editor, follows:

Curtis B. Winn

January marked the 70th anniversary of the initiation of Bro. Curtis B. Winn as an Entered Apprentice Mason in Corinthian Lodge—the first degree conferred in our present temple and the second meeting held there. Our greetings were sent to Bro. Winn on the anniversary date and he reports that he will celebrate the anniversaries of his Fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees while on a tour of the Caribbean with Mrs. Winn, returning to their Hollywood home around mid-March.

Trestleboard Editorial

We welcome these new members into the York Rite bodies of Albany and hope that they will find as much pleasure and profit as have those of us who have previously signed the rolls.

The only way to get the most out of Masonry is to study and participate in the affairs of the component bodies of the fraternity. This is true for the old timers and even more true for the new members in any of the bodies. We hope to see you often in the meetings where you can best learn the true lessons of the degrees and ceremonies.

The finest autobiography any man can write is little words of kindness stored up in a loved one's heart.

Man's mind, stretched to a new idea, never goes back to its original dimensions.

Make all men your well-wishers, and then—in the year's steady sifting—some of them will turn into friends; and friends are the sunshine of life.

“What Has My Dollar Done?”

(To those of our Order of Christian Knighthood and to those who have not heard of our Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., we again bring it to your attention.)

There have been many fine articles written on this subject and all were very inspiring and informative. However, we have never brought to light any specific cases, as it is not the practice of Masonic bodies to publish the charities they perform. In this case we make exception. We feel that the splendid work and good being done by St. Lukes Commandery, No. 34, must be revealed.—Editor.)

* * *

Our Eminent Commander, B. R. Harris, appointed the following committee: Sir Knights George W. Kinney, P. C., Robert Hardin, Jack Teeters, and Edward P. Thompson, to investigate the needs of those so afflicted and make necessary preparations for their care. The following is a brief summary of their report:

Our first case was a Newark woman, 31 years of age. She has a son who is in the second grade of school. Her annual income is less than \$1,000.00 a year. We were able to secure for her the payment of her doctor bills. Foundation Case No. 355.

Our second case is a Johnstown, Ohio, woman 62 years of age. She was suffering from scar tissue and has not been able to see from birth. She was not totally blind, but could do little more than tell day from night.

We were able to secure a cornea transplant of the right eye for her. She has now more than two percent better vision. She is still receiving treatment and will receive glasses to help her gain even better vision. She operates a rooming house in her home and from the income has been able to keep from accepting welfare but had been unable to save the necessary

money to pay for the operation. Foundation Case No. 765. Amount, \$490.00.

Our third case is a Newark man 62 years of age who had two cataracts and whose vision was almost nil. We were able to secure for him the removal of both of them. We hope he will regain enough vision to find employment of some type. He has had no income. Foundation Case No. 804. Amount, \$850.00.

At the present time we have two cases under advisement for processing and more to investigate.

When this program was initiated three years ago, members were assessed \$1.00 each. This was added to our annual dues. Perhaps you, like myself, accepted it, thought what do they want with another dollar from me, and what good can it do. Our Commandery has paid into this plan about \$915.00 in the three years. We have secured help of about \$1,000.00 for these people.

I would like to again call your attention to the objectives of this Foundation: For research, treatment, and/or hospitalization of diseases or injuries of the eye in an effort to prevent blindness. This service is available to anyone regardless of race, creed, color, age, sex, or national origin. The treatment of patients for this purpose shall be free and limited to persons unable to pay.

Stop and think, some residents of Newark and possibly even someone with whom you are acquainted might be without the benefit of sight had we not contributed a dollar.

If, in your acquaintance, there is anyone who is in need of the benefits the Foundation provides, please contact a member of the committee and it will be processed without delay—“To Bind Up The Wounds Of The Afflicted.”—Submitted by Sir Knight George W. Kinney, Past Commander of St. Lukes Commandery.

(From Masonic News Review, Newark, Ohio, January 1960).



Holyrood's Christian Soldier

Holyrood Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar

3615 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio

Vol 6, No. 5

January, 1960

"Holyrood's Christian Soldier"

A most valuable publication is "Holyrood's Christian Soldier," published by Holyrood Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar, 3615 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio. The January, 1960, issue featured Holyrood's Christmas Observance, and "Ye Black Knight" editorial. The leading article was headed, "From the Commander's Pen," by Sir Knight George G. Wuyaklia, Eminent Commander. The slogan, "The Drill Corps Needs You," might well be used by other Commanderies. For the special Templar Convocation, for Saturday, February 27, 1960, the members were asked to spread the news, "Tell About the Historical and Christian Doctrine of the Templar Orders—Secure a Petition for Your Commandery—Go to the Top in York Rite, Conveniently and in Full Form."

