



Knight Templar

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Autumn Rhapsody



Grand Master's Message: October 1989

Every Master Mason proclaims that his application to Masonry was made of his own free will and accord. This statement has led many Masons to believe that it is un-Masonic for a Mason to discuss Masonry with one who is not a member of the Craft. I have known of fathers who are active Masons, even a Past Master of his Lodge, who never spoke of Masonry to their sons. A Mason once told me that as a youth he saw his father, dressed in his tuxedo, go out at night to his Lodge, and he dreamed of the time when he would be twenty-one years of age and could join his father's Lodge. But when he became twenty-one, his father didn't speak to him of Masonry. Eventually, he felt that his father didn't consider him worthy. He was in his forties before someone told him he would have to ask to become a Mason. He then became a Mason, several years



after the death of his father. It is only in recent years that we are making progress in correcting this false idea of proper Masonic conduct. Most Masons of today know that they can freely discuss Masonry with a non-Mason. They realize that Masonry is not a secret society and it has very few secrets that cannot be discussed with a non-Mason. Most know that, while we do not approve of solicitation, there is nothing wrong with commenting on the virtues and values of the Craft and even letting a worthy man know that one would be pleased to recommend him for membership. Isn't this more sensible than believing one should never mention Masonry to a non-Mason?

The situation is quite different in Templary. We have always believed that we should invite all Christian Masons to become Knights Templar. Indeed, if you fail to invite your Royal Arch or Cryptic friend to join the Commandery, he could conclude that you don't want him or that you don't consider him worthy.

Improper solicitation is always wrong and should never be condoned. But a discreet and proper invitation to another to become a member of the Masonic body of which you are a member is a compliment and is usually interpreted as such by your friend.

Every Masonic body should occasionally hold events to which nonmembers can and are invited. A large percentage of the American population knows absolutely nothing about Masonry. They don't know it exists. To many others it is only a name, and they know nothing of its aims or purposes. There is very little in Masonry and in Templary which may not be discussed in ordinary conversation. The only real secrets are our modes of recognition. Our ceremonies are private. You are free and should be proud to acknowledge your membership. As a Templar, you should be proud to inform others of our three great philanthropies: our Educational Foundation, which has aided thousands to obtain a better education; our sending of Christian ministers to the Holy Land; and the greatest of all Masonic charities, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, which has preserved sight for hundreds of individuals without regard to race or creed.

Be proud of your membership.

Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Master

Knight Templar

"The Magazine for York Rite Masons - and Others, too"

October: In this month's issue, we again invite your attention to the remarkable life of Brother Ben Franklin, a true Renaissance man of the 18th Century, whose broad range of accomplishments stand as an example to today's idealists of what a gifted, dedicated and hard-working patriot can perform in the span of a lifetime. Past Grand Master Donald H. Smith helps to prepare us for the 22nd Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and Grand Recorder Charles R. Neumann invites your participation in a new cancer insurance program now available to Sir Knights. So put down those rakes or those mulchers, and enjoy our offerings!

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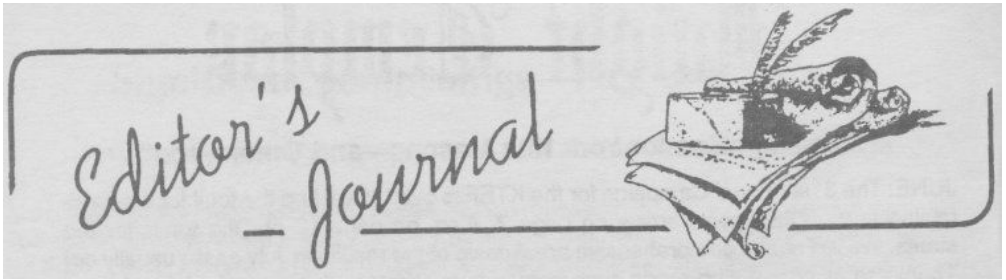
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Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.



Sir Knights, Attention! An important and invaluable booklet entitled "The York Rite of Freemasonry - a History and Handbook," will be available from the Grand Encampment. Authored by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, KYGCH, Grand Preceptor of the Grand College, H RAKTP, and Past Grand Commander of North Carolina; this comprehensive, illustrated 78-page booklet explains the degrees, history, symbolism, and benevolent programs of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council, and the Commandery, with illustrations of the jewels of the officers of each body and the Red Cross, Malta, and Templar banners.

You will find it a useful reference that belongs in the library of every member of your Commandery, answering many of the questions that are asked about the Rite; and makes a perfect presentation to the new Templar at the time of his knighting. It could be distributed as part of your membership program to officers/ members of the Lodges, Chapters, and Councils in your area - and the price is right!

There is no limit on orders: \$1.50 each under 100 copies; \$1.00 each over 100 copies.

We await your Orders, Sir Knights! Write your checks and mail to "The Grand Recorder," Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.

Change of Date: The Allied Masonic Bodies will meet February 23-24-25, 1990, at the Hotel Washington in Washington, D.C.

Masonic Americana, Vols. I & II: Orders for *Masonic Americana* Volumes I & II are now being received from all over the country. This exciting publication of the Grand Encampment was originally announced in the June 1985 issue of the magazine. As printed in that issue, matched sets of *Masonic Americana* Volumes I & II are available for \$5.50. Individual volumes are available for \$3.00 each. Volume I, originally printed in 1974, has now been reprinted in an attractive new soft-cover design to match Volume II. Volume II is an all-new compilation of the best articles from *Knight Templar Magazine* from the past eight years. To place your order, make check or money order out to "The Grand Encampment" and send to "Masonic Americana" do The Grand Encampment, Suite 1700, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please allow six to eight weeks for delivery.

Knight Voices: Items submitted to *Knight Templar Magazine* for inclusion in *Knight Voices* that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will continue to be printed free of charge. All other items should be accompanied by a \$5.00 remittance made payable to the Grand Encampment.

Revised Materials Available List: Our *Materials Available List* has been revised to reflect increasing costs. When ordering, please utilize the prices indicated on this new list dated 4/89.

Ben Franklin

Master of All Trades - Part II

by Sir Knight W. Leonard Guarnera
(Published posthumously)

Knight Templar Magazine continues its serial story of Benjamin Franklin by presenting W. Leonard Guarnera's informative summaries of this Master Mason's illustrious accomplishments.

Franklin - The Litterateur

As a printer, information on all subjects and topics passed through his hands. His avid mind, with its insatiable thirst for knowledge, seized every morsel of learning, gnawing away and delving into every recess, until his genius could resolve it into its proper niche and status level. To improve his clarity of expression in writing, he studied every nuance and skill in the essays of Addison and Steele. This simple but precise mode of statement, together with his native wit, his homely and common vocabulary, with his ideas of labor, thrift, honesty, and dignity - those virtues glorified by the Protestant religions - were easily appreciated by the nascent capitalism that was under formation as a result of the Industrial Revolution. His staunchest readers and supporters were the new merchant and bourgeois classes, and the common worker and peasant who hoped for advancement to the merchant class.

These ideas appear in his *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732-1758), an almanac that enjoyed a worldwide reputation, and made his name a household word. His maxims are

still repeated and taught: "Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee. God helps them who help themselves. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, and half-shut afterward." The advice offered and the information given were completely utilitarian and homespun, so that the average or common man could improve himself and his surroundings.

As a boy of fifteen, he secretly authored the articles published under the name of Silence Dogood in his brother's newspaper, The New England Courant. His areas and scopes of writing followed his maturity. In the early days of the 1720s most of his articles dealt with social customs and living habits of the people. In the 1740s and 1750s they were political. But regardless of the subject, they were timely, varied, pragmatic, and wise. Some of the articles were as follows: "Advice to a Young Man on Choosing a Mistress"-1745; "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage"-1746; "Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind" - 1755; "Advice to Young Tradesmen" - 1762; "Causes and Cure of Smokey Chimneys"-1785."

His famous newspaper was The Pennsylvania Gazette which he founded with Samuel Kreimer, and owned completely in 1729. With another partner he founded The South Carolina Gazette of

Charleston. In 1719 Andrew Bradford of Philadelphia founded *The American Weekly Mercury*. Some believe this was the ancestor of *The Saturday Evening Post* when it was taken over by Franklin and then merged with *The Gazette*.

Through his newspapers, his articles, his magazines, he secured a national and international reputation and publicity, which he used to its fullest extent and advantage, both for himself and for the country.

Franklin - The Educator

Learning and education were passions with Franklin. Although he had only two years of formal education, he did not fear to teach himself. He dined; and with the money he saved, he bought books. He begged and borrowed others. All tracts, pamphlets, and essays that passed through his hands were studied and added to his fund of knowledge. Since many of the articles on science and the humanities were written in foreign or classical languages, he taught himself French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. No field of learning was outside the grasp of his genius. And in his grip upon realities, Franklin was more than a hundred years before his time.

Soon after his return from London and his arrival in Philadelphia, he gathered, in 1727, around himself, a group of carpenters, printers, shoemakers, and other tradesmen who read books and thought things out for themselves. They were called the Leather Apron Club as a contrast to the those who composed and controlled the Masonic Lodge. Its original purpose was mainly political, but within a short time the discussions were directed to the literary, scientific, and philosophical. Its name was changed to the Junta, "the best school of philosophy, morality, and politics that then existed in the province."



Franklin's bookshop from the painting by Ferris.

It brought the Enlightenment of Europe to the colonies.

Three questions asked of new members revealed the spirit of this strange academy: "Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general of what profession or religion whatsoever? Do you think any person ought to be harmed in his body, name, or goods for mere speculative opinions or his external way of worship? Do you love truth for truth's sake and will endeavor impartially to find and receive it yourself and communicate it to others?"

