



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVII

NOVEMBER 1981

NUMBER 11



"THE FIRST THANKSGIVING"

PROJECTING THE TEMPLAR STORY IMPRESSIVELY

It is a well-known fact that many Masonic prospects for the Order of the Temple accept the invitation only because the Sir Knight who approaches them makes a favorable impression and exemplifies the tenets he professes. It behooves every Templar to be prepared and well-informed, to have enthusiasm, and to have the conviction of his Fraternal cause.

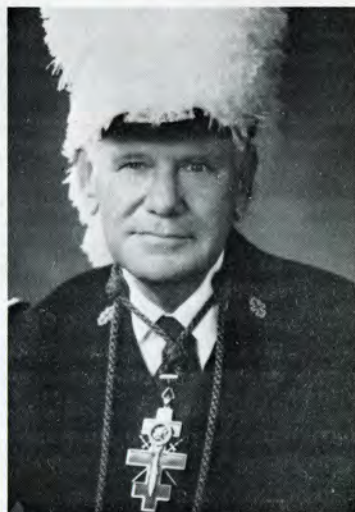
We, as Knights Templar, know that ours is an elite Order which promises and delivers Christian fellowship and friendship of the highest type. This feeling needs to be evident when we invite a fellow Mason to enlist under our banner. Too many of us are lax in our recruiting efforts — and some of these are the very best-prepared to do the recruiting! I urge and request every true Knight of the Temple to redouble his endeavors during this final year of the 1979-82 triennium. Do a friend a favor; if he is a well-qualified Mason he deserves the opportunity to become a Commandery associate. "Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

We are taught to love, honor and fear God, to walk after his Commandments, to maintain and defend the Christian faith, and the honor and dignity of our Order. We are taught to be dutiful, to assist the distressed, to be just and true in word and in deed, to prefer honor to wealth and to oppose wrong and injustice.

These are our noble professions. Although there are a number of others who wish to become one with us, some of these have never been asked. As you read this message, bear in mind that your Grand Master requests you to act now — without delay or procrastination — to enlist others of like mind, those who share the same professions as our some 350,000 Knights Templar around the globe.

There can be no better time than in this month of Thanksgiving, the month when we pause on Veteran's Day to honor our fallen comrades, the month when we prepare also for the celebration of the birth of our Savior.

It's an inspiring season. Let each of us be inspired to enhance and enlarge the world of Templary.



Kenneth Johnson

Knight Templar

"The Magazine for York Rite Masons — and Others, too."

NOVEMBER: This is normally the month for Thanksgiving celebrations, and in this issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* we celebrate something especially dear to the Masonic Order of Knights Templar — the quarter-century anniversary of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. We also salute and thank the 1981-82 Grand Commanders in our annual "portrait gallery," and, for your further appreciation, we include a selection of historical features and timely Templar news reports from across the continent.

P.C.R.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Landmark: Albert E. Hutchins, Trinity Commandery No. 58, Bradford, Pennsylvania, directs attention to an October article in the *Knight Templar Magazine*, "Has Masonry Lost its Appeal?" Referring to this article, he concludes his letter: "Please note Landmark No. 25. The last and crowning landmark of all is, that these landmarks can never be changed. Nothing can be subtracted from them — nothing can be added to them — not the slightest modification can be made in them. As they were received from our predecessors, we are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to transmit them to our successors."

Lumbard: A September note from F. M. Lumbard, now a resident of San Anselmo, California, indicates that he "takes pride in having been a Mason for 60 years in Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine and 57 years in Consistory" in Oklahoma. He fails to mention a few offices held along the way — Grand High Priest, 1949-50; Grand Master of Grand Council, 1952-53; Honorary P.G.C.; and Secretary-Recorder of the Grand York Rite Bodies, 1963-1979.

Ireland: J. A. Moran, K.C.T., Great Vice-Chancellor of the Great Priory of Ireland, wrote briefly: "At a meeting of the Great Priory [held September 30], resolution of sympathy to your Grand Encampment on the passing of your former Grand Generalissimo, C. Byron Lear, was agreed." Sir Knight Lear was Representative to the Grand Encampment from the Great Priory of Ireland. Grand Master Johnson has since recommended Grand Recorder Rodenhauer to fill the post.

Man of Letters: The portrait of James Royal Case, K.T.C.H., Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, Connecticut, graces the cover of the Fall 1981 edition of *The Royal Arch Mason* magazine. Case, also Grand Historian of Connecticut, is featured in that issue with an article on the 200 years of Royal Arch Masonry in his home state.

Prayer: Occasional inquiries have been received regarding the Lord's Prayer which was illustrated on the cover of our April 1979 *Knight Templar Magazine*. We have learned that prints, in color, are available from Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Co., Inc., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Virginia 23228.

Omission: We missed a "Quadrant" in connection with M. C. Lewis, who is Chairman of the 55th Triennial Conclave to take place next August at Hot Springs. In setting up the Grand Master's message last month omitted was reference to his service as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Arkansas. It was correctly stated that Sir Knight Lewis was a Past Grand Master, a Past Grand Commander and a Past Grand High Priest, but the line referring to his term as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Arkansas Cryptic Masons failed to be included.

Christmas Toast: Grand and Subordinate Recorders may request copies of the 1981 Grand Master's Christmas Toast and Response prepared by Gordon J. Brenner, P.G.C., Chairman, and the Committee on Religious Activities. They are available for four cents each if ordered in lots of less than 100 and three cents each for more than 100.

THE CRAFT AND SOCIAL ACTIVISM

by

**James S. DeMond, Past Grand Commander
Grand Commandery of Indiana**

The people settling in the North American colonies in the 17th and early 18th centuries, while ascribing to some unique regional differences in specifics, shared important convictions. They considered themselves British citizens in every sense of the term and consequently held allegiance to the King of England. The notable exception was New York.

Existing within the colonies, a comparatively small group of activists pursued a policy committed to political separation of the colonies from King and Mother country. To simply describe a body-politic and its activities in this instance is not sufficient, for these activists, many known as "Sons of Liberty," included members of our venerable Order.

Beyond the obvious consequences for fomenting civil strife against the accepted law of the land, our Masonic Brethren who belonged to the Sons of Liberty faced an additional dilemma of conscience: violation of a landmark which has subsequently become a critical "absolute" for the continuing survival of the institution of Freemasonry — political citizenship. But we should first ask ourselves what, in that era, 1765-1775, constituted responsible political citizenship with allegiance to whom? If our pre-Revolutionary Brethren were to fully comply with the Ancient landmarks of the Order as written, their loyalty and duty were clearly defined beginning in the *Regius MS*, c. 1390:

*"And to his liege Lord the King
to be true to him over all thing."*

and continuing through the several (15-20) MS's including Anderson's *Book of Constitutions*, A.D. 1723 — the latter of which was reprinted early in 1734 by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania.

However, this commendable, if somewhat inflexible, virtue could not have initially envisioned Europe's change from a feudal to a class-structured society (an enormous cultural upheaval in western Europe), increasing social mobility by reason of monetary wealth, and economic expansion to the non-Caucasian world for raw materials.

Consequently, the position as quoted above in our earliest extant Masonic document could not long withstand the pressure for change to reflect new cultural patterns and social attitudes. Sons of English emigres were now being born native to unique colonial societies throughout the overseas possessions of the English Crown. That such change did occur in our Masonic concept of the "Lawful Citizen" becomes evident in the significant addition Preston made in his 1796 "Illustrations" to the "loyalty to Sovereign and Country" idea: "... yielding obedience to the laws which afford you protection, and never forgetting the attachment you owe to the spot where you first drew breath . . ."

In 1796, Preston did not introduce a radical new landmark alien to the system of values shared by the Craft of that day. He was simply acknowledging a changing value judgment already at work within the Order.

Thus, we can readily understand how such forces already → → →

influencing our pre-Revolutionary Brethren could have allowed for a widely-divergent, often conflicting, social philosophy culminating in the War of Independence — an armed conflict so grudgingly enjoined and consequent upon the social Revolution preceding it.

The Whigs, the American colonial party, voicing popular opposition to Crown policies, polarized on the one hand in the conservative traditional aristocracy of the "First Families" who wished to retain British citizenship and allegiance to the King while remonstrating against the economic and punitive measures applied by the Crown to replenish an impoverished treasury and bring the recalcitrant colonials to heel, and the "Separatists," reflecting a diverse socio-economic spectrum, on the other. Free-masons were to be found in both camps of the Whig party.

Active among the Separatists in the Whig party from about 1765 on was a loosely-knit element labelled the "Sons of Liberty" to be found in most of the colonies, usually clustered around the seaports.

