



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVI

JUNE 1990

NUMBER 6

Enjoy all the beauties of an American Summer



Strive to be a servant of man rather than his master...

Trust God, and Seek His Kingdom

Every Knight Templar has proclaimed that he is a Christian. We have this fundamental religious faith in common.

But just what does Christianity mean to each of us in our daily lives? I'm sure it does not mean the same to all.

I hope that every Knight Templar is a full-time Christian and that the moral principles laid down by the Captain of our Salvation guide his conduct every day of the week, year in and year out.

Jesus taught that we should trust God, that we should seek His Kingdom, and that we should strive to be the servants of men rather than their masters. This, in fact, is the essence of the New Commandment - that you love one another.

We do not all react the same toward those things that are occurring in our nation and in our community. The mental process is a mysterious function of vital human organs. Our minds react to a multitude of stimuli. We feel pain in response to an injury, and we feel a different kind of pain, called mental anguish, in response to an insult, an act of unfaithfulness, the death of a loved one, or other mental hurt. We have each experienced a wide variety of mental responses such as love, hate, friendship, indifference, pleasure, anguish, well-being, uncertainty, security, and fear. But we may not react in exactly the same way to them.

As Christian Knights we are taught to have faith - faith in ourselves, in our power to do good, and to exert a beneficial influence by precept and example upon our fellow men; faith in God, that He is wise and just, and that although we cannot comprehend the purposes of much we encounter in life, it must have a purpose, and our duty as Christian Knights is clear and should govern all our acts.



Marvin E. Fowler

Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Master

Knight Templar

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

JUNE: This month heralds the advent of glorious summer; when enjoyment of the beauties of our natural environment and vacation pleasures are meant to be savored to the fullest. For your reading pleasure, we offer the conclusion of the life of General and President Ulysses Simpson Grant, as well as thoughts on Masonic membership, our great Charities, and – yes - some unique musings on humor in the process of Masonic Education. Enjoy!

Contents

Grand Master's Message
Grand Master Marvin E. Fowler - 2

U. S. Grant - Part II
Sir Knight C. Clark Julius - 5

Nursing Home Insurance:
Protecting Your Standard of Living
Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann - 9

How to Gain Members - And Hold Them!
Sir Knight Charles J. Meek - 11

Humor in Masonic Education
Sir Knight Dr. Stephen R. Greenberg - 15

Charity and Freemasonry: Another Look
Sir Knight Dr. Karl Krayner - 19

Grand Commander's, Grand Master's Clubs – 22
22nd KTEF Voluntary Campaign Tally - 23
100% Life Sponsorship, KTEF - 22

June Issue – 3
Editors Journal – 4
In Memoriam - 22
History of the Grand Encampment – 28
Knight Voices - 30

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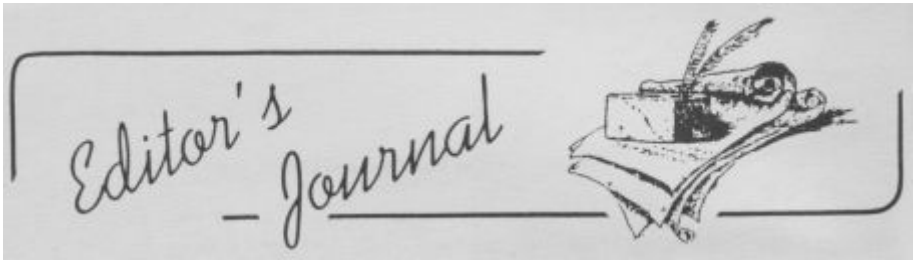
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One Man, One Office: It has come to my attention that more and more Commanderies and Subordinate Commanderies are having difficulty filling offices that are vacated due to deaths, retirements, etc., and in many cases more than one office is filled by the same person. According to Decision No. 250, quoted below, this is not allowed:

"The holding of two elective offices by one member - in any Grand, Constituent, or Subordinate Commandery is clearly contrary to tradition, usage and the intent of the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America."

This was the decision of Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, 1973 Proceedings, p. 507, No. 1.

- Charles R. Neumann
Grand Recorder

Double Duty in Georgia: Sir Knight Ted Hendon, Supplement Editor of *Knight Templar Magazine* for Georgia, has become Right Eminent Grand Commander of that state. Hearty congratulations from our editorial staff.

Sir Knights, Attention! An important and invaluable booklet entitled *The York Rite of Freemasonry - a History and Handbook*, is available from the Grand Encampment. Authored by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, KYGCH, Past Grand Preceptor of the Grand College, HRAKTP, 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 and members of the Masonic bodies 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. Write your checks and mail to the Grand Encampment, 14 East Jackson, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.

Summer/Winter Addresses: Sir Knights, a computer programming change enables the Grand Recorder's office to automatically change the addresses of those Sir Knights who have different summer and winter residences. In order to take advantage of this new flexibility, inform the Grand Recorder's office of both addresses and the dates of your annual migrations. This will provide for uninterrupted delivery of your *Knight Templar Magazine* and will also ease the cost of returned mailings for this office.

U. S. Grant

Part II

by Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, KTCH

Grants Civil War Career

To the "call to arms" of 1861 Grant promptly responded. After some delay he was commissioned colonel of the 21st Illinois regiment and soon afterwards brigadier-general. He was assigned to a territorial command on the Mississippi, and won distinction by his energy in seizing, on his own responsibility, the important point of Paducah, Kentucky, situated at the confluence of the two great waterways of the Tennessee and the Ohio (Sept. 6, 1861). On November 7, he fought his first battle as a commander, that of Belmont, Missouri, which though failing any material result, certainly showed him to be a capable and a skillful leader. Early in 1862 he was entrusted by General H.W. Halleck with the command of a large force to clear the lower reaches of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and, whatever criticism may be passed on the general strategy of the campaign, Grant himself, by his able and energetic work, thoroughly deserved the credit for his brilliant success of Fort Donnellson, where 15,000 Confederates were forced to capitulate. Grant and his division commanders were promoted to the rank of majors-general U.S. volunteers soon

afterwards, but Grant's own fortune suffered a temporary eclipse owing to a disagreement with Halleck. When, after being virtually under arrest, he rejoined his army, it was concentrated about Savannah on the Tennessee, preparing for a campaign towards Corinth, Mississippi. On April 6, 1862, a furious assault on Grant's camp brought on the battle of Shiloh. After two days' desperate fighting, the Confederates withdrew before the combined attack of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant and the Army of the Ohio under Buell. But the Army of the Tennessee had been on the verge of annihilation on the evening of the first day, and Grant's leadership throughout was by no means equal to the emergency, though he displayed his usual personal bravery and resolution. In the grand advance of Halleck's armies, which followed Shiloh, Grant was relieved of all important duties by his assignment as second-in-command of the whole force, and was thought by the army-at-large to be in disgrace. But Halleck soon went to Washington as General-In-Chief, and Grant took command of his old army and of Rosecrans' army of the Mississippi. Two victories (Luka and Corinth) were won in the autumn of 1862, but the credit



General Grant in the field, painted by Aionzo Chappel—likeness from the latest photograph from life.

for both fell to Rosecrans, who commanded in the field, and the nadir of Grant's military fortunes was reached when the first advance on Vicksburg, planned on an unsound basis and complicated by a series of political intrigues (which had also caused the adoption of the original scheme), collapsed after the minor reverses of Holly Springs and Chickasaw Bayou (December 1862).

It is fair to assume that Grant would have followed other unsuccessful generals into retirement had he not shown that, whatever his mistakes or failures, and whether he was or was not temperate in his habits, he possessed the iron determination and energy, which in the eyes of Lincoln and Stanton and of the whole Northern people was the first requisite of their generals. (President Lincoln was Grant's most unwavering supporter. Many amusing stories are told of his replies to various deputations which waited upon him to ask for Grant's

removal. On one occasion he asked the critics to ascertain the brand of whisky favored by Grant, so that he could send kegs of it to the other generals.)

He remained then with his army near Vicksburg, trying one vain plan after another, until after months of almost hopeless work his perseverance was rewarded; a success directly consequent upon a strange and bizarre campaign of ten weeks, in which his daring and vigor were more conspicuous than ever before. On July 4, 1863, the great fortress surrendered with 29,491 men, this being one of the most important victories won by the Union armies in the whole war. Grant was at once made a Major-General in the regular army. A few months later the great reverse of Chickamauga created an alarm in the North commensurate with the elation that had been felt at the double victory of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Grant was at once ordered to Chattanooga, to decide the fate of the army of the Cumberland in a second battle. Four armies were placed under his command, and three of these concentrated at Chattanooga. On November 25, 1863, a great three-days' battle ended with the crushing defeat of the Confederates, who from this day had no foothold in the center and west.