By 1769 the Junta had gained such reputation, renown, and authority that applicants were numerous. It changed its name to the American Philosophical Society, and its members included all the leading representatives of secular learning in the colonies, and many eminent scientists of the Old World, for example, Buffon, Linnaeus, Condorcet, Raynal, and Lavoisier.

To make accessible all available sources

of information, Franklin in 1731 convinced all members of the Junta to pool all their books into the Library Association of Philadelphia. Only members who had contributed books could read or borrow the books. However, in 1732 the library was opened to the public as a reading room for one hour on Wednesday and two hours on Saturday for the use of "any civil gentleman to peruse the books of the library."

The Junta - mainly Franklin, for he was the moving force - encouraged Philadelphia to open a Museum of Natural History. As a reward for his work in science, especially electricity, the Royal Society of London admitted him to membership in 1743. The next year, 1744, he started work on his concept of an academy to teach the useful and practical arts! It was unusual in the thought of the times; it was daring in imagination; and it was entirely modern in its scope and utilitarian purpose - a forerunner of our vocational schools!

The colleges of that day were created and devoted to one purpose only, to prepare the student for the ministry. Theology, or the service of God, was its only aim and intention. Therefore the curriculum consisted only of the classical languages of Latin and Greek, and some little Hebrew, in order to read the ancient Scriptures. The Bible served as a study of theology, history, geography, and literature; but the core of the curriculum was theology. Students who wished to become doctors or lawyers, or other professionals "sat" or "read" for someone in the profession; that is, they served a term of apprenticeship. Franklin conceived of a college that would prepare students for secular purposes, for the useful arts and technical trades. He solicited funds and support, and 1749, his Academy was in full operation. It was so successful that in 1755 it became the College (now University)



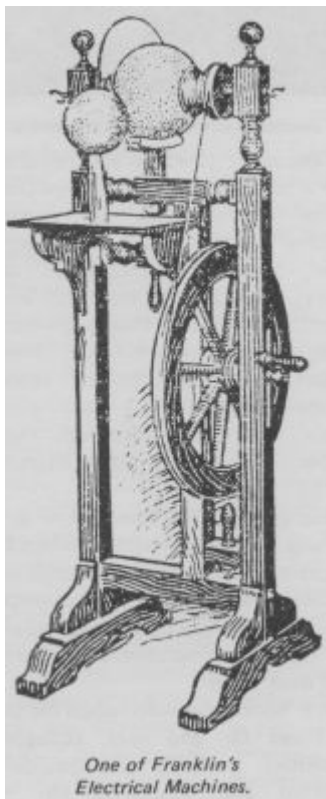
Idealized portrayal of electrical experiments.

of Pennsylvania. Its curriculum consisted of mathematics, surveying, navigation, accounting, mechanics, natural history, physical and chemical sciences, history, agriculture, civics, government, ethics, international law, trade, commerce, modern languages, classical languages, Hebrew - subjects that were considered not of collegiate interest. The first provost of the college was William Smith in 1755.

This love for the common or working man was again demonstrated when he left a bequest of one thousand pounds each to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia to be loaned to "young artificers of good character." How he remembered the hardships of his own youth!

Now honors cascaded upon his shoulders. From far and near, colleges and universities, societies and awards were conferred and bestowed. His

endeavors in science, in literature, in public service, in political government, in his love for humanity were recognized throughout the colonies, the British Empire, and the world. He was conferred the degree of Master of the Arts by Harvard in 1753, by Yale in 1753, and by William and Mary in 1756. In 1755 he was granted the Copley Medal of London. Honorary doctorates followed like a rain: the University of St. Andrews, the University of Edinburgh in 1757, the University of Oxford in 1761 - and the honorary doctorates or degrees, and membership in scientific societies of Europe came in succession: London, Edinburgh, Paris, Orleans, Rotterdam, Padua, Milan, Gottingen, and St. Petersburg. Truly, his genius and worthiness was well recognized by the world.



Franklin - The Scientist

The period from 1750 to 1765 was Franklin's scientific age. With his insatiable curiosity, he probed nature in every one of its innermost recesses, exploring each of its ramifications to discover its secrets. Nothing was taboo or sacred; yet his quest was always for a utile and practical application to relieve mankind of its burdens.

He was self-taught, therefore, not prejudiced. He read articles and books with unceasing avidity, then conducted his experiments to verify or explore opinions, and finally created his own devices, giving them to mankind without fee.

His most known work was the discovery that lightning was electricity with positive and negative charges that resembled those created by rubbing a glass rod. Everyone knows the story of the kite. He stated that he performed it in 1750 in Philadelphia. He described the experiment in a letter to the Royal Society in London. He used a kite made of silk, with a copper wire twelve inches long on its top-point, connected with a strong twine to an iron key. The kite was to be flown no sooner than the thunder clouds appeared. As the twine became wet, it sent a current down to the iron key and gave off sparks, or caused the leaves of a Leyden jar to fall apart, proving lightning to be electricity. When this experiment was tried in France in 1753, it was successful; when tried that same year in St. Petersburg by Professor G. W. Richman, it killed him.

For his work with the kite and electricity, the Royal Society awarded him the Copley Medal in 1753. Louis XV of France and Diderot, the editor of the Encyclopedia, sent him eulogistic letters. All this won him recognition in Europe that served him in good stead when he was sent by the colonies as their ambassador to Europe to win them friends, money, supplies, and military assistance.

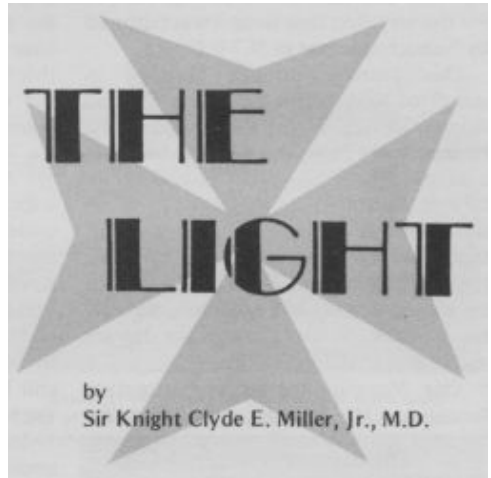
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The following is a lecture delivered for many years by Sir Knight Miller to all candidates just before the closing at the conferring of the Order of Malta.

Tonight, my Brothers, you are to be congratulated. You have enlisted in a Christian Order, and you are now entitled to be called a Knight of Malta. For centuries, this noble title has been respected throughout the world, and tonight, at last, you have found that True Light.

The modern day traveler who visits any of the Bible lands will find physical evidence of these noble Christian Knights almost wherever he goes. Throughout the modern countries of Israel, Jordan, Syria, and the islands of the Mediterranean, there are crumbling ruins of their castles, which tell a story of their sacrifices and bravery. For instance, on the Island of Rhodes, one may actually go inside the castle-palace of the Grand Masters of this, our ancient order. This palace was restored by Mussolini, the Italian dictator, who had hoped to spend time there. The hospital of the knights on Rhodes is worth any effort one takes to visit there. The cobblestone streets still seem to ring with the clatter of the horses of the knights as they rode forth. Similar shrines dot the whole Middle East even today. But let us begin with the most important land of all: The Holy Land.

In the center of the walled city of Jerusalem today stands the golden domed Moslem Mosque of Omar (The Dome of the Rock). It is of beautiful Byzantine architecture and was built late in the seventh century. The great rock over which it stands is Abraham's Rock, and it is this site on the Temple Area in which we are most interested. One sees the dome in many television news scenes of Israel and on many travel cards and brochures. This impressive mosque stood, as it does today,



in the Middle Ages, and was falsely represented to the crusaders as Solomon's Temple. So, for a while, the crusaders held Christian worship in it.

Just south of the Dome of the Rock Mosque is the silver domed El Aqsa Moslem Mosque. In the Middle Ages, this building (the facade of which was constructed by the Knights Templar) was used by the crusaders as their headquarters for the Latin kingdom. Both of these mosques stand on the Temple Area and are very familiar sites in many pictures of Jerusalem today. King David's palace was probably in the area where El Aqsa is now situated.

The West Wall of the Temple Area is known today as the Wailing Wall and is most sacred to all Jews. It is actually the west retaining wall of the Temple Area and its foundation dates back to Solomon's Temple. The upper stones which we see today go back as far as Herod's Temple (Roman era). The large stones have the typical borders so characteristic of all structures built by Herod. The Six Days War of 1967 by Israel

liberated this wall from all foreign control for the very first time since it was captured by Nebuchadnezzar in 587 B.C.

Our journey through Masonry in search of light begins when the Entered Apprentice seeks light. As a Fellowcraft, he finds more light, and when he becomes a Master Mason, he is in possession of further light. Still, he may have an unsatisfied yearning deep in his heart for that Light which outshines all other light. He longs for that Glory which was seen by Moses, David, and Solomon. So now his search leads him through the degrees and orders of the York Rite.