As early as 1664, opposition to Crown policies arose in one colony unique among the thirteen. Unlike colonies of Englishmen established under Royal Charters (with whatever personal rights, obligations and freedoms had been secured from successive Monarchs beginning with John at Runnymede in 1215), New Amsterdam in 1664 became an English Crown possession by right of conquest. The Articles of Capitulation required the Dutch colonials to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. With Peter Stuyvesant leading, the Burgomasters and principal inhabitants refused to do so, insisting, as prerequisites upon establishment of a popular Assembly, limited control over taxes and imposts, and freedom to print. On each point the Crown eventually yielded. Of special import was the successful defense in 1735

of John Peter Zenger's right to publicly criticize in the press.

Supported by what in that day was considered a rampant press, a vigorous popular party developed during the next decade to secure the final ingredient — a judiciary whose commissions would be held during "Good Behavior" rather than during the "King's Pleasure." These political ingredients, so vitally necessary to ensure a measure of personal civil freedoms, were extracted by a subjugated Dutch colonial society. To the New York Dutch, stripped in 1664 of every right, any effort was worth life itself.

In the following 30 years, New York saw some of the earliest activism, armed as they were with Assembly, press and judiciary and a populace willing to demonstrate. Constantly harassed by the Crown's efforts to void these compromises, early resistance to "Seamen impressment," to "ungranted involuntary taxes" enunciating the principle that was to become a final bone of contention, and to institution of perhaps the first "Committee of Correspondence," also emanated out of New York.

Britain, financially hard-pressed by 18th-century continental and colonial military ventures, intermittently applying various trade and taxing policies to the colonies, next attempted to impose the Stamp Act of 1765 — the first involuntary direct taxation.

Bitter opposition arose overnight in every colony. The King's administrators were threatened with bodily harm and forced to resign office. The stamped paper was impounded out of the King's reach, and mob activism was brought about by militant radicals who had adopted the name "Sons of Liberty" from a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Colonel Isaac Barre.

But nowhere did staged disruptive activism take to the streets as in New York City. Whipped up and led by the Sons of Liberty, particularly Brother

Isaac Sears and John Lamb, Hugh Hughes, Joseph Allicocke, Marinus Willett, Thomas Robinson, William Wiley, Alexander McDougall and Gershom Mott, the week of April 23, 1765, saw mob lawlessness (spurred on by the press) actually stop normal functions of a city. John Morin Scott, writing as "Freeman" in the *New York Gazette*, openly called for severing all connections with Britain.

With the radical element of the Whig party, particularly the Sons of Liberty, in the streets disrupting all civil order even to armed conflict and one or two deaths, the conservative aristocracy was led by the Livingston family at the outset, then by the DeLancey faction. The Livingstons desperately tried to reach the King through the colonial agents in residence near the palace and Parliament to remonstrate against the Stamp, Townshend and Coercive Acts — but to no avail. Previously secure in their leadership of the popular party in "Loyal Opposition," the aristocratic lawyer or merchant families now found themselves pulled along by the radical element. Just as Sam Adams goaded his powerful North End Caucus to action at the Green Dragon Tavern near Boston, so also, Sears, Lamb, McDougall and other street leaders operating out of the City Arms Tavern enflamed the passions in New York City.

In a cogently reasoned article entitled "Seeds of Federal Union," (*Indiana Free Mason*, Vol. 51, No. 10), E. Kemp Moore delineates the function of the "Committees of Correspondence" as vital to the Separatist movement within the colonies.

This organized effort can be traced to the Stamp Act activities throughout the colonies led by the Sons of Liberty, particularly those of New York. These latter went so far as to visit the surrounding colonies to propose a quasi-military alliance to prevent administration of the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty had already opened a channel of

communication — Committees of Correspondence — both to exploit any explosive issue for its propaganda value and to exchange intelligence information. The Stamp Act was rescinded in early 1766 and with it passed from the scene the sentiment to organize an intercolonial militia of the Sons of Liberty.

But throughout the colonies, by communications and visits, attitudes had been examined and found remarkably consistent among the Sons. They knew without first inquiring that they would react in essentially the same manner as a future need arose. The Committees of Correspondence, so frankly detested by the British as a work of treason, found much to discuss during 1765-1775, and the Sons of Liberty had equally as much to protest.

In 1767, the Townshend duties were applied against colonial commerce. The merchants were pressured to react by non-importation of British goods. On March 5, 1770, following cancellation of the duties, Boston radicals goaded British sentries into a fire-fight, and crafty Sam Adams exploited the "massacre" to the fullest emotional measure with annual Sons of Liberty processions thereafter.

On June 9, 1772, the Royal Navy took the ultimate affront when the revenue cutter *Gaspee* was burned while aground. In May 1773, Parliament authorized the British East India Company to sell tea direct to the colonies without a tax, allowing the Company to peg its own prices which undersold a flourishing smuggler enterprise. Raising the cry of "illegal monopoly," the Sons of Liberty disrupted all East India Company efforts to discharge and sell tea beginning in December 1773 at Charleston, South Carolina, and including the celebrated "Tea Party" at Boston.

In 1774, George III, reflecting heated English public opinion, forced his Minister, Lord North, to apply the final punitive measure — the → → →

Coercive or Intolerable Acts. Throughout 1774-1776, the issue thus shifted to a question of power. The question was now: who would rule or who had the final say? Where lies the ultimate power?

In each Act of Crown policy, the Sons of Liberty took every advantage to incite colonials with the Committees of Correspondence acting in concert down to that fateful day a musket was fired at Lexington and again at Concord, releasing a political philosophy that has become the yardstick against which every subsequent system of government has been measured, and found wanting.

Events at the Green Dragon Tavern provide an interesting footnote within the context of the first premise: The Lodge of St. Andrew was organized under the Scottish Constitution by Freemasons previously raised in Massachusetts Lodges under the English Constitution. These men are generally considered to have been politically active against the King. Also known is that they had been barred from attending their mother Lodges. Thus, the formation of the Lodge of St. Andrew is yet another example of individual Freemasons — forced out of Lodges rigidly adhering to the written Ancient landmark demanding obedience to the King — reflecting the changing landmark enunciated some 20 years later by Preston.

Sir Knight DeMond lives at 5011 Vance Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Iowa No. 3 — Dr. Russell H. Anthony
Illinois No. 13 — Herbert J. Walsh
Texas No. 26 — John H. Smith

Grand Master's Club:

No. 305 — John E. Christensen (UT)
No. 306 — Howard W. Ball (WV)
No. 307 — Jacob L. King (AR)
No. 308 — Mrs. Marie Jensen (CA)
No. 309 — Mrs. George D. Stein (OH)
No. 310 — Theodore Francis (AR)

How to Join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to begin membership in the Grand Commander's Club. With this initial contribution, the member pledges to make additional annual contributions of \$100 or more. When Grand Commander's Club contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open year round to individuals only (no groups), and there is no Commandery credit given for Club participation.

For further information on membership in either Club, please contact: G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

Report from the Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J.

Stanley F. Maxwell, Lexington, Massachusetts, was re-elected to a third three-year term as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, at the 169th annual meeting in Philadelphia in September. At that gathering, 178 candidates from the 15 member states received the 33° and another 174 were nominated to receive the highest award in 1982 in St. Louis, Missouri. Among the 1982 candidates are Sir Knight William B. Saxbe, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, former Ohio and U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Senator and Ambassador to India, and Brother Melvin R. Laird of Washington, D.C., former Wisconsin Congressman and Secretary of the Department of Defense.

TEMPLAR LEADERS FOR 1981-82

The road from member to leader is a long one, marked by years of learning and frustration, brief victories, and lasting friendships. In particular, it can be defined as a path along which a Sir Knight achieves an ever-increasing "Masonic maturity." When a member reaches the end of the leadership path, when he is elected Grand Commander of his jurisdiction, it is a sign of his belief in and enthusiasm for the Christian Order of Freemasonry.

The 1981-82 Grand Commanders portrayed below join a vast and respected group of Templars who have been elected to this highest state office in years past. To these men, Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson and all the officers of the Grand Encampment offer their congratulations and ongoing support.



Robert E. Shipp
ALABAMA



T. Robert Lewis
ARIZONA



Weir E. Roberson
ARKANSAS



George D. Yale
CALIFORNIA



F. D. Law
COLORADO



Kenneth B. Gray
CONNECTICUT



Howard S. Payne
DIST. OF COL.



James D. Banketas
FLORIDA



Jack Cluck
GEORGIA



G. Paul Bragg
IDAHO



William R. Dawkins
ILLINOIS



Joseph A. Barnes
INDIANA



Thomas M. Logan
IOWA



Bernard A. Leonard
KANSAS



Troy B. Wheeler
KENTUCKY



Richard A. Tharp
LOUISIANA



Roger H. Crockett
MAINE



Edward R. Saunders
MARYLAND



Frank W. Curtis
MASS. - R.I.