Of special interest was the editorial by the Prelate, Paul F. MacGregor, which follows for others to read:

Think on These Things

(January, 1960)

Scripture: John 13:34. A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another, as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

At this season we hear a lot about resolutions for the new year. We say

we are going to do this and we shall refrain from doing something else. Most of these resolves and hopes are good ones. We need courage to carry them out and we must try never to forget them. We must be stout hearted men.

If we but carry out the new commandment we can not help but have a better society, a better world. He merely says "love one another." There could not be a better time to start.

The year 1960 can be a big year for all, a person, a group, a state or a nation. Let us at least try to express that love in word, thought and deed. Let us start in our families and then let it radiate along the family tree beyond the horizon. In this way some day we shall pick up a pruning hook that was once a spear. If such an effort is continued then the writers will record that this was their finest year.

Lord, teach us to serve others and in this way to serve thee. Amen.

The Prelate

Think on These Things

(February, 1960)

Scripture: I Corinthians XIII in entirety.

What is written this month is a sequel of the subject of last month, love. St. Paul calls it charity, but in other translations than the King James, the

word love is used. Charity is a greater word than the usual usage denotes. When we couple it with love, we have concern for others, compassion, willingness to serve and eagerness to give.

Men have lived who were brilliant, clever, only unto themselves alone. For the time being they were well known and acquired all their desires, lived in extreme comfort and luxury. They had little concern for others and less compassion. Biographies of these people do not line the library shelves.

Observe the kindly souls, how they are remembered, and for what. Did they not bear all things, hope all things, endure all things, vaunt not themselves? Are they not people of small and humble beginnings? Perhaps they are not all materially well off, but what they possess no one can take away. These are the greatest riches of all. These riches keep the heart eternally warm. These riches bring interrupted sleep when the stars appear in the dark of night, and courage when the dawn arrives.

Prayer—Guide us, O Lord, in such a way that all may do his best for Thee and for others.

The Prelate

From the Commander's Pen

(February, 1960)

Sir Knights:

In the month of February The Holyrood Commandery is sponsoring two (2) very important events—first the traditional Holyrood's Dinner-Dance, which will be held on Saturday, February 20th, at 3615 Euclid Avenue. To this even, Sir Knights, we expect all of you to invite your family and friends to join with us in this festivity. Make your reservations early, and you will have an enjoyable time as promised by our Chairlady and Chairman of entertainment Marge and Al Ossmann, P. C.

Second important event, Sir Knights, is Holyrood's Convocation to be held

Saturday, February 27th, at 3615 Euclid Avenue. This event, Sir Knights, needs our intense effort to secure more petitions, because we are planning to confer all three (3) Orders on that day, and as of this writing there is not much time left, therefore, visit that companion and secure his petition. I am sure he will be grateful to you.

George G. Wuyaklia, Commander

From the Recorder's Desk

(February, 1960)

All contributions for the Commandery Christmas Charities have apparently been received and a general report of receipts and disbursements can be made.

It is a pleasure to report contributions received from sixty members, slightly more than ten percent of our total membership, which netted \$350.00 for Charity.

This amount is being distributed proportionately among three principal Charities, viz., The Cleveland Christian Home for Children, the Ohio Masonic Home, and the Salvation Army. Most donors identified either one of these with their contribution, which confirmed the selection of Charities by the Welfare and the Finance committees.

The Eminent Commander and Officers are exceedingly grateful to our sixty Fraters for their splendid support. Since contributions are voluntary, it would be unethical to publish their names, therefore we are restrained from doing so. The list will be included with a Financial Report submitted in Stated Conclave. Words of praise for our Christmas letter revealed that many were enlightened by the photograph of the room at the Masonic Home; the cut of the sweet little Tot, peeking around the door, shows one of many children being cared for at the Cleveland Christian Home.