Our Masonic interest and attention focuses on Mt. Moriah, upon which the

"The Blessed Shechinah Glory came back to Mt. Moriah that day in the form of a little baby. Salvation came to the world.

center of the city of Jerusalem was built. It is an irregular, limestone, rocky ridge which begins below the south wall of the city and extends beyond the north wall of the city. At the northern end of the mountain (north of the city wall) is a rounded hill with the face of a skull on one side known as Calvary Hill. And just to the side of this hill is where a garden and a tomb, once belonging to Joseph of Arimathea (John 19:38), has been excavated in modern times. Today, we know this place as the Garden Tomb. Just north of these sacred areas, Mt. Moriah flattens out and ends. On its south end (within the walled city) is the large level area today known as the Temple Area. This mountain with its temple area, today, is the most sacred spot in all the world to three different religions. To the Hebrews, it represents the place of the capital of the magnificent kingdoms of David and Solomon and the location of his temple. To the Moslems the great rock beneath the Dome of the Rock in the center of the temple

area is the place from which the prophet Mohammed is supposed to have ascended to heaven. To Christians, this mountain echoes through the ages the words of Jesus Christ, His life, His death, and His resurrection. As Masons, we walk humbly over this Temple Area on Mt. Moriah, where our forefathers wrought and fought so gloriously in the building of the first two temples. These are also the places where the Christian Knights of the crusades (Knights of the Temple) built the facade on the silver domed El Aqsa Mosque, which stands today. Stables used by their horses are still below it. Just east of Moriah, across the Kidron Valley, is the Mount of Olives.

In order for us as Masons to fully understand the significance of Mt. Moriah and its place in revealing to us the Light, we must retrace several events of Bible history. First, let us recall Abraham, whom God had commanded to go to a mountain in the land of Moriah - and there to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice to God. In the twenty-second chapter of Genesis, we read that Abraham placed the wood upon Isaac, his son. He took the fire brand and a knife, and they went "both of them together." Imagine, if you will, the little lad as he walked up the mountain holding the hand of his father and asking: "Father, I'm carrying the wood, and you have the knife and fire, and there are plenty of stones around, - but father - where is the lamb?" And in faith, Abraham answered: "My son, God will provide himself a lamb -." So they went up both of them together. When they reached the great rock on the summit of the mountain, there they built an altar.

You know the rest of the story. The son was spared by God and a ram caught in a thicket became the burnt offering in place of Isaac. "Abraham called the name of that place: Jehovah-ji-reh as it is said to this day; in the Mount of the Lord, it shall be seen." (Genesis 22:14)

Now, what was it that was to be seen on this Holy Mountain? How does the answer to this question relate to the Light that we Masons so diligently seek? Turn again in your Bible to Exodus, and there we meet Moses to whom you have already been introduced in the Chapter degrees. God told Moses that He would lead the children of Israel in their wanderings through the desert with a "Pillar of Cloud" by day and a "Pillar of Fire" by night. (Exodus 13:21) Later, Moses built a tabernacle to hold the Ark of the Covenant containing the tablets of stone on which the Hand of God had written the Ten Commandments. When the tabernacle was completed and the Ark placed in the Holy of Holies, the "Shechinah Glory" came down from Heaven and dwelt in the Holy of Holies over the Mercy Seat. ("Shechinah Glory" is not a scriptural term, but rather a rabbinical term which referred to the physical manifestation of the Divine Presence of God - a term that for thousands of years all faithful Jews have understood.) So brilliant was this Glory, that after Moses talked with God, his face literally shone.

Years later, when King David finished conquering the Promised Land, he walked to the top of Mt. Moriah, looking for a place to build the permanent House of the Lord. In the same area that Abraham had built an altar to offer Isaac, there was the threshing floor of Oman the Jebusite. (Chronicles 21:20-26) David bought the site and there offered a burnt offering to God. While David was prevented from building the temple himself, he did gather much of the materials for Solomon, his son, to build the first temple (with workmen which you have represented in the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees). When Solomon completed the temple and the Ark of the Covenant was placed in the Holy of Holies, that Shechinah Glory came down again and filled the Temple when



Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, as it looks today. Site of the altar of burnt offering which stood before the temples of Solomon, Zerubbabel, and Herod.

Solomon had prayed. What an event!

But, sadly, as the years passed, the children of Israel sinned - time after time. They turned to other gods. Their lives became like the pagans. God promised them punishment if they did not repent and turn to Him. And, as we have seen in the Super Excellent Master Degree, haughty Zedekiah was on the throne when the armies of Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city of Jerusalem - and it fell. The temple was utterly destroyed along with the walls of the city. The people were carried away captive to Babylon. Most tragic of all, the Shechinah Glory left the temple forever, never to return as such. The Ark of the Covenant was lost in the battle and has not been found to this day. The tablets of stone upon which the Hand of God had written the Ten Commandments were also lost with the Ark.

But after seventy years of captivity in Babylon, the merciful God saw to it that a remnant of Jews returned to the Holy City on Mt. Moriah led by Prince Zerubbabel, whom you have represented in a preceding degree. Eventually, after much hardship, a second temple was

built. Where? On Mt. Moriah on the same spot where Abraham had said: "In the Mountain of the Lord it shall be seen." On the same land bought by King David, and where the fire came down from heaven to consume his offering. On the same place where Solomon had built the first temple. And now, over the ruins of the first temple, after the rubble was cleared, you, as Royal Arch Masons, saw the second temple completed. But there was a terrible, tragic difference in the first and second temples. Now there was no Ark of the Covenant and no Shechinah Glory to dwell in the Holy of Holies. God must now deal with his chosen people in a far different way than before. No longer were there leaders and prophets with whom God spoke directly. But through Moses and the prophets, God had already promised a coming Messiah and it would be He who would lead them.

Again the scene changes on our Holy Mountain. Several hundred years pass, and now we see the Roman General Pompey as he stalks across the top of Moriah, leading his invincible Roman legions. Jerusalem and its people are again in subjection. The temple was desecrated and destroyed. A half-breed Jew known to historians as King-Herod-The-Great was placed on the puppet throne of Judah by the Romans, while the people cried out in their despair and prayed for the Messiah to come.

In order to appease the religious leaders of the Jews as well as the downtrodden people, King Herod began reconstructing what will become known as the third temple. Where was it built? On the same spot Abraham was to offer Isaac; on the ground that David bought from Oman; on the location of Solomon's first temple; on the same area as Zerubbabel's second temple. This third temple was magnificent, but was far from the beauty of Solomon's first temple.

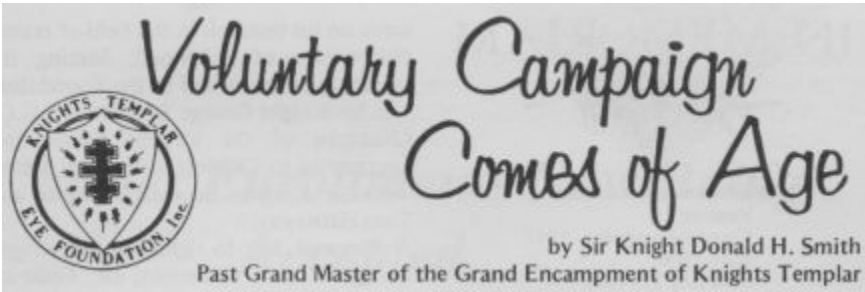


Side view of King Solomon's Temple, according to W. W. Mordon.

Yet it served the Jews for the offering of their sacrifices, their prayers, and the services conducted by the priests on Sabbath days and during feast days. It was this third temple which later Jesus called "My Father's House." (John 2:17) And it was this third temple which was so important in the lives of the Apostles and St. Paul.

One day, here on the slope of Mt. Moriah, on the steps leading to the temple, stood an old prophet named Simeon. (Luke 2:21-35) He watched as proud father and mother brought a baby boy to be circumcised. The old man asked to hold the baby for a few minutes. And looking up he blessed God saying: "Lord, now let Thy servant die in peace, according to Thy Word. For my eyes have seen Thy Salvation - a Light to lighten the gentiles, and the Glory of Thy people Israel." Yes, the Blessed Shechinah Glory came back to Mt. Moriah that day in the form of a little baby. Salvation came to the world. The Light came to the gentiles. God now would lead His people, and finally save them, in another more glorious way. John 1:1-14 says: "And we beheld His Glory - the Glory as of the only begotten of the Father - full of grace

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It's almost here!

The time to plan for our Commandery participation in the 22nd Knights Templar Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign is about over. We have less than sixty days before it begins. Is your Commandery ready? Has the Voluntary Campaign Committee made its report on your fund-raising activity? If the answer is no, then, we need to get underway.

Should we sponsor the same event we did last year? Did it work? Did we raise sufficient funds for the Eye Foundation? Should we try a new event this year? These are all questions that need to be answered by your Commandery. If you did not sponsor an event for public participation (less than half of our Commanderies did) and you want to try it this year (you should), here are some suggestions that you can mull over in your committee.

There are several tried and true methods of getting the public involved and contributing to our Voluntary Campaigns: the ham and egg breakfast, the pancake supper, the yard sale, the horse show, the golf tournament, and a new one - the 10K run.

The first two can be accomplished by even the smallest Commandery. They require the least effort and can bring good contributions through community ticket sales. An active committee can usually get the ham and eggs and the pancake ingredients donated by local merchants who wish to be identified with a worthwhile charity.

The yard sale has become popular in the past few years as a great fund-raiser with the

least amount of work. If the members will clean out their attics and bring the sale material to the "yard," the merchandise problem is solved. Then, the committee needs to advertise in the local paper and recruit the necessary people to set up and sell. Anything left after the sale can be disposed of by contribution to an organization for the needy. The outlay of money is the least in this activity.

The horse show, the golf tournament, and the 10K run will require more work and Templar participation and will need areas of adequate population to support them, but they have been proven to be substantial fund-raisers. For information on this type of event, the KTEF office will tell you whom to contact for information on the successes.

We can raise money for our Eye Foundation. All it takes is the willingness to succeed that Templars are famous for, along with the help of their ladies, who are even more famous for it.

