Let Us Give Thanks.
To accomplish something truly worthwhile…

Resolve to Fulfill Your Vision!

As the Triennial enters its final months, our thoughts naturally turn to the events of the past. The past has much for us to remember and to be thankful for. But we can't live in the past. Our concern must be more for tomorrow than for yesterday. What has happened in the past is now history, and we cannot change the slightest bit of it. As we enter these final months, we should resolve what we wish to do. There must be acceptance of the tasks involved. We should have a vision to guide our conduct. Vision is seen with the mind - not by the power of ordinary sight. It grows out of inspiration. It is the quality that makes the artist, the poet, and a Christian Knight.

If vision is to be a practical asset in life, it must be followed by resolution. We must have the resolve to follow our vision to its fulfillment, to accomplish something truly worthwhile, and make the future better than the past.

Without vision, life is dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable. Life is made exciting and interesting by thoughts, ideas, plans, hopes, and visions. If life is to be at its best, there must be time for dreaming dreams and for seeing visions. But dreams and visions alone are not enough. They must be followed by a firm resolve to make the dreams become a fact. A road map is not equivalent to making a trip. A blue print of a factory will not produce a product. And a vision is worthless unless we have the resolve to make it come to life and come true.

As we enter the final months, let us dream dreams, and let us resolve to make those dreams become a reality.

Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Master
Knight Templar
"The Magazine for York Rite Masons - and Others, too"

NOVEMBER: In this month’s issue, we look into the brief life and enduring works of that famous musical genius, Brother Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. We sound forth our usual November Salute to the Grand Commanders, go forward to see what awaits us in Washington, D.C., during Easter 1991, wonder at the meaning of thankfulness during this Thanksgiving season, counter the doomsayers of Freemasonry, and examine a practical guide to education and membership. Enjoy!

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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 it 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 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 Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.

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

**Knight Voices:** Items submitted that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will continue to be printed free. All others require a $5.00 remittance.

**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.

**Questions and Answers:** *Knight Templar* invites you to submit questions you would like to see answered on material included in the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Encampment, or on Grand Encampment activities, to our Grand Recorder. Please write Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann, Grand Encampment, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.
Music played a prominent part in the craft of Freemasonry during the 18th century, a century that, in many ways, was the peak century for Freemasonry. It was also called the age of enlightenment. Lodges attracted the best intellectuals including leaders, poets, philosophers, scientists, musicians, and the aristocracy. It was the century of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Paul Revere, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Johann W. Goethe, Voltaire, and Frederick the Great - all of whom were Freemasons. Prestige certainly was associated with Freemasonry at that time.

The lodges in many European countries had a strong attraction for musicians, both instrumentalists and composers. In 1725, a society called, Philo Musicæ et Architecturae Societas Appolinis" existed in London for two years and only Freemasons could be invited as guests. It was founded by the lodge At Queen's Head." A similar society was the "Anacreontic Society," and one of the members composed the famous song Anacreon in Heaven, the tune used for the Star-Spangled Banner. The author of this tune was the Freemason John Stafford Smith, and it was composed in 1771. Later the words to our national anthem were written in 1814 by still another fellow Mason, Francis Scott Key, who was a lawyer.
Mozart was born on January 27, 1756, and baptized the next day. Actually, the great composer's baptismal name was Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart. He had a sister Anna Marie, who was six years older. By the age of four, Wolfgang could play faultlessly small pieces on the clavier or piano from memory. At the age of six he excelled his gifted sister. They began their professional careers as musicians in January 1762. The father, Leopold Mozart, was himself a brilliant musician and composer who toured with his children throughout Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Holland, and England. Travel over land was by private carriage drawn by four horses, often over the roughest roads imaginable. In spite of this kind of life, both children fortunately survived both smallpox and scarlet fever. The arduous life undoubtedly took its toll on the general health of Wolfgang in his later years. Leopold was, in effect, putting his children on exhibition, and Wolfgang was a musical genius.

The movie *Amadeus* and the stage play of the same name had many distortions and misrepresentations. Although Wolfgang had many amorous adventures, these have been over-emphasized. Early in his professional career Wolfgang adopted the name of Amadeus which means the same as Theophilus or "the beloved of God". Mozart liked the name Amadeus because it was more musical than Theophilus. Henceforth, he used as his full name Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart but in the discussion here only his last name "Mozart" will be used.

Of the three greatest classical composers; Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Joseph Haydn, and Mozart; it is known for certain that Haydn and Mozart were Freemasons. It is not known whether or not Beethoven was ever a Freemason although one of his teachers was a Freemason. Richard Wagner was almost a Freemason. At the last minute he changed his mind when he became apprehensive about antagonizing his chief sponsor.

In a letter from Vienna to his father dated November 1, 1781, Mozart wrote: "Papa comes directly after God was my maxim as a child and I shall stick to it." Mozart's love for his father was a dominant factor throughout much of his life. He loved his wife Constanze devotedly. His marriage was one of the few times he acted contrary to his father's advice, and it was a happy one. His letters to his wife showed that the marriage was a continuous love affair. Much information on the life of Mozart can be gleaned from those letters to his wife and also from the correspondence with his father.

It was the nature of Mozart to be loving and kind. Even as a small boy, four to twelve years of age, he would ask the question of his sister and family friends: "Do you love me?" Mozart was an ideal friend because he was ready to sacrifice everything for friendship. Even during times in his life when he had to borrow money for his own personal and family use, he would in turn lend money to a needy friend. His father cautioned him many times that other people would take
advantage of him. Mozart was by nature a happy person. He was jovial even at times when he would receive a setback in his personal career. He was also a jokester and often used gutter language in his humor which was customary with the musicians in his country and especially in Viennese society.

On April 14, 1770, Mozart sat in the Sistine Chapel in Rome at the age of fourteen and listened to Miserere, the famous music by Gregorio Allegri. This music was never to be played outside this chapel upon pain of excommunication. Without taking a note in the chapel, Mozart walked out and copied the complete musical masterpiece in his room. A few days later he played this music to a group who were fearful even to hear it in an unsanctified place. Not long after this, Pope Clement XIV (who must have heard of this feat) gave a private audience to Mozart and Mozart then gave a private concert for him. Shortly thereafter the Pope conferred upon Mozart, at the age of fourteen, the order of the Golden Spur. He was the youngest person and the only musician to receive such a high honor up to that time.