Phil C. Keller, Recorder

St. Luke's No. 34, Newark, Ohio

By CHALMERS PANCOAST

A greatly appreciated recognition and honor was conferred upon me on October 27, 1959, at a Conclave when I received a Certificate of Honorary Membership in St. Luke's Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar, of Newark, Ohio. Many Commanderies bear names of distinction and historical background. Since early days Knights Templar Commanderies have been named for Biblical Saints, ancient cities, honored Templars and Masons, Crusaders, even modern cities and towns.

Few have been named St. Luke's, in honor of the "Beloved Physician" of whom St. Paul writes in Colossians. Recently the Rev. Thomas P. Simpson, rector, Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, Ohio, delivered a learned sermon on "St. Luke Speaks"—from which I wrote excerpts:

"One of the early arguments was to put the characters in the Bible in a kind of a mold, much like the statues of a saint in certain churches, so that the character was no longer human, but divine. A man like Luke means a great deal more when you can see something of him as a man, rather than a stained glass saint in a window somewhere. He wrote two books, 'The Gospel According to Luke' and 'The Book of the Acts of the Apostles' . . . But Luke was the kind of an author who tells us a good deal about himself. Paul tells us in his letter to the Colossians that Luke the beloved physician was with him . . . Being a physician he was interested in people—and this is the great characteristic of the Gospel according to St. Luke . . . It is Luke who gives us that beautiful reply that Jesus gives about the woman who came and anointed the feet of Jesus: 'Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little.'

"Luke shows his incomparable artistry with words in parables . . . He tells the story with all the skill that he has . . . The story of the Prodigal Son, which only Luke gives us, has been called the greatest and most perfect narrative of any literature, and the parable of the Good Samaritan runs a close second.

"The Parable is a story which bridges the gap between the fanciful and real in such a way that the listener can understand a truth. Luke was a master of this form of story . . . Luke got his parables by word of mouth from the people he met and talked with. It was mainly upon these parables that Luke relied to get his message across . . . A Gospel is not a biography or a history, but first of all a message of the good news of Jesus Christ.

"At the time Luke was writing his Gospel—probably around A. D. 90—Christianity was under attack by the Roman Empire. It was considered revolutionary and subversive. Persecutions had already broken out, and countless Christians had already gone to their death because of this. Luke was conscious of the fact that Christ had been condemned as one who was trying to start a revolution that would overthrow the government, and all the time he was trying to show that this picture of Jesus was not true. Luke pictures Jesus, not as one who was going about organizing cells of people to overthrow the government, but as one who was going about healing men's bodies and souls. Nor was Luke writing only for the people of Palestine—he was writing for the outside world as well; for those people of Asia Minor whom he had come to know through his missionary journeys with Paul, and all others including people like the Samaritans who were supposed to be enemies of the Jews.

"It did not matter what race or color, nationality or creed, a man belonged to, he could still understand

about the young man who spent his substance in riotous living; any country boy could understand about the shepherd who lost his sheep in the wilderness; anyone who was ever fouled up with the law could also understand about unjust judges and stewards; all were familiar with beggars by the roadside, with rich men clothed in purple and fine linen. These were universal human experiences, as true for the man in modern America as they were for the man in Jerusalem of St. Luke's day. In an age such as that in which he lived, where there was too much injustice and too little compassion, people would gladly read or hear about a gospel that told of a Messiah who ate with sinners, who loved the poor, who had given his life as a ransom for many.

"And in our own day when we are all in danger of being carried away by great impersonal forces over which we have little or no control, Luke brings comfort and solace. He tells us in stories that we can all understand the wonderful news that the God of the Universe loves us.

"Russia has already hit the moon with something, and they now have something else flying around the moon. We are disappointed that we did not get there first, but all the time our world is getting bigger and more impossible to comprehend all at once. Luke helps us all here. Luke speaks to us a simple message, yet one that is important to our day. At the center of the universe, no matter what the sky rockets may tell us, is a human being, related in a special way to God. Luke tells us that God thought the most important thing in the universe was a human being: that's why he came down here in the form of a man. It is Luke who brings all these high theological matters down to concrete

persons and experiences, and who brings us all, not in a formal way, but in a very personal way, into direct and loving relationship with the God of the Universe, who is by definition Love. This is the good news of the Gospel according to St. Luke."

York Rite Assistance

St. Luke's Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, Newark, Ohio, offers to Blue Lodges:

Oct. 27, 1959.