Remember, the campaign starts on December 1, so now is the time for action. Go for that plaque that says that your Commandery has raised at least \$5.00 per member. Go for it and get it.

I challenge each Knight Templar to participate in this effort. The gauntlet is down.

Past Grand Master Smith is a past president and a trustee of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and is a member of Richmond Commandery No. 19 in Richmond, Kentucky. He can be reached at 1041 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475



Ralph Richardson Repass
Virginia
Grand Commander-1952
Born 1906
Died July 27, 1989

Emrys William John
Alabama
Grand Commander-1953
Born August 17, 1905
Died August 25, 1989

John J. Sheehan
New Jersey
Grand Commander-1984
Born January 11, 1915
Died August 30, 1989

Thomas M. Logan
Iowa
Grand Commander-1981
Born March 10, 1921
Died September 6, 1989

K.T.E.F. Research Grant In Virginia



The Grand Commandery of Virginia was pleased to represent the Knights Templar Eye Foundation in making a research grant of \$20,000.00 to a young researcher at the University of Virginia Medical College. The award was presented to Dr. Federico Gonzalez-Fernandez of the college's Department of Pathology to carry on his

research in the field of retinal dystrophies of childhood. Making the presentation on behalf of the Foundation was Sir Knight George B. Yeates, P.G.C., Chairman of the Virginia Committee. Journeying to Charlottesville with Yeates were Sir Knights Leonard Fredette and Tom Hathaway.

Pictured, left to right, are: Sir Knight George Yeates, Chairman; Dr. Federico Gonzalez-Fernandez, M.D.; Dr. Lucien J. Rubinstein, M.D., Director of the Division of Neuropathology; and Dr. Brian P. Conway, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

New York No. 31 - Kenneth R. Johnson

Grand Master's Club:

No. 1,360 - Jack H. Jones (CO), presented by Mr. and Mrs. Orvel Allen

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.

Charter Enrollments Now Being Accepted...

by Charles Neumann Grand Recorder

At the Springfield, Illinois, meeting last August, Grand Master Marvin Fowler and the Board of Directors voted to adopt a voluntary program of group cancer expense insurance for the benefit of the Knights Templar membership. The new Knights Templar Group Cancer Expense Plan is available exclusively to Sir Knights and their families. The Charter Enrollment Period now open will be for a limited time and members are urged to enroll before the enrollment period deadline.

(Editor's Note: According to American Cancer Society figures, one out of four of us will experience cancer during our lifetime. Nearly two out of every three households will pay bills for the cancer treatment of a family member. Translated to a membership the size of the Grand Encampment, this amount represents 75,000 brothers and an even greater number of Masonic families from 150,000 to 200,000 in total. Estimates are the new Knights Templar Group Cancer Expense Plan will quickly pay out millions of dollars in benefits to participating Sir Knights and their family members within a few short years of the plan's inauguration.)

Most of us have some form of basic health insurance, but even the best policies carry some form of deductibles and co-payment requirements that make us share in the costs of our medical care. The new Grand

Encampment of Knights Templar Group Cancer Expense Protection Plan, therefore, is designed to help supplement every form of regular insurance, including Medicare. All Sir Knights are eligible to enroll regardless of age.

The concept of supplemental insurance is a relatively recent innovation to the insurance industry, which is more than 180 years old in America. After World War II, many employers began providing full health insurance for their employees. These coverages were first considered "fringe" benefits because medical costs at the time were moderate. However, medical inflation of the sixties and seventies forced employers to cut costs by requiring employees to pick up a portion of the expense of their own medical treatment. Deductibles and co-payments were introduced and became the standard of the day.

Today, the total cost for the treatment of a simple "stage one" cancer can run as high as \$20,000, and costs of up to \$100,000 for more advanced stages of cancer are possible. High medical costs can make your out-of-pocket and co-payment deductible portion truly burdensome. Although major medical insurance or Medicare should always be the Sir Knight's primary insurance, with current medical costs skyrocketing at two to three

times the rate of regular inflation, it is easy to see why supplemental insurance protection makes sense for an illness like cancer.

Additionally, the treatment of cancer frequently involves extraordinary expenses not normally associated with other less serious types of illness. Because cancer treatment can often require travel to a cancer clinic, the additional cost of transportation, meals away from home, and hotel rooms must be met. These extra expenses can quickly mount up, especially during a prolonged illness. Traditional insurance makes no provision to reimburse you for these types of costs.

True supplemental insurance, which the Knights Templar Program affords, pays cash directly to you, not to the doctor or hospital. Benefits from the plan are in addition to what anybody else pays you, including Medicare, Worker's Compensation or any company Major Medical hospitalization policy. Because benefits are not coordinated or reduced by any other insurance company, Group Cancer Expense Protection Insurance is designed to fill a very important void in your regular insurance coverage.

Under the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar Program, benefits are payable for *both* in and out of hospital expenses. The plan's extra benefits are for room and board plus money for doctor visits, surgery, anesthesia, nursing care, extended care, chemotherapy, radium, drug treatments, medicine, blood plasma, ambulance and others. Regardless of the reason for the benefit, and this is very important, the money you receive may be spent for anything you need.

The new program is administered by RKI Group Plans, headquartered in Chantilly, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C. The firm is an insurance administrative specialist to Masonic organizations, fraternities and other fine groups. The Company maintains a special computer system designed around

membership needs of fraternal orders, and a professionally trained staff of people who have been serving Masonic families since 1977. RKI Group Plans has been a force in providing quality insurance to the memberships of non-profit organizations for many years.

Sir Knights who wish information about the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar Group Insurance Plan are urged to write:

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar
Insurance Administrator
14325 Willard Road
Chantilly, Virginia 22021-2199

Philadelphia Eye Foundation Grant

Dwight Stambolian, M.D., Ph.D. (center), Marlton (NJ), a member of the University of Pennsylvania's Department of



Ophthalmology and the Schele Eye Institute, accepts a \$20,000 grant from Sir Knight Jacob W. Miller (left), Eminent Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and Sir Knight Walter B. Pearce, Grand Recorder and Past Grand Commander of that state. The grant will support cataract research at the university. Dr. Stambolian's laboratory is working to isolate the gene that causes X-linked cataracts, a condition which affects newborn males and is transmitted by mothers carrying the gene.

To replace yourself plus one is the answer to increasing Masonic membership. It is a constant struggle to acquire new members, and for that matter, a struggle to keep the ones we have. However, if we live "Masonry" outside of the Lodge the way we are taught inside the Lodge, we will gain many new members and surely keep what we have.

Masonry is a way of life. Masonry is a family, a family of building blocks put together with mortar - that cement which unites us into one sacred band of friends and Brothers.

And so, my Brethren, I want to ask you all one very important question, that I have asked repeatedly in our Blue Lodges, Scottish Rite Temples, York Rite bodies and yes, even in our Shrine Temples, "have you ever been a top line signer on a Blue Lodge petition more than once?" Blue Lodge secretaries excluded, I have discovered that we have NOT replaced ourselves plus one.

Masonry is not just another club where a man holds membership and pays dues. It is much more rewarding than that. To extol on the rewards of Masonry, one would require reams of paper and hours of time - recognition, satisfaction, gratification, inner serenity, and, of course, faith, hope, and charity. Masonry does indeed make a man better after receiving the three degrees in the Symbolic Lodge.

Every Mason in every grand jurisdiction must replace himself plus one for our great Fraternity to continue to grow. I quote our past President John F. Kennedy, who stated, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country!" These

very same words can be and should be applied to Masonry; it is not what Masonry can do for you but what you can do for Masonry. We can begin with replacing ourselves plus one.

Every Mason joined our great Fraternity because of what he had heard or had seen. If we as Masons go out and live, talk and act as Freemasons in the private sector, if we do so within our homes and everywhere we come in contact with people, women included, there will inevitably be questions as to how one gets to be a Mason. For instance, women will ask, "How can I get my husband to be a member?"

I am now retired, and in my leisure hours have conversed with my neighbors about Masonry. There is a young family living next door to me that I love very much. The wife

Replace Yourself - Plus One!

by
Sir Knight Jack Wolfenson

Beth asked questions about Freemasonry as her brother is a Mason. After many hours and days, her husband inquired about membership. This story has a very happy ending as it was my utmost pleasure to have conferred the first degree and was my supreme delight and pleasure to sit as King Solomon and confer the third degree, July 8, 1989,

Continued on page 22

Highlights



Eye Foundation Grant in New York

Sir Knight Warren Deck (right), Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of New York, presenting a check for \$20,000 from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to Robert Catalano, M.D., vice chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and an assistant professor of ophthalmology at the Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York. Dr. Catalano received the grant to develop a unique vision screening test for preschoolers, using three-dimensional videos and special glasses.

By using these 3-D images and by monitoring the eye movements, the test will indicate whether or not the child has proper depth perception. The lack of this could indicate the presence of amblyopia, otherwise known as a lazy eye, poor vision in one or both eyes, and any congenital abnormality of the eye.

York Rite Nite at Vallejo, California

The 9th Royal Arch District with over one hundred in attendance hosted its 11th York Rite Nite at the Springbrook Masonic Temple in Vallejo. This annual event was sponsored by the local Chapters, Council, Commanderies, and Shrine clubs of Solano and Napa

Counties.

After the delicious gratis dinner, short presentations, accompanied with music, were given in the beautiful and immense Lodge hall by representatives in full regalia from the Craft Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Shrine. Numerous petitions to the various Masonic bodies were directly attributed to this most successful, popular, and traditional Masonic occurrence.