Gilbert A. Rice
MICHIGAN



George A. McDonald
MINNESOTA



Evan L. Fleming, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI



Henry R. Stoker
MISSOURI



Gerard S. Burkhardt
MONTANA



Harry A. Tollander
NEBRASKA



Raymond W. Cable
NEVADA



Jimmy Lafiosca
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Charles W. Glade
NEW JERSEY



Richard E. Johnston
NEW MEXICO



H. Randall Kreger
NEW YORK



Amos C. Leggett
NORTH CAROLINA



Peter S. Hichuk
NORTH DAKOTA



Reuben C. Welker
OHIO



Donald J. Cink
OKLAHOMA



R. Thomas Tennant
OREGON



Burnell C. Stambaugh
PENNSYLVANIA



Norman E. Wood
SOUTH CAROLINA



Wilber H. Dale
SOUTH DAKOTA



William S. Boyd
TENNESSEE



Charles Browder, Jr.
TEXAS



Delbert F. Hansen
UTAH



Morris G. Tucker
VERMONT



Gayle E. Bovee
VIRGINIA



Donald A. Dabb
WASHINGTON



James P. Allen
WEST VIRGINIA



Robert H. Martinson
WISCONSIN



Lawrence Blanchard
WYOMING



Cayetano Palmares
PHILIPPINES

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Weir E. Roberson
George D. Yale
F. D. Law
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Billings York Rite Festival Honors Potentate Reed

The York Rite Bodies of Billings, Montana, hosted a one-day Festival as a precursor to a three-day Shrine event sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Shrine Association September 10-12. The September 9 Festival was named to honor Sir Knight Arnold M. Reed, Illustrious Potentate of Al-Bedoo Shrine in Billings and officer of the York Rite in that city.

Twenty-four Master Masons received the Orders of Knighthood, including 16 initiated into Aldemar Commandery No. 5. Assisting in the work were Montana Grand Commander Gerard Burkhart and Illustrious Potentate Reed, as well as members of the Shrine Membership Committee of Al-Bedoo Temple.

Robert F. Giddings, Recorder of Aldemar Commandery, described the three-day event as "a huge success" with some seven thousand persons attending from the U.S., Canada and Mexico, and visitors from around the globe.

FREEMASONRY IN FINLAND

The following abbreviated history, forwarded by Sir Knight Johannes Markus Kokko, Jr., Lancaster Commandery No. 32, Ohio, was written by Brother Jaakko Vory for the Finnish Masonic periodical Koilliskulma (literally, "North East Corner"). It is printed here by permission of the Grand Lodge of Finland.

In Finland, as elsewhere, the Masonic history has been closely connected with the political history of the country.

In the 18th century, Finland was still a part of the Swedish realm. Thus, Finnish Freemasonry is almost as old as its progenitors in Sweden, where the first legitimate Lodge was established in 1752.

In 1756, a Freemasons' Lodge, known as St. Augustin, and twenty years later two other Lodges, Phoenix and Finska Kapitlet, were founded in Finland. These three Lodges remained active until the Russo-Swedish war of 1808-1809, the ultimate result of which was that Finland was seceded from Sweden and became an autonomous Grand Duchy with the Czar of Russia as its Grand Duke.

St. Augustin's Lodge held its last meeting in February 1808. After the war Brethren were dispersed, and the work of the Lodges stopped at the end of 1813.

During the Russian period, which lasted a round century, Freemasonry was mostly prohibited in Finland — as well as in Russia. The history of the prohibition is as follows:

In 1822, Alexander I, Czar of Russia and Grand Duke of Finland, ordained that all Masonic organizations and other secret societies were to end all their activities. The ban also included the Grand Duchy of Finland.

Czar Nicholas I renewed the prohibition and, in addition, issued a decree in 1826 that no Masonic or secret organizations were to be founded in Finland. But it should be noted that, with the exception of officials, Finnish citizens

were permitted to join Freemasonry abroad, and such cases occurred among sea captains and tradesmen.

In 1848, Czar Nicholas I issued a new edict, directed solely at Finland, in which it was decreed that without exception no Finnish citizens were permitted to join any secret organization. It was the final and complete prohibition and it ended Freemasonry in Finland until the attainment of independence in 1917.

In 1922, eight Finnish citizens who were Masters Masons of good standing in various American Lodges — full of enthusiasm to introduce principles of Freemasonry to their independent fatherland — presented a petition to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, asking that a Lodge be formed in Helsinki. The Grand Master of New York, M.W. Brother Tomkins, granted the request and appointed Brother Toivo H. Nekton to be District Deputy Grand Master under him for this and other Lodges to be formed in the Republic of Finland, which thus became an extra-territorial Masonic District under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The Grand Master himself, with three American Brethren and Brother Nekton, came to Helsinki where he consecrated Suomi Lodge No. 1 on August 18, 1922.

In addition to its charter members, this first Lodge consisted of 27 duly elected candidates. Perhaps the most famous was Jean Sibelius who was then 56 years old and had already won world renown as a composer (see *Knight Templar Magazine*, December → → →

1980). Among the other candidates can be mentioned the Governor of the Capital Province, the Finnish Minister to the U.S.A., the Finnish Consul-General in New York, two former Senators, and many others of high position in the Government as well as many leading men of business, industry, banking, higher education, architecture, and the arts and sciences.

The new Lodge grew in strength, and in the following year two more Lodges were founded: Tammer Lodge No. 2, in Tampere, on August 1, and Phoenix Lodge No. 3, in Turku, on August 2, 1923.

Two years after the foundation of Suomi Lodge No. 1, the officers of the three Lodges signed a petition addressed to the Grand Lodge of New York for a Grand Charter constituting these as the Grand Lodge of Finland. The application was granted. The Grand Charter for the Grand Lodge of Finland is an historic document, being the first and probably the only "grand birth certificate" issued under the Athol Charter held by the New York Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Finland was constituted on September 9, 1924, in the new Temple in Helsinki. This ceremony also was conducted by M.W. Brother Tomkins with the assistance of a group of American Grand Lodge Officers. Maestro Sibelius and some of Finland's ranking choral singers were present. Their musical renditions heightened these historic Masonic proceedings to solemn grandeur.

Brother Axel Solitander, the first Master of Suomi Lodge No. 1, was elected first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Finland. He was incumbent of the chair until the end of 1940.

To absorb the many candidates coming forward, two more Lodges were founded in Helsinki: Pyha Johannes Lodge No. 4 on January 3, 1928, and St. Henrik Lodge No. 5 on February 16, 1929. In 1925, the number of Masons

under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Finland was 194 and five years later, in 1930, it was 308.

But a trying period was approaching Finnish Freemasonry. At the end of the twenties and in the early thirties there was in Finland considerable anti-Masonic agitation, originating from a group of people who became imbued with German General Ludendorff's anti-Masonic dictum and some of the Nazi doctrines which were flooding Germany, and they made several efforts to discredit Finnish Freemasonry. These people started a public propaganda of unscrupulous calumny against the Finnish Masonic Order and demanded official action for its discontinuance.

At its annual meeting in 1931, the Military Officers' Federation in Finland decided to make a proposition to the Military Command that officers should not be allowed to join Freemasonry, and the names of the officers who were known to be members of Masonic Lodges were struck off the Federation's list. The proposal did not lead to an official prohibition; however, in his confidential circular of June 8, 1934, the High Command of the Armed Forces, instead of giving an official order, enjoined all incumbent officers of the army and navy to refrain from belonging to a Masonic Lodge on pain of removal from Command. The order was apparently never enforced. As a result, officers on active service voluntarily resigned from the Craft. Many of them returned to the Lodges after 1945.

Finland became involved in the Second World War, by no fault of hers, first in 1939, in the so-called Winter War which lasted three and a half months, and then in the so-called Continuation War which broke out in June 1941 and lasted until April 1945.

According to certain information, in the autumn of 1940, Blucher, the German Minister to Helsinki, expressed a

wish that all Masonic activities be suspended in Finland. The prime minister, Risto Ryti, a member of Suomi Lodge (who was elected President of the Republic in the end of 1940), forwarded the wish to Axel Solitander, the Grand Master. Soon after this Solitander had a stroke of paralysis and lost the ability to speak and write. As Marcus Tollet, the Pro Grand Master, was abroad, the Deputy, Harri Backlund, undertook the leadership of the Grand Lodge and summoned representatives of the Grand Lodge and the Craft Lodges to an unofficial conference in Helsinki on February 14, 1941. There he stated that with a view to the best interests of the country the Government had expressed a wish that Masonic activities be suspended. Thinking of the then extremely serious political situation, the conference unanimously decided to stop the activity of Lodges until further notice. In Helsinki the Lodge Rooms were dismantled and the furnishings as well as the library removed to safe store. Local Lodges elsewhere did the same. (During the war, though, Brethren who were not in military service on the front frequently assembled in secret.)

The war finally over for Finland in 1945, the Craft Lodges resumed their work without delay. In 1945, the membership of the Craft Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Finland had, according to statistics, fallen to 111. But soon there came a change for the better.

The country is now divided into eight Districts, with membership totaling more than 4,000. Fifteen Lodges are located in Helsinki; the northernmost Lodge is in Rovaniemi, quite near the Polar Circle.

