



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXIII

AUGUST 1987

NUMBER 8

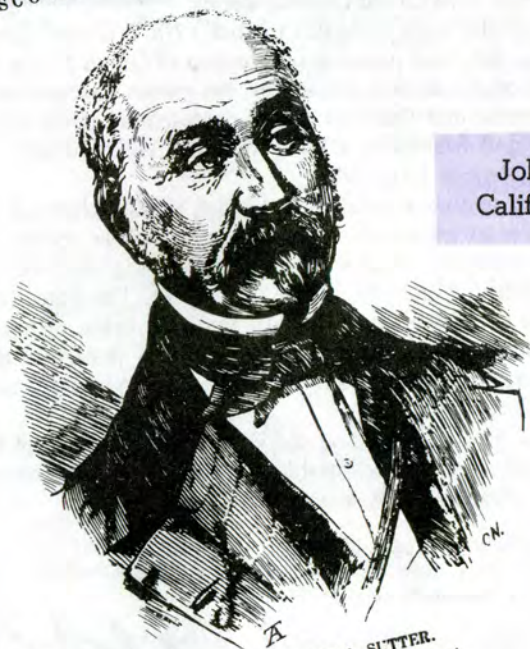
CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE.

Vol. II.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

No 5.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.



John A. Sutter
California Pioneer

GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.
[From an Ambrotype by R. H. Vance.]

Five, four, three, two . . .

Countdown to Conclave

The countdown has started. We are in the last year of this triennium. The committees for the 57th Triennial Conclave are well into their planning and the members of the Grand Encampment should be receiving their information and reservation forms at the very beginning of the new year.

I recommend that all those who are eligible and able should be planning a very nice vacation to the land of the Bluegrass in the month of August 1988. I promise that you will find the people of this Commonwealth ready to welcome and care for you and for the needs of this great Conclave of Templars and their families.

The Grand Encampment last met in the city of the Bluegrass, Lexington, in September 1853, when there were only nine Grand Commanderies.

I know that those who were delegates to that 12th Triennial Conclave enjoyed their stay in our city as they met under the leadership of Grand Master William B. Hubbard of Ohio. Like all of our nation, Lexington has grown and is now a city of a quarter million. The industrial and financial hub of central and eastern Kentucky, it is famous for its hospitality and friendship. I know that you will find this out for yourselves as you visit us during August 5-10, 1988.

Although rain is seldom a problem in August, the Conclave will be housed in hotels in the new Civic Center which are connected to each other and to the convention complex by covered walkways. The planners are preparing sight-seeing tours for all who desire to see the unusual and the unique in the area. The horse farms, the state horse park, and the race courses provide some of the local color. Wherever you are coming from, the way through Kentucky will be a joy to view in early August, so plan now to send in your reservation forms as soon as you get them in order to claim accommodations close to the activities.

Both the Grand Encampment and the Grand Commandery of Kentucky are working hard to see that work and fellowship go hand in hand in Lexington to give all delegates and guests a time of happy memories.



Ronald H. Smith

Knight Templar

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

AUGUST: This month's cover pictures John A. Sutter, an adventurer whose amazing exploits in 19th century California unexpectedly paved the way for the great gold rush of 1849. The first half of his story begins on page five. The career of Brigadier General and Brother Eugen Gottfried Reinartz, M.D., appears on page nine. The virtues of standing up for our ideals, assisting our Brethren, and building the temple of our lives are discussed in the articles on pages thirteen, nineteen and twenty-one, respectively. Here's hoping your summer recreations are both relaxing and enjoyable.

Contents

Countdown to Conclave Grand Master Donald H. Smith	2
The Counterfeit Captain Sir Knight C. Clark Julius	5
The General Was a Mason Sir Knight Irving I. Lasky	9
What Kind of Ripples Do You Make? Sir Knight Ralph A. McCracken	13
Helping Our Older Brothers Sir Knight John M. Bowersox	19
No Tool of Iron Sir Knight R. L. Donathan	21

Grand Commander's, Grand Master's Clubs	26

August Cover	3
Editor's Journal	4
In Memoriam	18
The Family of Masonry	16
Knight Voices	30

AUGUST 1987

VOLUME XXXIII NUMBER 8

Published monthly as an official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

DONALD HINSLEA SMITH
Grand Master
1041 Idylwild Drive
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

CHARLES R. NEUMANN
Grand Recorder

RANDALL W. BECKER
Editor

JAMES M. O'CONNOR
Assistant Editor

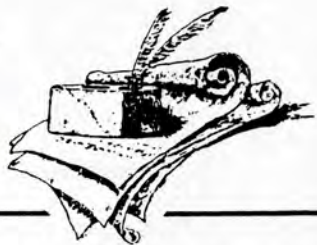
Grand Recorder
14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293
(312) 427-5670

Mail magazine materials and correspondence to Randall Becker, Editor, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293.

Material for the Grand Commanderies' two-page supplements is to be directed to the respective Supplement Editors.

Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.

Editor's Journal



• **Pledge of Allegiance Music Update:** Joyce Girardet, composer of a tune set to the Pledge of Allegiance, wrote the editor with the news that her composition was performed in Washington, D.C., on July 3 and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 4. These special Fourth of July celebrations kicked off the official festivities which mark the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution. The exact date of the anniversary of the Constitution's ratification is September 17.

The Jones High School Band from Jones High School in Orlando, Florida, performed "The Pledge of Allegiance" during their marches in the Fourth of July parades. They were led by Dr. James Wilson, director of the band.

The musical rendition of the pledge was first reported on in the July 1986 issue of *Knights Templar Magazine*. As reported in that article, the "Pledge of Allegiance" is getting attention across the country as an inspiring patriotic melody.

• **Moving?:** If you are going to be moving, inform your local Recorder six to eight weeks before you actually move so that *Knights Templar Magazine* can greet you in your new home—uninterrupted. *Knights Templar* is sent to hundreds of thousands of Sir Knights across the country, and address changes are a continuing concern. If you are not at the address where *Knights Templar* is being sent to you, it will be returned to us—at a cost of thirty cents. Help us keep costs down—do your part by informing your local Recorder of your coming address change six to eight weeks ahead of time!

• **Subscriptions:** to *Knights Templar Magazine*, the official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, are available for the price of \$3.00 a year; Canada and Mexico subscriptions are available for the price of \$7.00 a year; and subscriptions for anywhere else are set at the price of \$8.50 a year. How about a subscription for your Masonic friend who is not a member of the Knights Templar or even of the York Rite? *Knights Templar Magazine* is the best way to publicize your Commandery and the Knights Templar. Subscriptions are available by sending a check or money order (for the appropriate amount made payable to the Grand Encampment) to the Grand Recorder, Suite 1700, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293. Our magazine is full of information and Masonic news that all Masons can enjoy—and it makes a perfect Masonic gift!

• **Errata:** In the July issue of *Knights Templar*, our list of constituent Commanderies reporting per capita of \$5.00 or more failed to include Samuel S. Yohe Commandery No. 81, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. We apologize for the omission.

• **Complimentary Magazines for Widows:** Widows of Knights Templar are eligible to continue receiving their *Knights Templar Magazine* as long as they so desire. To retain or reinstate the mailing, simply instruct your local Recorder or the Grand Encampment that you would like to continue receiving the magazine.

The convoluted career of John A. Sutter, ersatz military man and would-be master of his own country, is a roguishly funny chapter in the history of the West.

The Counterfeit Captain

by Sir Knight C. Clark Julius

John A. Sutter's eventful, far-ranging life began on February 15, 1803, in Kandern, a small town in southern Germany. Sutter's grandfather had moved across the border of his native Switzerland to take a job as foreman in a paper mill in Kandern. Sutter's father later held the same job in the paper mill.

After attending the schools in Kandern, Sutter was apprenticed to a printer in the Swiss industrial city of Basel. He soon tired of both his apprenticeship and big-city life. Moving to the small Swiss town of Aarburg, he took a job there as clerk in a drapery shop.

One day he was attracted to a young woman who came into the drapery shop as a customer. She was Annette Duebeld, a visitor to Aarburg from the Swiss town of Burgdorf, where she lived with her mother, a wealthy widow. When Annette returned to her home in Burgdorf, Sutter followed her and took a job in a butcher shop. On October 24, 1826, John Sutter and Annette Duebeld were married.

Annette's well-to-do mother set her son-in-law up in business with a dry goods store. Over the next eight years, Sutter ran his store and sired four children. With access to credit, he revealed tastes for fine clothes and high living. He was generous

in extending credit to his customers, and paid his bills by borrowing ever-larger sums.

Finally, in 1834, his creditors demanded that he pay his accumulated debts. These debts were so enormous that his mother-in-law could not afford to rescue Sutter without ruining herself. Bankrupt at age 31, Sutter faced probable imprisonment. He decided to flee to America where he hoped to recoup his losses. He told Annette that he would send for her and the children as soon as he made his fortune in the New World; in the meantime, Annette's mother could support the family.

After landing in New York City, Sutter headed immediately for St. Louis, the gateway to the West. He had heard that opportunities for making money quickly were greatest out west. In St. Louis he found many other young men from Germany and Switzerland who had been drawn there by the same tales of easy fortunes to be made.