It is said by musicians that when the angels play for God they play Bach, and when the angels play for angels they play Mozart. Mozart was a most creative musician. His music shows little influence from the music of his predecessors. He was able to combine technical perfection in composition with rare beauty. After his early years under his father’s guidance, he was largely self-taught. He was a tunesmith and a master of counterpoint in which he would weave a melody throughout a complete composition. An examination of the original score sheets of Beethoven and Mozart shows that Beethoven characteristically made frequent changes during composing, whereas Mozart wrote down the music straight out of his head with very few, if any, changes.

Mozart lived during the time of the so-called Holy Roman Empire. Some students of history have said that this was neither holy, Roman, nor an empire, but there was an emperor anointed by the Pope. The governing of the individual provinces frequently was done by an archbishop who served in both a religious and temporal capacity. Each province had its own court. Throughout his lifetime, Leopold Mozart served as a concert master or choral director for an archbishop, and throughout most of his life Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart also was in the pay of such a provincial leader. These connections were necessary for the livelihood of both father and son. The relationship with the employer always seemed too oppressive both to Leopold and Wolfgang, and it may very well be that this employee relationship was instrumental in both Wolfgang and Leopold becoming Freemasons. Wolfgang joined first; then later his father at his son’s urging. Thus both sought the friendship of the Masonic Lodge.

It is likely that, although both father and son were sincere and devoted
Roman Catholics all of their lives, their devotion hinged on the religious ritual and form of their church. There is ample evidence that each of them was opposed to the political heavy-handedness of the church. Much as they both loved the ritual of the church, they were unhappy with the political domination of their lives and especially of their livelihood. Certainly the Mozarts were early advocates of the separation of church and state. Wolfgang was attracted as equally to the Masonic ritual as he was to the church ritual, and many of his lyricists were Freemasons. Much of Mozart's music is filled with the symbolism of Freemasonry.

Leopold and Wolfgang Mozart were anti-militarists and both made fun of the military. Bear in mind that Wolfgang's active lifetime encompassed the time surrounding the American War for Independence. We know that King George III of England used mercenary troops often designated as Hessians but actually only some of these troops were from Hesse. Various other provinces supplied troops to the British.

Mozart, in many respects, was an ideal Freemason. His personal life was dominated by a humanitarian spirit just as in the goals of Freemasonry. He sought friendship and support in the brotherhood of Freemasonry. This was especially important to him in his conflict with officials in the Roman Catholic Church who were exerting political authority over various provinces. This does not mean that Mozart was not a devoted Catholic for he certainly was all of his life. He regularly went to confession and he wrote much music to accompany the Catholic Mass. Nearly all churches, Catholic and Protestant alike, have hymns with music composed by Mozart. Mozart was always ready to compose and often conduct the music for a Masonic celebration. His last complete work while he was alive was a composition to be given at the opening of a new lodge. This cantata was designated by the Kockel number K-623, the name of which is *The Praise of Friendship*.

In Mozart's enthusiasm for Freemasonry, he sought to widen the scope of this group by drafting the constitution of a community he called "The Grotto." This was to be an ideal community of people deeply rooted in humanitarianism but this effort was never brought to fruition. However, the name was used later by a Masonic affiliate organization that we now know as "The Grotto". For a brief period during Mozart's lifetime, a German organization known as The Illuminati, an offshoot from Freemasonry, existed. There is some information that Mozart belonged to this group, as did several of his friends including Goethe. There is considerable correspondence between Mozart and some members of The Illuminati. Mozart must be remembered, however, as a Christian mystic and also as a Masonic mystic. Indeed, Mozart believed in the existence of a higher power and believed this higher power prevailed over our lives.

Many leaders of the intellectual and cultural life of the Germanic peoples such as Lessing, Wieland, Hered, Goethe,
Haydn, and the Mozarts eagerly sought association with Freemasonry. In fact Mozart encouraged and sponsored Haydn, his friend and fellow composer. The aim of Freemasonry was to realize the highest virtues of Christianity and also to realize the enlightenment of the mind, the improvement of self, and the sacrifice of self - all for the betterment of mankind. The humanitarian viewpoint of assistance to all men was a strong part of Mozart just as it is now in Freemasonry.

A favorite lyricist for Mozart was Lorenzo da Ponte but he did not write exclusively for him. Actually, da Ponte was a Venetian Jew (Emmanuele Conegliano). He was a good friend of Mozart, even to the last days of Mozart's life. Da Ponte encouraged Mozart to come to England during the last year of his life. Mozart wanted very much to do this because he was a long time anglophile. Mozart used four languages during his lifetime: German, Italian, English and French. He admired the choral work of the French but loathed French music. In some of his work, an Italian style can be detected. There is no indication that Mozart was anti-Semitic as he had many Jewish friends both in Vienna and London. The operas Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni are testimony of his cooperation with the Jews. Mozart also cooperated with the Protestant Prussians. He composed music for King Frederick William II (Frederick the Great), an accomplished cellist. Mozart broached the idea for the Marriage of Figaro probably on learning of a play on this general subject. Da Ponte agreed to translate the French play for the opera and Mozart composed the music.

Don Giovanni, another of Mozart's famous operas, demonstrates his great ability to write for the soloist. This is illustrated by the beautiful aria for a tenor as sung by Ottavio in the first act. Still another beautiful aria is sung by Zerlina in the first act. Then there is the wonderful serenade of Don Giovanni in the second act. Mozart also was a master in composing minuets. The minuet of Don Giovanni is considered one of his very best.

Continued in Knight Templar December Issue

California Masons "Say No to Drugs"

The Grand Lodge of California has available postage size stamps with the Masonic logo and the inscription "Freemasons Say No To Drugs." They may be purchased for $10.00 per package of 2,400 stamps.

Checks should be made payable to the California Masonic Foundation and may be ordered through the Grand Lodge of California, 1111 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Proceeds will be used for the California educational program on Drug and Alcohol Abuse among children.
This month we celebrate another landmark in our history - Thanksgiving Day. Human nature being what it is, we need the holiday to remind us of what we ought to be every day - thankful! Man is not naturally thankful. A famous American declared that the most prevalent sin in the world is ingratitude. It is a sin we commit without thinking. In old English "think" and "thank" meant about the same thing. The two words, differing only in one vowel, had the same derivation. If we "think," we can't help but "thank." St. Paul said, "Never forget to be thankful." According to Paul, gratitude was far more than a matter of emotion or inclination: It was a duty and privilege we owe to God, to others and to ourselves.