To the Worshipful Master
Dear Brother:

St. Luke's Commandery No. 34 of Newark, Ohio, wishes to extend to your Blue Lodge and its members the opportunity of using its Master Mason Degree team, composed of a large number of Past Masters and officers of Blue Lodge, all of whom are members of York Rite Masonry.

This team will come to your lodge and put on the Masters degree any time you would so request, except the last Tuesday of each month. If you do not have a candidate, it may be possible to bring one with us. A fellow craft team will accompany the officers.

We also have a color guard that can be secured for inspections and special occasions in presenting the flag of our country.

Your request for the services of either of these groups should be sent as far in advance as possible, so that it will not conflict with others desiring the same service. Send your request to Richard M. Conrad at the Masonic Temple, Newark.

B. R. Harris, Em. Commander

WELCOME LETTER TO NEW COMMANDERS

From the Grand Commandery of
Knights Templar of Colorado.

February 10, 1960

To the Eminent Commander of each
Constituent Commandery in Colorado.

Dear Sir Knight:

On behalf of the Grand Commander and his staff let me congratulate you upon your election as Eminent Commander of your Commandery. Yours is a great responsibility. To illustrate:

Many Master Masons look upon the Worshipful Master, who raised them, as the "one and only" Worshipful Master of the Lodge regardless of the many fine men who preceded or followed him in office. He opened their eyes to the light of Freemasonry. By the same token you, as Eminent Commander of your Commandery have a great and lasting duty to exemplify Christian Masonry to all who became Sir Knights in your Commandery. Will you help make Templary a living force in your community?

As you well know, Knights Templar everywhere are dedicated to the furtherance of one of the world's greatest Philanthropies, The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. This is not a matter for the Grand Encampment alone, but it is the concern of each one of the Sir Knights in every Commandery.

Your Grand Commander has appointed a committee to assist in this noble Christian enterprise: E. Sir Knights Clarence Watson, Grand Standard Bearer, of Grand Junction; Walter E. Burns of Pueblo, Gordon Merrick of Fort Collins, and Alfred Swanson of Denver.

This committee needs your help to stimulate interest and cooperation in your Commandery particularly in processing applications for eye surgery and hospitalization for those in need in your community. To that end the Grand Commander desires that you appoint an Eye Foundation Committee composed of energetic Sir Knights among whom might

be an eye doctor or other medical practitioner.

Please send to the Grand Recorder the names and addresses of the members of your committee. May we hear from you during the month of February?

Do you know that the Eye Foundation has processed almost one thousand cases to date?

Sincerely and courteously,
JAMES R. HOFFMAN, P. G. C.,
Chairman, Templar
Promotional Committee

Attest:

Harry W. Bundy, Grand Recorder.

From Grand Commandery of Iowa

Emil J. Biasi, P. G. C.
Grand Recorder
Dubuque, Iowa
February 9, 1960

Chalmers L. Pancoast, P. G. C.,
Editor Knight Templar Magazine,
P. O. Box 706, Newark, Ohio

Dear Right Eminent Sir:

In behalf of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Iowa I wish to thank you for the article which appeared in the February-March 1960 issue of the Knight Templar regarding the State of Iowa, we appreciate it.

The Eye Foundation of the Grand Encampment has awarded a gift of \$7,500.00 to the Ophthalmologist department of the University of Iowa and presentation of the check will be made in Iowa City by our Grand Commander, Chairman of the Iowa Committee of the Eye Foundation and perhaps myself. We hope to have some pictures and publicity, perhaps you would like this for your next issue of Knight Templar, if I can get it for you.

Very truly yours,

Emil J. Biasi,
Grand Recorder.

Vermont York Rite Festival

In his address at the 117th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, held in Montpelier, April, 1959, Sir Knight Francis P. Woodcock, R. E. Grand Commander, presiding, called special attention to the York Rite Festival. He said in part: The annual York Rite Festival was held in Montpelier, on Saturday, April 4, 1959, in the new and beautiful Masonic Temple . . . This festival once again proved quite successful . . . There were approximately a total of two hundred attending the festival, of these seventy-six were candidates. Eighteen candidates were exalted in the Chapter, twenty-eight greeted in the Council, and the Orders of Red Cross and Knights of Malta were conferred upon thirty candidates. Nine of the thirteen constituent Commanderies furnished the thirty candidates, and, as far as I have been able to learn, all of these returned to their respective Commanderies to be Knighted in the Order of the Temple. The Commanderies sending candidates to the festival were as follows:

Burlington, No. 2, Burlington; Lafayette, No. 3, St. Albans; Vermont, No. 4, Windsor; Palestine, No. 5, St. Johnsbury; Beauseant, No. 7, Brattleboro; Taft, No. 8, Bennington; Malta, No. 7, Newport; St. Aldemar, No. 11, Barre; and Holy Cross, No. 12, Bellows Falls.