The Grand Lodge of Finland had been constituted with the fraternal assistance of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Within a few years after the foundation, fraternal relations were established with the Grand Lodge of England. Thereafter came relations with other Grand

Lodges, and now the Grand Lodge of Finland is recognized by nearly all regular Masonic jurisdictions in the world.

A Royal Arch Chapter, named Fidelitas, was founded in Helsinki as early as 1930 by Finnish Freemasons who had previously been exalted in London. The Chapter worked for three years but went into a state of suspension during the period of anti-Masonic activity in the country. After the war, there was a fresh move to introduce the Royal Arch to Finland, and this led to a further call upon the services of a London Chapter where, in 1953 and 1954, more Finnish Brethren were exalted and some made Principals. These, with the surviving original Companions, resurrected the Chapter of 1930, and from this sprang several daughter Chapters. In 1961, the Supreme Grand Chapter of England was invited to take part in the Convocation held on September 9 at which formal declaration was made of the formation of a Grand Chapter of Finland.

The Masonic history of Finland has its roots far back in the past. The first period – 200 years ago – lasted a half century. And, after having been dormant for more than a hundred years, Freemasonry resumed in Finland fifty years ago. The first two decades of present-day Finnish Freemasonry were trying in many respects and full of misfortunes, whereas the past 26 years after the wars have been bright and hopeful. No external pressure of any kind has been exerted against the Brotherhood, and Freemasonry has been free to act and develop. Strong development continues and the ideals and high principles of Freemasonry are constantly gaining new supporters in widely-differing circles.

Sir Knight Kokko lives at 223 West Whittier Drive, Apt. 4, Lancaster, Ohio 43130.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Organization of Triangles, Inc.

Following a June article on the International Order of Job's Daughters, the Editor of the *Knight Templar Magazine* received a letter from Miss Erin M. R. Justo, Senior Lady-in-Waiting, Joan of Arc Triangle No. 77, White Plains, New York. She wrote, "The article stated that the Order of Job's Daughters is the only organization for girls requiring of all its members a relationship to a Master Mason. This is not true. The Organization of Triangles also has this requirement, as clearly stated in Article XV, Subdivision 1, of the Constitution of the Organization — *Any young woman who is not less than 14 years of age, nor more than 21 years of age who is related by blood, marriage or adoption to a Master Mason in good standing in his Masonic Lodge, is eligible for membership.*"

The Organization of Triangles, Inc., founded by Rose E. Scherer, was originally sponsored by unanimous vote of the Grand Chapter, O.E.S., in 1925 as "Daughters of the Eastern Star." That sponsorship terminated in 1938, but in 1961 the D.O.T.E.S. was incorporated in New York with its present title.

"Origins of Freemasonry" Lecture

Dr. Allan Boudreau, Director of the Grand Lodge Library and Museum in New York City, speaks on the "Origins of Freemasonry in New York" at the New York Historical Society, Wednesday, November 4. Brother Boudreau is a graduate of the Columbia University School of Library Science and received his Ph.D. in history from New York University. The lecture is held in conjunction with an exhibition, "200 Years of Freemasonry in New York," on view through January 4.

DeMolay "First" in Michigan

The Flint Chapter, Order of DeMolay in Michigan, installed the fifth member of the Lincoln family as Master Councilor on September 19 at the Masonic Temple in Flint. Shown with Executive Officer



Mark S. Olson, they are: (l-r) Mark, M.C. 1974; Rick, M.C. 1971; Floyd, M.C. 1972; Joe, M.C. 1976 and 1978; and Matt, present M.C.

All five brothers are Representative DeMolays, and Floyd and Joe are Chevaliers. Floyd is also Past District Master Councilor and currently serves as Deputy District Governor, District No. 8.

Flint Chapter is sponsored by Genesee Valley Commandery No. 15, which, says Commander Russell A. Helmer, Jr., is the only Michigan Commandery to sponsor a DeMolay Chapter.

Trinity Commandery's 100th Anniversary

Trinity Commandery No. 58, Bradford, Pennsylvania, observed its 100th Anniversary on Saturday, October 3, 1981, at the First United Presbyterian Church in Bradford. Eminent Commander William K. Lawrence and Recorder Ray O. Dreihaupt arranged for a dinner and reception for Grand Officers of Pennsylvania and other distinguished guests.

Four 60-Year Membership Tokens

Masonic historian Harold Van Buren Voorhis of Summit, New Jersey, received the Grand Commandery of New Jersey Knight Templar Gold Wreath on September 24, 1981. The presentation was made by Grand Commander Charles W. Glade at the Inspection of Corson Commandery No. 15, Red Bank.

The Commandery award brings to four the number of 60-year tokens Sir Knight Voorhis has received from the York Rite Bodies in Red Bank, including: Mystic Brotherhood Lodge No. 21 (June 11, 1920), Hiram Chapter No. 1 (January 25, 1921), Field Council No. 12 (April 4, 1921), and Corson Commandery No. 15 (June 16, 1921). He also has a 56-year record as a Scottish Rite Mason — the last 31 years as a holder of the 33rd Degree.

Pending Advisory Committee Meeting

Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson will convene the Grand Encampment Committee Advisory to the Grand Master January 28-30, 1982. The meeting will take place in the office of the Grand Recorder and at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Participants for the January meeting will be: R.E. Deputy Grand Master, R.E. Grand Generalissimo, R.E. Grand Captain General, each M.E. Past Grand Master, R.E. Grand Treasurer, R.E. Grand Recorder, the seven R.E. Department Commanders of the Grand Encampment, and the Chairmen of the Committees on Templar Jurisprudence, Finance, Educational Foundation, Drill Regulations, Membership, the Triennial Conclave and Ritualistic Matters. Letters of information have been forwarded to each officer and committee chairman listed above.

65th Wedding Anniversary for P.C.



Sir Knight Charles E. Gang, Past Commander of Lake Erie Commandery No. 20, Buffalo, New York, is shown with his wife, Lucy, as they celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary on October 3, 1981.

Canadian Representative



Grand Sovereign Albert A. Mortlock at Hamilton, Ontario, presents the official Commission to Paul Rodenhauer, K.G.C., upon his appointment as Grand Representative from the Grand Imperial Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine in Canada, to the United Grand Imperial Council, R.C.C., United States, Mexico and the Philippines. Sir Knight Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder for Red Cross of Constantine and Grand Encampment, succeeds the late Lee Lockwood. He was recommended by the 1980-81 Grand Sovereign, G. Wilbur Bell, K.G.C.

THE PLYMOUTH COVENANT

One of the most eloquent though neglected of American historians is William Bradford who recorded at first hand the trials, failures and final success of a handful of people that landed at Plymouth in what is now Massachusetts, in 1620. His tome, *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647*, contains the story of the Pilgrims, that group of Separatists who traveled from England, first in 1609 to Leyden, Holland, then in 1620 to America to find a home where they might "worship according to belief rather than according to law." Unlike the founders of the Massachusetts Bay and Jamestown Colonies, Bradford and the group he named "Pilgrims" sought a religious refuge: Their primary covenant was not with the merchants of London, but with God.

One hundred and two men, women and children — 41 of them from the Leyden Congregation — began the *Mayflower* voyage. After a journey of a little more than two months, 51 people disembarked onto a spot on the east coast of America about 20 miles from the Massachusetts Bay Colony founded earlier by Captain John Smith. The stretch of land was called "Plymouth" according to Smith's map. Bradford wrote:

Being thus passed the vast ocean, and a sea of troubles before in their preparation . . . they had now no friends to welcome them nor inns to entertain or refresh their weatherbeaten bodies; no houses or much less towns to repair to, to seek for succour. . . . And for the season it was winter . . . Besides, what could they see but a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men . . . If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed and was now as a main bar and gulf to separate them from all the civil parts of the world. . . . What could now sustain them but the Spirit of God and His grace?

The "first thanksgiving," immortalized in our history with such idyllic inaccuracy as J. L. G. Ferris' painting shown on the front cover, occurred following the first harvest in 1621. Bradford's account relates the scene:

They began now to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fit up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength and had all things in good plenty. . . . All the summer there was no want; and now began to come in store of fowl, as winter approached . . . And besides waterfowl there was great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many, besides venison, etc. . . .

To cement better relations with the Indians, the Pilgrims invited Chief Massasoit to share the modest thanksgiving "feast" they had arranged. Massasoit accepted and brought along 90 of his braves. This was during the governorship of John Carver who died the following April.

Upon Carver's death, William Bradford, then age 31, was elected governor and was re-elected 30 times over the next 35 years. He died in 1653, leaving a legacy that is a classic in our literary heritage.

Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing, and gives being to all things that are; and, as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many, yea in some sort to our whole nation; let the glorious name of Jehovah have all the praise.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

prepared by
Paul C. Rodenhauer
Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar

"First, I would like to outline some of the background of my intensive interest for Templary and what has motivated my desire to see Templary progress to greater heights than ever before. Many of you will recall in 1941 that I was stricken and paralyzed for a period of two months from a clot on the brain. During those two months the doctors attending said it was impossible for me to live and that there wasn't one chance in a million of my doing so. Later on when they found that I would live they stated that I would be a wheel chair patient for the rest of my life. I was in the hospital five months and in the South convalescing a couple more months. That gave me a greater appreciation of both my Maker and fellow man. It also made me realize that if outstanding physicians gave me up, then who saved me? If so, for what purpose.