Among his fellow German-speaking companions, Sutter built a new image of himself consistent with his wealthy future. He told his colleagues he had attended a military academy with Louis Napoleon, who was destined to → → →

become emperor of France. He had then joined the elite Swiss Guard, he said, serving under King Charles X of France, who elevated him to the rank of captain. Sutter encouraged his new friends to address him and introduce him as "Captain." People who did not know Sutter's name knew him simply as "the Captain."

For a short time he tried his hand at farming in Missouri, but farming required a patience beyond Sutter's tolerance, and he quickly left it. He heard about the profits to be made trading with settlements further west, and with some of his German friends formed a caravan to Santa Fe. The traders carried with them second-hand merchandise: old pistols, trinkets, jewelry, and German student jackets, to be sold to the Indians and Mexicans. The caravan was a success and the traders returned with a profit.

Sutter wasted no time organizing a second expedition to the West, which he commanded. This trip was not as successful as the first. Sutter returned without his partners, who circulated stories about having been cheated by Sutter.

He moved to the western part of Missouri and opened a general store in Westport, which was later absorbed by Kansas City. Like his store in Burgdorf, Sutter's store in Westport went into debt, but he sold it before the debt became unmanageable.

Somewhere, probably in Santa Fe, Sutter had heard about the wonders of California, which was then a part of Mexico. California, he had heard, dwarfed all other sections of the West in its beauty and fertility. Most appealing to Sutter, it was virgin country, inhabited mostly by Indians. California was waiting to be exploited by pioneers, and the first to settle would benefit most from its still-untapped riches. Having failed at farming, trading expeditions, and storekeeping in America, Sutter now had a dream which became an obsession: he would found his own colony in California.

The road to California in those days was roundabout. There was no overland trail from Missouri to the Pacific. Sutter started out in 1838 with an American Fur Company caravan bound for Fort Laramie, Wyoming. In Wyoming he transferred to a Hudson's Bay Company caravan which was headed for Fort Vancouver. He hoped to take a ship from Vancouver to the coast of California, but when he got to Vancouver, he found no ships scheduled to sail to California. The best he could do was to take a ship to Hawaii, where he might find another bound for California. Before leaving Vancouver he made friends with the merchants and dignitaries there, who wrote letters of introduction for him to prominent people in Hawaii.

These letters eased his entry into Hawaiian society. The king of Hawaii was most impressed with Sutter's account of his military background in France and wanted Sutter to stay on as commander-in-chief of the army of Hawaii. Sutter's ambitions, of course, lay in California, and he wisely declined the king's offer, which would have exposed his military ignorance.

He stayed on in Hawaii five months before he could arrange a passage to California. With the contacts he made in Hawaii he was able to obtain both credit and direct investment to finance his proposed colony in California. He assembled supplies for his colonial enterprise and also recruited colonists: five skilled white men and eight native Hawaiians, two of whom were attractive young women.

Before setting sail, Sutter acquired several brass cannons and a bulldog. He also arranged with his Hawaiian backers to take responsibility for selling a cargo of Hawaiian goods to the Russians in Alaska before sailing on to California. In return for his handling their shipment, the Hawaiian merchants gave Sutter and his colonists free passage.

After selling the ship's cargo in Alaska, Sutter called on the Mexican government

in Monterey. He made a favorable impression on the governor, who was eager to enlarge his control of the province. A large settlement in the interior of California which would be loyal to the governor would extend the governor's power. He told Sutter to proceed with set-

When Sutter saw the meeting of the Sacramento and American Rivers, he instantly decided it would be the location of his new colony.

ting up his colony and then to return in a year to Monterey. If all went well in the meantime, the governor would grant Sutter Mexican citizenship and give his colony official status within the government.

"Of course you are a Catholic," said the governor. Being a Catholic was a prerequisite for Mexican citizenship.

"Of course," lied Sutter. His mother's father had been a Lutheran preacher.

With the governor's blessing, Sutter's ship sailed to San Francisco and entered the bay. There his letters of introduction from Vancouver, Hawaii, and even Russian Alaska opened doors to him. He established credit with several merchants in San Francisco.

Naturally, the San Franciscans were very interested in his plans to colonize the interior of their territory. They could not understand why he wanted to settle so deep in the wilderness when it would have been much easier to put down his roots on the edge of the coastal settlements. Not until much later would Sutter explain his motives for wanting to penetrate into land where no white man lived. "I wanted to get away from the Spaniards," he wrote. "I wanted to be my own master." He wanted a little kingdom, far removed from outside control, over which he would have absolute power.

Buying additional provisions for his undertaking on credit in San Francisco,

he rented three small schooners to take his party and goods up the Sacramento River from San Francisco Bay. For several days the schooners moved upriver until, on August 13, 1838, they came to the point where the American River flows into the Sacramento. Sutter instantly decided this would be the location of his colony. It was as if he had seen the area before in his dreams and recognized it at once.

Indians swarmed around the new settlers. Sutter handed out trinkets to them. After unloading their supplies, the colonists slept that night on the ground while the schooners rode at anchor in the river.

On the following morning the colonists and the crews of the schooners enjoyed a hearty outdoor breakfast. Then, before the schooners left for San Francisco, Sutter saluted them in farewell by firing the brass cannons he had brought from Hawaii. The boom of the cannons, never before heard in the Sacramento Valley, had a powerful and widespread effect on the Indians and the wildlife. Deer and elk ran about in confusion and wolves and coyotes howled while the natives stared wide-eyed from the cover of the trees and shrubs.

Sutter named his colony New Switzerland and lost no time in establishing it. The white settlers pitched tents; the Hawaiians built grass huts. The Indians, watching the ongoing construction, decided to put an end to this intrusion into what had previously been their uncontested territory.

Stealth at night was their tactic against the white Captain who could fire his terrifying brass cannons in the day. An Indian brave stealing up on Sutter's tent at night, a long knife clenched in his fist, was suddenly attacked by the bulldog Sutter had brought along from Hawaii. The commotion roused the whole camp; meanwhile, a second brave was also disposed of by the bulldog. The → → →

Indians took flight, impressed now by both the Captain's daytime and nighttime protection.

In fact, Sutter's most important skill in establishing New Switzerland was his ability to manage the Indians. He ruthlessly punished thievery and treachery, but warmly rewarded cooperation. He succeeded where others had miserably failed in turning the Indians into a workforce. Of course, he did not attempt to enslave the Indians as the conquistadors before him had unsuccessfully tried to do. He set up his own system of coinage, using tin disks which were stamped with stars. Each star stamped on a coin represented a day's labor. The coins could be exchanged for goods at the colony's store.

Within the first year he had Indians clearing the land and raising crops. A visitor was amazed to see hundreds of Indians in a field cutting wheat with sickles. Those who did not have sickles flailed away at the wheat with sticks. The grain was threshed by turning loose a herd of horses, driven by whooping Indians, to trample the grain underfoot. On windy days, Indians winnowed the grain by tossing shovelful into the gusts, which blew away the chaff and straw, allowing the wheat kernels to fall nearby.

Visitors were appalled, however, to see how Sutter fed his Indian workers. Before going into the fields they would sit in rows on both sides of troughs made of hollowed-out logs. Cooks would pour boiled wheat into the troughs, from which the Indians fed themselves by dipping their cupped hands into the gruel. It was a spectacle that struck urbane visitors as uncouth and barbaric. Sutter was accused of treating his Indians like pigs, while he entertained his guest with menus of meat and vegetables served on elegant tableware.

The abler and more trusted Indians were trained to be soldiers. Sutter fitted them out in colorful uniforms consisting

of blue pantaloons, white shirts, and red bandanas tied to their foreheads. The Captain's drilling of his "troops" was a pretty sight to behold.

Within a year of founding his settlement at the junction of the Sacramento and American Rivers, Sutter began to erect a fort surrounded by adobe walls eighteen feet high. With the protection of the fort, he no longer had to fear the Indians or any possible attackers.

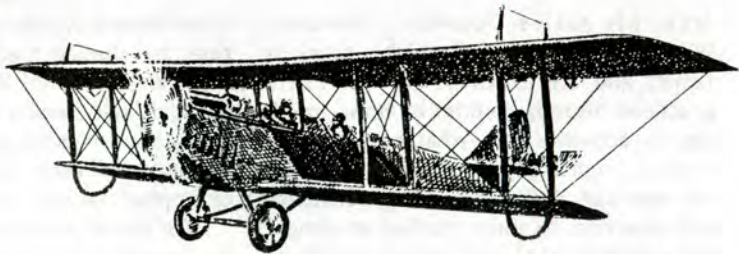
In addition to his wheatfields, Sutter had considerable livestock—cattle, swine, and sheep—which increased in number every year. The Indians trapped and brought their skins to the fort for shipment to San Francisco. When a tanner joined the colony, cowhides also made their way downriver, and the Sacramento's fish, including salmon, were sun-dried or salted at the fort and shipped out.

By the time Sutter returned a year later to the governor's mansion in Monterey, New Switzerland was a thriving success. The governor not only conferred Mexican citizenship on Sutter, but presented him with a large grant of land which amounted to seventy square miles around his settlement. He also delegated to Sutter complete political control in the Sacramento Valley, making him chief representative of the Mexican government there.