After this, in preparation for a grand combined effort of all the Union forces, Grant was placed in supreme command and the rank of Lieutenant-General revived for him (March 1864). Grant's headquarters henceforth accompanied the army of the Potomac, and the Lieutenant-General directed the campaign in Virginia. This, with Grant's driving energy infused into the best army that the Union possessed, resolved itself into a series, almost uninterrupted, of terrible battles. Tactically the Confederates were almost always victorious; strategically, Grant, disposing of greatly superior forces, pressed back Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, while

above all, in pursuance of his explicit policy of attrition, the federal leader used his men with a merciless energy that has few, if any, parallels in modern history. At Cold Harbor 6,000 men fell in one useless assault lasting one hour, and after two months the Union armies lay before Richmond and Petersburg indeed, but had lost fewer than 72,000 men. Grant was unshaken in his determination. I purpose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer, was his message from the battlefield of Spottsylvania to the chief of staff at Washington. Through many weary months he never relaxed his hold on Lee's army, and, in spite of repeated partial reverses that would have been defeats for his predecessors, he gradually wore down his gallant adversary. The terrible cost of these operations did not check him; only on one occasion of grave peril were any troops sent from his lines to serve elsewhere, and he drew to himself the bulk of the men whom the Union government was recruiting by thousands for the final effort. Meanwhile, all the other campaigns had been closely supervised by Grant, preoccupied though he was with the operations against his own adversary. At a critical moment he actually left the Virginian armies to their own commanders, and started to take personal command in a threatened quarter; and throughout he was in close touch with Sherman and Thomas, who conducted the campaigns on the southeast and the center. That he succeeded in the efficient exercise of the chief command of armies of a total strength of over one million men, operating many hundreds of miles apart from each other, while at the same time he watched and maneuvered against a great captain and a veteran army in one field of the war, must be the greatest proof of Grant's powers as a general. In the end, complete success rewarded the

sacrifices and efforts of the federals in every theater of war; in Virginia, where Grant was in personal control, the merciless policy of attrition wore down Lee's army until a mere remnant was left for the final surrender.

Grant had thus brought the great struggle to an end, and was universally regarded as the savior of the Union. A careful study of the history of the war bears out the popular view. There were soldiers more accomplished, as was McClellan; more brilliant, as was Rosecrans; and more exact, as was Buell; but it would be difficult to prove that these generals, or indeed any other in the service, could have accomplished the task which Grant brought to complete success. Nor must it be supposed that Grant learned little from three years' campaigning in high command. There is less in common than is often supposed between the buoyant energy that led Grant to Shiloh and the grim, plodding determination that led him to Vicksburg and to Appomattox. Shiloh revealed to Grant the intensity of the struggle, and after that battle, appreciating to the full the material and moral factors with which he had to deal, he gradually trained



Admiring neighbors presented this house to General Grant at the close of the Civil War. His son, Robert Dent Grant, returned it to the city of Galena, Illinois, for a memorial to his father. It is visited by thousands yearly.

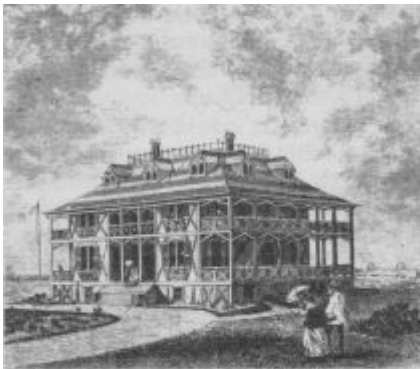
his military character on those lines which alone could conduce to ultimate success.

Singleness of purpose, and relentless vigor in the execution of the purpose, were the qualities necessary to the conduct of the vast enterprise of subduing the Confederacy. Grant possessed or acquired both to such a degree that he proved fully equal to the emergency. If in technical finesse he was surpassed by many of his predecessors and his subordinates, he had the most important qualities of a great captain, courage that rose higher with each obstacle, and the clear judgment to distinguish the essential from the minor issues in war.

Grant's Presidency

After the assassination of President Lincoln, a disposition was shown by his successor, Andrew Johnson, to deal severely with the Confederate leaders, and it was understood that indictments for treason were to be brought against General Lee and others. Grant, however, insisted that the U.S. government was bound by the terms accorded to Lee and his army at Appomattox. He went so far as to

threaten to resign his commission if the President disregarded his protest. This energetic action on Grant's part saved the United States from a foul stain upon its escutcheon. In July 1866 the grade of general was created for the first time since the organization of the government, and Grant was promoted to that position. In the following year he became involved in the deadly quarrel between President Johnson and Congress. To tie the President's hands, Congress had passed the Tenure of Office Act, forbidding the President to remove any cabinet officer without the consent of the Senate; but in August 1867, President Johnson suspended Secretary Stanton and appointed Grant Secretary of War ad interim until the pleasure of the Senate should be ascertained. Grant accepted the appointment under protest and held it until the following January, when the Senate refused to confirm the President's action, and Secretary Stanton resumed his office. President Johnson was much disgusted at the readiness with which Grant turned over the office to Stanton, and a bitter controversy ensued between Johnson and Grant. Hitherto Grant had taken little part in politics. The only vote which he had ever cast for a presidential candidate was in 1856 for James Buchanan; and leading Democrats, so late as the beginning of 1868, hoped to make him their candidate in the election of that year; but the effect of the controversy with President Johnson was to bring Grant forward as the candidate of the Republican Party. At the convention in Chicago on May 20, 1868, he was unanimously nominated on the first ballot. The Democratic Party nominated the one available Democrat who had the smallest chance of beating him, Horatio Seymour, lately governor of New York, an excellent statesman, at that time hopeless as a candidate because of his attitude during the war. The result of the contest was at



Summer cottage at Long Beach, New Jersey, built during President Grant's first term, serves to illustrate what the Weekly considered "a very tasteful and elegant bit of summer architecture."

Continued on Page 24

Nursing Home Insurance: Protecting Your Standard of Living

by Charles R. Neumann
Grand Recorder

First of all, let's dispose of some of the myths about who pays when a family member goes into a nursing home.

Myth #1: "Medicare will pay the bills." The fact is 98% of nursing home bills are paid by individuals like yourself. Although Medicare pays for so-called "skilled" confinements, these reimbursements represent only a tiny fraction of the total pie. That's because the vast majority of nursing home confinement charges are for custodial and intermediate care that you must pay out of your own pocket.

Myth #2: "Medicaid will take care of us." True, but Medicaid is a means tested program. You must "spend down" a large portion of your life savings in order to qualify for this government assistance program. Acceptance of a lower standard of living for the remaining spouse may not be an alternative that is attractive to you.

Myth #3: "The Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 extends coverage to custodial care nursing home confinements. False again. Neither

Medicare nor the catastrophic act that was repealed by Congress pays anything for custodial care nursing home confinements. Long term care nursing home insurance is designed to fill this gap. It is intended to insure you personally for the cost of basic assistance with activities such as bathing, eating, moving about, and getting dressed.

You Should Consider Nursing Home Insurance If Your Assets Are \$20,000 Or More (Excluding Houses)

The average cost of a year in the nursing home can be as high as \$40,000. It's easy to see how a prolonged stay of one or more years could represent a catastrophic loss to your lifelong savings. Because Medicare does nothing to protect you from the cost of custodial care confinements, you should be thinking about obtaining long term care nursing home insurance if your assets, exclusive of your homestead, are \$20,000 or more. The greater your assets, the greater your need for this insurance becomes.

There are many policies available in the marketplace today, but of course, you want to know what's best to look for. Here are some criteria you should insist upon when you purchase nursing home insurance coverage for your wife and yourself...

Provides you up to \$100.00 a day while confined in a nursing home.

Covers you for Custodial and Intermediate care as well as so-called Skilled care.

There should be no prior hospitalization requirement to obtain nursing home benefits.

Offers lifetime benefits, although you may want to reduce your premium cost by purchasing a policy having a lesser benefit period, i.e., but no less than a three year benefit period.

Provides home health care benefits. But be aware, policies that offer this benefit without a prior nursing home requirement, cost twice as much. Here the money could be better spent for coverage in the nursing home where your real risk of loss is greatest.

Make sure the policy does = coordinate benefits with other insurance companies.

Ask for the A.M. Best rating on the insurance company. Insist on a rating of "A" or better which is an indication of above-average financial strength and operating performance.

Look into optional "inflation guard" benefits which increase your total coverage by 5% on each anniversary of your coverage.

Compare cost, but insist on quality. Avoid the "Cheap Deal."

Obviously, the ideal time to purchase a nursing home policy would be the day before you go into the nursing home but, as you know, things aren't that simple. You should know, however, that the premium for this type of coverage does not go up as you become older. Therefore, the younger you are when you purchase nursing home insurance, the lower your premium will be for the rest of your life.

Remember, also, that you must also qualify for this insurance, that is, give medical evidence to the insurance company that you meet the company's underwriting requirements for nursing home insurance. Generally, the younger you are when you apply, the better your chances of acceptance. This, coupled with the fact that your personal premium rate will never be lower than it is at your present age, means that for best re-suits you should consider taking action before your next birthday.