The guest speaker, the youngest Grand High Priest in the 137-year history of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in California, was Most Excellent Companion John Spolsdoff. His eloquent and thought-provoking speech on Freemasonry in today's society was extremely well received, and was an appropriate climax to an otherwise outstanding program. Most Excellent Companion Spolsdoff is also Deputy Grand Governor of the York Rite Sovereign College of California.

The master of ceremonies was Excellent Companion William W. Price, Grand Captain of the Host of the Grand Chapter, who is the immediate Past Governor of Arthur N. McBain, Jr., York Rite College No. 111. Also in attendance was Brother Robert D. Stansbury, Grand Governor of the York Rite Sovereign College of California and Brother Charles Moomey, Deputy Grand Governor of California.

75th Lodge Anniversary in Ohio

On October 22, 1989, Gaston G. Allen Lodge No. 629, Lakewood, Ohio, will celebrate its 75th anniversary. To commemorate the event, the Brethren of the Lodge have had a bronze medallion struck. This medallion is 1.25 inches diameter, antique bronze, and a limited number are available to collectors of such memorabilia for \$5 each, postpaid. Those wishing to purchase

from the Masonic Family

a medallion should make checks payable to: G. G. Allen Lodge. Mail to: Walter E. Kodysz, 2715 Snow Rd., No. 312, Parma, Ohio 44134.

75th Anniversary Stamp Cover From Milwaukee

Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now issuing a cover to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Lake Park Chapter No. 202, Order of the Eastern Star. The cover will have the five-color O.E.S. star emblem, and use the current Love stamp with an appropriate killer.

Prices for the cover will be \$1.25 apiece, or \$3.50 for three, plus a large No. 10 stamped, self-addressed envelope for the return of the cover(s).

Please address orders to: Wayne E. Clafin, c/o Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee, c/o The Scottish Rite Cathedral, 790 North Van Buren Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202

S.O.O.B. Picnic in Florida



Orlando Assembly No. 256, Social Order of the Beauceant, held their Annual Picnic August 6 at Felt Peoples Park on Lake Baldwin, hosted by their president, Mrs. Richard Carr. Forty attended, including

three Florida Grand Commandery officers: left to right, Sir Knight Richard Young, Grand Captain General, and his wife Milly; Mrs. Gerhard and Sir Knight Marvin Gerhard, Grand Commander; Mrs. Richard Carr and Sir Knight Richard Carr, Grand Junior Warden.

Floyd M. Gilbert Installed as National President of National Sojourners, Inc.

Brother Floyd M. Gilbert was installed as the National President of National Sojourners on June 23, 1989, at the 69th Annual Convention held in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Brother Gilbert is a member of Cape Henry Chapter No. 424, National Sojourners in Virginia Beach, Virginia. He became



a Sojourner in Heidelberg, Germany, where he joined Heidelberg No. 304.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1949 and retired in September 1975 as a colonel. He is fully retired and devotes much of his time to Masonic and volunteer work in the Tidewater area.

Ben Franklin—Continued from page 8

In 1750 he also discovered the use of the lightning rod. He wrote to the Royal Society that he had noted that electrical charges were attracted more readily to long, thin, tapering rods, rather than to short, round, blunt, thick rods. Experiments in London and Paris proved his predictions correct. These rods soon appeared on almost every barn in America. To cap it all, he made a successful electric battery with eleven lead-covered glass cells.

He developed a theory of heat and its best utility. From this theory he evolved the Franklin stove used for cooking. It was

"Franklin felt that anything that could make life easier for the people should not be subject to cost or monopoly."

immensely popular and practical. The manufacturer suggested that Franklin take a patent on the stove and enrich himself. Franklin refused, saying that anything that could make life easier for the people should not be subject to cost or monopoly.

With the aid of sea captains, he located and charted the flow of the Gulf Stream; some say that he discovered it. The captains took temperatures of the waters; noted the color, the speed, the direction; and charted the stream. From this work he tried to evolve a theory of ocean currents.

Was he the first meteorologist? As postmaster for the colonies, he had couriers, his friends, and other interested parties send him daily reports of the temperature, the wind velocity, the wind direction, and the weather of each locality along the postal routes. He noted a definite trend in the weather pattern. He indicated that such information could lead to weather forecasting, predictions, and storm warnings. His prediction is verified today, but lack of information and lack of speed in communication prevented his further pursuit of the subject.

In his spare time, he invented and developed musical instruments, as the harmonica; the positive and negative charges of electricity; the effect of lime in soil fertility; an almanac to foretell the tides and the phases of the moon; bifocals for spectacles; and with Dr. Benjamin Rush, the use of inoculations to prevent small pox. He also assisted in the making of the sextant to measure latitudes, and possibly best of all, created the rocking chair! What a boon that was to the weary bones of America and the world.

While serving as an ambassador to France, he introduced the American potato to the French people. And in 1784, at the request of the French *Academie des Sciences*, he conducted an investigation of the miraculous cures of Dr. Franz Anton Mesmer, who claimed that his cures were due to his theory of animal magnetism. This theory of animal magnetism or mesmerism was rejected by Franklin and the committee, and his cures were labeled as frauds with the exception of some cures dealing with minor nervous disorders.

Franklin - The Public Servant

Even in those days, public service required a person with an independent means of support. Franklin could not give his full time to his government until his businesses flourished. As a member of the Junta, he worked for public improvements in Philadelphia, so that it became the first city of the world to have paved streets, street lighting, a paid police force, the first voluntary fire department (Union Fire Company), the first circulating library (the Library Association of Philadelphia), the best and well-known debating society in America (the Junta), the first city hospital (1751), and a school and a college with a twentieth century curriculum (the University of Pennsylvania-1755). He instituted a

sanitation department, in lieu of a herd of pigs, and although engaged in the slave trade, fostered an antislavery group.

By 1739 his political career made him a power in the Pennsylvania Assembly. That was the year that the War of Jenkin's Ear began - also known as the War of the Austrian Succession or King George's War. The king wanted to raise a tax to pay for a militia for the defense of the colonies, while his troops fought in Europe. Franklin refused and defied the king. However, he did have to form a voluntary organization, and he did have to raise funds by a lottery in order to pay for fortifications against the Indians.

"It was in 1765 that he objected to the unpopular Stamp Act and the other Navigation Laws that restricted colonial trade and manufacture."

In 1751 he was sufficiently powerful, wealthy, and well-known that he could ask and receive from the British government an appointment as Post Master General of the American colonies. He was the first Post Master General of Pennsylvania, and therefore, knew the problems and some of the solutions. It was the custom in those days to leave letters on the table of the nearest tavern. Some rider or coach would pick up those letters going in his direction, and as a courtesy, would leave them along the way at some other tavern table, where the next traveler would pick them up and carry them on, ad infinitum. There was no accounting for the letters or route to be followed. The letters were left on the tables; they were opened; they were read; they were taken or lost. Delivery was too uncertain. Franklin, age forty-five, saw the opportunity to levy a fee, establish a fixed and definite route and time, along certain Post Roads, with an accounting for the letters along the routes. But he also saw it as an opportunity to further his aims in colonial

unity. Through his various contacts he attended a meeting of colonial representatives to discuss united action for the protection of the colonies. He offered his Albany Plan of Union in 1754, but local jealousies and fear defeated it.

He was reappointed Deputy Post Master for the colonies in 1753 and succeeded in cutting the delivery time of a letter from Boston to Philadelphia from six to three weeks. He remained colonial postmaster until his dismissal by King George III in 1774.

From 1757 to 1775, he represented some of the colonies at the court as their agent in London for commercial and governmental reasons. At the Court of King George III (1727-60) and then King George III (1760-1820), he served Pennsylvania-1757, Georgia-1768, New Jersey-1769, and Massachusetts-1770. He was often called to the floor of the House of Commons for questioning on colonial affairs, and his opinion on colonial problems, especially taxes. It was in 1765 that he objected to the unpopular Stamp Act and the other Navigation Laws that restricted colonial trade and manufacture, saying, as reported in the *Boston Gazette* of April 29, 1765, "a colonial cannot make a button, a horseshoe, nor a hobnail but some sooty iron-monger or respectable button maker of Britain shall bawl and squall that his honor's worship is most egregiously maltreated, injured, cheated, and robbed by the rascally Americans."

With the outbreak of hostilities in America, he returned to Philadelphia in 1775. There he was elected to the Continental Congress and almost immediately was sent to Canada with Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton to persuade them to join the colonies in a common cause against the king. Canada was not interested.

He served in the Continental Congress after the Declaration of Independence. He was sent to France as the

American minister to obtain foreign aid and alliance, and capably performed his task until he was relieved in 1785 due to illness and age. Upon his arrival in Philadelphia, he was made president of the Pennsylvania executive council. The last great service rendered to his country by this "wisest American," as he is sometimes called, was his immeasurable service as a Pennsylvania delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, where by his diplomacy, his wit and ability to effectuate the necessary compromises, he made a constitution possible.

In 1788, he fought for its ratification, and had the joy of seeing the new government accepted and installed.

Don't miss the November installment of Knight Templar Magazine's series, "Ben Franklin - Master of A/I Trades." Watch for Part III

Sir Knight W. Leonard Guarnera was a member of New York Commandery No. 1 in New York City, New York.



Plus One - Continued from page 17

on Brother Rod Rossell at Tavares Lodge No. 234, Tavares, Florida. This is my "plus one," and what an ultimate joy and thrill it is for me to provide my "plus one" but also to be allowed to confer the third and last degree on my "plus one."