Sutter enlarged his domain by purchasing additional land from the Russians, who had been moving south from Alaska to establish trading posts in California. Their California ventures, however, had never been profitable, and they were now abandoning them. The price of the Russian lands was thirty thousand dollars, on which Sutter made a small down payment, agreeing to pay the remainder in annual installments.

Since the Mexicans had always considered the Russians to be unlawful squatters in California, they could not accept Sutter's ownership of land he bought from the Russians. But Sutter was

Continued on page 27



The General Was a Mason

by
Sir Knight Irving I. Lasky
Golden West Commandery No. 43, Los Angeles, California

Even as the Masonic founders set the standards of magnificent leadership for our beloved country when it was but a glorious undeveloped frontier, we are now in need of inspired Masonic direction as we cross the threshold of space.

A prototype for the future appeared in the person of Brother Eugen Gottfried Reinartz, M.D., Brigadier General, U.S. Army Air Force. He was a remarkably brilliant and productive man in Masonic, civilian, military, medical, astronautic-scientific, psychological, and psychiatric arenas. He was an expert in healing the physical disabilities and psychic consternation which resulted from the pummeling of the human psyche when detached from Mother Earth.

Aviation medicine became an essential part of medical science as mankind attempted to conquer the challenges of nature. Man has attempted the highest peaks, approached the boiling magma of the earth, and in the twentieth century has conquered the powerful constraints of God's gravity.

Originally, aviation medicine was a potpourri of other areas of medical science. In the sophisticated development of air travel and, most lately, space travel, though, the specialty of aviation medicine

was established. The Army Air Force undertook to train and build thousands of airmen and aircraft. Flight surgeons taught the young soldiers how to survive in the hostile atmosphere of speed, space, and "sacristy." The aircraft were wrought from the good earth by the efforts of man, and most assuredly the "grand design" came to be. Our beloved Brother Eugen Gottfried Reinartz was the *sine qua non* of this grand design.

In the training of airmen, all of the psyche and soma had to be considered to face oxygen deficiency at high altitudes, vertigo, and the continued coordination of the senses of man, including his ubiquitous spirit. Flight surgeons, as other physicians, were the talismans of belief, and the healing hand of the physician saved many, many men in many, many ways.

Let us know more about Brigadier General Eugen G. Reinartz, M.D., 3°. Throughout his life he manifested and demonstrated the Masonic precepts delineated for him as a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, Riverside, California.

Born in East Liverpool, Ohio, he was the son of the Reverend John Gottfried Reinartz, a Lutheran clergyman who migrated to the United States → → →

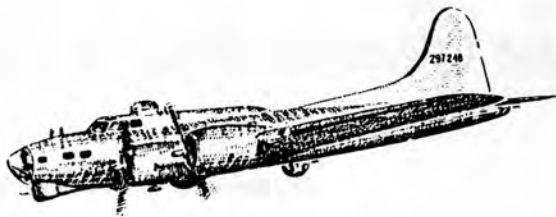
from his native Dusseldorf, Germany. Within the framework of a highly religious family, and later Masonry, Eugen Reinartz practiced his religion hour by hour, molding his activities into what he felt to be correct, righteous, just, and patriotic. No one can doubt his strong character and devotion to duty. He had an almost missionary zeal for protecting those whom he felt were not getting a fair deal or were being persecuted. His career is legendary for his defense of the great and the not-so-great, civilian and military, who formed the rank and file of the military structure he knew.

An honor graduate of Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, he received his M.D. in 1916. The United States entered World War I while he was completing his internship at Philadelphia General Hospital. Three months later, Doctor Reinartz joined the Army Medical Corps, commissioned a first lieutenant. Following basic training at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana and wartime duty from 1917 to 1919 at Vancouver Barracks, Oregon, he was assigned to Wilbur Wright Field near Dayton, Ohio. Here his first interest in aviation medicine was aroused, and he soon applied to attend the school for flight surgeons at Mitchel Field, Long Island. He was an honor graduate of the Flight Surgeons School of Aviation Medicine and the Medical Field Service, Advance Course, at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and was an honor graduate in the first class of flight surgeons at Minneola in 1920.

After the war, Reinartz had gone to Wright Field. There his interest had been captured by the little-known problems of men whose occupation was to guide vehicles through the air. He attended primary flying school, expanding his actual flying experience and knowledge.

In addition to his already extensive education, he studied medicine further at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C., the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and the Senior Medical Staff Officers' Course, A.A.F. School of Applied Tactics, Orlando, Florida.

His incredible reservoir of knowledge was augmented and bulwarked by the



succession of military, medical, and surgical assignments he performed with distinction at a variety of locations and comprehensive circumstances.

His positions of leadership were notable as he advanced through the grades from first lieutenant in 1917 to brigadier general in 1942. Initially an M.D., he became a flight surgeon, educator, director of a department of psychiatry and psychology, and a hospital commander. He was the first to have an airplane personally assigned to a flight surgeon. He made numerous trips to medical facilities all over the world. In addition to seeing the practices of the School of Aviation Medicine put into effect in the war zones, he acted as a medical observer for the purpose of coordinating the curriculum and research of the school with the actual needs of the units in the field.

Brigadier General Reinartz retired from active duty with the U.S. Army Air Force in 1946 after twenty-nine years of service, the longest continuous service of any medical officer at that time. Many notable contributions to the military and to humanity are directly attributable to

him. He had pioneering involvement with the aerial ambulance: the original plane was dedicated "to General Reinartz, a true pioneer in aeromedical evacuation." He was applauded for his exceptional efforts during an influenza epidemic at Wright Field in 1929.

The crowning performance of his military career was his last five years of active service as Commandant of the U.S.A.A.F. School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas. General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General for the Army Air Force, stated:

His background of experience in aviation medicine, and his cooperation and personality enabled him to perform vital service in a capable manner in which he administered the important responsibilities connected with his assignment at the School of Aviation Medicine as Commandant. Expansion of the school during the war years proceeded smoothly and efficiently until it was considered the authority in aviation medicine throughout the world.

Seldom has it been possible for one officer to be so intimately associated with the growth of an institution throughout its entire history. General Reinartz participated in the work of the school as a student, being the honor graduate of the second class in 1920. Subsequently he was an instructor, a researcher, and finally Commandant, the first brigadier general to be one.

The advancement of aviation medicine and the teaching of its proper practice were driving forces in his life. The school became the center of A.A.F. medical teaching. The addition of numerous departments broadened the mission of the school to the degree that General Reinartz was able to say, "It can be said without fear of contradiction that the

school is one of the most powerful influences in American medicine today."

Dr. Reinartz guided the school during its vast expansion; many remarkable advances resulted from his progressive perspective. He was instrumental in the expansion of graduate nurses to full status as flight nurses, with special qualifications as crew members marked by wings resembling the ones worn by flight surgeons. It was a novel concept, the realization that a young woman capable of watching over a planeload of litter patients in flight—and of helping them to escape and survive, if necessary, in an emergency—needed more than the qualifications of a graduate nurse, or even of an officer with military training. Thus, additional courses for flight nurses and technicians were incorporated into the teaching program.

It was General Reinartz who first conceived the idea that the school should have a hospital of its own. The educational structure, the physical facilities, and the ethical and military structure of aerospace medicine reflect the many facets of the labor, dedication, and ingenuity of General Reinartz. Many of his students and staff understudies are now in high positions and reflect his zeal and energy. Phenomenal fallout resulted from the research conducted at the school, such as more effective oxygen indoctrination in combat units and the excellent record of low anoxia accident rate in the Army Air Force. In 1943, the John Jeffries Award was made to the general in recognition of his outstanding work in the neuropsychiatric aspects of medicine.

On July 18, 1946, Eugen Reinartz retired from the School of Aviation Medicine. He had guided the destinies of the school throughout the entire war period and by November 1945 was laying the groundwork for the post-war future of the institution. The Commandant desired that the school continue as a post-war organization and that, in addition to → → →

training flight surgeons, flight nurses, and enlisted medical personnel, the school operate a therapeutic and diagnostic hospital and carry on research in aviation medicine. General Reinartz had dedicated his life to the purpose of furthering aviation medicine and the work of the flight

General Reinartz had dedicated his life to the purpose of furthering aviation medicine and the important work of the flight surgeon.

Hospital after a massive heart attack. He was eulogized at a memorial service at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, August 6, 1969. A memorial service was held at St. John's Episcopal Church in Monterey, California, where he had been a vestryman for many years. Full military honors were accorded at his interment at beautiful Willamette National Cemetery in Oregon.

Sir Knight Lasky lives at 11920 Dorothy Street, Los Angeles, CA 90049.

surgeon. He could retire knowing that under his guidance the School of Aviation Medicine had developed into *the* medical center of the Army Air Force.

A rendition of the honors, awards, and commendations given to this great man would astonish no one who saw the results of his works. He was honored by many countries, including his own, as one of the seven American pioneers in aerospace medicine and as a precursor of space exploration. These pioneers had shaped the art of aerospace medicine; they had seen the need for a multidisciplinary approach.

General Reinartz had his eyes on the stars when he said, "We are at present on the threshold of a new world. This is an intriguing, stimulating, and challenging problem with which we are faced."