To summarize, none of us wants to be forced to accept a lesser standard of living because of a nursing home confinement of a loved one. Nor do we want our loved ones to suffer financial hardship because of our own confinement. If you have assets that you want to protect, you should consider long-term care nursing home insurance to protect those assets.

For additional information on quality nursing home insurance, write our Knights Templar Insurance Administrator at 14325 Willard Road, Chantilly, Virginia 22021-2199, or call toll free 1-800-336-3316

I have been very concerned about the myriad of articles written about our declining membership. I have studied the excuses made by many outstanding Masons over the last one hundred years. Various allocutions have blamed war, street cars, airplanes, moving pictures, TV, automobiles, not starting meetings on time, etc., etc. But as one reads through them all, there is precious little of practical value to explain how to gain members and hold their interest. What we need is organization.

First, in approaching a Blue Lodge Mason, inform him that he is already a York Rite Mason, for all Master Masons are members of the York Rite. The Lodge is Ancient Craft Masonry, taught by allegory and symbolism, but does not contain thorough explanations of the hidden meaning in its degrees.

The Degrees and Orders of the Chapter, Council and Commandery explain the symbolism and mysticism only alluded to in the first three degrees. If the Lodge were referred to as a high school, then the Chapter and Council would be the college of Ancient Craft Masonry, and the Commandery of Knights Templar would be the graduate school. To become intelligent in Masonry, one must have the entire York Rite.

Gaining Members

You will get very little interest if you approach a prospective candidate at work, at church, or at a luncheon. Greater success will be gained by talking to him in his own home, where he can sit in his favorite chair. And the best time of the year to arrange a campaign for new members

How to Gain Members— and Hold Them!

by
Sir Knight Charles J. Meek

is in late spring, summer, or early fall when he will have less expenses and a better diet of fruits and vegetables. Catch him when he feels the best, is more relaxed, and is not worried about finances.

Further, if you see him by appointment at his home, take at least one other member with you, so he will meet two new friends who are interested in him.

I have had several prospects suddenly decide not to go ahead, when suddenly their wives appeared, who had been listening behind the door, telling them that they should join. The women may have heard me casting accolades about the Social Order of the Beauceant, which is for wives and widows of Knights Templar. It may have interested them because it would make them eligible to join, or they might simply have wanted their husbands to become active with more honorable men.

Don't neglect to tell each prospect the names and number of degrees and orders, something about each one, and especially emphasize that the York Rite bodies are located in local areas where

he will be able to meet his old friends and make many new ones among his immediate neighbors.

How do I get the names of eligible Masons, you ask? Get a complete list of the Lodge members in your locality. The grand officers, Deputies and Masters should welcome giving you the names, because a majority of sideliners and Lodge officers are members of the York Rite bodies. Just count them at your next Lodge meeting and see for yourself.

The York Rite makes Lodge work much more interesting because its members can read so much into the Lodge ritual. Therefore, they tend to turn out in larger numbers than the less advanced members. The more York Rite members we have will mean a substantial increase in Lodge attendance. Why wouldn't they support that?

'How do I get the names of eligible Masons,' you ask? Get a complete list of the Lodge members in your locality.'

Now, set up a campaign with the assistance of the York Rite officers. Cull the names of the Lodge members and select those who are known personally, or those most likely to be able to afford the fees, or those who have shown the most enthusiasm for the Lodge. Call for an appointment, take another member with you, and visit a new friend at his home.

Several things are most important in developing support for your campaign. First, set up a York Rite Committee consisting of the High Priest, Illustrious Master, Commander, Secretaries, Recorder and possibly any other interested officers or past officers. Have them assist with the names, have them help in the design of a letter of invitation to each Lodge member who has not advanced through the York Rite, and

develop a unified petition so the candidate need only sign once for all three bodies. Instruct all helpers to sell all three bodies (not one at a time) and ask for only one overall check which can be separated for the three bodies by the York Rite Committee.

Too often, we sell the Chapter first, later going after the candidate to join the Council, and later yet, the Commandery. The Commandery often becomes the loser. Further, even if a man says he wants to become a Knight Templar, he will freeze after signing two petitions and making out two checks. He will think twice before making a third check and signing a third petition.

It is important to sell the whole York Rite, not Capitular or Cryptic Rites separately. By selling Templary, obviously the Chapter and the Council will automatically benefit.

When you get his signature on the petition, be sure to have one of his friends or an office buddy, who is a Knight Templar, sign his petition. This will activate another member to attend when his friend gets his work and maybe cause him to continue to come.

Your York Rite Committee may want to work out a down payment plan which could appeal to some candidates. The balance would then apply when he shows up for his degrees.

Once in a while you may get an interested prospective candidate when you least expect it - possibly at church or at work - so always carry a unified petition in your pocket at all times. And always assist the candidate in filling it out.

Holding Interest

How do you hold members' interest, you ask? Well, how about publishing a monthly notice, perhaps using discount mailing privileges. This notice should contain all items of interest, names of candidates, schedule of degrees, etc.

Ask several of your members if they would be willing to form a calling committee, or if they would be willing to pick up and drive older or incapacitated members to York Rite meetings.

Above all, make your meetings interesting so the members will want to come back in order not to miss something worthwhile. No one wants to suffer the reading of the minutes, the paying of the bills and then go home.

They have little interest in bills and have less interest in the minutes, particularly if they attended the previous meeting and know all about what went on.

Why not ask various members to develop ten-minute talks on some subject germane to the degrees? Each degree has many symbols, many Bible accounts and historical allusions. Set your mind to question why we do this, what is the true meaning of that, what is the significance of the various things we do and say. Then provide time at each meeting for the speaker who has spent hours searching for the answers. You will have set up a group of interested educators, and your sideliners will want to come back to the next meeting to learn more. Most men want to leave a meeting with something new to think about.

Why not give degrees and Orders occasionally during regular meetings? This will interest many sideliners and will keep the officers on their toes. Schedule the work parts for specific officers as they progress so that when they become the presiding officer, they will know the work thoroughly because they will have performed all the parts over the years in the chairs. It is a mistake to have a past officer do any of the work which a current officer should be doing. There is no substitute for a thoroughly prepared presiding officer. And when degrees are given you are protected if one officer is not present. You will have several above his office who can fill in, having previously done those parts.

Do not give degrees only at a festival once or twice a year. I was working through the chairs at the time festivals were just starting. They were originally developed only to make it convenient for men who did not have time during the week to take the work, such as those on night shifts or traveling men.

Our officers worked constantly during the year giving degrees about once a month to those who could attend during the week, and then two festivals in addition for the travelers. We had to do this because, with our improved organization, we had five times the candidates we had averaged yearly in the preceding ten years.

"Why not ask various members to develop ten-minute talks on some subject germane to the degrees?"

You can bet our degree work was superb. With that much practice, plus the enthusiasm of the officers as a result of the large number of candidates, it made me proud to be their presiding officer. Our three bodies all received citations for the highest percentage of advancement in the whole state. You can do the same.

We also more than doubled the number of sideliners who came out of curiosity to see what was going on.

Why not also plan several dinners with entertainment for the members and their ladies and families? The ladies will become supportive and the youngsters will become favorably impressed and may become members later on. Have the DeMolays, Rainbows, and Job's Daughters help in serving and they, too, may become impressed to join later.

Don't forget to stress the wonderful Social Order of the Beauceant or a Commandery ladies auxiliary for your

ladies. They will be most helpful if they meet on the same night as your Commandery and in the same Temple. They will help with refreshments after meetings, help with the Eye Foundation, but most of all, will bring their men with them to swell your attendance. They are committed to helping the Commandery any time their aid is requested.

"Why not also plan several dinners with entertainment for the members and their ladies and families?"

One more thing should be done. Your York Rite Committee should monitor all the members and assist them when they move. It is difficult enough to establish one's self in a new community. Why not write the distant York Rite body that a Sir Knight from your Commandery is moving to that new area. This will benefit one of your own members, and will also encourage others to do the same for you. You may benefit greatly from a good deed on your part.

Our membership problems are mainly a result of poor organization. Other ideas will probably occur to you, but we must work as a unit to establish an organized procedure at each local level. It will work for you. It worked tremendously for us back in 1955. Men haven't changed. They are still looking for quality, and that is what we must give them if we are to keep their interest.

Organized efforts require a lot of hard work but success is always worth the effort.

Sir Knight Charles J. Meek is a KYCH and a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1 in Tucson, Arizona. He resides at 111 Los Mangos, Green Valley, AZ 85614

Virginia Luminary

Luminary: n. 1. An object, as a celestial body, that gives light. 2. A source of intellectual or spiritual light. 3. A notable person in a specific field.