Furthermore, we must cease and desist from telling each other what we cannot do and concentrate on all the things we can do. They are many. We spend too much time talking to our own selves; let us instead talk to the world. Let us make ourselves loudly heard and recognized. Let us show everyone who we are, what we stand for, and what we believe in.

Then, you will be asked for a petition or maybe even two; then, you will replace yourself plus one.

Asking for and receiving the petition was the commencement. From thereon it was the responsibility of Masonry to show us the way, to make us better men; for our God, for our family, for our neighbors, and for our community and our great country. How well Masonry impressed us and how well we learned our lessons is further reflected in the improvements in you and me.

How are we regarded by others?

Many of us sought additional light in our appendant orders. This is very commendable as long as one doesn't ever forget his Blue or Symbolic Lodge. If one somehow forgets where he was raised, it is like building a house on a foundation of sand. The further education a Mason receives in Blue Lodge Masonry, the more support he gives his Lodge; the better his foundation will be for all other branches of Masonry. If you feel guilty about not attending your Blue Lodge, stop feeling guilty and start attending. You will feel much better and your Brothers will be glad to see and greet you.

Masonry is available to supply all a man's needs in many unique and wonderful ways. All one has to do is reach out. Masonry will salute you, my Brother, if you replace yourself plus one.

Sir Knight Jack Wolfenson is a member of Leesburg Commandery No. 33 in Leesburg, Florida, and resides at 26422 Biltmore, Sorrento, FL 32776

If a principle is good for anything, it is worth living up to.

Benjamin Franklin

The Light—Continued from page 12

and truth." "That was the True Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world knew him not. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them he gave the power to become sons of God, even to them that believe on His name."

A little more than thirty years now pass in our passing parade of events on this beloved Mt. Moriah. The streets of Jerusalem are filled with a riotous mob yelling: "Crucify him; crucify him; crucify him!" And like Isaac, once again the Son walks along the top of this sacred mountain. This time He walks toward the north end - beyond the city wall carrying the wood (in the shape of a cross) on His back. He ascends the bedrock limestone hill called Golgotha. But unlike the son Isaac, now God does not stop the sacrifice. The Lamb which was prophesied by Abraham is slain on the cross. This time, God turns His back on His own Son - because on the cross that day God saw in His Son the likeness of Me and My Sinful Flesh. God forsook Him because in Jesus, He was punishing all my sins and your sins. On the cross that day, Christ became a liar, thief, murderer, adulterer - in payment for the sins of those who accept Him. Jesus cried: "My God - why have you forsaken me?" And then: "It is finished." What a scene! The "not guilty" paying in full for the "guilty!"

"This was necessary that I might be made righteous and in good standing with the Father." (Corinthians 5:21) Yes, our salvation was paid for in full; the matter was "finished." What Grace was bestowed on sinful, undeserving humanity!

John's Gospel reminds us that Christ created all things. Then no wonder the rocks were shattered with broken hearts as the earth which He had formed shook and trembled with its weeping. No wonder the sun which He had made hid its face in shame, and the world was in darkness for

three hours. No wonder the veil of the temple was rent from top to bottom (John 14:6) as the direct access to God was provided for everyone who will "confess with his mouth and believe in his heart that God raised Him from the dead." (Romans 10:9) "For he that believeth on the Son, now possesses everlasting life, and he that believeth not on the Son shall not see life; and the wrath of God abideth on him." (John 3:36) "For God gave us eternal life and this life is in His Son." (1 John 5:11)

And so, Sir Knights of Malta, each one of us must decide for himself whether or not he personally accepts that Light in his own heart - that Light for which we have long sought. Let us ever remember the words of Abraham: "In the mountain of the Lord, it shall be seen." Christ the Savior, the Son of God, and the Messiah came down to it. (The Greek word for "Christ" and the Hebrew word for "Messiah" mean exactly the same thing: "The Anointed One"). And Jesus Christ Himself said: "You must be born again." (John 3:3) Our Savior, Jesus, is the Light of the World. I trust, with all my heart, that each of you will accept Him as your Savior and King. He wants to be your everlasting Life and Light!

Sir Knight and Doctor Clyde E. Miller, Jr., is a member of Coeur De Lion Commandery No. 1 in Pensacola, Florida. He may be reached at 816 North Palafox Street, Pensacola, FL 32501-3198

The tenure of power by man is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men.

John Quincy Adams

On the Masonic Newsfront...

Letters To The Editor

Dear *Knight Templar*:

The monograph by Sir Knight Lyndon W. Clifford, entitled "Let's Plan Our Future," in the August 1989 issue is dismal indeed, but factual.

One source of membership was not discussed, and that is the order of DeMolay.

A large percentage of present day Masons were former members of DeMolay. An active and well-supported DeMolay Chapter provides a ready source of Masons, because as young men we become familiar with the Masonic Temple, the precepts of Masonry, and are in a position to proceed from DeMolay to the Blue Lodge.

DeMolay does not receive the support of the Masonic orders locally that it should in many cases. I am a charter member of the George Rogers Clark Chapter in New Albany, Indiana. I served as Scribe of the Chapter from high school through medical school. I have been an advisor for nearly forty years, most of the time serving as Chapter Dad and occasionally as the only active member of an advisory council.

Our DeMolay Chapter is in serious straits and has been for the past four years. Last year every Mason in the city received a letter from me asking for the names of sons, nephews, neighbors, who would be possible contacts for membership in our Chapter. Only one reply was received.

Since we may ask no eligible person to petition a Masonic Lodge, we must have means of introducing prospective Masons to the Craft, and it is my firm belief, borne out by membership statistics in the Masonic Orders, that DeMolay is a fertile field; and I am convinced that it is short sightedness on the part of many Blue Lodges and of Masonic Organizations that they do not actively recruit and support a local DeMolay Chapter.

Sir Knight Daniel H. Cannon, M.D.
New Albany Commandery No. 5, New Albany, Indiana

Dear *Knight Templar*:

To paraphrase Brother Mark Twain, "Everyone complains about our declining membership in all the Lodges, but few are doing anything about it." It seems that half the articles in both the *Knight Templar* and the *New Age* dwell on this problem.

There is an old aphorism popular with salesmen that says: "People don't buy . . . they are sold." Maybe we need to resort to more subtle attractions, even though no lesser authority than the Grand Lodge of England, and some of our states, have legitimized solicitation.

The husband, to be a regular attender and faithful worker; must be backed up by a wife who likes Masonry. I asked a demitted Shriner why he dropped out. His reply was: "My wife and I run around with some other couples who like to go fishing and take trips;" in other words, the wife prefers to associate with a different element.

I'm sure our Lodge isn't unique in the respect that some elderly members hold to the sacrosanct mystery concept - the whole cake or none at all. But in a few years their aprons will be retired, so what is to happen to membership in the meantime for our son's and grandson's future?

My Lodges are trying some experiments vis-a-vis, promotions:

During our town's "sidewalk sale" event, we join with a display on the sidewalk before our Temple, manned with a couple of informed members, who answer questions and dispense circulars relating to Masonry.

When a nearby town stages a celebration, we set up a booth with similar features of the "sidewalk sale."

Our Scottish Rite Patriotic Picnic, prior to the Fourth of July, which invites the public; has now become an annual celebration. Printed material, as well as personal staffing, is provided to SELL Masonry; and, of course, the Scottish Rite and York Rite programs.

Our Abdallah Temple stages a "Shrine-Mason Day." All area Lodges are urged to bring not only Blue Lodge candidates but other men and their wives who might like to hear our story.

Prior to our Kansas Shrine Bowl game it is arranged for our mayor to read aloud, at the city commission meeting, a proclamation naming the date as applying to our town, Lawrence, Kansas, in particular; even though the game is held here at the Kansas University stadium every three years. Since the commission meeting is televised, we ask all local Shriners to be present for the ceremony wearing their fez. The public is able to see a representation of the three thousand Shriners of Kansas.

I'm sure there are numerous other stunts available to help sell Masonry to any worthy male.

Sir Knight Emory F. Scott

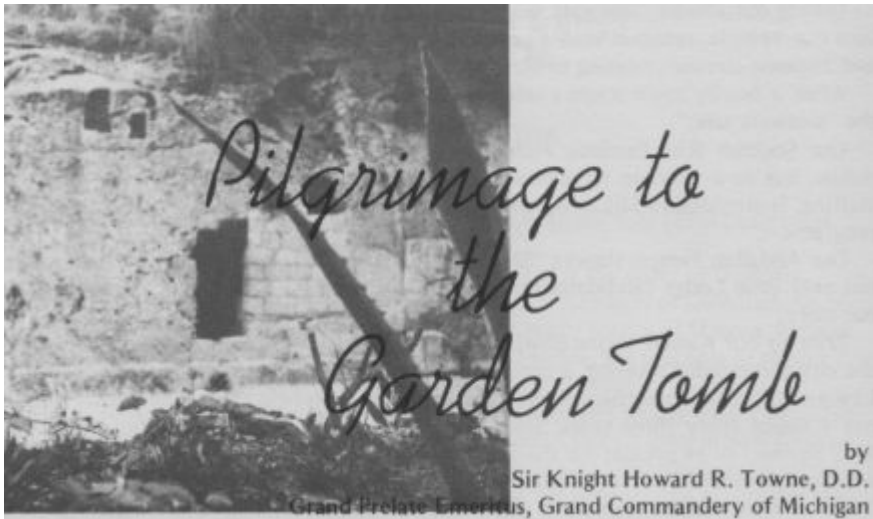
DeMolay Commandery No. 4, Lawrence, Kansas

Historic Event In The Philippines



Pictured, left: Sir Knight Richard M. Strauss (left), P.G.C. of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters of the Grand Encampment, congratulating Sir Knight Juan C. Nabong, Jr., who he installed as Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Philippines for the Grand Encampment on April 25, 1989, in Manila. On the right is Sir Knight Clyde L. Whitfield, R.E.P.G.C., who acted as Eminent Grand Marshal.