His retirement from the Army Air Force in 1946 was merely the start of more exemplary, productive activity. He opened an office in San Francisco as a practicing psychiatrist and consultant in aviation medicine. Two years later he was appointed chief medical officer of the California State Prison at Soledad. He held that office until he was ready to retire again, in 1955. For a dozen more years, he continued to travel across the continent to meetings for the benefit of mankind.

Born December 27, 1889, he died July 29, 1969, at the age of 79 at Fort Ord

George Washington Memorial

The photo below shows Brother Edward J. Gondella, Secretary/ Treasurer of the George Washington Masonic Nation-



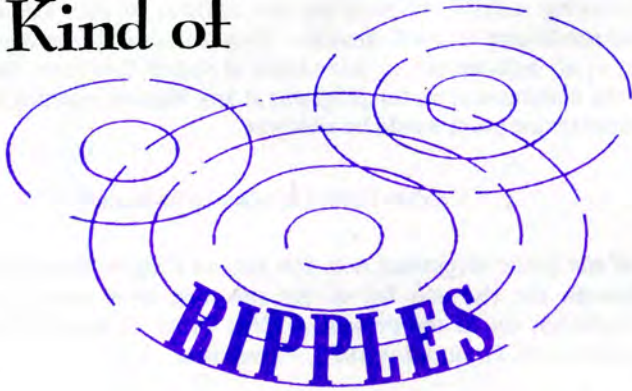
al Memorial Association, receiving a payment on a replacement window at the Memorial.

When the original windows were installed fifty years ago, they were the finest available. Now, because of the effects of rain, storms, cold, and heat, the windows must be replaced.

One of the original windows was donated by the Knights Templar of Virginia. The payment being received was presented by Sir Knight Robert D. McMarlin, Past Grand Commander of Virginia and chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on the Knights Templar Chapel.

Other states are welcome to donate to this program.

What Kind of



Do You Make?

by Sir Knight Ralph A. McCracken

At a testimonial dinner honoring Sir Knight David R. Smeltz, the then-new Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, held at Danville on June 21, 1986, I introduced the guest of honor by quoting a speech by the late Robert Kennedy which should be known by every citizen and Sir Knight. Robert Kennedy said:

Let no one be discouraged by the belief that there is nothing that one man or one woman can do against the enormous array of the world's ills, against the ignorance and misery, injustice, and violence.

Few have the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change a small portion of the events, and in the total of all those acts will be written the history of this generation. It is from the numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends

forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other, from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and injustice.

"And so," I said, "the question is, What kind of ripples are we Sir Knights putting forth? Each Sir Knight in his own Commandery, instead of floating along with the current, should be making ripples. The new Grand Commander is a man who makes ripples, and if the Sir Knights across the state would make ripples, and if those ripples joined with the ripples that the Grand Commander would be putting forth, we could not help but have a grand year in Grand Commandery in Pennsylvania."

• • •

Sir Knight Ralph A. McCracken is a member of Calvary Commandery No. 37 of Danville, Pennsylvania, and lives at 202 Gearhart Street, Riverside, PA 17868.

LET OUR LIGHT SHINE OUT . . .

The following audio/visual programs are available to your Commandery for showings to the public and to the Fraternity. They are ideal for your patriotic/civic night functions, as an inducement to attendance at stated Conclaves, for speaking engagements in the community, or for programs at any Masonic meeting where an entertaining and enlightening event would be welcome.

Color Films (16 mm. color-sound)

Soldiers of the Cross: Beginning with the ancient Knights Templar, this film takes the viewer through the rise and fall of the crusading order and its last Grand Master, Jacques DeMolay, up to the present modern Order of Knights Templar within the Masonic framework. Produced in 1979, 15 minutes.

Cavalcade of Templary: The symbolic chronicle of Christian Masonry from 1118 A.D. through the present. The film, produced in 1971, was designed for the 1970-73 Triennium but continues to be applicable and meaningful. 29 minutes.

The American Flag: A visual flag history, dating from the Spanish flags brought by Columbus to the New Land. This and the following five titles are designed for general patriotic programming. 13 minutes.

The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere: Factual account of the famed ride of Sir Knight Paul Revere and the events at Lexington and Concord. Includes the parts played by Sir Knight Joseph Warren and Brother John Hancock. 11 minutes.

The Declaration of Independence: Documentary of the writing and adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Shows the problems which caused the colonists to take up the struggle. Portrays many Masons, including Brother John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin. 20 minutes.

The American Revolution: Explains the strategy, struggle, important military engagements, and the meaning of the War for Independence. 16 minutes.

The Battle of Yorktown: Describes the events leading to the Battle of Yorktown, the closing military operation of the American Revolution. Shows the role of many Masons, including Washington and Lafayette. 14 minutes.

Benjamin Franklin: Describes the career of Brother Benjamin Franklin from his start as a printer's apprentice to his rise as a self-educated man of means, including his contributions to the world of science, education, and human rights, and his role in the American Revolution and the passage of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. 15 minutes.

Westward Movement: Describes the colonization of the Northwest Territory following the Revolutionary War. Explains the Northwest Ordinance and shows the surge of commerce and transportation westward. 14 minutes.

Slides (with scripts)

Symbols of Faith: Color slides of 22 crosses ranging from the early days of Christianity. Accompanying script describes their meaning and significance. 10 minutes.

Masonic Presidents: Slides of the 14 Masonic Presidents. Accompanying script gives highlights of their lives. 20 minutes.

Flags on Parade: A panoramic color slide history of the flags of America from the colonial period to the present. 20 minutes.

Slides and Taped Narration (with script)

Pilgrimage to the Holy Land: Prepared for the Grand Encampment by the Reverend David M. Strang, Michigan, this collection of scenes and accompanying narration recreates an inspiring journey into the land that is the foundation of Christianity. Viewers will join the Christian ministers on a pilgrimage sponsored annually by Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar. 10 minutes.

Tape (narration)

Our Flag: The story of the birth of America's national flag, from the "Don't Tread On Me" rattlesnake banner to the red, white and blue "Stars and Stripes." Narrated by the late Sir Knight George W. Courtney, Past Commander, Potomac Commandery No. 3, Washington, D.C. 12 minutes.

All of these colorful and exciting programs are available at *no charge* from the Grand Encampment. Contact the Recorder of your Commandery for a Materials Available list to order from. Please send your request eight (8) weeks in advance with listing preferred and alternate choices of showing dates to the Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604. *Multiple bookings on the same date are not available.* Because of demand, only one film can be booked at one time. A street address is requested to insure prompt delivery. United Parcel Service is used where available. *After use, return immediately for the next Sir Knight waiting in line.*



A Display of Freedom

Allen Commandery No. 20, Allentown, Pennsylvania, will hold a public program commemorating the bicentennial of the



U.S. Constitution following their September 10 Conclave. The program will dedicate the flags of the states of the original signers of our Constitution, along with twelve Revolutionary War flags, as a permanent display in the asylum of the Masonic Temple.

The program has been officially recognized by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Commission of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, which has authorized Allen Commandery to display the official state and national logos for this event. The Commandery has received a similar recognition and certificate from the American Bar Association.

Pictured under the Betsy Ross and the Delaware state flags (above) are Past Grand Commander Charles S. Canning, who reminds every Sir Knight to read the Constitution, while Sir Knight Kermit Merkel, Herald of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, witnesses Eminent Commander Charles E. Ruler display the official recognition certificate from the Pennsylvania Commission of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

Beauceant Birthday

Pawtucket Assembly No. 217, Social Order of the Beauceant, celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday on May 15, 1987,



in the Masonic Temple in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Seven charter members were present, and each was given a red rose by the Worthy President, Mrs. George M. Ogilvie, Sr. Thirteen Past Presidents were in attendance and also received red roses.

Among the many guests present were Mrs. Lawrence W. Wason and Mrs. Paul E. Case, Past Supreme Worthy Presidents, and Mrs. Gardiner A. Lester, Supreme Treasurer.

Charter members are pictured above, left to right: Mrs. Edward Norton, Mrs. William Wells, Jr., Mrs. Joaquim J. Souto, Mrs. Edwin O. Wilbur, Mrs. George E. Offiler, Mrs. George M. Ogilvie, Sr., and Mrs. Thomas Milloy.

Invitation from Mt. Olivet

On Thursday, September 24, 1987, the officers and Sir Knights of Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 12, Wichita, Kansas, plan to confer the Order of the Temple at the Wichita York Rite Temple. The conferral will be done by the current line officers. All Sir Knights in town for the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant, are cordially invited, as are all Sir Knights in the area.

from the Masonic Family

Virginia Grand Line Officers

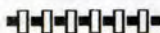
Lynn Commandery No. 9, Marion, Virginia, with a membership of 132, boasts three active Past Commanders who



are also in the grand line of the three York Rite grand bodies of Virginia. States Sir Knight J. Richard Rowe, Jr., Recorder of Lynn Commandery, "We are real proud of these Sir Knights, as they are a real big asset to their home Commandery as well as their respective grand bodies."

Pictured above, left to right, are Sir Knight Benjamin Franklin Shearwood, Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, Sir Knight Robert Allen Crewey, Grand Captain of the Host of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Virginia, and Sir Knight John Robert Dean, Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Virginia.