Such are the definitions befitting Sir Knight Elbert Lane Smith of Arlington Commandery No. 29, Arlington, Virginia. SK 'Bert' (as he is affectionately called) is definitely a source of light in Virginia Templar Masonry - personally holding 1,100 Life Sponsor Certificates! His deeds of charity and pure beneficence should indeed spread his fame both far and wide!

Sir Knight Smith has distinguished himself not only through his generous contribution to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation but also through his dedicated and active service to his Commandery for forty years. His presentation of the Order of Malta is well known as a source of spiritual and intellectual light by the innumerable candidates upon whom he has conferred the Order. He has served as Commander of his Commandery, has twice served as District Deputy Grand Commander, and holds the highest of all distinctions - the Knights Templar Cross of Honor.

In addition to his Commandery, SK Bert is active in his Lodge (Glebe #181), Royal Arch Chapter (Triangle #73) and holds membership in numerous other Masonic bodies.

Sir Knight Smith will be eighty years young this summer and still going strong! When interviewed for this article, his response to the praise of his 1,100 certificates was, "I'm not finished yet, I intend to do even more!" May God bless this good and faithful servant!

Sir Knight Donald G. Moore, D. D. G. C.
Fairfax, VA 22032

Humor in Masonic Education

by Sir Knight Dr. Stephen R. Greenberg, KYCH

Brother Lewis C. Cook, addressing the 1965 Midwest Conference on Masonic Education in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, emphasized the tremendous challenge faced by the new Mason in casting aside the shroud of fear and anxiety acquired in the profane world when he assumes membership in the world-wide Fraternity of 4,000,000 men. He is soon to discover that each Mason is dedicated to erecting first a moral and spiritual temple within his heart; then a second edifice of brick and mortar from which to spread those universal principles that unite his neighbors, his community, state, and nation by word and deed.

In our important role as teachers of Masonry, and we have all by our obligations implied such a role by our articulations and conduct, we convey to our candidates our own Masonic philosophy; those charged with the responsibility for fraternal education, as posters and as intenders have an awesome incumbency. We are stationed at a transfer point from which is sustained a proper balance between the enlightenment generated relative to Masonry and the information retained and to be utilized by the candidate in future years.

As elucidated by Brother Cook, in order to provide adequate machinery for such a transfer, it is essential that two specific areas be recognized. The first encompasses the candidate, the newly raised Mason, the age

in which he lives and the external influences to which he becomes subject. The second is concerned with the design of Freemasonry as an institution, its locus in human endeavor.

To relate to candidates for Masonry in such a manner is difficult. Many significant fraternal landmarks must be communicated. Initially, each must learn the catechism; in so doing, the candidates are not infrequently left with a cold, impersonal view of fraternal life. If the posters are unfeeling or overpowering they may well be "turned off" to the Craft.

The virtual dawn of fraternal association is the precise moment when the introduction of humor can be most telling. A sense of humor has been defined as that which makes you laugh at something which would create anger if it happened to you. As Masons we are apt to take ourselves too seriously. We forget the Biblical injunction, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." (Proverbs 17:22) Laughter is, indeed, the most suitable remedy for many of our ills. Humor can bridge the river that separates the land of drudgery and boredom from that of light-hearted but strong fraternalism.

By the application of wit into the candidate's Masonic learning experience, it can be shown that his Brothers, whom he has observed to be most serious and solemn at his initiation ceremony, *are*, in reality, quite as mortal as he is; that they

are subject to the same errors and lapses of memory that, so often, are his lot.

"Perhaps the most significant contribution that humor can make is to impart the recognition that those who rule and serve Masonry are yet most human, just as he is."

The mistakes and forgetfulness exhibited by the candidate during his posting sessions can be eased by relating to him humorous experiences of previous candidates. I well remember one such candidate for the Master Mason degree who had been posted with several others in a "class." During his first degree examination, he was required to answer only certain of the questions, the other members of the group supplying the intervening answers. This was not as bad as he had envisioned, and he was preparing for a second such experience, concentrating on those points which he had calculated would be his when the examination for the second degree took place. He was not at all prepared to discover that on the night for the examination, none of the others in his "class" appeared. He was left to encounter the entire ordeal by himself. Though he had fainted on the spot, after revival and some encouragement from his Brethren, he did very well.

Perhaps the most significant contribution that humor can make to the education of the candidate is to impart to him the recognition that those who rule and serve Masonry at all levels are yet most human, just as he is.

The candidate, and often his family as well, may stand in awe and even fear of the unknown course that lies far off. The reception of our new Brother may be blocked by feelings of inadequacy before the men who will judge his efforts, much as an imperial monarch might weigh the actions of subjects. Think how much he can be put at

ease as he receives instruction in his Masonic work if he can be told something about its "humane" leaders.

For instance, Roscoe W. Broughton, while serving as Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, was called upon to lay a cornerstone in the new court house in Flint. Great publicity was given to this event in both the local and state newspapers, until it was learned that the Grand Master would not be permitted to take part in this ceremony if he did not join the bricklayers' union. His refusal to do so caused great consternation among the members both of the Fraternity and the union. A face-saving gesture was at last arranged: Brother Broughton was presented with an honorary membership in the union, and the cornerstone laying ceremony proceeded on schedule.

Grand Masters often suffer great and sometimes unrecognized trials and tribulations at the hands of their constituents. Consider the case of the Grand Master of Quebec, who received a complaint from a Brother who insisted that an order given by a District Deputy Grand Master Mason was not legal because he was not wearing his proper regalia. The Grand Master, somewhat incensed, had the Deputy reappear at the same Lodge dressed in overalls and without shoes to issue the same edict with the full support of his chief.

The Grand Master of Indiana, at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in May of 1899, acting on a recommendation made by the Committee on Grievances, suspended a Brother who had committed a Masonic offense some forty-nine years before.

Grand Master Joseph E. Moore of New Jersey was asked to rule on a Brother who had admitted casting a black ball against a candidate for Masonry because he believed that the petitioner was too good a man to join the Lodge!

The Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1901, reversed a decision of one of its

subordinate Lodges to suspend a Brother who had slapped his wife's face for stealing his money. The Brother received a stern warning from the Grand Master, and since that time, it is considered dangerous to slap one's wife within the state's borders.

Masters, too, have their own problems. Consider the case of a Master of a Lodge in Great Falls, Montana, who ordered the suspension of a Brother who had failed to pay his requisite dues for two years, but softened his attack when it came to light that the Master, himself, was in arrears for five years!

Such stories as these can help the new Brother, even a prospective candidate, to see that our Craft is not always an imposing or awe-inspiring circle of men.

To the candidate who is apprehensive about receiving his degrees, we might relate the somewhat magnified tale of the man in a similar situation in the town of Hempstead, Long Island, who arrived in December of 1890 at his new Lodge before the appointed time, and entered the building through the kitchen of the restaurant on the floor below the Lodge room. Espying a large red hot gridiron hanging over a roaring fire in the fireplace, he inquired into its use from an old servant woman standing nearby. She replied that she did not exactly know, but that the Masons were meeting that night and they generally used it when they met. The candidate looked again and promptly vanished.

To the candidate who might become discouraged during his formative period, one might tell the story of another man in the same situation, who by diligence and encouragement, became so proficient in his work that he was invited, after being raised, to serve on an examining committee for a visitor together with two learned Past Masters. The committee retired at the order of the Worshipful Master, remaining out for a considerable period of time. When finally they reappeared, the new Brother addressed

the Lodge in a loud voice, After an extended examination, I have examined the examining committee and I have found them to be proficient."

Other facets of the candidate's education should include instruction in ritual, rod and floor work, so that he can become familiar with the usual Lodge procedures. This, too, may be expedited on occasion by illustrating humorous forms of these activities too often encountered. The candidate discovers the proper ways by the humorous conduct of others.

In early meetings with the candidate and his family, it is often helpful to put them at ease regarding a proposed fraternal course by relating to them amusing personal experiences. Care should be exercised to keep them on a plane light enough to be enjoyed by all, but never demeaning to the Fraternity or its members.

Nervousness is a property shared by all Masons, young and old. Henry Clausen, Past Grand Master of California and present Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, relates that he once made an official visit to a Lodge in

"It is often helpful to put them at ease regarding a proposed fraternal course by relating to them amusing personal experiences"

his state; on recognizing him, the Tyler became so uptight that he announced loudly the arrival of the Grand Architect of the Universe," to which Brother Clausen replied, This cannot be, for I am only a lawyer."

A "Dear Abby" letter that appeared in the papers several years ago is addressed to the wives of all Masons: "Dear Abby: My husband recently joined the Masonic Lodge. Naturally I was very proud of him, but now it has presented a problem to us.

"He tells me that this is a secret organization, and he has given his word that he will tell no one about the secrets of the Lodge.

"Abby, in all of the 18 years we have been married we have not kept any secrets from each other. I have cried, begged, threatened, and tried everything I could think of to make him tell me these secrets of his Lodge, but he refuses.