York Rite Unity

A fine and wholesome spirit of cooperation exists between the various bodies of York Rite Masonry, and it was my happy privilege to meet with the leaders of the other bodies on several occasions. To my mind the solidarity of what is known as the York Rite is to a very great extent the solution of the problem of the continued growth and usefulness of the Commandery. In some communities this is being carried out more successfully

than in others. The very fact that the members of the Commandery are taking part in, or sitting on the sidelines of, the Lodge, Chapter or Council, cannot help but popularize the Commandery and its work. Therefore, I am urging each of you to make yourselves useful in the prerequisite bodies of our fraternity. I am convinced that by this helpful means we can reach many of those whom we consider deserving of this rite.

The 118th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont will be held at Burlington, June, 1960.

IN THE CHURCH SPHERE

(KATHLEEN BROWN, Church Editor,
Newark [Ohio] Advocate)

What to Call the Minister?

It's surprising how many people stumble over how to address their clergyman. Is he pastor, minister, brother, elder, father or rabbi?

This depends on the communion to which you belong. A check of the directory of churches in Newark and Licking County reveals the many different communions here. This often poses problems in handling copy for church news since almost every minister or group wants the copy handled the way they think is correct.

Newspapers, first of all, try to be consistent, not only in treating everyone alike, but in writing copy. Consequently, a "style" is adopted by the paper and generally follows the same style of the wire service to which they subscribe. In the case of The Advocate, this is The Associated Press.

According to the AP style book, the instructions on writing religious copy are explicit: "There is only one way to refer to confessions of faith and members and officials of those groups. That is the correct way. Member communions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States

are listed, as well as the other three communions, which include Roman Catholic Church, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and First Church of Christ Scientist. There is no national or international name for the Jewish Church.

In general, writing of clergymen, the style is: "The Rev. John Jones; the Rev. Dr. John Jones; Dr. Jones or Mr. Jones. Dr. is used only when the degree is held. Never use Rev. Jones."

Many people are confused on this, not realizing that reverend is an adjective and is used to denote respect for an ecclesiastic. The only excuse for misuse of the term is by calling it a colloquialism.

In Roman Catholic usage, the Rev. John Smith or Father Smith is correct. A Catholic priest is never referred to as "Mr." A nun is Sister Mary Joseph, never Sister Jones.

An Episcopalian is a member of an Episcopal Church, not an Episcopalian Church. The pastor of an Episcopal Church is the rector.

In Jewish usage, Rabbi James Wise, Rabbi Wise or Dr. Wise (if degree is held) is the correct way. Christian Science usage: Practitioner, lecturer or reader. (They do not use "Rev." in any form.)

Church of Christ: No titles are used. Seventh-day Adventist: Elder John Jones, Elder Jones.

The words minister and pastor have the same meaning so either is correct. The style adopted by The Advocate and

The Associated Press is: "The Rev. John Jones, pastor."

Many young ministers are called by their first names among members of the congregation. Socially this seems correct, but personally, I think a minister, like a physician or others in the professional class, by reason of the degrees he has earned and the high place he holds in his profession, should be given that extra mark of respect by being addressed by title.

Lutheran usage in the United States is: "Pastor John Jones, Pastor Jones, or the Rev. Mr. Jones. Addressing their minister as Pastor Jones denotes a relationship of respect and confidence between minister and parishioner.

Most newspapers, especially those in larger cities, steer clear of using titles in their calendar pages. Checking many publications recently, I found that The Advocate gives more space and uses larger type than most. The form generally followed in calendar pages under the various headings, such as Methodist, is: First—John Jones, 10:45 a. m., "In His Steps." This is the only announcement included, name of church, pastor's name (without any title), time of service, and topic. There were no listings for Sunday School, youth groups, prayer meetings or other group meetings.

The established policy of The Advocate is: First—The Rev. John Jones, pastor. (With all Sunday services and midweek meetings following).

EDWARD J. WAWICK
4111 OVERLEA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 6, MARYLAND
DEC. 63