You remember the story of the ten lepers who were healed by Jesus. When they realized what had happened to them, only one returned to give thanks. Jesus question was, "Where are the nine?" Jesus stood aghast at the ingratitude of the nine men who a moment before had been the very dregs of society and whom God, in His mercy, had healed. To Jesus a thankless heart was an affront to the Heavenly Father.

Albert Schweitzer, the famous missionary, had this to say about the nine. "After all," he writes, "they must have felt inwardly grateful. They merely failed to express it publicly." But, Sir Knights, Jesus made it very clear that thanksgiving is not complete until it is expressed. It must become vocal.

As Christian Knights we are aware that one essential to salvation is faith in Jesus Christ, and let it be noted that faith plays an important part in this incident. "Go and show yourselves to the priests," Jesus said to the ten lepers. Why did He say that? Because the priest was the one who could pronounce the lepers cleansed and able to return to society. "And as they were going," the narrative says, "they were cleansed." Their going was the going of faith.

However, only the Samaritan stands out, because he only came back to Jesus to say "Thank you," whereupon Jesus exclaimed, "Were not ten cleansed, where are the other nine? None have returned to give glory to God save this one." Then Luke adds this memorable statement: Jesus said to the man, "Arise go thy way! Thy faith hath made you whole." The Samaritan received a double blessing, both a physical benefit and a spiritual wholeness.

So many people today are like the nine lepers. Their skins are cleansed but not their souls. They have untold physical benefits but have a deep lack of spiritual blessings. No inner spiritual wholeness is theirs because of lack of gratitude. Sir Knights, being grateful is one of man's greatest attainments. Real gratitude comes from within. It is the test of true faith and Christian maturity.

The Christian Knight above all other people is most grateful, because he not only appreciates the good hand of God in providing things temporal, but he also has the promises of God of the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. The last thing any Sir Knight wants is to be numbered among the nine. We all need to cry with Shakespeare, 'O Lord that lends me life, lend me a heart replete with thankfulness.' Let us be sure that we are a part of the noble company of the One and return to give thanks to the Lord! Christ is the focal point of all true thanksgiving in our hearts.
Easter 1991
by
Sir Knight Richard B. Baldwin
Past Grand Commander of Virginia

On Sunday, March 31, 1991, the 61st Easter Sunrise Memorial Service, sponsored by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, will be held on the steps of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial beginning at 7:00 a.m. As in past years, this Service and the breakfast following will complete a memorable weekend of events in Washington, D.C., including delegation dinners, tours, and the reception for our Most Eminent Grand Master.

The main hotel will again be the Hotel Washington in downtown Washington, D.C. Rooms have been blocked for us, and reservations may be made through your delegation chairman. To contact the hotel, call Ms. Sandy Murphy at (800) 424-9540. Identify yourself as a Knight Templar. Rates start at $70.00 per night, single occupancy, and $78.00 per night, double occupancy, plus tax.

The highlight of activities at the hotel will be the reception for our Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Knight Marvin E. Fowler, and his wife, Roberta, who will be joined by the Grand Encampment officers and their ladies. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THIS WILL BE SIR KNIGHT MARVIN’S FINAL EASTER RECEPTION AS GRAND MASTER. LET’S GET A GREAT CROWD TO HONOR THIS DISTINGUISHED MASON! The reception will be held on Saturday, March 30, 1991, from 2:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. in the Sky Room. Dress is informal, and you and your family are invited to attend. There is no charge.

Easter morning, buses will depart from the hotel at 6:00 am, for the service at the Memorial. These buses will also take you to the breakfast at the Sheraton National Hotel at Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, and back to the Hotel Washington. Delegations staying at other hotels or motels must provide their own transportation or meet at the Hotel Washington. If you wish to hire local buses, the committee will assist you in arranging for them. The cost of these local hires must be borne by the requesting delegation.

Parking for cars and buses is available at the Memorial. However, no vehicles will be permitted up the driveway after the parade begins at 7:00 a.m. Prior to the service, beginning at 6:30 am., carillon music will be played over the public address system. Starting at 6:45 a.m., the Kena and Almas Shrine Temple Band will play Easter selections until the parade moves out at 7:00 am. The sermon will be delivered by our Right Eminent Grand Prelate, The Reverend and Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir.

After completion of the service, beginning about 9:15 a.m., a breakfast sponsored by the Grand Encampment will be served. The cost is $12.00, including tax and gratuity. Tickets are available from the Breakfast Committee Chairman, Sir Knight Marion K. Warner, P.G.C., 1127 Tiffany Road, Silver Spring, MD 20904; telephone (301) 622-0912. RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE, AND PAID FOR, BY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1991.

It is most important that Grand Commanders appoint a Delegation Chairman and notify this Committee's General Chairman, Sir Knight Richard B. Baldwin, P.G.C., 5400 Bromyard Court, Burke, Virginia 22015; telephone (703) 323-0007, in order to receive all mailings concerning this event and to facilitate adequate planning!
Highlights

This "Capitol Coin" was struck for the centennial cornerstone celebration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Colorado State Capitol, in Denver, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colorado, A.F. & A.M., in 1890.

These 1 1/2-inch diameter medallions are available in bronze, gold or silver finish with the State Capitol Dome and square and compasses overlaid in gold on each coin. Cost: $10.00 per coin, plus $1.00 each for shipping. One coin: $11.00; 2 coins: $22.00; 3 coins: $33.00, etc.

If interested, write Capitol Coin, Arvada Lodge No. 141, A.F. & A.M., 7271 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002; phone (303) 467-1558

Past Grand Master Ned Dull Presides

Sir Knight Ned E. Dull, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, recently presided over the ceremony of rededicating the asylum of Findlay Commandery No. 49 of Ohio.

On September 16, Findlay Commandery celebrated the 100th anniversary of their charter. This Commandery, which was chartered on August 21, 1890, has grown to become an important part of the family constituting the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

As a significant part of this celebration, this Commandery requested that the officers of the Grand Commandery rededicate their asylum to continued Templar activities.

The First Division of Ohio, which embraces Findlay Commandery, has the unique distinction of having five present and past Division Commanders serving as Grand Commandery officers. The senior of these, Sir Knight Virgil H. Kent, is a Past Grand Commander and a Past Department Commander. Next in seniority comes Sir Knight Ned E. Dull, who is a Past Grand Commander, Past Department Commander, and Past Grand Master. Followed by Sir Knight W. Boyd Sibold, Past Grand Commander and Past Department Commander; and Sir Knight Frank W. Crane, a Past Grand Commander. Sir Knight William H. Koon II, the present Division Commander, is currently serving as the Grand Standard Bearer of Ohio.

The Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Oscar Schultz, received the following Sir Knights, who filled many of the stations for the rededication ceremony: Ned E. Dull served as Acting Grand Commander; W. Boyd Sibold served as Acting Deputy Grand Commander; Frank W. Crane served as Acting Grand Generalissimo, William H. Koon II served his elected station as Grand Standard Bearer. The Deputy Division Commander of the First Division, Sir Knight Jerry E. Enyart, served as Acting Grand Senior Warden.

The celebration concluded with a gala dinner. The bounteous table was enjoyed by the Sir Knights, ladies and guests of Findlay Commandery No. 49 as they look forward to their second century.
From the Masonic Family

Michigan Masonic Heritage

On July 4, 1990, the city of Corunna, Michigan, and its historical commission, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of State, Bureau of History, dedicated a historical marker in memory of Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy, who was Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, from 1892-1895.

Sir Knight McCurdy was one of Michigan’s best known Masons in the latter part of the 19th Century. He founded all four York Rite bodies in the town of Corunna. During the decade of the 1870s, he served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, and Grand Master of the Grand Council, all of the state of Michigan.

In the photograph above, Worshipful Brother William C. Striggow, Mayor of the City of Corunna, is shown with Sir Knight Donald G. McDonald, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Michigan, and Past Commander of Durand Commandery No. 21.

The day’s events were well attended by the citizens of Corunna. Durand Commandery No. 21, under command of Commander Leonard Campbell, marched in the parade through the city to the park, with eighteen Sir Knights from Durand, Genesee Valley, Jackson and Ithaca Commanderies, including two Michigan Grand Commandery officers.

Holographic Postage Stamp

The United States Post Office has issued a holographic three-dimensional postage stamp, used with a first class stamped envelope. The 3-D picture portrayed by the holograph is of the moon and earth from space, with a space station and craft, and two astronauts moving about it.

Glendale Lodge No. 23, F. & A.M., of Arizona, has acquired 500 of these envelopes, which are of particular interest to Masonry, since many of those men involved in the United States’ space program are members of the Fraternity, including Brothers Grissom, Schirra, and Aldrin.

Printed on these envelopes is a cachet commemorating the 75th anniversary of the chartering of Glendale Lodge, which lists some highlights of its history. The envelopes are sequentially numbered one through 500, and are a one-of-a-kind item for any collector of Masonic and/or postal memorabilia. Inside each envelope is an identically numbered two-page history of Glendale Lodge No. 23.

These commemorative cachet envelopes are available for $4.00 each, including postage to mail them. They may be ordered from Glendale Lodge No. 23, F. & A.M., Commemorative Envelope, P.O. Box 575, Glendale AZ 85311.
George Wesley Sorrell
Alabama
Grand Commander-1958
Born September 8, 1920
Died September 24, 1990

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
New Club Memberships

Grand Masters Club
No. 1,560-Charles L. Beal (FL)
No. 1561-George F. Schafer, Jr. (MD)

* * * *

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.

Kansas Regional Masonic Conference

The Canterbury Inn in Wichita, Kansas, was the site of the Southwestern Conference of York Rite Masons and the South Central Department Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, held September 13-16, 1990. Sir Knight James A. Marples, reporter, states that "During the sessions, many enlightening and thought-provoking subjects were discussed by Masonic Brethren from several jurisdictions across the nation. A major highlight event was a paper given by Sir Knight E. Dean Osborn, Past Illustrious Master of Wichita Council No. 12 of Cryptic Masons and currently Grand Senior Deacon of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of Kansas. His topic was "Membership," and he urged Masonic unity between the York Rite and the Scottish Rite. Several Sir Knights from the States of Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma helpfully noted that Albert Pike was a past presiding officer of all four York Rite bodies prior to his becoming Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. Sir Knight Osborn urged the Brethren, Companions, and fellow Sir Knights to emulate Sir Knight Pike's example, saying that the "two rites can live in harmony in the heart, mind, body, and soul of every Master Mason."

Sir Knight Marples relates that the central theme was that all Masons need to stand before society as one solid cohesive group of just and upright men who share genuine fellowship, while improving themselves and others under the canopy of heaven.

Sir Knight Marples concludes "the regional conferences provided a delightful learning experience for all Brethren, Companions, and Sir Knights in attendance, as they met on the level - the level plains of Kansas."
Saluting
Our Grand Commanders

Congratulations are extended from our Most Eminent Grand Master, Marvin E. Fowler, and the grand officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., to the forty-eight newly elected Grand Commanders of the Grand Commanderies under their jurisdiction. As part of this salute to their dedication and tireless service to Templary, Knight Templar Magazine is printing the names and pictures of the Sir Knights who will serve as Grand Commanders for the current Templar year.

These Grand Commanders, whose pictures appear on these pages, will be the guiding hands on the tiller of the ship of Templary, navigating their vessel faithfully through the unchartered waters ahead.

Ray R. Morgan, Jr.  ALABAMA
Lawrence M. Schaeffer  ARIZONA
Ernest L. Biery  ARKANSAS
O. Reed Bollin  CALIFORNIA
Myron T. Darmour  COLORADO
Glenn H. Burdick  CONNECTICUT
Russell E. Tazelaar  DIST. OF COL.
James W. Daizell  FLORIDA
Ted H. Hendon  GEORGIA
Charles R. Huskey  IDAHO
Charles A. Brown  ILLINOIS
Steven J. Barton  INDIANA
Harley E. Holm  
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Paul J. Harrel  
KANSAS

Herbert E. Wilson  
KENTUCKY

Harold H. Bretz, Jr.  
LOUISIANA

Carroll I. Goodwin, Jr.  
MAINE

Robert R. Eckell  
MARYLAND

Max Ludwig, Jr.  
MASS./R.I.