"How can such an organization which is supposed to be dedicated to such high ideals create a barrier between a man and his wife? I'd appreciate your views." Signed, Wife of a Mason.

Abby's reply: "Dear wife: Consider yourself fortunate to be married to a man whose word means something, and quit pestering him to reveal the Lodge secrets or you'll lose your Mason by degrees."

Lastly, permit me to leave with you this final consideration; what might Masonry exemplify to a newly-made Master Mason that would be of most benefit to him in his future years? He might be told, "I have given you all that I can in ritual, lectures, and symbolism. What I give to you from

"Joy and laughter are a vital part of the human experience, without which man will fail in his quest to possess a richly fulfilling life in Masonry and in the world."

now on will depend upon your willingness to sacrifice, to work, and to learn. In your work or profession, you may achieve much success, but the greatest satisfaction you will encounter in life will spring from living by these principles and teachings. If you strive diligently, I will show the way to the highest of all wisdom, the path that leads to knowledge of self.

"If you attend my meetings regularly; if you will make me a vital part of your life; if you will learn and share that which you have assimilated with your Brethren, you will

discover something else as well. You will find that joy and laughter are a vital part of the human experience, without which man will fail in his quest to possess a richly fulfilling life in Masonry, and in the world." For what might this universe be without the invigorating refreshment that laughter brings to it?

Sir Knight Dr. Greenberg is a Past Commander of Mizpah Commandery No. 53 and the Recorder of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 in Chicago, Illinois, and resides at 418 Huron Street, Park Forest, Illinois 60466

To Dad

Never had much style about him,
Never cared for dress;
Sort o' spent his life a sowin'
Seeds of happiness;
Done little things for others,
Helpin' where he could,
Never makin' much pretension,
Always doin' good.

Home, for him, was all for livin'
Filled his heart with pride,
And his doors were ever open,
Latchstrings hung outside.
Folks who came were always welcome,
Loved to have them round:
Wanted much of joy and laughter,
Seemed to love the sound.

Had his cares and had his troubles,
Same as all of us;
Figured them a part of livin',
Never made much fuss;
Made the best of all God gave him,
As through life he went,
Ever toiling, giving, taking,
Kind and provident.

Vain the tribute we would pay him,
Words cannot express.
What it meant to have him with us,
And our thankfulness;
Sweet, the memory he has left us,
Though our hearts are sad;
Great the blessing that was given,
Just to call him Dad.

Frank Carleton Nelson

The following address was given by Sir Knight Dr. Karl J. Krayer upon the occasion of his installation as Thrice Illustrious Master of George Washington Council No. 408, Royal and Select Masters, June 29, 1989, in Dallas, Texas.

Installations are special events for Masonic bodies, and indeed, signal a time of optimism and hope as a new year begins. Perhaps, too, at these times we note, amidst the criticism and controversy which surrounds our Fraternity, that there are core values we embody and cherish.

We hear so many times that first impressions are typically lasting ones, and on this occasion I reflect back to one which is striking from the night I was first initiated into Masonry. Having spent now twenty years in related Masonic organizations, one of the most impressive attributes that I consistently see exhibited in our groups is charity. For we as a Fraternity do much more than speak about charity; we practice it, both formally through the planned activities of our bodies and informally through the daily interactions of our members.

Charity, as a behavior, is not uniquely Masonic in either origin or application. We frequently read of charity in the Holy Writings, where despite differences of opinion in translation, it appears inseparable from and synonymous with love for another. For example, in 1st Corinthians, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." It would be difficult to think of a non-profit organization which does not devote at least some amount of its resources to charitable endeavors.

Charity appears to be
inseparable and
synonymous with love for
another.

Charity And Freemasonry: Another Look

by Sir Knight
Dr. Karl J. Krayer

Regardless, charity is one of the keys to Masonic membership. Indeed, it is one of the first lessons forcibly impressed upon a candidate during his initiation into the Fraternity. Our installation service stresses the point well when it reminds the Master to inspire in his members 'amiable, discreet and virtuous conduct, to convince mankind of the goodness of the institution, so that when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, to whom distress may prefer its suit, whose hand is guided by justice and

whose heart is expanded by benevolence."

We know that Masonry is first and foremost a Fraternity. We are not a religion, although we encourage our Brethren to be active in the religious institution of their choice and require their declaration to a belief in the Supreme Being and divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We are not a service organization, although Masonic bodies are always in the forefront of civic and community activity. Nor are we a charity, although it is established that well over one million dollars per day is donated to charitable causes.

My purpose here is not to pat us on the back for the work we do nor to chastise us for any shortcomings in this area that we may exhibit. Rather, my purpose is to reflect upon the nature of charity from a Masonic perspective in an effort to fine-tune and improve both our attitude and behavior.

First, how easy it is to allow the Fraternity in general to act charitably for us as individuals! In essence, we tell coworkers, friends and acquaintances about the charitable institutions which are associated with Freemasonry, and respond proudly when we hear another person give praise, show respect, or tell us a story about how someone was helped through one of them. In essence, it is tempting to put forth no effort ourselves as individuals, but rather, to think we are upholding our responsibility simply by holding membership. To allow that we belong to a Fraternity with bodies which engage in charitable activities and to let that suffice for our own contributions to these causes is wrong. Not that we should not be proud to contribute to and be represented by the great causes which are associated with us, such as Scottish Rite Hospitals for Crippled Children, Shrine Burns Institutes, Homes for Aged Masons, and the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. What responsibility, though, do we take? Have we

let the Fraternity do our work for us?

Second, when we engage in charitable work, do we have ulterior motives, such as bringing good credit upon ourselves as individuals, as Masons, or as a Fraternity? Do we engage in charitable work truly to help another or to help ourselves? That the work itself is beneficial, worthwhile, and represents an appropriate use of our time and resources goes without saying. I have caught myself on numerous occasions urging that we bring a camera along so we can get some publicity" out of a charitable enterprise. I will admit that I am also behind the "8 ball" when it comes to making sure that as many people as possible know that we did something good for someone else. There is nothing wrong with publicity that lets the community at large know the good things that we do. My question is, would we perform these same behaviors knowing that we would not receive any recognition for doing so? True charity can almost be thought of as a covenant between two parties: no one knows the nature of assistance except those involved, each leaving with mutual satisfaction.

Third, no Masonic body nor individual Mason has infinite resources, whether they are financial, time-based, physical or whatever. Proper planning can make all the difference in how far a Masonic body can go in charitable enterprise. Financially, budgeting and forecasting can allow us to decide what portion of expenses we can annually allot for charity and to make reasonable decisions throughout about who we will help and to what extent we can provide assistance. On occasions where financial contributions are not possible or inappropriate, there are service opportunities which provide charity through simple manpower. Usually, the membership will be much more excited

about charitable activities when they are varied in nature. To be asked constantly for money or constantly for time often breeds a less than enthusiastic response. We can be creative about the ways that we can be of assistance and often this creativity is even more appreciated. In fact, when you think about it, "I'll just send you a check," is certainly welcomed from any charitable enterprise, but also represents a very cold approach.

Fourth, it is easy to equate charity with financial donations. We must not fall into the too common error that charity is only that sentiment of commiseration which leads us to assist the poor with pecuniary donations. Its Masonic application is both more noble and more extensive. I am sure that each of you can think of many charitable behaviors which we could engage in to help another which do not require us to take a dime out of our pockets. Colonel Edward M. L. Ehlers was a wounded soldier in the Civil War, and at the time of his death, the Grand Secretary of New York. Concerning charity, he is quoted in addressing a candidate as follows: 'Charity is the brightest jewel in the Masonic crown... Not the Charity circumscribed by the narrow limits of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, binding up the wounds of the afflicted, but that broader, nobler Charity that regards all men as Brothers. The Charity that is swift of foot, ready of hand, in the cause of a common humanity... This Charity whose superstructure is friendship, morality, brotherly love; whose capstone is Holiness to the Lord.'

Fifth, and finally, charity belongs to no one time of the year. It's interesting that in the holiday seasons of the year, we find more attention being paid to charitable causes than at any other time. Understandably, we feel badly about a family which cannot afford a dinner at Thanksgiving or a lonely elderly person without family, who is in a nursing

home and whom we could cheer up by singing songs and saying hello. These acts of charity are, without doubt, appreciated and should be continued as long as suffering, poverty, and loneliness darken humanity. Yet, it is sobering to realize that the same people we help feed in November are just as hungry in mid-March and that the lonely elderly man we sing to in December is just as lonely in August. Opportunities for service have no calendar limitations, and we must be mindful of all the opportunities.