"So it can be truly said that I was proof of one of God's miracles for having lived and left with no infirmity. I therefore resolved that I must find out for what purpose God saved me, and I came to the conclusion that the Order of Templary offered a great medium for me to endeavor to do God's will and what he desired me to do and why he saved me. Because in reality this great Christian Order of Templary is Christ's work. . . ."

The sentiment above was expressed by the Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master



of the Grand Encampment, a very vigorous General and Sir Knight Walter A. DeLamater, August 23, 1955 — on the eve of his election to the office of Most Eminent Grand Master. In the Notice of Conclave for that 46th Triennial Conclave Sir Knight DeLamater had proposed that approval be given:

"for the establishing and maintaining of a project to be known as Knights Templar Eye Hospital for the treatment of those who suffer from diseases of the eye, which, if untreated, might result in blindness . . ."

There was much more in that 1955 proposal, and it brought to the membership a new realization of the purpose of Templary and of the Christian concept of what could be done in humanitarian service. It was an introduction to the project of saving sight which, as the world knows today — a quarter century later — is the charity practiced by Templars through their Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

In 1955, Edmund F. Ball, President of Ball Corporation, was elected Right Eminent Grand Treasurer, and — by virtue of office — became the first Treasurer of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation when it was implemented the → → →

following year. He is the only member of that original board who continues his service today as a Trustee of the Foundation. Sir Knight Ball relinquished his post of Grand Treasurer in the 53rd triennium and was succeeded by Harold S. Gorman, now retired as Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Nevada. Both continue as active participants on the Board.

Also interesting to note were the large number of participants who were quoted in the Proceedings of 1955 and who have played major roles in the Grand Encampment as well as the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

To name only a few: John L. Crofts, Most Eminent Grand Master, 1967-70, who was then completing his term as Department Commander; G. Wilbur Bell, then Grand Generalissimo of Illinois; Willard M. Avery, the 1955 Deputy Grand Commander of Indiana; Roy Wilford Riegle, Department Commander — all destined to become Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. There was also an active participant from Tennessee, the late E. Guy Frizzell, who was Deputy Grand Commander in 1955. He played an important role in shaping the course of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. And the Chairman of the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence that year was the late Wilber M. Brucker, who became Secretary of the Army, then Most Eminent Grand Master in 1964-67.

Sir Knight DeLamater's proposal in the Notice of Conclave in 1955 brought forth a wide range of comments, opinions and discussion when the Triennial Conclave convened in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. A sampling of the Proceedings for that year show how the project was supported or opposed, how the several amendments were offered and considered, and how a gradual evolution developed during the sessions to make it the practical program we know

today as the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., with Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell as Executive Director of the Foundation's office in Springfield, Illinois. The following are partial quotes from the Proceedings:

Sir Knight Wannamaker, South Carolina: *I have a substitute motion to make . . . that we adopt the principle of adopting a Knight Templar Eye Hospital; and then that we explore the idea of finding ways and means of financing the project adequately.*

Sir Knight Henderson, Texas: *I want to say, as a general practitioner of medicine and surgery that I have had the opportunity of dealing with all of the stages of some kind of this disease, eye disease or injuries. I do not believe the resolution provides for eye injuries. . . . it is stated "people with eye diseases."*

Sir Knight Gober, Alabama: *I am heartily behind the plan, but I am certainly not behind the assessment, the word "assessment."*

Sir Knight Westerdahl, Arizona: *I believe from the bottom of my heart that this project will justify the existence of Knights Templar and is one of the finest movements that has ever been made. . . . I do not believe this resolution goes far enough. . . . If the word "Foundation" was included here, so that we, . . . are going to get some local benefit within a reasonable time from the expenditure of money for this cause, we believe that we would be better able to explain it and justify it to a better extent.*

Sir Knight Eaton, New York: *I have had about 38 years of medical*

practice. . . . We couldn't possibly cover the whole United States if we wanted to. . . . But, when we look at the research side of this thing, we can study these diseases, and try to prevent diseases, and learn why people do become blind. . . . I think we are going to be well repaid for what we have got to put in it.

Sir Knight Scully, Arkansas: *I wish to make the suggestion . . . If we could have a foundation for eye research, we would not have to have a hospital; we could have a laboratory, and the facilities for seeking light on this subject, and working in conjunction with existing hospitals.*

Sir Knight Wolfertz, Pennsylvania: *This is a marvelous opportunity to do a remarkable humanitarian effort. . . .*

Sir Knight Maphet, Oklahoma: *I offer the following amendment . . . to make this a Knights Templar Foundation; to add the word "Foundation" after "Hospitals," so it will read: "For the treatment of those who suffer from diseases and injuries -" add the words "and injuries" after "diseases."*

After some discussion, Sir Knight Maphet then offered a "correction." He said: "Make it read Knights Templar Eye Foundation." Sir Knight DeLamater stated he had no objection to that. After conferring with Sir Knight Brucker, Grand Master Gordon announced that "the thing to do is to vote on the amendment to the motion." The vote was favorable, and the Grand Master then prepared for a vote on the resolution "including these amendments."

Sir Knight Keesor, West Virginia: *I have been a practitioner of medicine and surgery for the past*

45 years. . . . we do need something of this kind in our institution of Templary. It says, "Let your light so shine among men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Sir Knight Law, Georgia: *Sir Knights, we are going to vote on this in a few moments. I want you to bear in mind when you vote what this will do for humanity, and what it will do for our Order, and what it will do for ourselves.*

The discussion continued until noon, then was resumed during the afternoon session, August 23, 1955.

Sir Knight Frizzell, Tennessee: *I would like to make an amendment. . . . that the activities of this Foundation be restricted to research, hospitalization and treatment with and under existing facilities.*

Sir Knight Jones, Maryland: *There is much sentiment here, . . . the sense of it is that we should not now engage in a broad enterprise for investing lots of money in hospitals.*

Sir Knight Frizzell, Tennessee: *I think the movement gained considerable support . . . when the word "hospital" was deleted, and the word "Foundation" was substituted.*

Sir Knight Patterson, South Dakota: *This should not be decided on the emotional currents that flowed from the rostrum, and flowed here on the floor. It ought to be decided on the cold hard facts. . . .*

Sir Knight Frizzell, Tennessee: *I believe we have a motion → → →*

which has been duly seconded. . . the motion is clear, that we delete the word "hospitals" and substitute "hospitalization, research and treatment."

Considerable debate ensued, but Sir Knight Frizzell's amendment, supported by three-fourths vote, prevailed — "That all matters in connection with the launching of this project, including the establishing and maintaining of hospitalization, research and treatment, in existing facilities . . . shall be handled by Knights Templar Eye Foundation . . ."

Sir Knight Brucker addressed Grand Master Gordon: "Most Eminent Grand Master, that concludes the legislation necessary. You have now implemented and have completed the legal job."

Walter A. DeLamater served as Executive Director of the Foundation until his death August 25, 1973. Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell now serves in that capacity at Springfield, Illinois.

Sir Knight Walter A. DeLamater's reaction to the voting in August 1955?

"Most Eminent Grand Master, and Sir Knights, I just want to publicly acknowledge that God answered the prayer."

The 1955 Proceedings then noted: "Applause." □

Leonard V. Bowers, Missouri

Former Missouri Supplement Editor for the *Knight Templar Magazine* Leonard V. Bowers passed away during a vacation trip to South Dakota, September 4. Sir Knight Bowers, age 79, had served as Editor of the Missouri Supplement for 12 years, was a Past Grand High Priest and member of Red Cross of Constantine and appendant Masonic Bodies in Missouri.

Grand Encampment Roll Call of Honored Dead IN HALLOWED MEMORY

N. Harris McClamroch, Jr.
Louisiana
Grand Generalissimo — 1981
Born January 2, 1921
Died August 1, 1981

Carl Sorenson
Nevada
Grand Commander — 1948
Born December 17, 1885
Died August 4, 1981

Frank Fred Jones
California
Grand Commander — 1973
Born July 7, 1931
Died September 4, 1981

James Robert Belflower
Georgia
Grand Commander — 1955
Born October 28, 1903
Died October 7, 1981



James William Carter, 1892-1981

News of the passing of Florida Past Grand Commander James William Carter on August 17, arrived from several sources — including a note from Harry A. Rosenthal, Jr., P.G.C. and Registrar of King of Kings Tabernacle XXV, Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests. The Tabernacle forwarded a donation in Sir Knight Carter's memory to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Among Sir Knight Carter's many Masonic honors, he was a Past Sovereign of Miami Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; member of Florida Priory No. 60, K.Y.C.H.; and was ordained a Knight Priest in King of Kings Tabernacle in 1963.