Lynn Commandery's membership rolls also include three past presiding grand officers of Virginia: Sir Knights Walter Albert Porter, Past Grand Master of Masons, John Grigsby Eggleston, Past Grand High Priest, and Ralph Richardson Repass, Past Grand Commander.



Red Cross Of Constantine

Sir Knight Ned E. Dull, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., has been elected Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine for 1987-88. Grand Sovereign Dull is pictured above.



Sir Knight David B. Slayton, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of California, entered the Red Cross of Constantine grand line as Grand Almoner.



Celebrating a Century

Trinity Commandery No. 44, Norwood, Ohio, will be celebrating its 100th anniversary on September 19, 1987, with a banquet and entertainment.

Trinity Commandery has 100th anniversary commemorative coins available. Collectors and interested parties may obtain the coin by sending a check or money order for the amount due to Joseph E. Wilkinson, Jr., 5608 Fenwick Avenue, Norwood, Ohio 45212. The cost of each coin is \$3.75, which includes postage and handling. The remittance should be made payable to Trinity Commandery No. 44.



IN MEMORIAM



Frederick H. Staal
New York
Grand Commander—1963
Born August 31, 1900
Died June 9, 1987

Paul O. Creason
Oklahoma
Grand Commander—1948
Born April 12, 1906
Died June 24, 1987

Volney Edward Storey
Illinois
Grand Commander—1976
Born October 12, 1903
Died June 24, 1987

Robert M. Bates
Iowa
Grand Commander—1977
Born March 25, 1923
Died June 27, 1987

Stanley J. Kirk
Kansas
Grand Commander—1947
Born 1903
Died June 29, 1987



70 Years in Masonry

Sir Knight Domenick M. Rufolo of Empire Commandery No. 66, Staten Island, New York, was honored at the



Great Kills Masonic Temple on May 15, 1987, by more than two hundred guests who came to celebrate the longest tenure of Masonic service in the history of Staten Island.

Sir Knight Rufolo was made a Mason on May 18, 1917. Said he, "Tonight marks my seventieth year in Masonry, and I would like to describe to you what Masonry means to me. It is a way of living—it is a way to a system of moral conduct. I take great pride in Masonry. It has been a source of help and comfort and pleasure that I can absolutely rely upon. Freemasonry has greatly enriched my life."

His many honors include receiving the 33° in 1975. Sir Knight Robert C. Singer, Grand Master of New York Masons, gave Sir Knight Rufolo a birthday citation award and a gold jewel. A congratulatory letter from President and Mrs. Reagan was read, as well as messages from former state and Staten Island Masonic leaders.

Sir Knight Rufolo is 91 years young. He is pictured above, second from right, with, from left, Past Grand Master William Punt, Grand Secretary Wendell Walker, and Grand Master Singer. Photo by Jim Sulley, *Staten Island Advance*.

Consideration for the
special needs of elderly Masons
will improve the quality of their lives and ours.

Helping Our Older Brothers

by

Sir Knight John M. Bowersox

Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, South San Francisco, California

The increasing age of our members is an ever-increasing problem in all Masonic Lodges. Apparently the problem is to be with us for some time, as science continues to increase the lifespan of the general population. A recent survey in California shows the average age of our membership to be sixty-six years. It is time we gave some thought to the problem and made provisions for it. Certain physical and mental changes occur as we age and officers should be aware of these and alleviate the problems these changes cause so far as possible in the meetings. This is a part of brotherhood and an application of our tenet of charity.

One of the greatest shocks to the personality of the aging Brother comes when he must be replaced in his office or ritual part by a younger Mason, especially if the elder Brother has held the position over a period of years and has been active and faithful in the work. This displacement is accompanied by a feeling of rejection, and often by hurt feelings where no hurt was intended. The older Brother may also feel useless when sidelined, as if he was being told to get out. It is almost impossible to express this feeling, but we should all be aware that it exists.

Practically all elderly persons have impaired hearing. If due to nerve deafness,

there is no cure nor will a hearing aid compensate for it. In addition, if the person has suffered one or more strokes he may experience confusion and may not comprehend all that is being said; he may substitute words he thinks he heard for the words which were actually spoken. He may also fail to grasp the meaning of the words he has heard.

If the speaker tries to compensate for this by increasing his volume, he will only compound the confusion. The solution is to speak more slowly and distinctly in order to give the elderly Brother time to comprehend. When speaking or reading, look straight ahead and talk to the back wall, neither looking up at the ceiling nor down at the floor. Look and speak over the top of the book, not into it. Since many deaf people read lips, never cover them, and keep the hands away from the face. Enunciate clearly and form the words on the lips. If possible, speak in a lower key, since high-pitch tones are the first lost and bass notes are more easily heard than alto. A little attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated by the hearing-impaired Brother and will make the meeting more enjoyable to all.

Another failing sense for the aging Brother may be sight. Aging tends to harden the eyeball and sclera; this produces cataracts, which impair → → →

night vision and may also affect peripheral vision. Persons with such vision difficulties would appreciate a ride to Lodge events and being taken home afterwards. Most members have the room in their cars, and to share it would be a real service to the sight-impaired member.

As we age, the muscles tend to lose their tone, especially if accompanied by arthritis. For those so afflicted, it is painful to stand for any length of time, and even dangerous if combined with previous heart trouble. Younger members can help by giving a hand with climbing stairs, by providing seats for the elderly in crowds, and by standing near a member who is required to stand for any length of time. Allow an elderly member to speak from a seated position whenever possible.

A little thought about the changes wrought by age can reveal other ways to make life easier for the older Brother. It may also increase attendance.

There is little that can be done to relieve the distress of replacing an elderly member. An application of the Golden Rule will help in this situation: perform the transition as you hope that younger members will one day surely do for you. The elderly member may be given a non-speaking part in a degree or be asked to learn a charge or lecture and be allowed to give it occasionally. He may be used as a back-up man for an officer or for team members, or given an office such as tiler or assistant secretary, appointed to a committee or act as a host to visiting Brethren. An occasional appreciation meeting may be held for those who have served faithfully and those who are eligible for fifty-year emblems. A few words of appreciation are easy to say and are appreciated.

Part of the solution lies with the member himself. He must come to realize that he must eventually be replaced if the organization is to survive, and that no person is indispensable. He must avoid feeling hurt or intentionally slighted, be

ready to accept lesser parts, and give his best efforts to filling them acceptably.

One of the Master's greatest problems during degrees or schools of instruction is the self-appointed prompter. The problem is greater if that prompter is a long-time member, aging and touchy. The situation will require tact and diplomacy if no feelings are to be hurt. The Master may appoint an official prompter, announcing that he alone is to do the prompting, and then enforce his ruling. He may counsel with the member, pointing out what his interruptions are doing to the degree. He can thank him for

A little thought can reveal many ways to help an older Brother. A few words of appreciation are easy to say and are appreciated in return.

his effort, but ask him to refrain in the future. If this fails, the member may have to be removed during degrees and instructional work.

Finally, do not forget the house-confined Brother. A friendly visit will be much appreciated and will afford that Brother an opportunity to keep informed about current events and the progress of the Lodge. Those visits should be limited in time—perhaps fifteen minutes, or even less if the Brother is very ill. A brief conference with the doctor or nurse may be necessary beforehand. The visitor should be alert for any sign of loss of interest or fatigue. The visit may be confined to talking about the Lodge and its progress, and how much the group misses the Brother. Avoid discussing any topic that seems to upset him, as well as all unpleasant news. Terminate the visit on time and leave promptly, with a promise to return.

Do not forget, after the Brother dies, that his widow is also aging and these same considerations apply to her as well as to him. Ask her if she needs help and

Continued on page 22

"When the house was built, it was with stone prepared at the quarry; so that neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron was heard in the temple, while it was being built." (I Kings 6:7 RSV)

Much is made of this peculiar circumstance connected with the building of King Solomon's temple, but few appreciate the tremendous significance of this verse. Many leap to the obvious conclusion, not altogether in error, that iron, being in those days primarily used in implements of war, would have been curiously out of place on God's holy mountain. But there must be a more complete explanation, for after all, iron implements were obviously not prohibited in the mountains and quarries. Perhaps the Holy Writ has more light for us on the subject.

Note first of all that the Old Testament ritual was a picture of things to come: "Therefore let no one pass judgment on you in questions of food and drink or with regard to a festival or a new moon or a sabbath. These are only a shadow of what is to come; but the substance belongs to Christ." (Colossians 2:16-17)

Not only the ritual, but the place and materials of worship were pictures of spiritual things: "They serve a copy and shadow of the heavenly sanctuary; for when Moses was about to erect the tent, he was instructed by God, saying, 'See that you make everything according to the pattern which was shown you on the mountain.'" (Hebrews 8:5)

What, then, is the temple a "shadow" or picture of? "Do you not know that you are God's temple and that God's spirit dwells in you?" (I Corinthians 3:16)

We see then that the temple of God is God's people and the temple of Solomon was a "picture" of this fact. Now let's look at the stones which make up the building.