To close, from one of the most referenced works on Freemasonry, Albert Mackey says this about Charity and Masonry: "the true Freemason will 'suffer long and be kind.' He will be slow to anger and easy to forgive. He will stay his falling Brother by gentle admonition, and warn him with kindness of approaching danger. He will not open his ear to the slanderers, and will close his lips against all reproach. His faults and his follies will be locked in his breast, and the prayer for mercy will ascend to Jehovah for his Brother's sins. Nor will these sentiments of benevolence be confined to those who are bound to him by ties of kindred or worldly friendship alone; but, extending them throughout the globe, he will love and cherish all who sit beneath the broad canopy of our universal Lodge. For it is the boast of our Institution, that a Freemason, destitute and worthy, may find in every clime a Brother, and in every land a home."

We should always be proud of our work as a Fraternity and as individuals concerning charity. The challenge ahead of us is to take a broad-based approach as outlined here, never forgetting the importance of *our activity* in these endeavors, which is truly Masonic.

Sir Knight Dr. Karl J. Krayer is a member of Alexander C. Garrett Commandery No. 103 in Dallas, Texas. His address is P.O. Box 38148, Dallas, Texas 75238



Clinton Omer Morris
Georgia
Grand Commander-1975
Born October 19, 1910
Died April 7, 1990

Roy A. Dickie
Missouri
Grand Commander-1950
Born August 1, 1892
Died April 17, 1990

Martin E. Edwards
Pennsylvania
Grand Commander-1977
Born October 17, 1907
Died April 21, 1990

100% Life Sponsorship
Knights Templar
Eye Foundation

Delta No. 34
Delta, CO

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club

Utah No. 6-Peter Doells
Connecticut No. 11-Edmund Rowe
Connecticut No. 12-James D. Robertson
Florida No. 37-John R Gleason
Illinois No, 36-Charles R. Neumann
Texas No. 68-Donald John Munt
Louisiana No. 11 Winston H.
Shoenberger

Florida No. 38-Vincent S. Boughton, Sr.
Illinois No 37-Bradley L. Baker
Maryland No. 36-Bernard E. Rothman
Nevada No. 5-H K. Phillips
Arizona No. 23-Edward J. Welsh, Jr.
Georgia No. 53-J. Walter Cowart
Pennsylvania No 37-Clair Schirm
Tennessee No. 40-James Fred Payne
Maryland No. 37-Walter P. Gatewood
Maryland No. 38-Robert R. Ecket
New Jersey No. 23-Owen R. Henry
New York No. 36-Burr L. Phelps
Pennsylvania No. 38-Donald W. Best

Grand Master's Club

No. 1,535-Lionel J. Goede (MO)
No. 1,536-Homer Carmi Price, Sr., (TN)
by Samuel D. Haga
No. 1,537-J. Robert Stockner (IL)
No. 1,538-Newell B. Morris (TN)
No. 1,539-Caleb H. Hill (NC)
No. 1,540-Arthur L. Snyder (VA)
No. 1,541-Monty R. McMinn, M.D. (TX)
No. 1,542-Robert E Schultz (NJ)
No. 1,543-Janes H. McAvoy (FL)
No. 1,544-Thomas S. Harbin, M.D. (GA)

* * * *

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.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
 Twenty-second Voluntary Campaign

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending May 4, 1990. The total amount contributed to date is \$864,038.39

Alabama.....	\$14,392.78
Arizona.....	10,235.60
Arkansas.....	18,349.00
California.....	16,935.06
Colorado.....	21,013.14
Connecticut.....	13,699.94
District of Columbia.....	7,257.00
Florida.....	21,990.37
Georgia.....	73,298.80
Idaho.....	3,271.25
Illinois.....	20,454.71
Indiana.....	6,511.76
Iowa.....	15,517.48
Kansas.....	6,075.00
Kentucky.....	10,925.59
Louisiana.....	20,330.57
Maine.....	4,644.61
Maryland.....	19,188.40
Mass./R. 1.....	30,258.63
Michigan.....	16,216.70
Minnesota.....	12,735.12
Mississippi.....	3,157.00
Missouri.....	7,093.73
Montana.....	7,447.00
Nebraska.....	4,656.20
Nevada.....	5,487.00
New Hampshire.....	10,175.22
New Jersey.....	6,326.60
New Mexico.....	3,291.92
New York.....	17,087.95
North Carolina.....	8,466.85
North Dakota.....	1,049.00
Ohio.....	29,284.85
Oklahoma.....	4,483.00
Oregon.....	13,682.21
Pennsylvania.....	59,361.45
South Carolina.....	13,394.57
South Dakota.....	2,426.94
Tennessee.....	42,355.76
Texas.....	45,299.60
Utah.....	4,871.00
Vermont.....	6,466.05
Virginia.....	22,158.00
Washington.....	6,862.08
West Virginia.....	120,661.00

Wisconsin.....	6,279.75
Wyoming.....	3,100.44
Carabobo, U.D.....	100.00
St. Johns No. 1 Wilmington, Delaware.....	234.00
Alaska No. 1 Fairbanks.....	100.00
Porto Rico No. 1.....	1,801.00
Anchorage No. 2 Alaska.....	2,380.00
Heidelberg No. 2.....	250.00
St. Andrew's No. 2, Dover, Delaware.....	160.00
Harry J. Miller No. 5.....	210.00
Italy Subordinates.....	50.00
Trinity, U.D.....	275.00
Miscellaneous.....	40,141.71

A Mile of Pennies



(Mrs. Alan D.) Babbs Aldridge, Worthy President of Casper Assembly No. 70, S.O.O.B., receives first container of pennies from Past President (Mrs. Joe) Patsy Daniels.

The drive for pennies began in January and will end in June, and will benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

The Casper Assembly hopes to reach their goal in collecting - a mile of pennies - which is approximately \$846.18, before the Supreme Session in Minnesota on September 23-26.

U. S. Grant - Continued from page 8

no time in doubt; Grant received 214 electoral votes and Seymour 80. The most important domestic event of Grant's first term as President was the adoption of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution on March 30, 1870, providing that suffrage throughout the United States should not be restricted on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The most important event in foreign policy was the treaty with Great Britain of May 8, 1871, commonly known as the Treaty of Washington, whereby several controversies between the United States and Great Britain, including the bitter questions as to damage inflicted upon the United States by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers built and equipped in England, were referred to arbitration. In 1869 the government of Santo Domingo (or the Dominican Republic) expressed a wish for annexation by the United States, and such a step was favored by Grant, but a treaty negotiated with this end in view failed to obtain the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate. In May 1872 something was done towards alleviating the odious reconstruction laws for dragooning the South, which had been passed by Congress in spite of the vetoes of President Johnson. The Amnesty Bill restored civil rights to all persons in the South, save 300 to 500 who had held high positions under the Confederacy.

As early as 1870 President Grant recommended measures of civil service reform, and succeeded in obtaining an act authorizing him to appoint a civil service commission. A commission was created, but owing to the hostility of the politicians in Congress it accomplished little. During the fifty years since Crawford's Tenure of Office Act was passed in 1820, the country had been growing more and more familiar with the spectacle of corruption in high places. The evil rose to alarming proportions during



Grant's presidency, partly because of the immense extension of the civil service, partly because of the growing tendency to alliance between spoilsmen and the persons benefited by protective tariffs, and partly because public attention was still so much absorbed in Southern affairs that little energy was left for curbing rascality in the North. The scandals, indeed, were rife in Washington and affected persons in close relations with the President.

Grant was ill-fitted for coping with the difficulties of such a situation. Along with certain high intellectual powers he had a simplicity of nature charming in itself but often calculated to render him the easy prey of sharpers. He found it almost

impossible to believe that anything could be wrong in persons to whom he had given his friendship, and on several occasions such friends proved themselves unworthy of him.

The feeling was widely prevalent in the spring of 1872 that the interest of pure government in the United States demanded that President Grant should not be elected to a second term. This feeling led a number of high-minded gentlemen to form themselves into an organization under the name of Liberal Republicans. They held a convention in Cincinnati in May with the intention of nominating for the presidency Charles Francis Adams, who had ably represented the United States at the court of St. James during the Civil War. The convention was, however, captured by politicians who converted it into a farce by nominating Horace Greely, editor of the *New York Tribune*, who represented almost anything rather than the object for which the convention had been called. The Democrats had despaired of electing a candidate and hoped to achieve success by adopting the Cincinnati nominee, should he prove to be an eligible person. The event showed that while their defeat in 1868 had taught them despondency, it had not taught them wisdom; it was still in their power to make a gallant fight by nominating a person for whom Republican reformers could vote. But with almost incredible fatuity, they adopted Greely as their candidate. As a result, Grant was reelected by an overwhelming majority.