Claude A. Miller  
MICHIGAN

Ralph E. Kirk  
MINNESOTA  
died 9/14/90

Neil E. Bengtson  
MINNESOTA

Earl D. Barlow  
MISSISSIPPI

Jerry F. Ward  
MISSOURI

Jack D. Ayres  
MONTANA

Gail Axen  
NEBRASKA

Richard L. Gardner  
NEVADA

Kenneth E. Lang  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Robert E. Schultz  
NEW JERSEY

Jose D. Vasquez  
NEW MEXICO

Robert H. Cook  
NEW YORK

Dallas Gray Thomas  
NORTH CAROLINA
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On Friday, July 27, 1990, Sir Knight Kenneth B. Fischer, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Texas, and Sir Knight Kurt J. M. Swanda, State Chairman of the KTEF in Texas, were received by Dan B. Jones, M.D., a Sid Richardson Professor and chairman of the Cullen Eye Institute in Houston, Texas, for the presentation of four grants, totaling $79,125.00 to four doctors, research scientists of the Baylor College of Medicine. These awards have immense value to each of the investigators by providing unrestricted funds to develop pilot studies in blinding diseases of children. The product of their preliminary investigations will be the foundation for additional long-term studies and major independent funding. The ultimate goal, "to prevent blindness and improve vision in children," helps fulfill the mission of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Dr. Thomas W. Call, Ph.D., a postdoctoral research fellow under the direction of Joe G. Hollyfield, Ph.D., professor of ophthalmology, is attempting to determine how various proteins and other substances influence the development of structures within the human retina. His grant for this outstanding research was for $20,000.

Dr. Steven S. Pittler, Ph.D., a postdoctoral research fellow under the direction of Wolfgang B. Baehr, Ph.D., is attempting to determine the various roles of proteins in
the development of retinoblastoma, the most common intraocular tumor in children. His grant was $20,000.

Dr. Richard L. Hurwitz, M.D., was also presented with a grant of $20,000. He is an assistant professor in the Department of Pediatrics and is a co-investigator in the Vision Research Core Center. He is also studying mechanisms by which the retinoblastoma tumor invades the eye.

A check in the amount of $19,125 was presented to Dr. Muyad Al-Ubaidi, Ph.D., a postdoctoral research fellow, who will continue with his research to determine the influence of viral particles on the early development of the retina and thus define how various factors affect the eye during the embryonic stage of development, producing retinal diseases in infancy.

Pictured from left are: Kurt J. M. Swanda, Texas State Chairman, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; James L. Copeland, Director of Development and Alumni Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Baylor College of Medicine; Alain Quiambao, accepting on behalf of Muyad Al-Ubaidi, Ph.D.; Richard Hurwitz, M.D.; Steven J. Pittler, Ph.D.; Thomas W. Call, Ph.D.; Dan B. Jones, M.D.; and Kenneth B. Fischer, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Texas.

Letter To The Editor

Dear Knight Templar:

I want to express my appreciation for the review of my book, *Born in Blood*, in your September issue. Although Mr. Arbuckle seemed to be generally favorable to my work, he did express his regrets for Masonic inaccuracies, some of which he wrote off as "nonsense." Accordingly, I feel that I owe you and your readers some explanation of the disputed points.

Mr. Arbuckle states that Coil's encyclopedia says that the letter "G" was first used about 1850. Yet I have in front of me a copy of *The Spirit of Masonry*, published in 1775 by William Hutchinson with the blessings of the Grand Lodge of England. It is a collection of Masonic lectures delivered over prior years by Mr. Huchinson, who was Past Master of Concord Lodge in London. In the opening line of his lecture on Geometry, he cites, "the great signification of the letter G', wherewith Lodges and the medals of Masons are oriented." That makes it English, and in use for generations before 1850. (Mackey says the letter "G" is part of the ritual set forth in *Tuba/ Cain*, published in 1767.) Coil was just flat-out wrong.

Perhaps that's why he wasn't restricted by Coil's conclusion that Sir Christopher Wren was "in all likelihood" not a Freemason, a choice of words which means that he really didn't know one way or the other. (Not surprisingly, Mackey is firm in his stated belief that Wren has been proven to be a Freemason.) For myself, I felt that there was evidence of Wren's membership hidden in the great painting on the ceiling of Wren's Naval Hospital at Greenwich. In one corner cherubs hold up a drawing of St. Paul's, Wren's greatest achievement, a tribute to the architect. Behind the drawing, another cherub holds up a Square in one hand, and the Compasses in the other. Since the painting was done before 1717, I felt that "in all likelihood" the symbolism was meant to be taken by the uninitiated to be a literal presentation of building tools, while only fellow-members of the still-secret Masonic fraternity would recognize the signal of brotherhood.
As to the Square and Compasses being derived from the Seal of Solomon, of course a segment of an equilateral triangle does not make a perfect square. The whole idea of allegory is to adjust reality so that it gives a false impression to the profane, and reveals its true meaning only to the initiated. Should Masonry discard the whole legend of Hiram Abiff because it violates the historical reality that the Temple was actually finished and that Hiram went home alive and well? Of course not. (And, by the way, there are a couple of fine examples of the acute-angled non-square Square in the clipping art available from the Masonic Service Association.)

I believed, and still believe, that Morgan's expose was the "first 'guide book' because it presented complete ritual in a script-like form, easy to follow. It was definitely the first such book in English to be widely distributed in book stores. Older exposes predated American Masonry and were long out of print.

And now to President Ronald Reagan. My perception of him as a "Masonic Brother" came from a Masonic publication, and I had accepted it, partially because I had thought that Freemasonry was extending the hand of brotherhood as part of the honorary memberships. After all, a man granted an honorary doctorate is permitted to use the title, and to wear the robes of the university that honored him. I was obviously wrong, and so many Freemasons informed me that Ronald Reagan was not their Masonic brother that Mr. Reagan has been stripped of that status in the second and third printings of Born In Blood, so that "nonsense" is gone.

As to Freemasons being told that they are brothers to pirates and corsairs, that will certainly not be found in any American jurisdiction. I do wonder why no one here ever questioned the point when it was put forward by Alexandre Dumas? In his Count of Monte Cristo, his hero, Edmund Dantes, escapes by sea from The Chateau d'If. He is rescued by smugglers, who teach him their trade. He also learns the "Masonic signals" by which the pirates and smugglers of the coast recognize each other.

Because Mr. Arbuckle obviously approved other aspects of Born In Blood, I regret that it was marred for him by what he perceived as Masonic inaccuracies. I do understand. After all, I live in Kentucky, where one of the major industries is the breeding of race horses. That business is founded on the irreversible truth that among men of good will, and even among men of knowledge, there will always be honest differences of opinion. You can bet on it!