Holy Writ tells us that our Lord is the foundation and also the cornerstone. We

No Tool of Iron

by Sir Knight R. L. Donathan



must always remember that no building can long endure without a firm foundation. We also know that if the cornerstone is not "on the square" and plumb, the rest of the building cannot be what it should be, for every stone is aligned with the cornerstone.

He is the cornerstone and His people are building stones: "... and, like living stones, be yourselves built into a spiritual house." (I Peter 2:5a) Many more Scripture verses could be quoted, but the point has been made.

The stones were prepared and numbered to go into place on God's mountain with no further shaping or preparation. We can no longer be changed to fit in our place after we get there. We must be fitted in the quarries of life—not later, after we have been transported to that place. Therefore, the stones of Solomon's temple, being shadows of God's people, the living stones, could not be fitted at the building site.

Iron, indeed, was primarily used in implements of violence. We must be subjected to much violence in this life to "knock off the corners of rough stone to fit them for the builder's use." But in that place, all such violence to our bodies and souls will be past. No more will we be stalked by death and hammered by misfortune, pain, and terror. In that place will be perfect peace and such harmony that every "living stone" will fit in its place so perfectly that the structure will not be many parts, but one.

Sir Knight Donathan is a member of Gethsemane Commandery No. 25 in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and can be reached at 716 East 6th, Okmulgee, OK 74447.

Older Brothers—Continued from page 20

keep her in touch with events at the Lodge, especially entertainments and widows' nights. Continue to send her the Lodge bulletin.

A little thoughtfulness by younger members for elderly Brothers may bring the Lodge closer together, and will discharge our obligation to our vows and the tenet of charity. A little attention to these matters may help to correct the failing attendance at Conclaves, bring big rewards through brotherly love, and show the community that for which we stand.

What are you doing about these considerations in your Commandery? Is there a generation gap? There should not be, if we believe in brotherhood. The problem will not go away; it behooves us to give it the recognition and attention it deserves. An application of the Golden Rule by all will not only make our Temples more friendly and acceptable, but will keep alive the spirit of Freemasonry in a world that increasingly needs it. The problem is here to stay, and ignoring it will not make it go away. Let us not forget or ignore the aging Mason.

Sir Knight John M. Bowersox, KTCH, KCCH, KYCH, lives at 501 King Drive, Daly City, CA 94015.

Every public action which is not customary, either is wrong or, if it is right, is a dangerous precedent. It follows that nothing should ever be done for the first time.

Francis MacDonald
Cornford



On the Masonic Newsfront ...

DeMolay Investiture in Chicago

On June 25, 1987, in the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Chicago, the Frank S. Land Preceptory and Illinois DeMolay North presented the Degree of Chevalier, the Cross of Honor, and the Legion of Honor in solemn, impressive, and inspiring form to a select group of designates. The dignified exemplification of the work by the investiture team for the Legion of Honor was accentuated by the white and red roses on the pedestals of the Grand Preceptors, whose number included Sir Knight



Charles R. Neumann, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., and Sir Knight Forest Calvin McDaniel, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois.

The affair was well attended by families and guests, including Sir Knight Edward C. Bieser, Legion of Honor, 33^o, Grand Junior Councilor, International Supreme Council and Executive Officer, Illinois DeMolay; Thomas P. Sorenson, Legion of Honor, Dean, Frank S. Land Preceptory, Legion of Honor; and Robert L. Giesel, Honorary Legion of Honor, 33^o, Active Member of the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., Deputy for Illinois, and president of the Illinois DeMolay Foundation. The presiding officers of the York Rite Bodies of Illinois were present: Sir Knight Bieser, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of Illinois; Sir Knight Forest McDaniel, 33^o, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois; and Sir Knight Frank Warren Smith, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois.

Legion of Honor recipients pictured above included Sir Knight William Jackson Jones, 33^o, Department Commander of the North Central Department of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A. (kneeling, third from left), and Sir Knight Robert E. Martin, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Illinois (standing, far right).

Holy Land Pilgrimage Letter

Dear *Knight Templar*:

The Holy Land Pilgrimage was a great trip for me. You are not aware, but I recently left a sales and marketing career to return to seminary and adequately prepare myself to minister to people.

God has blessed me in my preparation and career change. My family has made massive adjustments. And through the whole experience it has been as though God has

provided at every moment. The offer of the opportunity to visit the Holy Land was no less, I believe, a part of His plan for me.

The trip and experiences are still unfolding. As I prepare sermons or read, I run across places where we visited, which bring the Scriptures alive to me and, I hope, for others.

I appreciated the ecumenical spirit which prevailed. As was the case in Israel, and as is the case in the United States, many varying religious perspectives prevail. I was truly appreciative of the handling of the group.

Again, I thank you for your effort and especially your interest in the Christian ministry. I firmly believe that you may be contributing some of yourselves to one of the most influential groups of people in the United States. My prayer is that we ministers will develop the servant spirit that was our Savior Jesus', and that the world will become a better place because of our having served.

Thanks again, and may the rich blessings of God continue to rest on you and your families.

Reverend Gene Gough, Pastor
Cumberland Presbyterian Church
West Paducah, Kentucky

Eye Foundation Grant to University of Iowa

At the 123rd Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Iowa, a grant of \$19,600 was presented to Dr. Edwin M. Stone of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Iowa from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The check was presented at the annual Grand Commander's banquet. Pictured above, left to right: Sir Knight Glenn C. Richards, Grand Commander of Iowa; Dr. Stone; Sir Knight William H. Thornley, Jr., Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A.; and Sir Knight William Jackson Jones, Department Commander of the North Central Department. The grant will enable Dr. Stone to begin his research at the University of Iowa hospitals and clinics in the field of inherited eye diseases that have a significant impact on the vision of children. The University of Iowa's Department of Ophthalmology is in a unique position to carry on these studies. They have already identified a large number of families in Iowa with hereditary retinal dystrophies affecting children and adults. Unlike the population on the east and west coasts, many family members remain in Iowa so that the diseases passed on from generation to generation can more readily be evaluated.



York Rite Day in Southern Illinois

On Saturday, May 23, twenty-five candidates received the degrees and orders of the York Rite in Metropolis, Illinois. Gethsemane Commandery No. 41, with the assistance of Illinois grand officers and Sir Knights, conferred the Orders to the praises of the can-

didates. Recorder J. Sam Smith, Past Commander, requested Grand Commander Frank Warren Smith to dub each Templar candidate, after which Grand Generalissimo Herschel Thomas presented each member of the class with a certificate of his Knighting. Companions and Sir Knights of western Kentucky were most happy to accept an invitation to join with fellow York Rite Masons of Illinois on this auspicious occasion honoring District Deputy Grand High Priest S. Neil Smith, for whom the class was named. A check of \$5,000 was presented to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation in the name of Gethsemane Commandery. Pictured above are, left to right: Sir Knight Forest Calvin McDaniel, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois; Sir Knight Chester Fox, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of Illinois; Sir Knight Frank Warren Smith, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois; and District Deputy Grand High Priest S. Neil Smith, Past Commander of Gethsemane Commandery.



Louisiana State University Eye Grant

E. Eugenie Hartmann, Ph.D., an instructor in the Department of Ophthalmology at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, has been awarded a one year pediatric ophthalmology grant of \$19,632 from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. Dr. Hartmann's research project involves the development and implementation of a recognition acuity test with children who are unable to read a standard eye chart, especially infants less than twelve months of age.



The Knights Templar Eye Foundation awards pediatric ophthalmology grants to young investigators throughout the nation for the coming year. Their goal is to fund researchers who have recently completed their pre-doctoral training and have not yet been funded by the federal government.

The Eye Foundation solicits research proposals which will facilitate the understanding of problems in pediatric ophthalmology such as birth defects, strabismus, amblyopia (lazy eye), and retinopathy of prematurity.

The Knights Templar funding will be used to continue developing and improving the currently available techniques, ultimately leading to early intervention and more effective treatment outcomes in vision problems with young children. The presentation was made by Sir Knight Bowdre McDowell, Louisiana Grand Recorder, and Sir Knight Earl R. Little, Past Grand Commander of Louisiana, to Dr. Hartmann and Herbert E. Kaufman, M.D., director of the Louisiana State University Eye Center.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

California No. 37—James F. Garrison
California No. 43—Truman O. Stewart
Tennessee No. 26—H. Waldon Smith, Jr.
Illinois No. 27—Harry C. Chambers

Grand Master's Club:

No. 989—Robert Jerome Thomas (KY)
No. 990—William Fannin (KY)
No. 991—Frank M. Smallwood (CA)
No. 992—James Leroy Record (FL)
No. 993—Norman L. Small (ME)
No. 994—Orlando W. Houts (PA)
No. 995—William Joseph Lorenz (KY)
No. 996—Robert R. Holbrooks (SC)
No. 997—John G. "Rick" Elam (WV)
No. 998—Marshall J. Robinson (WA)
No. 999—George Aycock (NC)
No. 1,000—William Jackson Jones (IL)
No. 1,001—George A. Chipouras (FL)
No. 1,002—Bryan L. Mette (FL)
No. 1,003—Henry Leroy Hall (FL)
No. 1,004—Jack C. Maulden (FL)
No. 1,005—Olen G. Giles (FL)
No. 1,006—Harry L. Macon, Jr. (FL)
No. 1,007—Terry F. Bolding (AL)
No. 1,008—Thomas P. Davidson (IL)
No. 1,009—Oscar David Troutman (IL)
No. 1,010—B. J. Richmond (TX)
No. 1,011—Willet R. Tillett (NC)
No. 1,012—Harold W. Potter (OH)
No. 1,013—Donald R. Galarneau (NY)
No. 1,014—William P. Jacobs, Jr. (DC)
No. 1,015—Harry C. Chambers (IL)
No. 1,016—Thomas Woodward (ID)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander's Club pledge to make annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open

to individuals only, and there is now Commandery credit given for participation.