14th ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN CHAIRMEN

Sir Knight Charles S. McIntyre, Jr., Chairman for the 14th Annual Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, will be in communication with the individual State Chairmen listed below during the course of the Campaign — December 1, 1981 through April 30, 1982. State Chairmen (and Subordinate Recorders) should send reports of contributions to the Knight Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Per capita productivity and awards will be based on Commandery Update Reports as of December 1, 1981.)

STATE CHAIRMEN — 1981-82

ALABAMA	Sam L. Garrett	P.O. Box 1053, Phenix City 36867
ARIZONA	William LeB. Jenney	R.R. No. 1, Box 40, Hereford 85615
ARKANSAS	E. S. Cook	820 North Cleveland, Little Rock 72205
CALIFORNIA	Thomas W. Storer	557 Cornell Street, San Lorenzo 94580
COLORADO	Howard R. Caldwell	8108 Grandview Avenue, Arvada 80002
CONNECTICUT	Frank B. Gossinger	39 Chalk Hill Road, Monroe 06468
DIST. OF COL.	Howard S. Payne	4005 28th Street, Mt. Rainier, MD 20822
FLORIDA	Eugene N. Berato	P.O. Box 877, Bushnell 33513
GEORGIA	Joseph P. Suttles	1423 Fairburn Road, S.W., Atlanta 30331
IDAHO	Lenn Magil	4007 Rose Hill, Boise 83705
ILLINOIS	Chester F. Fox	1770 Valley Drive, Channahon 60410
INDIANA	Ronald L. Tungett	4110 Hailey Drive, St. Joseph, MI 49085
IOWA	Hugh E. Hossle	Box 32, Ames 50010
KANSAS	The Rev. Louis Gant	1307 Avenue A, Dodge City 67801
KENTUCKY	Clayton A. Compton, Jr.	7601 Beechdale Road, Crestwood 40014
LOUISIANA	Marion D. Feltenberger, Sr.	Route 2, Box 602, Columbia 71418
MAINE	Charles L. Hamm	47 Holland Street, Bangor 04401
MARYLAND	Richard A. Eppler	2113 Folkstone Road, Timonium 21093
MASS. — R.I.	Donald Warren Vose	73 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley Hills, MA 02181
MICHIGAN	Carl T. Sjolander	10544 Somerset, Detroit 48224
MINNESOTA	Stanley D. Morrill	Box 401, Fergus Falls 56537
MISSISSIPPI	Van A. Evans	105 McRee, Clinton 39056
MISSOURI	Lionel J. Goede	715 Murry Hill Drive, Fenton 63026
MONTANA	Delbert E. Long	2040 Miles Avenue, Billings 59102
NEBRASKA	Don R. Monnette	R.R., Stella 68442
NEVADA	Victor D. Robison	7950 Red Barn Lane, Las Vegas 89123
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Leighton Alfred Drown	7 Bruce Street, Hudson, NH 03051
NEW JERSEY	Charles H. Grenot	257 Berkshire Valley Road, Wharton 07885
NEW MEXICO	B. William Friedman	1209 Placito Loma, Santa Fe 87501
NEW YORK	Burr L. Phelps	607 Auburn Road, Groton 13073
NORTH CAROLINA	James Hay	5715 Kindness Ct., Fayetteville 28302
NORTH DAKOTA	Edwin R. Anderson	815 11th Avenue North, Fargo 58102
OHIO	Hal J. Shafer	4036 Estateway Road, Toledo 43607
OKLAHOMA	Eugene Smith	2020 North Ione, Shawnee 74801
OREGON	Virgil E. Starr	16219 S.W. Bonaire Ave., Lake Oswego 97034
PENNSYLVANIA	Lawrence R. Breletic	831 Golfview Drive, McKeesport 15135
SOUTH CAROLINA	Andrew C. Gramling, Jr.	Route 2, Box 54, Williston 29853
SOUTH DAKOTA	John W. Schwiertert	216 East St. Charles, Rapid City 57701
TENNESSEE	W. Whitton Florida	4313 Larigo Drive, Knoxville 37914
TEXAS	William D. Snipes, Sr.	4816 Avenue S, Galveston 77550
UTAH	A. T. Hereim	2403 Berkeley, Salt Lake City 84109
VERMONT	Raymond W. Giddings	Rte. US 7, RFD, Pittsford 05767
VIRGINIA	George Benge Yeates	129 Lynn Drive, Portsmouth 23707
WASHINGTON	Roscoe R. Mitchell	11519 Bartlett Avenue, N.E., Seattle 98125
WEST VIRGINIA	M. Douglas Lucas	P. O. Box 87, Bluefield 24701
WISCONSIN	Harold E. Krause	4343 South Quincy Avenue, Milwaukee 53207
WYOMING	Harlan N. Tulley	305 Coffeen, Sheridan 82801

Grand Master and Mrs. Johnson Tour Durham, Attend NC Centennial

Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson and his wife, Yvonne, recently journeyed to North Carolina to assist in the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Commandery of that jurisdiction. They were greeted to the State by P.G.C. Frederick G. Speidel, current Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Templar History and Acting Secretary-Recorder of North Carolina, and his wife, Mary Jean, who served as "hosts and chauffeurs" during the Grand Master's stay.

A major highlight of the Johnsons' visit, a result of the Grand Master's interest in the tobacco business, included a trip to the American Tobacco Company Factory in Durham. There they were met by Sir Knight Jack T. Dossett, P.C., Durham Commandery No. 3, who arranged for a guided tour of the Factory. They later joined Brother Walker Stone, 32°, for a visit to a local tobacco warehouse of which he is co-owner.

After lunch, Grand Master Johnson and P.G.C. Speidel accompanied Sir Knight Dossett to the Durham Veterans Hospital where he serves as Field Agent for the Masonic Service Association of the United States. Sir Knight Dossett commented on this visit: "Our Grand Master is indeed a working Grand Master. At the Hospital we visited every Mason who was a patient at that time - including Brother Paul G. Farrar, age 91, a 65-year Mason and member of Columbus Lodge No. 102, Pittsboro. Brother Farrar was hospitalized for broken ribs he suffered on a camping trip, and he informed us he was anxious to get well so as to have one more outing before the weather changes." He adds, "Our Grand Master's visits were truly a joy and an inspiration to our hospitalized Masonic Brethren."



Left to right: Fred Brown, Director, Durham V.A. Medical Center; Brother Paul G. Farrar; Field Agent Dossett; Grand Master Johnson; Frederick G. Speidel.

The travellers continued on to North Durham to visit the Tobacco Museum and the Restoration of the home of Brother Washington Duke and of the First Tobacco Factory. The report from Sir Knight Dossett concluded with an invitation for future visits from the Grand Master - "We extend a hearty thanks to Sir Knight Johnson for sharing in our Centennial and welcome him and his lady to be with us any time they can."

Tom Mix Biography

Shortly after publication of the January feature on cinema cowboy Tom Mix, we received further information on the actor's Masonic affiliations, including his membership in San Pedro Commandery No. 60, California. Last month we received another letter, this one from Paul E. Mix, author of the book *The Life and Legend of Tom Mix*, a primary source for the *Knight Templar* feature. Paul Mix, Tom's third cousin, is also a Sir Knight - a member of Aiken Commandery No. 14, South Carolina.

Sir Knight Paul notes that a special limited edition of his book has been published in connection with the 2nd National Tom Mix Festival held in DuBois, Pennsylvania, September 16-20, 1981. Copies are numbered, autographed and available by sending \$12 (postpaid) to: Paul E. Mix, 5622 Safari Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 74811.

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST

by

John D. Prince, Jr., A.B., L.I.B., J.D., K.T.C.H.
Grand Prelate, Grand Commandery of Alabama

Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit, returned from the Jordan, and was led by the Spirit for forty days in the wilderness, tempted by the devil. And He ate nothing in those days; and when they were ended, He was hungry.

The devil said to Him, "If you are the Son of God, command this stone to become bread."

And Jesus answered him, "It is written, 'Man shall not live by bread alone.'"

And the devil took Him up, and showed Him all the Kingdoms of the world in a moment of time, and said to Him, "To you I will give all this authority and their glory; for it has been delivered to me, and I give it to whom I will. If you, then, will worship me, it shall be yours."

And Jesus answered him, "It is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God, and Him only shall you serve.'"

And he took Him to Jerusalem, and set Him on the pinnacle of the temple and said to Him, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down from here; for it is written, 'He will give His angels charge of you, to guard you'; and 'On their hands they will bear you up, lest you strike your foot against a stone.'"

And Jesus answered him, "It is said, 'You shall not tempt the Lord your God.'"

And when the devil had ended every temptation, he departed from Him until an opportune time. (Luke 4:1-13)

The temptation of Christ took place nineteen and a half centuries ago. All three of the Synoptic gospels tell of the Holy Spirit leading our Lord into the desert after His baptism at the Jordan. At that baptism, Matthew, Mark and Luke tell us that the Holy Spirit came down on Jesus. Both Mark and Luke use identical language: "And a voice came from Heaven, 'You are My own dear Son. I am pleased with you.'" Matthew has the voice from Heaven saying "This is My own dear Son, with whom I am pleased."