Pictured, right: An historic event in Templary, if not in Masonry, took place on April 29, 1989, in Baguio City, Philippines, when Sir Knight Strauss presented the newly installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, Right Eminent Grand Commander Juan C. Nabong, Jr., with a Holy Land Pilgrimage Medallion. So far as can be determined, this is the first time a Grand Master of a Grand Lodge of any jurisdiction has also been installed as Right Eminent Grand Commander within his own country. Sir Knight Strauss is an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, as well as all the York Rite Bodies of the Philippines.



Some years ago I made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. As a Knight Templar I was reminded of the fact that the Holy Sepulcher was the focal point of the crusades. They succeeded in taking it from the infidels in 1099. Why was the tomb such a compelling goal for the crusades? It was there that the Eternal God gave the guarantee to the whole Christian plan of redemption. The Resurrection is the keystone of the Christian faith.

Let your mind dwell for a few moments on this actual historical event of the ages. Observe its striking contrasts. In John's gospel we read, "In the place where Christ was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a new tomb." Picture the setting! Up there, on a bare skull-shaped rock, the Cross - a gruesome thing. Below the hill, a garden with flowers and olive trees. Up there, a pale young Savior, a blood-smeared corpse, a tragic tortured figure. Below, a lovely garden with the most beautiful tomb in all Jerusalem, owned by Joseph of Arimathea.

On the afternoon that I climbed the hill of Golgotha, I took particular notice of the path the disciples probably took when they carried

Jesus down to the tomb. The hill of Calvary slopes down with a gentle slope the other way from the steep climb that Christ had to make, when He went up to the Cross. It is only about 300 feet down that pathway to the entrance of the tomb. Down that path the sad, little group went and outside the tomb prepared Jesus for burial.

Let us now draw near and behold the tomb where the Lord of glory was laid. What a lovely garden must have surrounded that new Sepulcher. At great expense, Joseph had laid it out. And we can well imagine that the hot climate made the vines and trees and flowers grow in rich profusion. The resemblance between this garden and its grave, and that described in the gospels, is truly remarkable. So we did that morning what the messenger in the story invited the disciples to do. He said, "Ye seek Jesus, who was crucified. He is not here for He is risen. Come see the place where the Lord lay."

Now the Bible describes the tomb as being extremely novel, which means it was quite different from the ordinary tombs of that day. As you step down into the tomb today, that description

seems entirely fulfilled. The tomb is rough hewn. It appears never to have been finished for some of the surfaces have not been smoothed out. The Sepulcher is about fifteen-feet long, and divides in the middle. As you enter the portico, through a gate, the places for three bodies are at the right. There, along the wall, on a stone slab more than seven feet long, is presumably the place where our Lord of life lay. There is a ledge at each end of this, the only finished grave in the tomb. These might have served as seats, where Mary saw the two messengers in white sitting.

How carefully we observed the garden grave that morning for it is the most celebrated of all the tombs of the ages. The pyramids of Egypt, the catacombs of Rome, the tomb of St. Paul are nothing compared with this. After investigating it, we sat down on a stone step and breathed a prayer of thankfulness that it was empty. Then, we asked ourselves, "Is this really the very spot of our Lord's resurrection?" Yes! If the true Golgotha is the skull-faced hill just a few yards away, covered now with a Moslem cemetery, and many scholars think it is, this must be the real garden tomb. Such a garden there must have been, and such a tomb, even as we see it today.

Nearby, in the courtyard of an old church, is a slab, discovered some one hundred years ago. On it is an inscription in Greek letters. It reads, "To Nonus and Onesimus, deacons of the church of the witness of the resurrection. Buried near their Lord." That tablet is badly broken but its value is that it gives grounds to the fact that this location was, in very early times, taken to be the place of our Lord's Sepulcher.

To us that day, it was not just the thought that this was actually the Lord's tomb, but that it was empty. That our Lord was alive, not merely as Lincoln or Churchill or Eisenhower, as memories of great men. Jesus is not a memory. He is an actual,

contemporary, reachable Person. He is the Living Christ, who has the power to enter into men's lives and change them. This is what we felt that day at the garden tomb.

And that is what the first disciples thought. Defeated and fearful, they were suddenly transformed into joyful, courageous, indomitable men, pillars of a faith that was to sweep the world. Out from the upper room where they had hidden themselves for fear, they swarmed into the world to tell the glad news, "Christ is risen!" In the power of the risen Christ, they defied their persecutors, welcomed imprisonment, pain, and even death. In a few brief years, they had changed the world. They transformed Palestine, they emptied the pagan temples of Athens, they put out the altar fires of Diana of Ephesus and within three hundred years placed the rugged Cross of Christ higher than the Roman eagle. They had but one great theme as they marched across the pagan world, "He is risen!"

On a Good Friday, some years ago, during heavy action, a young American soldier was severely wounded. He called for help but none came. He signaled to a plane overhead but never got through. Finally, he dropped off into merciful unconsciousness. By and by a medical team picked him up. In a field hospital on Easter he regained consciousness. As his Chaplain stood over him that morning, the young soldier said, "Chaplain, you can stand anything on Good Friday, when you are certain of the Easter dawn."

Sir Knights, that is the good news of the gospel. When you are certain of the Resurrection, you can stand anything. When you are sure of the Resurrection, you are sure of life everlasting!

Sir Knight Howard R. Towne, Grand Prelate Emeritus, Grand Commandery of Michigan, is a member of Traverse City Commandery No. 21 in Traverse City, Michigan, and resides at 521 Webster Street, Traverse City, MI 49684

History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XVIII

Knights Templar Educational Foundation

(Continued)

Grand Master Newby, in his address to the Grand Encampment of the Conclave of 1925, stated:

"This is a most wonderful work and there are probably more Templars in the United States actually engaged in it than in any other movement that has ever been launched by the Modern Order of the Temple. I wish to congratulate the Grand Commandery Educational Loan Fund Committee upon the success that has attended their work during the past year.

"It seems to me that there is nothing more idealistic or that will appeal more to the best impulses of the heart than to engage in a movement that will assist worthy young men and women who have an inordinate desire to obtain an education, but with no means to obtain it, and knowing that where the Committees have engaged actively at work making application of the funds, it has been a magnificent success. I therefore unreservedly recommend that the Educational movement be continued in such form and manner as the Representatives at this Triennial Conclave may, in their wisdom determine."

The Committee to which this was referred recommended that the Educational Movement be continued on the basis of one dollar per year for each member of the Order for the period of three years after July 1925.

In 1928 the name of the Educational Movement was changed to "The Knight

Templar Educational Foundation." A plan was also adopted to give a certificate of honorary membership to each student who paid up his loan in a full and satisfactory manner. These certificates were signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Commander. By 1931 five hundred and twelve such certificates had been issued, by 1934 nine hundred and fifty-six were issued, and by 1946 the number reached 7,610.

In 1931 Grand Master William Sharp stated in his address:

"We have never undertaken any constructive work in which we can take greater pride and satisfaction than the assisting of worthy young people to obtain higher education through financial aid. We have been very fortunate in the personnel of the committee having this matter in charge for they are not only men of outstanding business ability and foresight, but they are also imbued with a deep interest in young people."

Following the plan adopted in 1928, which was to give wider publicity to the Educational movement, three leaflets were printed and distributed throughout the nation. It was the hope of the Committee that a copy of each of these leaflets would reach every Knight Templar on the rolls.

In 1934 several important resolutions were submitted. These had been adopted previously by the representatives of the Educational Committees of the various Grand Commanderies:

"One: Resolved, That the required amount of funds contributed by the several Grand Commanderies for the educational program established by the

Grand Encampment in creating the Educational Foundation, shall be used for *educational purposes only*, and shall under no circumstances be diverted, temporarily or permanently from the original purpose.

"Two: Resolved, That the Grand Encampment recognize the ownership of Educational Foundation Funds including interest earned, as vested in the *several Grand Commanderies*, the membership of which contributed to several amounts now being administered by the Educational Foundation Committee of such jurisdictions."

The first resolution was adopted, but the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that the second resolution be not adopted and this action was sustained. This Committee stated:

"In addition to the legal impediment, there is a deeper, a more vital, reason why the Fund should not be dissolved and the corpus distributed among the several contributors. The Fund was started as a *great Forward Movement of Templary acting as a unit* and while there have been some difficulties in administration, loose methods in handling, careless management in some jurisdictions, yet on the whole its a tremendous success. With these funds we have educated thousands of the finest young men and women in this country and that means the pick of the world."

In 1934, the Constitution was revised and Section 18 outlined the purpose of the Educational Foundation. This section stated in part: "the whole fund arising from the assessments equal to nine dollars for each member, having been returned to the respective Grand and Subordinate Commanderies for administration or use by them, constitutes a *trust fund* for the purposes for which it was created and no other, and shall be continued under the *direction and control* of the Educational

Foundation Committee of the *Grand Encampment*."