Information is available from G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, IL 62705.

100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION



ROME NO. 8
ROME, GA

CONSTANTINE NO. 26
MARIETTA, GA

MALTA NO. 16
VALDOSTA, GA

OLIVET NO. 27
DUBLIN, GA

WAYCROSS NO. 36
WAYCROSS, GA

MT. CALVARY NO. 28
MOULTRIE, GA

COASTAL PLAIN NO. 42
TIFTON, GA

CRUSADER NO. 17
BAINBRIDGE, GA

GETHSEMANE NO. 20
FITZGERALD, GA

LUVERNE NO. 22
LUVERNE, MN

MANKATO NO. 4
MANKATO, MN



Sutter—Continued from page 8

so eager to enlarge his holdings that he was not very particular about how he acquired them.

While Sutter was enlarging and strengthening his control over his own lands, the political control of the entire province of

Instead of discouraging American settlers in California, Sutter welcomed them because of their valuable skills and their ability to train the Indians.

California was becoming more uncertain. Those Mexicans who were natives of California were becoming increasingly resentful of being controlled by the government in Mexico City. Many Californians wanted to break away from Mexico and make California an independent state.

Meanwhile, Americans from the east were moving westward, with more entering California every year. There was fear in Mexico that, if the Yankee influx was not halted, California would become part of the United States. One of Sutter's duties as chief representative of the Mexican government in the Sacramento Valley was to prevent Americans from settling there.

Instead of discouraging American settlers, though, Sutter welcomed them to New Switzerland. His community needed skilled workmen, not only to ply their various trades, but also to train and supervise the Indians. Sutter was loyal to none of the political forces in California, or more accurately, he appeared to be loyal to all of them. He expressed his support to each of the contesting groups.

In 1844 a group of Spanish-speaking Californians rose in rebellion against the Mexican government. The government requested Sutter's aid in putting down the rebellion and, as inducements for his cooperation, commissioned him a captain in the Mexican Army and presented him

with an even larger grand of land than he had received in 1840. Sutter called out his private army of Indians, left his fort with fifes playing and drums beating, and began his march against the rebels.

As reported by Sutter, the campaign unfolded with two routs of the insurgents; somehow, though, he fell into the hands of the rebels as their prisoner. They held him for only a day, however; he very likely told his captors how much he sympathized with their cause and was allowed to return to New Switzerland.

A more decisive military campaign occurred in 1846, when the United States went to war with Mexico. General John C. Fremont conquered California for the United States and took command of Sutter's fort at New Switzerland. For the first time Sutter was in the very frustrating position of taking orders from another person within his own realm. Despite his resentment of the invasion of his property, though, he immediately swore allegiance to the United States.



Next month in Knight Templar, we shall see the conclusion of the story of the career of John A. Sutter, including the discovery at his mill which touched off the great gold rush of '49.

Sir Knight C. Clark Jullus, KTCH, is a member of York Commandery No. 21 of York, Pennsylvania, and can be reached at 2260 Carlisle Road, York, PA 17404.

History of the Grand Encampment

CHAPTER XV THE FORMATION OF THE GRAND COMMANDERIES AND THE COMMANDERIES SUBORDINATE TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

St. Johns Encampment No. 4 (established on June 8, 1819) was the only survivor of this Grand Encampment, although it was not active for many years. St. Johns Encampment continued under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania until February 12, 1857.

According to Creigh (29) Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment at Harrisburg was organized on November 22, 1826, by a Dispensation issued by General Grand Master DeWitt Clinton. As the fourth Triennial Meeting of the General Grand Encampment did not take place until 1829, and Sir Knight Clinton having died just before the meeting, no report on this Encampment was made and no Charter was issued.

In 1846, there was a revival of St. Johns Encampment No. 4 and the establishment of a number of others under the Grand Lodge, namely: Philadelphia No. 5, Vernon No. 6 in Philadelphia, and DeMolay in Reading. Representatives of these four Encampments met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1854, and organized the third Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania. Attention was called to these Encampments at several meetings of the General Grand Encampment and they were declared illegal because such a revival was not considered regular after so many years of inactivity.

In the meantime, four Encampments had been established by the General Grand Encampment.

Pittsburgh No. 1 at Pittsburgh received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on May 13, 1846, and was granted a Charter on September 16, 1847.

Jacques de Molay No. 2 at Washington received a Dispensation on September 12, 1849, which was continued at the meeting of the Grand Encampment on September 13, 1850. The Charter was granted by the Grand Master on October 24, 1850.

St. Omer No. 3 at Uniontown presented a petition to the Grand Encampment at its meeting in 1853 and received a Charter on September 19, 1853. No Dispensation was issued.

Hubbard No. 4 at Waynesburg received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on November 10, 1851, which was continued at the meeting of the Grand Encampment on September 19, 1853. A Charter was granted on September 12, 1856.

Representatives of the first three of these Encampments met in Brownsville on April 12, 1854, to organize the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania on the authority of a warrant issued by Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on February 18, 1854.

On February 12, 1857, members of the committees from the two Grand Encampments claiming jurisdiction in Pennsylvania assembled in the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia and all the Encampments were united under the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. On June 1, 1857, Sir Knight William W. Wilson of the Grand Commandery proclaimed the ratification of this action which was also proclaimed by Grand Master Hubbard on June 20, 1857.

By this action eleven Commanderies were added to the four previously established by the Grand Encampment.

In 1948 there were 93 Commanderies and 24,899 members.

SOUTH CAROLINA

From the McPherson diploma of 1782 and the Beaumont diploma of 1783, it is evident that organized bodies were conferring the Orders of Knighthood in Charleston, South Carolina, on or before those dates. It is the opinion of Sir Albert Mackey that South Carolina Encampment No. 1 derived its authority from the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite about 1803 and continued under this authority or as an independent body until 1823.

At the meeting of the General Grand Encampment on September 19, 1826, it was reported a Charter of Recognition had been granted to South Carolina Encampment at Charleston on September 23, 1823, by Sir John Snow, the General Grand Generalissimo, and a Charter of Recognition to Columbia Encampment at Columbia on January 24, 1824, by Sir Henry Fowle, Deputy General Grand Master. Columbia Encampment is said to have been established by a warrant issued October 2, 1821, by the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania. A Charter for a new Encampment at Georgetown called La Fayette was granted March 1825 by Sir Henry Fowle. At this same meeting, the organization of the Grand Encampment for South Carolina received the approbation of the General Grand Officers. Their representative was James Eglan, who also attended the meeting in 1829 when he was elected General Grand Captain General. Beaufort Encampment No. 4 was chartered by the Grand Encampment of South Carolina in 1827. By 1830, Columbia No. 2, Lafayette No. 3, and Beaufort No. 4 had become extinct. South

Carolina No. 1 was dormant, as was the Grand Encampment of South Carolina.

In 1844, Sir Joseph Stapleton reported that he had granted a Dispensation to South Carolina No. 1 on May 17, 1843, to resume their labors, their warrant or Charter from the General Grand Encampment having been lost by fire. A new Charter was granted without fee on September 12, 1844. At the Triennial Conclave of 1844, Sir Albert Case is listed as the representative of the Grand Encampment of South Carolina. He was elected General Grand Prelate at that meeting. South Carolina Encampment No. 1 continued more or less active, though dormant during the Civil War.

Columbia No. 2 at Columbia was re-established by a Dispensation granted by Grand Master Hopkins on June 11, 1875. A Charter was granted on August 30, 1877.

Spartanburg No. 3 at Spartanburg received a Dispensation on October 1, 1891, from Grand Master J. P. S. Gobin, which was continued at the Triennial meeting on August 11, 1892. A Charter was granted on August 29, 1895.

In 1901, Grand Master R. H. Lloyd granted a Dispensation for Greenville Commandery No. 4 at Greenville. A Charter was granted on August 29, 1901. A previous Dispensation had been granted on August 30, 1875, for Palmetto No. 3 at Greenville, but the Commandery was never organized due to the death of Sir Knight D. L. Hill, who had been named Eminent Commander.

Greenwood Commandery at Greenwood received a Dispensation from Grand Master G. M. Moulton on November 15, 1906, Newberry Commandery at Newberry on November 20, 1906, and Chester Commandery at Chester on March 20, 1907. The Grand Encampment ordered that the fees paid for their Dispensations and their records be turned over to the newly formed Grand Commandery of South Carolina that proper action might be taken to issue Charters.



Knight Voices

To place your "Knight Voices" item on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices," The Grand Recorder, Suite 1700, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.