The temptation story as we have it couldn't have taken place without some-one centuries earlier having written the words "Man shall not live by bread alone," and "You shall worship the Lord your God, and Him only shall you serve," and

"You shall not tempt the Lord your God."

Jesus, the sinless Son of God, was led by the Holy Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil. Jesus answered each temptation with a quotation from the sacred writings of His day. Jesus was tempted as are we daily and yet remained without sin — so different from us.

Just what is it that made the story of the temptation of our Lord so important that it is preserved for us in our sacred writings? The 13th verse of Luke 4 reads, "And when the devil had ended every temptation, he departed from Him until an opportune time." In the Good News translation that verse reads "When the devil finished tempting Jesus in every way, he left Him for a while."

I've heard many and wonderful → → →

sermons about the progression of the temptations. How they progress! First — bodily appetites. Some would say “Bodily needs.” “Hunger.” “The desire of flesh for flesh.” Our Lord answered that temptation; in paraphrase: “The creature does not live only by satisfying physical needs or physical desires or physical comforts.” Created man is fleshly, but satisfaction of fleshly appetites is not the totality of existence for those whom God has created.

Then the devil progressed in his temptation to what most of us consider a more civilized or sophisticated level. In effect, the devil said — “Okay, Jesus. You are too much in control of your fleshly appetites for me to catch you there, especially when you are Spirit-filled. Here’s something more tantalizing for you. I have control of all worldly power and riches. Think of all the good you can do if you have command of armies and treasuries and empires. Think of how great it is to have people falling over one another just for a chance for you to notice them. Think how wonderful it is to have generals and armies fighting for you, poets and musicians and sculptors and painters and scholars vying for your favor, capital and labor and media all begging for a chance to honor you, doctors and lawyers and governments outdoing one another to shower health and wealth and power upon you. It is all mine to give and I’ll give it to you if you will just give me a little worship.” Jesus answered “God alone is to be worshipped and served.”

Then the devil escalated his fight, subtly, cleverly. “Come on, Jesus. Whatever it is you want to do to these poor humanoids, you know that you first have to get their attention. Boy, they’ll really be goggle-eyed if you just trust God and me and let a miracle be performed. You haven’t fallen for this other stuff I’ve tempted you with. You keep throwing up what is in your Bible. Well, here’s

something from your own writings that proves you can do it, and you won’t be taking any chances. I dare you to see if God’s own word about His angels taking care of you is true. If it is, just look at the result. The whole world will be convinced of your supernatural powers. The fact that you dove off the temple without getting hurt will spread like wildfire, and you’ll have all the riches and all the adulation you want. You’ll be a real God-father and the forces of law and order can’t touch you.” Jesus’ answer, “You shall not tempt the Lord your God” or in another translation “Do not put the Lord your God to the test,” shows clearly that Jesus still chose to obey God’s commandment rather than the devil’s enticements.

Jesus, perfect, Son of God, and knowing it, *knew who He was*. If He hadn’t known it before, He knew it at His baptism. He knew it because God said so. “You are My dear Son. I am pleased with you.”

Jesus resisted temptation — every temptation — because He knew who He was and was true to His being. Your temptations and my temptations are all embraced in that term.

Sir Knights — you, each of you, has enlisted as a soldier in the Army of Christ. Do you know who you are? Can you be true to your being?

If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. The moralist sins more grievously than does he who dares live that ancient prayer called for at least eighteen centuries the Jesus prayer. The prayer itself won’t make you perfect. But it has helped thousands. Remember the gospel teaches us that the devil doesn’t give up. Just as the devil momentarily departed after tempting Jesus, that same devil, having temporarily reached an impasse in his temptation of man, may depart “until an opportune time.”

Sir Knights, you are not God. Don’t pretend that you are. You are not

Washington Grand Chapter Coin

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Washington has struck a coin commemorating its future centennial — 1884-1984. The bronze piece may be purchased in coin form for \$5.00; and it is also available in bronze or western buckle, French money clip or ladies filigree pendant at a cost of \$10.00 each. A limited edition (250) sterling silver coin may also be ordered for \$40.00 each.

Orders may be placed with Sir Knight LaVelle Thresher, 439 - 173rd Place N.E., Bellevue, Washington 98008.

. . . TEMPTATION OF CHRIST

sinless. Don't pretend that you are.

You are children of God — made in the image of God, but each carrying and wearing the imperfections of your sins. Each of us is subject to the deserved chastisement of a loving parent. Admit to your son-ship to the divine. Admit to your flaws. As created men, accept the Good News that God in Christ Jesus became man that we all might become more like Him. Accept and revel in God's love. Open your hearts and your minds to God's Holy Spirit.

Join with me in this centuries-old prayer called the Jesus prayer:

*"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God,
have mercy on me, a sinner."
again*

*"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God,
have mercy on me, a sinner."*

Feel it in your heart. Say it with your lips. Live it daily in your lives.

"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner."

The preceding sermon was delivered at the Divine Service for the 120th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Alabama in 1980. Sir Knight Prince's mailing address is Suite 500, The 2121 Building, Birmingham, Alabama 35203.

14th Voluntary Campaign Chairman

The 14th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation begins December 1 and concludes April 30, 1982.

For the 11th time, the Chairman for the Campaign is Charles S. McIntyre, Jr., Past Grand Commander of Michigan, retired automotive supply executive, long-time member of the Board of Trustees for the Foundation.



Sir Knight McIntyre again stresses shared Commandery activities as fundraising activities. Also, he says: "Don't get locked-in on the \$30 Life Sponsorship. Associate Patrons at \$50 and Patron Certificates at \$100 exempt the individual Templar from assessment the same as the Life Sponsorship; and the additional income, more compatible with today's pattern of giving, means much to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

Durango Lodge Centennial



A bronze commemorative piece was struck for the 100th anniversary of Durango Lodge No. 46, Colorado, celebrated recently at the Iron Horse Resort in Durango. Sir Knight Arvo Matis, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, announces coins are available for \$3.50 postpaid. Checks may be made payable to Durango Lodge No. 46 Centennial Coin Fund and sent to P.O. Box 46, Durango, Colorado 81301.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter II

THE CRUSADES

From the time of Christ, the City of Jerusalem has been known as the Holy City and the mecca of Christian pilgrims and of pious, devoted men of all nations. While the passage of time has seen dramatic changes in the rule over Palestine, with the establishment and destruction of various principalities and kingdoms, it has not disturbed the Christians' reverence for the places which were made sacred by the presence of the Saviour. A pilgrimage to those Holy places, especially to the Sepulchre of Jesus, was the greatest desire and the highest reward for the faithful. No hardship or difficulty in travel was an obstacle to those who wished to walk on the Holy ground of Jerusalem and to visit the places and shrines dear to the heart of every Christian. Even after the City had fallen into the hands of the Mohammedan Arabs in 637, visits to the Holy City continued without too much difficulty.

However, when the Ottoman Turks took Jerusalem in 1076, there began a period of lawless oppression, which persisted for nearly a quarter of a century until they were finally driven out by the valiant Knights of the Crusades. The signal fire for this great religious and military movement to the Holy Land was set off by Peter the Hermit in 1094. Following a pilgrimage to Palestine, he preached for a holy war to drive out the infidel Turks from Jerusalem. While in the Holy Land, he became indignant over the extortion, robbery, insults and barbarous treatment accorded the Christian Pilgrims, as well as the profanation of the places sacred to the followers of

Christ. A visit with Patriarch Simeon of Jerusalem only increased his zeal to rouse the Christian World against the barbarous infidels. After his return home, he traveled extensively throughout France and along the Rhine preaching the urgency of a holy war. Finally, in 1095 a Council was called by Pope Urban II at Clermont, which was attended by the princes, ambassadors and learned men of all nations. To this gathering Peter pictured the torments and persecutions of the Christian pilgrims which he had witnessed while on his visit to Palestine. He was followed by Pope Urban, who made a dramatic and eloquent appeal that Jerusalem should be delivered from the infidels and that the City of Jesus Christ be saved. The assembly aroused by these appeals answered as one with the cry "It is the Will of God!" Urban then continued, "Yes, without doubt it is the will of God. It is Christ Himself who issues from His tomb and presents His cross. It will be a sign raised among the nations. Wear it upon your shoulders and upon your breasts. It will be to you the surety of victory or the palm of martyrdom. It will unceasingly remind you that Christ died for you and that it is your duty to die for him." Thus the cross became the sign of the Knights of the Crusades, as well as the banner around which all the Medieval Knights rallied, and it is now the insignia so proudly worn by the Knights Templar of today.

Peter the Hermit, zealous for prompt action, immediately gathered together an undisciplined mob numbering nearly one hundred thousand men, and began his march through Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria. Many lost their lives in the disorderly and marauding passage through these countries, and those who finally

reached Asia did so only to be massacred by the Turks at Niceae.