Respectfully,
John J. Robinson

Texas Lodge Centennial

Plainview Lodge No. 709, A.F. & A.M. of Plainview, Texas, celebrates its 100th anniversary on December 12, 1990. Centennial coins have been struck for the event, and are now available for purchase at $5.00 each, postage included. Coins are 1 5/16 inches diameter and of 14-gauge, antique bronze. Those wishing to purchase coins may mail check to: Plainview Lodge No. 709, A.F. & A.M., Coins; P.O. Box 5; Plainview; Texas 79073
It isn't too late! But some of us act as if we should just stand and watch our Order decrease! Some of us feel that we cannot do anything without help from the Grand Commanderies and the Grand Encampment. However, when help is available, we do not always move to take advantage of that help. Often there is the feeling that we should let "John" do it. He likes to work. Unfortunately, John can not do it alone. Every solution that has been attempted to remedy the membership decline has required the work of many interested Knights in a local Commandery.

For example, here is an action that was taken by the Grand Encampment. One of the problems that some of our Commanderies seem to emphasize is the cost of the uniform. At the 57th Triennial Conclave in 1988, the Grand Encampment voted to give permission to the Grand Commanderies to act to amend their uniform regulations and permit the use of the cap and mantle as a uniform for a Commandery. This legislation could save more than half the present cost of a uniform. Several Grand Commanderies have taken advantage of this authority and amended their uniform regulations.

Another complaint is that Commanderies receive very few plans for membership programs that are suggested by the Grand Commanderies or the Grand Encampment. There may be some truth there, but very few Commanderies seem ready to try any new ideas.

Two years ago, The Grand Encampment assumed the responsibility for printing of The York Rite of Freemasonry by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, Right Eminent Past Grand Commander. This book has been in print more than twelve years, and thousands of copies have been distributed by Commanderies. In all these years, however, very few Commanderies have taken advantage of the significance of the book as a method of boosting the membership through the Masonic education of their current members. Many Commanderies have purchased books to present to newly raised Master Masons in the hope that

A Suggestion: Education And Membership

By

Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith
Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment
they will petition and complete the York Rite. Other Commanderies have given copies of the book with petitions enclosed to their officers so they may canvass local Lodges. However, in at least one Commandery, the books are used to educate its own members in the Rite by sending a copy to each Knight on their roll and by explaining in an accompanying letter the purpose of the book and its educational possibilities. A petition for the York Rite is enclosed. The members are asked to read the book and lend it to a Masonic Brother who is not yet a member. The Brother will better understand the York Rite and know why he should petition for membership after reading this informative book.

The cost of an all-member book program is less than $2.50 per member, if we use voluntary workers. A successful book program will require positive thoughts and willing workers. It has worked for others, why shouldn’t we try it?

When the petitions begin to come in, we must prepare our ritual teams to do their best work so that our new members will react with the enthusiasm that energizes a Commandery.

_The York Rite of Freemasonry is available and can be ordered through the Grand Encampment Recorder’s Office at $1.50 per copy ($1.00 per copy in lots of 100 or more). Give it a try!_

Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, is a member of Ryan Commandery No. 17, Danville, Kentucky, and resides at 1041 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, Kentucky 40475

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**Sir Knights Participate in Pre-game Ceremonies of California Angels, Oakland**

As pictured left, August 2, 1990, fifty-two Sir Knights in uniform participated in the pre-game ceremonies of the California Angels - Oakland Athletics game at Anaheim Stadium before a crowd of over 38,000, including Angel owner Sir Knight Gene Autry. The two columns of Sir Knights carrying the fifty state flags were led by Sir Knights O. Reed Bollin, Grand Commander of California, and David B. Slayton, Southwestern Department Commander. Also, on July 4, twenty Sir Knights in full Templar uniform marched in the annual Fourth of July Parade in Huntington Beach, California, with Grand Commander Bollin leading the way. This is the second largest parade in California, and the largest Fourth of July Templar parade west of the Mississippi. Sir Knights of several Southern California Commanderies participated under the coordination of Sir Knight Paul Seyler, Captain of the Long Beach Commandery Drill Team. As a direct result of these activities, six petitions to receive the degrees and orders of York Rite Masonry were received. Participation in two more municipal parades is scheduled later this year.
Listen to the cries of many Masonic leaders and you may be convinced that Freemasonry is doomed to extinction. Declining membership, poor attendance, and constant attacks by our critics are viewed by many as problems which must be solved and solved quickly if our Fraternity is to survive. From the sense of urgency expressed by many of these doomsayers, it would appear that these problems are new, or at least more critical now than ever before. However, if we consider problems individually and analyze them calmly we find they are neither new nor necessarily fatal.

Let's first look at the membership decline. Is this problem unique to this generation? If we examine the membership history of my own Grand Lodge of Georgia we find numerous periods of declining membership, the most severe of which occurred during the ten-year period from 1826 to 1836 when total membership declined more than seventy-eight percent. This was largely the result of the William Morgan affair. Then from 1875 to 1882 this grand Lodge experienced another drop of almost forty percent, and again between 1926 and 1938 it suffered yet another decline of forty-four percent. I have not examined the records of other grand jurisdictions, but I'm sure most have recorded similar declines. Yet, even in the face of this evidence, many feel that the current decline demands prompt action or it will soon be too late. Their suggested solutions include such revolutionary ideas as solicitation, eliminating the ballot box, eliminating the catechism, and shortening the ritualistic work. Other suggestions are less drastic, but implicit in every one is the easing of the requirements for membership with the inherent likelihood that members of lower quality would be admitted.

In an attempt to justify this action some will argue that the fees and dues are necessary for our continued operation. Are we willing to lower the standards of Masonry for a few dollars? Are we not willing to pay whatever is necessary to maintain (and hopefully improve) the honor and respect of our Fraternity? During the past quarter century, fees and dues should have increased at least five times just to keep pace with inflation, yet we have stubbornly refused to face up to this necessity as few Masonic bodies have raised fees and/or dues by even half this amount!
Next let us consider the attendance problem experienced by most Lodges. The following excerpt from *The Michigan Freemason* sums up the problem quite eloquently:

In our jurisdiction we have many Lodges which do not seem to thrive as they ought. The meetings are not attended by the members as they should be, and while all confess that they respect the institution of Masonry, and believe its principles to be very good, and well calculated to perfect and elevate mankind, yet they wonder that so little interest is taken in the order by the membership in their particular locality. The meetings of these Lodges are neglected and the officers grow disheartened, and all join in wondering why it is so few are interested in an institution which we are free to admit is a good one.

That the foregoing appeared in the March 1872 issue of *The Michigan Freemason* is evidence that our attendance problem is not new. If further proof is needed, check the records of almost any Lodge which has been in existence for a century or longer and you'll find that it was not uncommon for the Worshipful Master to serve several years during the latter part of the nineteenth or early part of this century. Most who offer solutions to this problem suggest an interesting program should be presented at our meetings. While this is good, we shouldn't expect miracles.