□ Trying to locate any info on histories of and ritualistic regalia from the Brotherhood of America, founded in Philadelphia in 1850 by George Lippard. It was originally known as the Brotherhood of the Union. *Jonathan Schau, 94 Shewell Ave., Doylestown, PA 18901.*

□ Seeking info on Brother John B. Audibert (b. 8/16/97; raised 9/28/22). His last known address was 3401 Gandy Blvd., Pinellas Park, Fla. If anyone knows the whereabouts of this man, please contact *Dennis Sheridan, P.O. Box 263, Whitefield, NH 03598.*

□ USS Maryland BB46 will hold its thirteenth annual reunion Sept. 2-6, 1987, aboard the Queen Mary in Long Beach, Calif. A mini-reunion will be held in Baton Rouge, La., July 18, 1987. For more info, contact *Ed Davis, 1845 Carolyn Sue Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70815; (504) 924-2390.*

□ Wanted: old toy trains and trolleys from before 1940. Condition unimportant! Also, old toy soldiers, Christmas Garden figures, and buildings. Call or write *W. E. Riley, 2615 Franklin Ave., Broomall, PA 19008; (215) 353-2615.*

□ Trying to locate info on one Rolla Uzzell, who may have moved to Mo. a century or more ago and could have been buried near Rolla, Mo. I would like to know if anyone has info about him or has heard of this name. *W. E. Cox, 20 Southbrook Dr., Rolla, MO 65401.*

□ Wanted: police badges, insignia, and memorabilia for collection just started. Would gladly accept donations from any Sir Knight, but will also buy or trade. Contact *Robert Brongel, 2312 Fairfield Ave., Sarasota, FL 34232.*

□ The 49th Fighter Group Association will hold their reunion on Oct. 8-10, 1987, at the Ramada Hotel, Albuquerque, N.M. Contact *John Roth, 1017 Adams S.E., Albuquerque, NM 87108; (505) 268-2903.*

□ I am a concert violinist and a collector of violins. I would like to acquire violins for my collection, especially from Brothers who make violins, collect violins, or have any for sale. Write to *H. Harry Kazarian, 91 Beaufort St., Providence, RI 02907.*

□ Desire info on my great-uncle, Joe Morrison, known to be a yard foreman for the C.N.O. & T.P. Railroad between 1876-1880. Came to U.S. from Ireland with his brother Roger and sister Rebecca Morrison, who was married to Hugh Curry. If you have any info, please contact *C. H. Morrison, 2401 McDowell Rd., Jackson, MS 39204; (601) 372-9763.*

□ Possible reunion—members of WWII 196th Ordnance Depot Company. Contact *Thomas B. Williams, 7543-B Somerset Bay, Indianapolis, IN 46240; (317) 255-8046.*

□ Have a collection of postcards to sell. Pre-WWI printing. Made in Germany, Prussia, Great Britain, and Ireland. Two cards of President Wilson making campaign speeches. 130 cards. Some are Valentine series of British manufacture. *Burnell Focks, Rte. 1, Box 124, Guymon, OK 73942.*

□ For sale: four lots in Cadillac Gardens East, Mt. Clemens, Mich. \$500.00 each. Will sell separately. Write to *C. D. Matkin, 80870 Hwy. 111, Space 133, Indio, CA 92201; (619) 342-1912.*

□ Reunion of USS LST 851 WWII shipmates on Sept. 18-20. Please contact *Rev. James Hall, 624 South Marion, Bluffton, IN 46714; (219) 824-1476.*

□ Rubber stamps for the Masonic Fraternity—Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite, Commandery, DeMolay, Shrine, and Eastern Star. *C. M. Lentz, P.O. Box 7, Sunny Side, GA 30284-0007.*

□ Reunion of 531 Eng. Shore Reg. and 3051 Eng. Combat Bn. will be held this year in Omaha, Nebr., at the Best Western Tower Inn, August

18-20. All members of the 1st Amphibian Brigade welcome. Contact hotel or *Richard Ready, Jr., 84 Selwyn St., Roslindale, MA 02131-1511.*

☐ Interested in corresponding with any fellow Masons who have worked or are working for the Santa Fe Railway. Tell me about your great experiences working for this great railway. Interested in knowing more about the Santa Fe and finding any Masonic connections. My other interests are Santa Fe pictures and memorabilia. I will answer all letters; look forward to hearing from my Brethren. *Peter J. Westbere, 33 Philip Ave., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1E 1R5.*

☐ Trying to locate all former members of the 301st Bomb Group and Wings, regardless of rank, position, or organization, for membership in the 301st Veterans Assoc. The widows of former members are also eligible. Our next reunion is in San Antonio, Tex., in July 1988. Please contact *301st Veterans Assoc., P.O. Box 47843, San Antonio, TX 78265-8843.*

☐ USS *Gladiator* (AM 319) is holding a reunion in Oct. 1987 in San Diego, Calif. Contact *Don Westerlund, 4708 E. Florian Cir., Mesa, AZ 85206; (602) 830-1161.*

☐ USS *Sepulga* (A020) is holding a reunion on Sept. 4-6, 1987, in Kansas City, Mo. Contact *Don Westerlund, 4708 E. Florian Cir., Mesa, AZ 85206; (602) 830-1161.*

☐ All crewmembers of the USS *Schmitt* DE676 APD76: A reunion will be held Oct. 9-11 at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, 3030 High Point Rd. (at I-40), Greensboro, N.C. If interested, contact *Carl K. Anderson, 2826 Riverside Dr., Mt. Airy, NC 27030; (919) 786-7634.*

☐ Seeking info on g.grandfather William Chandler, Jr. (b. 1798, N.C.); m. Margarette C. Overshiner (b. 1806, Va.) 1/18/1822, Monroe Co., Ind. William d. May 1880 and Margarette d. 1897. Both are buried in Chandler Cen., Bloomington, Ind. Anyone having any connection with Chandler or Overshiner surname, please contact me; I will exchange info. Write for more details. *Willis R. Chandler, 3458 Bradford Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46241.*

☐ Battery "C" 893 AAA AW Bn. of WWII is looking for officers and enlisted men for a possible reunion. Contact *Martin Jorjorian, 2340 Huntington Dr., San Marino, CA 91108.*

☐ I have just started to collect Chapter pennies. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have Chapter pennies they wish to sell or

swap. Please send info to *Michael F. Kotarba, Jr., 69 Longmeadow Dr., Amherst, MA 01002; (413) 253-2109.*

☐ Seeking info about family of my g.g.grandfather, John King (b. 1754; d. 6/22/1840, Jackson Co., Ga.), who lived with his father in Augusta Co., (Staunton), Va., and served with its militia in 1777 or 1778 during Revolutionary War, according to military archives in Washington, D.C. Write for more details. *Harbin M. King, P.O. Box 161, Calhoun, GA 30701.*

☐ Looking for any old books or literature on early "Waldensian" Christian sect. *Christian Vinson, Jr., 101 Wayne St., Honesdale, PA 18431; (717) 253-6320.*

☐ WWII veterans of the 1268th Combat Engineers Battalion are holding their 11th annual reunion in Memphis, Tenn., on Sept. 11-13, 1987, at the Memphis Airport Hilton Inn. Please contact *Paul A. Dyllyn, 3404 Bader Ave., Cleveland, OH 44109; (216) 661-8894.*

☐ Would like to hear from those who served in WWII in South Pacific with 19th Naval Construction Battalion attached to 1st Marine Division, 3rd Battalion, 17th Marine Engineers at Melbourne and Cairns, Australia, Goodenough Island, Ora Bay, New Zealand, and back to the U.S. at Oakland, Calif. Write to *James A. "Abe" Rowland, 224 Holly Ave., Clemson, SC 29631.*

☐ Wanted: silver Commandery sword, scabbard, carrying case, belt (size 42), and other Templar equipment. Will pay reasonable price—must be in good to excellent condition! No pre-engraved items, please! *Dale Smith, RD No. 7, Allentown, PA 18103.*

☐ I collect Commandery Triennial Conclave badges of the Grand Encampment. Please write to me if you have any badges or pins for sale that I might place in my historical collection. Also, other York Rite and Blue Lodge badges requested. *Robert L. Kiefer, 3480 Cook Rd., Medina, OH 44256; (216) 725-0670.*

☐ Wanted: Masonic printing cuts suitable for letterpress printing. *Louis J. Kluntz, 1147 Kilingworth Rd., Higganum, CT 06441.*

☐ Seeking info on James Morgan, son of Permyter and grandson of Stephen Morgan, all of N.C. James lived in early 1800s in Buncombe and Rutherford Co., N.C. Also interested in Humphries family of White Co., Ga., c. 1857. Write for more details. *Mrs. Marvin N. Hogan, Rte. 15, Box 96, 2975 Burton Cir., Gainesville, GA 30501.*



The remarkable life of Brigadier General and Brother Eugen Gottfried Reinartz, M.D., is an open record of public service in the highest traditions of military and civic life. A pioneer in the science of aviation medicine, Dr. Reinartz's career spanned the decades between 1916-1955, and his contributions were many. The distinguished story of his life appears on page 9.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR
14 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Address Correction Requested

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Greenfield, IN
Permit No. 7