It was not until June 1097 that the main body of the First Crusade, made up of the finest of Knighthood from France, England and Germany, and commanded by Godfrey de Bouillon, crossed the Bosphorous. There they found heaps of whitened bones piled along the wayside — all that remained of the followers of Peter the Hermit. This grim warning only made the Knights more determined than ever to drive out the Turks. On June 20, 1097, Niceae was taken, then followed a slow and difficult advance toward Jerusalem. Their first view of the Holy City was on the 10th of June, but it was not until July 15, 1099, that the City was taken. Nearly 20,000 of the inhabitants fell under the swords of the victors. Blood ran deep in the streets, so that "men splashed in blood as they rode." That night the Crusaders came to the Church of the Sepulchre where they knelt in prayer. And so the First Crusade came to an end on the evening of the 15th day of July, 1099.

Following the celebration and rejoicing over their victory, the Crusaders met to choose a king. Godfrey de Bouillon was elected. He refused the crown and took instead as his title, "Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulchre." At the age of thirty-nine, he became the Ruler of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, but he reigned only a year before he died. Baldwin, his brother, became his successor. Under his rule the fortresses were strengthened and law and order established. Baldwin I died in 1118 and his nephew, Baldwin de Bourge, became Baldwin II. During his reign, the Knights of Jerusalem carried on their campaign against the infidels, and the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem reached its greatest territorial limits.

In all there were eight major Crusades, though many minor Crusades and replacement forces made the period of the contest in the Holy Land from 1096

to 1272 almost a continuous engagement. Capture of the Holy Land in 1099 meant almost a constant warfare to maintain possession of it. The eight Crusades were merely the highlights of the great struggle.

The First Crusade has been noted, beginning in 1096 and ending with the capture of the Holy City and the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

The Second Crusade began in 1147, under the leadership of Emperor Conrad III and King Louis VII of France, soon after the fall of Edessa. There was little unity between the German and French forces, which made up the army of this Crusade, and their efforts to capture Damascus proved futile. After severe losses the leaders and the remnants of their forces returned home in 1150.

The Third Crusade, in which all the principal Sovereigns of Europe took part, started in 1189 and continued until 1192. Richard I of England, Philip Auguste of France and Frederic Barbarosa of Germany were among the most prominent of the leaders of this Crusade. The center of attack was the city of Acre, against which were gathered over 100,000 Crusaders. The siege proved to be long and costly before the city was finally taken in July 1191.

The Fourth Crusade, starting in 1202, was mainly a French enterprise under the leadership of the Marquis of Montserrat. This Crusade organized primarily against Egypt was diverted by political motives against Constantinople, which was captured in 1204.

Next month —

The Crusades (continued)
and

Chapter III

ANCIENT ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

Scully's HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, updated by Frederick G. Speidel, Chairman, Committee on Templar History, is included as a monthly feature of the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE.

While most anniversaries are celebrated at 25-, 50- or 100-year intervals, Lawrenceville Lodge No. 131, F. & A.M., Georgia, decided to issue a coin to commemorate its 131st anniversary — to coincide with the Lodge number. The 1 5/8" antiqued-bronze medal depicts the Lodge building, name and dates on the obverse; the reverse shows the working tools of a Mason.



Brother Gene Lowry writes, "Lawrenceville Lodge is one of the most beautiful in Georgia, constructed mostly by Lodge members. In 1980 the members bought a lot, built a house and sold it, using the proceeds to complete the payment for the Lodge building."

Coins are available for \$3.50 each postpaid, via Gene Lowry, 865 Hwy. 29 South, Lawrenceville, Georgia 30245.

The accompanying photograph shows the handiwork of Sir Knight Louis Coon, Mankato Commandery No. 4, Minnesota. It is a 17" x 20" hand-tooled leather insignia of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation — the product of more than 150 hours of work — crafted by Sir Knight Coon when Russell K. Amling, now V.E. Deputy Grand Commander of Minnesota, was State Chairman for the Eye Foundation. As Sir Knight Amling relates, "I asked Sir Knight Lou if he would do this for me, as I had an idea to put it up for sale to the highest bidder with proceeds going to the Foundation. I later decided to keep the item for my own Masonic collection."



But the story doesn't end there. Sir Knight Amling soon became convinced that the "masterpiece" should be admired by a much larger audience, and it has since been offered for display in the Knight Templar Chapel of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia.

A Distinct Possibility

Dear Sir:

I am writing regarding the October article "Time, Numbers, Money, Measures," in which Sir Knight Peter Lawall states, "Consider that Adam lived to be 930, had Seth when he was 130; that Noah lived to be 950, was 600 at the time of the flood; and that Lamech, father of Tubal Cain, lived to be 782. These figures cause one to be somewhat puzzled because the Bible never mentions why people ceased to live so long."

I suggest the answer lies in Genesis 6:3 and 6:5 — "And the Lord God said, My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years." Again, "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

The context of Genesis 6:1-8 seems to clearly indicate man's wickedness was the reason God shortened his lifespan to 120 years. Later, perhaps for the same reason, it was reduced to 70 years (cf. Psalm 90:10).

Elvin Gibson, Th.D., Pastor
Hillcrest Baptist Church, Nederland, Texas

Sovereign Great Priory Assembly

Past Supreme Grand Master Carl Ackert, G.C.T., further reports that the Supreme Grand Master Most Eminent Knight G. O. Smith presided at the opening of the 98th Annual Assembly, Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, Monday, August 8, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario. At that time, he welcomed guests from the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A. — Most Eminent Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson, G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., and Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder. Most Worshipful Brother H. O. Polk, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Province of Ontario, also attended, along with M.E. Companion F. Scott, Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., Province of Ontario.

Great Priory officers elected for 1981-82 include: P. J. Kendal, Edmonton, Alberta, Supreme Grand Master; F. C. Morrison, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Deputy Grand Master; G. O. Smith, Barrie, Ontario, Grand Chancellor; and F. C. Ackert, G.C.T., Cambridge-Galt, Ontario, Grand Treasurer. An invitation was received from Antiquity Preceptory No. 5, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to hold the 99th Annual Assembly in that city, August 7-10, 1982.



Past Supreme Grand Masters of Canada's Great Priory (l-r) Weir, Davis, Wright, Killam, Bell and Ackert.

Templars at the County Fair

"When one mentions New York, we're automatically associated with skyscrapers, the Bowery and millions of people. Wyoming County is some 300 miles west of those skyscrapers. Its population is 38,000 people and 68,000 dairy cows, and naturally the greatest social event of the year is the County Fair." Thus begins the narration of Sir Knight Allen L. Capwell, P.C. and Recorder of Batavia Commandery No. 34, who reports on the Templar participation in the Wyoming County Fair this summer.

According to P.C. Capwell, "The Fair is held in Pike, New York, the home of three living Past District Deputy Grand Masters, a Past District Deputy Grand High Priest, and Sir Knight Steven L. Wing — in line to become New York's Grand Commander in 1985. The Superintendent of the Fair is P.M. Don Robinson of Oakland Lodge No. 379, the son of another Past District Deputy."

Each year, the Genesee-Wyoming Masons have a booth vending iced fresh fruit that is "well-known, heavily patronized, and materially supports the Masonic Home Building Fund." But the "biggest" event of the Fair is the Volunteer Firemen's Parade featuring marching units, equipment and bands from a five-county area. "This year," writes Capwell, "Sir Knights of Batavia Commandery led the parade displaying the banner of our Order, and Batavia Knights also served as escorts for the National Flag. The Color Guard received a First Place Award of \$25 for non-musical marching units in the parade. The Award was later donated to help support Sir Knight Wing's year as Grand Commander."

Many persons have a wrong idea about what constitutes true happiness. It is not attained through self-gratification, but through fidelity to a worthy purpose.

Helen Keller

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Dear Sir:

Kindness in one's life is made up not of great sacrifices of duties, but it is the little things like smiles, kindnesses, obligations and contributions which win and preserve and mellow the heart and make one feel secure and comfortable. Yes, you made me feel secure and comfortable during my eye surgery at the hospital. You provided me with financial assistance, and I appreciate it and THANK YOU.

Thanks for such an organization like the KNIGHTS TEMPLAR who realize that the eyes are as bold as lions, roving, running, leaping, here and there, far and near, side by side, up and down; they speak all languages, wait for no introduction, ask no leave of age or rank, respect neither poverty or riches, neither learned or unlearned, nor virtue, nor sex.

He who receives a benefit should never forget it. I humbly and gratefully received your benefits and these are just a few words to say "THANK YOU" – for every assistance you gave to me during such a needed time. "KINDNESS AND SHARING ARE THE GOLDEN KEYS BY WHICH SOCIETY IS BOUND TOGETHER." Again, I say thank you.

May God bless such a Christ-like organization as the KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION, INC.

Sincerely,
Sandy Miller, Jr.



The 14th Annual Voluntary Campaign Begins December 1.