We cannot hope to compete with the experts in their own arena. The television networks, for example, spend millions of dollars trying to achieve higher ratings than their competitors. Our best hope is to offer that program which has served the Craft for centuries, degree work. Then those who are genuinely interested in Masonry will attend. Those who are not interested have never attended regularly and are not likely to attend regularly in the future. Masonry is not for everyone and, while no criticism is intended, those members who have no interest in our Fraternity are of little value to us nor we to them.

And finally, let's think about those who, through ignorance, ridicule the Fraternity. Surely, none of our readers are so uninformed as to consider this a new problem. From Papal Bulls of two and a half centuries ago, to the anti-Masonic party of the 1830's, to Hitler's Nazi Germany of this century, Freemasonry has survived attacks which, compared to current criticisms, make the latter sound almost insignificant. Some of our leaders would have us change the Fraternity to appease our critics. This would only be interpreted by them as an admission that we were wrong and they were right. And who is so naive as to think the criticisms would cease? Others would have us fight back and defend our actions publicly. In the Entered Apprentice Charge we are taught "not to allow our zeal for the institution to lead us into argument with those who, through ignorance, may ridicule it." Still others feel that we should shout our good works from the rooftops, hoping thereby to counteract the bad effects of the criticism we're getting. Sir Knights, in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said, "Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues in the street, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward."
Obviously we cannot survive a declining membership forever and certainly a good attendance at our meetings is desirable as is a good reputation. So, how did this situation come about and what can we do to correct it? Sir Knights, in the words of that comic strip character Pogo the Possum. "We have met the enemy and he is us."

Following the Masonically prosperous '50's we entered a period of declining membership along with a period of monetary inflation. Our concern over the loss of members was heightened by the financial pinch it placed upon our Lodges. This created what appeared to be a serious dilemma in that it was felt that to increase fees and/or dues would be suicidal. Hence the obvious solution was to obtain more members, the feeling being that their fees would solve our financial problems. The inevitable result of this hunger for more candidates was the lowering of our standards and the acceptance of many who should have never been admitted.

Those who offer a quick solution to the foregoing problems are doing a disservice to the Fraternity and are helping to ensure their predictions of doom. If successful in bringing about the changes they propose, I'm afraid that they will eventually become dissatisfied with the new organization, proclaim that Masonry is not what it used to be, and abandon the Fraternity in disgust! The facts are that most of their suggested solutions have been tried in one grand jurisdiction or another, the results of which have been a resounding failure! The solution offered here will not be quick nor will it be painless. However, it is no more than what we should have been practicing all along.

First, we must forget the numbers, purge our ranks of those who tarnish our good name, and guard more diligently the west gate to prevent the entrance of more of their kind. This will surely result in a further membership decline and intensify the financial pinch we already feel. We must therefore be willing to pay the price by increasing our dues and fees by whatever is required. Increased fees and dues will help to expedite the exodus of the unworthy until eventually our goal will be accomplished, our reputation will improve, and our growth will resume.

I can almost hear my critics scoffing at the foregoing suggestions. As noted earlier, most of their suggestions have been tried and failed, yet they persist in touting their timeworn ideas, oblivious to the results they have produced. But if anyone has a suggestion that has not been tried or has been tested with positive results, let him speak.

Sir Knight Ted H. Hendon, Grand Commander of Georgia and a member of Atlanta Commandery No. 9, Atlanta, Georgia, resides at 7860 Paul Aiken Road, Dallas, GA 30132.

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

from Psalms 100
Continuing comments of Grand Master B. B. French at the 1865 Triennial Conclave:

'These are the facts. And it was then fully understood that all Subordinate Commanderies should explain to the newly created Templars the Order of Malta, just as fully as it was done before the words 'Knight of Malta' were struck from the amended constitution. And thus has it been done as every Templar here can attest. And why blame has sought to be cast on the Grand Encampment for its mere directory action of 1862 is to me a mystery.

"The joint Committee which met in June has made a definite recommendation on the subject, which I hope will be adopted and become a part of our Constitution with only the change of the transposing the Order so that it shall stand: 'Knight of the Red Cross, Knight of Malta, Knight Templar.' For it has always been incomprehensible to me why the Order of the Temple should be placed so as to appear subordinate to that of Malta when in fact it is not so."

The Committee on the Ritual of Malta to which this was referred made the following report which was adopted:

"That, they desire, if possible, to restore the Order of Malta to its original position, as appendant to the Order of the Temple, which it had always held prior to 1856. Prior to that time the Order was always recognized in the Constitution, and was conferred in some form, on Sir Knights who had received the Order of the Temple.

"Your Committee believes that, should it be placed in the Order of its conferring, after the Red Cross, and before the Order of the Temple, we should thereby give new cause of offence to those Sir Knights who have been accustomed to practice after the old and familiar manner; and be the means of introducing new difficulties, and disturbing the harmony which should ever be cultivated in our asylums.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommends that Act II, Sec. 2 of General Regulations be amended, by adding, after the words 'Knights Templar,' the words 'and Knight of Malta.'"

At the Triennial Conclave held in New Orleans in 1874, Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows presented his view:

"The Constitution of 1856 did not recognize the Order of Knight of Malta, or Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, nor was it recognized until the amendment of September 7th, 1865, when it was determined that the rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1. The Knight of..."
the Red Cross; 2. Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.' Instead, therefore, of making it a separate Order from that of the Temple, as it was prior to 1856, it was made a part of it, thus abrogating the edict of 1862. Prior to 1865, it was optional whether the Order of Knight of Malta was given or not, but if given it was, under the edict of 1862, to be made as much a separate ceremony as was observed in conferring the other Order. Had the design in 1865 been to continue the edict of 1862 in force the amendment would have read, '3. Knight of Malta.' The conclusion comes to, then, in regard to this, that the Order of Knight of Malta is to be conferred (or communicated) as it was prior to 1856, and as appendant to the Order of Knight Templar, as an additional section, so to speak, of that, and not a separate Order."