The most important event of his second term was his veto of the Inflation Bill in 1874 followed by the passage of the Resumption Act in the following year. The country was still laboring under the curse of an inconvertible paper currency originating with the Legal Tender Act of 1862. There was a considerable party in favor of debasing the currency indefinitely by inflation, and a bill with that object was

passed by Congress in April 1874. It was promptly vetoed by President Grant, and two months later he wrote a very sensible letter to Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada advocating a speedy return to specie payments. The passage of the Resumption Act in January 1875 was largely due to his consistent advocacy, and for these measures he deserves as high credit as for his victories in the field. In spite of these great services, popular dissatisfaction with the Republican Party rapidly increased during the years 1874-76. The cause was twofold; first, there was great dissatisfaction with the troubles in the Southern states, owing to the harsh reconstruction laws and robberies committed by the carpetbag governments which those laws kept in power; second, the scandals at Washington, comprising wholesale frauds on the public revenue, awakened lively disgust. In some cases the culprits were so near to President Grant that many persons found it difficult to avoid the suspicion that he was himself implicated, and never perhaps was his hold upon popular favor so slight as in the summer and autumn of 1876.

Later Life

After the close of his presidency in the spring of 1877, Grant started on a journey round the world, accompanied by his wife and one son. He was received with distinguished honors in England and on the continent, whence he made his way to India, China, and Japan. After his return in September 1880, he went back to his old home in Galena, Illinois. A faction among the managers of the Republican Party attempted to secure his nomination for a third term as president, and in the convention at Chicago in 1880 he received a vote exceeding 300 during thirty-six consecutive ballots. Nevertheless, his opponents made such effective use of the popular prejudice against third terms that the scheme was defeated -

and Garfield was named in his stead. In August 1881 General Grant bought a house in the city of New York. His income was insufficient for the proper support of his family, and accordingly he had become partner in a banking house in which one of his sons was interested. The name of the firm was Grant and Ward. The ex-president invested in it all his available property but paid no attention to the management of the business. Grant's facility for giving his confidence to unworthy people was now to be visited with dire calamity. In 1884 the firm became bankrupt, and it was discovered that two of the partners had been perpetuating systematic and gigantic frauds. This blow left Grant penniless, just at the time when he was beginning to suffer acutely from the disease which finally caused his death. Down to this time he had never made any pretensions to literary talent, but on being approached by the *Century Magazine* with a request for some articles, he undertook the work in order to keep the wolf from the door. It proved a congenial task, and led to the writing of his *Personal Memoirs*; a frank, modest, and charming book, which ranks among the best military autobiographies. The sales earned for the general and his family something like half a million dollars. The circumstances in which it was written made it an act of heroism comparable with any that Grant ever showed as a soldier. During most of the time he was suffering tortures from cancer in the throat, and it was only four days before his death that he finished the manuscript. In the spring of 1885, Congress passed a bill creating him a general on the retired list, and in the summer he was removed to a cottage at Mt. McGregor near Saratoga, where he passed the last five weeks of his life, and where he died on July 23, 1885. His body was placed in a tomb monument in Riverside Drive, in New York City, overlooking the Hudson River.

Grant showed many admirable and lovable traits. There was a charming side to his trustful simplicity. He abounded in kindness and generosity, and if there was anything especially difficult for him to endure, it was the sight of human suffering, as was shown on the night in Shiloh, when he lay out of doors in the icy rain rather than stay in a comfortable room where the surgeons were at work. His good sense was strong, as well as his sense of justice, and these qualities stood him in good service as president, especially in his triumphant fight against the greenback monster. Altogether, in spite of some shortcomings, Grant was a massive, noble, and lovable personality, well-fit to be remembered as one of the heroes of a great nation.



Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), eighteenth President of the United States, was not a Freemason, although he had a number of close associations

with the Craft. His father, Jesse A. Grant, was a member of Bethel Lodge No. 61, Bethel, Ohio, and his father-in-law, Lewis Dent, was a member of Amith Lodge No. 5, Zanesville, Ohio.

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Bibliographical comments by the author - Adam Badeaus *Military History of U.S. Grant (1867-81)* and *Grant in Peace* (Hartford, 1887) are appreciative but lacking in discrimination. William Conant Church's *Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction (1897)* is a good succinct account, Hamlin Garland's *Ulysses S. Grant, His Life and Character (1898)* gives especial attention to the personal traits of Grant and abounds in anecdote. See also Grant's *Personal Memoirs (1885-86)*; J.G. Wilson, *Life and Public Services of U.S. Grant (1886)*; J.R. Young, *Around the World with General Grant (1880)*, James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Vol. III-VU (1896-1906); Horace Porter, *Campaigning with Grant (1897)*; James K. Hosmer, *Appeal to Arms and Outcome of the Civil War (1907)*; John Eaton, *Grant, Lincoln and the Freemen (1907)*; J.F.C. Fuller, *The Generalship of Ulysses S. Grant (1929)*.

Sir Knight C. Clark Julius is a past Commander of York-Gethsemane Commandery No. 21 of York, Pennsylvania, and a recipient of the Knights Templar Cross of Honor. He resides at 2260 Carlisle Road, York, PA 17404.

Northern California York Rite Festival



For the fifth year, the North Bay York Rite Association held its annual festival at the Springbook Masonic Temple in Vallejo. On the weekends of 10 and 24 March, 1990, some 20 candidates received the Royal Arch, Council, and Commandery Degrees and Orders. The conferrals were conducted in full form and regalia.

The success of this York Rite traditional event was the result of advance planning, proper preparation, excellent ritual, including good fellowship, and the personal efforts and hard work of many good Brethren.

The honoree was the well known and much respected Companion and Sir Knight Howard Cliff, KYCH, Past Prior of San Francisco Priory No. 38, and Past Prelate of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of California.

Texas 50-Year Certificate

Sir Knight Roy H. Garwood of San Antonio Commandery No. 7 receives his 50-Year Certificate from E. Stewart Bloom, Jr., Eminent Commander (left) assisted by Julius V. Joseph, Generalissimo.



History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XIX

The Illustrious Order Of The Red Cross (Continued)

Continuation of Grand Prior W. J. B. MacLeod Moore's letter to Grand Master W. S. Gardner, February 2, 1871.

"I trust therefore that the notification of the adoption of the degree being now constitutionally established in Canada will be sufficient, and the members duly recognized.

"The Commanders of Encampments still, however, retain the power of communicating so much of the degree as will enable the members of the Order to visit Encampments in the United States."

To this the Grand Master replied:

"I am in receipt of your kind favor of the second instant, giving me official notice of the fact that you have authorized one of the Grand Masonic Bodies of Canada, entitled the 'Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick' to confer the Order of the Red Cross. I am aware of the fact that some years since my distinguished predecessor in this office, our lamented Grand Master Hubbard, entered into a treaty stipulation with you as the recognized head of Templar Knighthood in Canada, and Representative of the Supreme Grand Master of the Order in England and Wales, etc., by the terms of which you were empowered to issue the necessary authority for communicating the Order of Red Cross, according to our system or Rite, by Eminent Commanders

of Encampments, under your jurisdiction to enable Canadian Knights to visit the United States' Commanderies. Under the Treaty above referred to, I recognize your authority to place this Order of the Red Cross under the authority of one of the governing Masonic Bodies, and to introduce it as a recognized degree in the Canadian system.

"I shall have the honor to lay your kind favor before our Grand Encampment at its next session, to be held at Baltimore in September next. In the meantime those who receive the Order of the Red Cross in Canada in Councils of Royal and Select Masters, will be duly recognized throughout our jurisdiction as Red Cross Knights. I sincerely trust that the step you have taken will tend to cement in closer union the Knights of Canada and of the United States."

At the Triennial Conclave held in Baltimore in September, 1871, Grand Master W. S. Gardner in his address brought this matter before the Grand Encampment:

"This act of the Grand Prior was not considered as binding the Grand Encampment to any recognition of the Masonic body styled the Council of Royal and Select masters,' nor as connecting it in any way with the Orders of Knighthood. Inasmuch as a treaty had heretofore been made between the R. Eminent Grand Prior, acting under special directions from the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, to the effect that the Order of the Red Cross, although not recognized in the English Masonic System, should be conferred under the direction of the Grand Prior of Canada,

to facilitate the interchange of Knightly courtesy between the Knights of the two jurisdictions, I considered that the way and manner in which the Order of the Red Cross should be conferred in Canada, was wholly within the power of the Grand Prior to determine under the terms of this treaty. The Grand Prior having decided to authorize a body entitled 'The Grand council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick,' one of the governing Grand Masonic Bodies in Canada, to confer the Order, I considered that this decision was one which under the treaty referred to, the Grand Encampment should confirm and that Red Cross Knights created in this body should be respected and recognized throughout the United States.

"For the sake of friendly fraternal and knightly union between the two countries, you are respectfully asked to confirm the decision made."

The Special Committee on Foreign Affairs to which this was referred made the following report, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That desirous of drawing closer the bonds of amity and friendship with our Canadian Fraters, and facilitating their exercise of Knightly visitation by them in Commanderies within the United States, we affirm the Decision of the Grand Master, and recognize the Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross made in Canada under such authority as may be duly recognized there."