In 1937, reports were brought before the Triennial Conclave showing that in some Grand Jurisdictions moneys were being diverted from the Educational Foundation to pay Grand Commandery expenses, that proper care was not being exercised in the selection of students, and as a consequence many improvident loans were being made, that there were defalcations, and that generally there had been much looseness and inefficiency in the administration of the Fund. New and more complete regulations for the Knight Templar Educational Foundation were adopted at this Conclave, when the Foundation was incorporated as a Trust Fund. The new regulations on applications provided that all applications for loans shall be made through the Secretary of the Grand or Subordinate Commandery Committee on the Grand Encampment forms. The student was required to furnish two personal references, two college references, one Dean's reference, a personal statement, a full face photograph, and an intelligence test. To facilitate collection of uncollectible accounts, an opportunity was granted to Divisional Committees to charge off such items by assigning the notes to the Trustees of the Grand Encampment for a final effort in collection.

At the Conclave of 1937, an amendment was made to Section 18, emphasizing the control of the Fund by the Grand Encampment and limiting its use to only the purposes for which it was created.





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 1700,14E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Items submitted to Knight Templar that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will continue to be printed free of charge. All other items should be accompanied by a \$5.00 remittance made payable to the Grand Encampment.

THANKS BUT STILL IN DISTRESS: A new Commandery in Oklahoma, the first in 27 years, Tipton Commandery No. 52, wishes to thank all who responded to our cry for help in the June issue. We still need Knight Templar paraphernalia, including swords and scabbards, needed for the proper rendition of the ceremonies of the Order of the Red Cross and the Order of the Temple. All donations will be most gratefully accepted but nominal costs and all shipping charges would be paid. Please contact Sir Knight A. A. Farrington, 5640 Beachwood Dr., Lawton, OK 73505, (405) 353-8520 (collect), or Recorder, PO Box 497, Tipton, OK 73570

I am looking for a Past Commander's chapeaux - size 6 ³/₄, sword with scabbard and belt. I will pay postage and handling, along with a reasonable price for these items. I am stationed in Australia and require these items to complete my uniform so that I may formally visit preceptories here. William C. Gordon, Jr.; P.O. Box 233; APO San Francisco; CA 96287-0006

I am looking for information on Templar and Masonic swords. Pictures, descriptions, when and where they were used, and accompaniments, slings, belts, scabbards, and carrying cases. Any and all information would be appreciated. If anyone knows of a book or books written on the subject this would be greatly appreciated. Leo I. Smith, Rt. 3, Box 468, Burlington, IA 52601-9502, (319) 753-2719

Wanted: pictures of old Knight Templar aprons for research, perhaps leading to publication. Color snapshots, O.K. Please include known facts as to age, manufacture, etc. Pictures of any existing very old KT uniforms also appreciated. R. C. Montgomery, 299 Willow Green, Amherst, NY 14150-5029

Wanted: to purchase one set of Mackey's Encyclopaedia-3 volume set (1 volume revised).

Would like books to be in good condition. L. Bernard Worrel, P.M. sect./6413 Alta Ave., Balto, MD 21206, (301) 0254-1164

Along with 4 other Brothers, I have started a collection of Masonic lapel pins and Mark Master Mason coins with the view of having them put on display in our Lodge hall. Here in Scotland there is a void in this area, apart from standard square and compass. We would like any pins and coins for the U.S.A. to enhance this collection. We are not limiting the pins just to Craft Masonry but will include all the bodies of our Fraternity. Also, any Masonic trivia, i.e., visitors cards or neck ties, etc., will be put to good use. Robert G. C. Sawers, 2 Fountainwell Ter., Flat 1, House 3, Springburn, Glasgow, G21 1RH, Great Britain

For Sale: large collection of Masonic pins, emblems, badges, etc. Many Commandery and Chapter items. Some from late 1800s and early 1900s. Tom Teppen, 905 Pokegama Tr., Chetek, WI 54728

Wanted: placemats and napkins with Masonic and/or affiliated body symbols. Paul L. Fleming, 60 Commonwealth Blvd., New Castle, DE 19723

For Sale: 3 cemetery lots in Masonic section, Sandra Memorial Garden, adjunct to Masonic Chair in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Contact Faye Parks, (806) 293-1285, Plainview, TX.

For Sale: 3 cemetery lots in the Crown Hill Masonic section 32,8592 Darrow Rd., Twinburg, Ohio - Bus. Office: 1415 Roger Bldg., Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44087. All the lot is for sale at \$300 or \$100 each grave. Contact Herbert E. Walker. (513) 748-0863 or 748-0889

Masonic rubber stamps made to order. C. M. Lentz, P.O. Box 7, Sunny Side, GA 30284-0007.

For Sale: needlepoint and counted cross-stitch kits for various Masonic degrees and

related bodies, including Blue Lodge, Shriners, O.E.S., and many more. The symbols are designed to be framed as an 8"x10" wall hanging. However, material provided would allow use for a slightly larger pillow or whatever your imagination may dictate. Price of \$15 each includes canvas, Aida cloth, or waste cotton, needle, yarn or floss, complete instructions, shipping and handling. Also available, full color logos on T-shirts, caps, coffee mugs, etc. C. A. Adams, Box 34, At. 103, Mount Holly, VT 05758-9704.

Wanted: Masonic and other Dudley pocket watches at reasonable prices: ladies' and gentlemen's wrist watches, prior to 1960, working or not. Also: Patek Philippe, Piaget, Rolex, Tiffany, Cartier, Tudor, Le Coultre, Vacheron and Constantin, Geneve, Audemars Piquet, Hamilton, Gruen. Paying cash for these and any 10K, 14K, 18K old jewelry, no longer needed or used. Please call or write and I promise to respond just as quickly as possible. Edward R. Smitkin, 1226 Ate. 146, Clifton Park, NY 12065, (518) 371-2200

For Sale. 6 choice lots overlooking beautiful grove of big trees; lots join rest area with seats; lots in beautiful Masonic gardens at Grove Hill Cemetery in Dallas, Tex. Will sell at real bargain price if you take all. For more information write or call Jim Ca/dwell, PO Box 146, Kingsland, TX 78639, (915) 388-6391

Seeking genealogical information on John M. Graham and wife, Mary M. Wiley, married 1-11-1857 in Mount Vernon, IN. John M. Graham graduated as medical doctor from University of Ind. in 1850. Frank G. White, 5338 Fieldwood Dr., Houston, TX 77056

Seeking information on my great-grandfather Homer Eno; married in Hartford, Conn., to Elizabeth Mayo/Mayhew, 1-10-1851; died in Hartford, Conn., 2-19-1888. Need info on parents of Homer, date of birth, and place of birth. Stanley W Eno, Jr.; 700 Main St.. Branford, CT 06405-3615

I am researching Ed Gem, Wisconsin murderer (1957; Plainfield, Wis.). I would like to hear from anyone with any information whatsoever (newspaper clippings, book citations, personal stories, etc.). Jonathan D. Schau, 94 Shewell Ave., Doylestown, PA 18901

First reunion of the U.S.S. Euryale (AS-22) will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on Oct. 23-29, 1989. For details contact Chuck Vizthum, 9831 Tomahawk Trail, Coldwater, MI 49036

Doing research on my grandfather, Henry Kuhner or John Henry Kuhner - b. somewhere in Germany, d. 7-5-1919 Brooklyn, N.Y., age 71 years. Anyone with info please write to W. F. Kuhner, 1637 Falmouth St., Charleston, SC 29407

I am looking for my class ring to give to my daughter. Ray Feeman had it in 1978-79 in Newburn-Dyersburg area of Tenn. Ring is from Horn Lake High, Horn Lake, Miss., year of 1979. Inside are initials "GAS." Any info appreciated. Annette Smith Dykes, 401 8th Ave. N., Amory, MS 38821, (601) 256-9592

Seeking info on David A. Woods, twin brother, born Sept. 28, 1858, Clinton, Ill. Father and mother were Jeremiah Curtis Woods and Mary Emaline (Tarbert) Woods. Moved to Dade Co., MO, 1881. Paul S. Waller, 1805 Iowa, York, NE 68467

I am trying to find anyone who served with my brother Thomas Wilson, Company K, 126th Infantry. He was K.I.A. May 8, 1945, on Luzon, P.I. Please call or write to Edna Wilson Shepard, At. 2, Box 119, Rocky Point, NC 28457, (919) 675-2544

Searching for heirs of Earnest and Mary Herwig, who resided in or about Lawrence Co., PA, in the early 1900s. Please contact William Dannels, P.O. Box 256, Enon Valley, PA 16120

Seeking info on the Piankashaw Indian Tribe located in Knox Co., Ind., and surrounding area. Persons with info on this tribe or on Mary E. Wolf (Wolfe), b. 1844 and married Henry C. Murray, please contact T. D. Root, 3798 Woody Pl., Richmond, IN 47374

Appreciate any info on William L. Dyson, (b. 2-14-1842; d. 7-14-1925 in Wichita, Kans.). He was in the Civil War, and was from N.C. Contact N. Stevens, P.O. Box 21263, Wichita, KS 67208

Wanted: good pair of WWII aviator's goggles. Will pay reasonable price. Send info to A. L. Gesner, 2894 Sepulveda Ave., San Bernardino, CA 92404

Seeking info on parents/sib. of William Jackson Gregory, b. 1828, Overton Co., Tenn. Was in Milam Co., Tex., 1850; in Chero. Co., TX, 1860; d. 1869, Chero. Co., TX. Married Nancy Brigman. Marilyn McGinnis, 567 Woodcock Rd., Midland, MI 48640



A man who misses all the fun
Is he who says, "It can't be done."
In solemn pride he stands aloof
And greets each venture with reproof.
Had he the power he'd efface
The history of the human race:
We'd have no radio or motor cars,
No streets lit by electric stars:
No telegraph nor telephone,
We'd linger in the age of stone.
The world would sleep if things were run
By men who say, "It can't be done."