In 1884, at the Fourteenth Annual session of the Grand Council of Canada, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Council surrender all control over the Red Cross Degree, as it is now given in Preceptories of Knights Templar, where it properly belongs, and that the Grand Master is hereby authorized to direct the Councils

of this jurisdiction to cease conferring the said degree upon candidates."

Apparently the Great Priory of Canada had adopted the Order of the Red Cross sometime prior to that date. In 1896 the ritual of the Grand Encampment of the United States for the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross was adopted as the official work of the Great Priory and has so remained to the present time.

The same difficulties were experienced in establishing fraternal relations with the Order in England, Ireland, and Scotland. In 1872, Sir Knight George S. Blackie of Tennessee made a trip to these countries in an effort to establish a Treaty of Amity between these Grand Bodies and the Grand Encampment. When he was furnished with the proper credentials he was advised:

"Whatever arrangements you can effect, the Order of the Red Cross conferred by some legitimate authority must be favored by those with whom any treaty would compel us to associate or receive and recognize as visitors in our Asylums. Nor is it easy to see such an inconsistency, as many pretend, between the Orders of the Red Cross and the Temple. There appears nothing incompatible between the two, nor is there anything to complain of or regret that our Order of Knight Templar is different from that prevailing in England. Nor, as Grand Master Gardner states, should there be any connection had or sought with any of the bodies of the Scottish Rite. Starting from the same point, that of Master Mason, we have traveled an entirely different road, and Masonically speaking, for quite different purposes. There is no bond or connection between us and nothing in common, so far at least as any organization is concerned, save alone the common origin."



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. 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. Submissions of over six lines in length will be subject to editing.

FREE for the taking or only postage if we have to mail: three dozen long coats, small. Holy Cross Commandery No. 12, c/o Arthur W. Clough, Recorder/Treasurer, Rt. 3, Box 116, Chester, VT 05143

Wanted: Knight Templar coat, 46 long, and chapeau, 7-3/4 size. Clay Thomas, 217 N. 10th, Sterling, KS 67579, (316) 278-2550

Lost: one Sir Knight's sword with the name "Paul Parker" on the sword and scabbard. Please search your closets and Commanderies. If found, please return to Marshall Commandery No. 17, c/o Needham Cleaners, 118 E. Michigan, Marshall, MI 49068

If anyone knows the whereabouts of a Knight Templar sword with the name "Alonzo Monk" on it, please contact Monk Bryan, 24 drum Drive, P.O. Box 758, Lake Junaluska, NC 28745, (704) 452-1999

Would like to hear from any Brother who took Cold Sands at Mecca Temple, November 29, 1943. There were 12 of us, and we all put to sea thereafter. V. A. Patton, 1901 N. W. Shamrock Avenue, Lees Summit, MO 64081

Wanted: names of Masons who served in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard and desire to form a Masonic noncommissioned officers association, ranks E4 through E9. All men from states other than Calif. would join us and when enough men were available, they would form their own chapters. Edward Herbold, Jr., 602 Sylvan St., Anaheim, CA 92804-3221

Wanted: the words to go with Order of Eastern Star slide lectures. The slides are no longer used in Montana degree work and words cannot be found. Levine Nesland, P.C. Box 2625, Havre, MT 59501

Want to buy: Masonic commemorative china plates. Francis M. Bledsoe, 25 Twelfth Ave., Glendora, NJ 08029, (609) 939-0955

For sale: two (2) lots, each with 4 grave sites in the Masonic Garden Section, Chapel Hill Gardens West, Elmhurst, Ill. Will separate. Harold Sanderson, 360 Cottage, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137, (708) 469-1515

Seeking info on my father Otto J. Wyler, who was a York Rite Mason, and Blue Lodge Mason in Armourdale, Kans. Was raised circa 1895. My mother's name was Unity Jane (Jennie) Wyler. Karl O. Wyler, 801 North Oregon St., El Paso, TX 79902

Reunion Sept. 1990: Seeking any and all shipmates who served on the U.S.S. Mitchell (DE-43). Come join your shipmates! Ted Gellert, P.O. Box 151, Ayers Rd., Abington, CT 16250, (203) 974-1974

Doing family history on the Frogues or Frogges. Anybody with that name, send some info about your relationship and yourself. Brother John Frogue, 2009 East McWilliams, Las Vegas, NV 89101

Wanted: I have collected military patches, medals, and pins since I was a child during WWII. Would appreciate any extras that any vets from any wars have laying around. Also, want to thank those Brothers who sent me their extras. Will send postage, if requested. Constable Paul N. Claus, P.O. Box 50, Indianola, PA. 15051

B.A.D. No. 2 Association reunion (WWII, stationed at Warton, England) October 25-27, 1990, in New Orleans, La. Contact Richard McClune, 527 Quarterfield Rd., Newport News, VA 23602

Shipmates, WWII - reunion of U.S.S. Craven (DD-382), September 6-8, 1990, in Bloomington, Ill. Contact Glen Belisle, 16405 East 22nd, Veradale, WA 99037

Reunion. U.S.S. Ashtabula (AO-51) at Ft. Lauderdale, Marriot Hotel, August 17-19. All officers and men who ever served on this famous WWII warship are welcome. Carl Johnson, 1320 Hendock Or, Whitehall, PA 18052

The National Marine Corps League will hold its 67th annual convention, August 12-17, 1990, at the Radisson Hotel, Sacramento, Calif. Contact Bill King, P.O. Box 1144, Modesto, CA 95353, (209) 524-4238

Wanted to contact: owners, managers, entrepreneurs of small businesses, who base their success and growth on God and Masonic principles. A short narrative or specific examples would prove very helpful. Paul R. Wyatt, 25794 Jerkwater Rd., Sheridan, IN 46069

I would like to hear from any shipmates who have not been informed of a 2nd reunion of the U.S.S. Cortland (APA-75) to be held in Las Vegas, August 17-19, 1990. Eugene O. Bloch, 901 W. Forrest Hill, Peoria, IL 61604; (309) 686-0207

Veterans: Fighter Squadron No. 103 Sluggers contact me for possible reunion. John E. Bennett, Aviation Storekeeper, 248 N. Terrace, Mt. Vernon, NY 10550, (914) 699-6285

Attention: all former members of 19th Troop Carrier Squadron, WWII, Berlin Airlift - reunion September 27-30, Reno, Nev. Contact Don Jacobs, Box 61, Monument Beach, MA 02553, (508) 759-4215

For sale: travel trailer, 1988 33-ft. Traveleze, with slide out. Permanent awning and 4'x7 shed. Excellent condition. Used two months. Set up at RV park in Yuma, Ariz. Must sell due to wife's health. Ed Mabrito, (505) 821-1942

Seeking genealogical info on George Small, b. 1783, married Lucinda Farr, b. 1790. Married January 3, 1810, lived in Vermont. S. Dean Small, 12633 SW. Snow Brush Ct., Tigard, Oregon 97223

Seeking genealogical info on Garbriel Huff/Hoff, b. 1774-5 (?), in Northumberland Co., Pa., died while serving in War of 1812 on 11-1-1813 at Grenadier Island, N.Y. Enlisted Charles Town, Va. (now W. Va.). Need names of his parents, siblings, residence, etc. Also would like to hear from anyone researching Huff/Hoff, esp. in Va., Pa., N.J., Md. W. Thomas Huff, 5927 Jacksontown Rd., Newark, Ohio 43055

Need capable, cooperative silversmith to duplicate my two lanterns, purchased from London silversmith who made lanterns in cabins of Mayflower that came to U.S.A. in 1958 celebration of anniversary. Will furnish large colored photos for estimate of cost of duplication. Robert B. Huxtable, 3934 Maricopa Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93110

Seeking Daniel Dotson from Akron, Ohio, or Leonard Hurley from North Wilkesboro, NC., of 171st Evac. Hosp., Fort Bragg, 1946, 1947. Bill Slocum, 4010 Montgomery Terrace, Tampa, FL 336161228, (813) 831-2607

Researching Elisha Painter who resided in Shell Knob, Barry Co., Mo. Daughters: Elvina Painter married 1858 to William J. Boze; Lucinda Painter married 1868 to William Maxon; Martha Painter married 1867 to Vinzant Brock, 1874 to Robert Eazley and also to a Tow. Maynard Painter, 1 Circle Dr., Litchfield, IL 62056

A Mason to Me

To make a good man a better man,
Is the aim of the Masonic Plan.
A Mason starts with a man who is free,
Regardless of country or creed, like you or me.

They check to see if he's honest and true,
May even check for a quirk or two.
Then ask if he believes in Him above?
Or if he is strong on family love.

May even ask if he'd offer to help those in need.
Help country, community, church, or do a good deed.
Before he ventures upon any great or important task,
He must first kneel and a blessing ask.

If all goes well in weeks to come,
Knowledge and doubt will mingle some,
But patience and fortitude will bring him through,
Then he will stand tall as his Brothers all do.

- Morris Eldon Ward
Commander Lassen Commandery #13
Westwood, California