"The Committee on Digest of Templar Law has reported that the Order be conferred as a separate Order. If it is to be so conferred, the Constitution should be changed, making it a third Order, and in that event the real work of the Order of Malta should be obtained and adopted. The true work of the Order is really sublime and accords well with the ceremonies of that of Knights Templar"

This was referred to a Committee which was to make a report at the next Triennial Conclave. At the Conclave of 1877, Grand Master James Hopkins referred to this report in his address:

"As a question of jurisprudence, I was compelled to dissent from the decision of my distinguished predecessor, 'that the Order of Malta is to be conferred as appendant to the Order of Knight Templar, as an additional section, so to speak, of that, and not as a separate Order.' I cannot understand how the two Orders can have any possible blending, or one can be considered a branch of the other. The differences in their history are well marked, and their distinctions clearly defined. It is true, that after the persecution the two Orders became united, and were so united when introduced into this country. But in the first Constitution of the Grand Encampment, adopted in 1816, they were recognized as separate and distinct Orders. The somewhat loose phraseology used in our present Constitution, to prescribe the rule of succession in which the Orders shall be conferred, indicates an uncertainty as to the correct place for the Order of Malta; and at on time there was an apparent willingness to have this Order entirely eradicated from our Orders of Knighthood. But as if to stifle such feelings, and to make the position clear, conclusive and permanent, the Grand Encampment ordered, in 1862, that in conferring the Order of Malta, 'it should be made as much a separate ceremony as is observed in conferring the other Orders of Knighthood,' and it was 'enjoined upon all State Grand Bodies and Subordinate Commanderies under this Grand Body, to use the Ritual, etc.' It is impossible to see where there is any room for doubt, or for the exercise of discretion as the law now stands. I think the provision is mandatory, and must be observed, until lawfully changed."
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. Any submission may be subject to editing.

Would like to purchase Knight Templar uniform in good condition - coat, 52 regular; pants, 42", 32" long. W. P Howard, Rt. 1, Box 59E, Water Valley, MS 38965, (601) 473-1376

For sale: one York Rite sword made by Ames Sword Co., Chicopee, Mass., with the name of Frederick H. Whitcomb on both sword and sheath. It is said to be a ceremonial sword, approx. one hundred years old. Contact Jim Rizzuto, 409 Bayshore Dr., Panama City, FL 32407, (904) 234-5366

Have for sale two Shrine belts that belonged to my late husband. Also for sale numerous smoking pipes. Delores Wilcox Smessaert, 438 N. Harvey St., Griffith, IN 46319

Wanted: Vermont Mason seeks to assemble Masonic library for research and scholarship. Would ask any Brethren with unwanted monitors, digests, rituals (current and old/all jurisdictions), out-of-print Masonic books, dictionaries, exposes, histories, encyclopedias or sets of transactions of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, London, or the American Lodge of Research to please write Brother James P. W. Goss, Box 578, Rutland, VT 05702


Palestine Lodge No. 189, Catonsville, Md., will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1991. To commemorate this occasion, Brother Reb Orrell, P.M., has written a book on the history of Palestine Lodge. The book is entitled Palestine Lodge No. 189-1891-1991, The First Hundred Years. Books will be ready for shipping during May 1991. The book will be about 400 pages long and contain 90 photographs. It will be printed in a hardback edition and contain a rather detailed account of the happenings of the Lodge on a year by year basis, including a detailed biography of each Past Master. Included in this book will be an appendix consisting of the name
of every man who has ever been a member of Palestine Lodge and will include the date of each Brother's first degree, second degree, third degree, and death date (if applicable). Palestine Lodge is offering this book at a pre-publication price of $24.00 (postpaid). To guarantee your copy you must order quickly as a limited number of books will be printed. Books requested after this initial prepublication offer will be sold on an availability basis at a much higher cost. This book will be a welcomed addition to any Masonic library. Lodges with their own special anniversaries approaching would do well to purchase a copy to see how a detailed history can be written. To reserve your copy please send a check for $24.00 (made payable to Palestine Lodge No. 189) to Brother Reb Orrell, PM.; 145 Sanford Ave.; Catonsville; MD 21228

I am interested in getting Masonic balls in gold or pewter or silver. Please let me know the size and price that you want. Also, if anyone is interested in getting one, please let me know. 14 Concord Road, Shrewsbury, MA 01545

For sale: two (2) burial spaces, Memorial Park Cemetery, Tulsa, Okla.; $500.00 per site or most reasonable offer. Will pay transfer fee. Contact J. K. Westemeir, 5236 Cameron Creek Ct. 297, Fort Worth, TX 76132, call collect (817) 346-7165

For sale: two (2) burial spaces, Puritan Lawn Cemetery, Peabody, Mass., at Lake Suntaug. Contact Conrad Keniston, 5 Viburnum Ct., Homosassa, FL 32646, (904) 382-3748

For sale: two (2) mausoleum vaults in Maryland Memorial Park, Laurel, Md. Pair is valued at $3,195; will sell both for $1,895. Contact Robert M. Penny, P.O. Box 295, Easton, MD 21601, (301) 822-8509

I teach fishing for the Commonwealth of Mass. for the Aquatic Education of the Mass. Fish and Wildlife. If anyone would like to donate any type of fishing equipment, it would be used to teach others (youth) about fishing, and if any lures are given, these would be given out to the youth. 14 Concord Rd., Shrewsbury, MA 01545

Seeking genealogical info, on Charles H. Holmes, (b. 12-25-1854; d. 10-21-1898) - married Harriet Elizabeth Cox; lived in Fredonia, Ala. Also interested in Masonic into. on Asa Cox. Thomas E. Pryor, 533 Northcrest Dr., Tyler, TX 75702

Wanted: capable cooperative silversmith to duplicate the two all copper lanterns, part of the cabin fixtures of the Mayflower, that came to the U.S.A. in 1958 for the historical celebration of the first voyage. Mayflower exhibit - Plymouth, Mass., Historical Park. Will furnish my two lanterns to copy and send large colored photos for estimate of cost. Will welcome any capable foreign source, if recommended by our members. Robert B. Huxtable, D.P.E.; 3934 Maricopa Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93110
We thank Thee, Lord, for skies of blue,
   For mornings silvery with dew,
The twilight hour, the sun, the rain,
   For bursting bins of golden grain
With which stark hunger may be stayed
   In other lands, and fears allayed.

We thank thee for the "rocks and rills,"
   Vast rolling plains and wooded hills
Of this, our favored, fruitful land.
We thank Thee for that Pilgrim band
   That braved the wild uncharted seas,
To worship God in their own way;
Who held the first Thanksgiving Day.

For food and cherished liberty,
   For home and friends and family,
For starry nights and golden days,
   We lift our hearts in grateful praise.
For love that overshadows fear,
   For life and light and length of years,
   And for Thy Word,
We thank Thee, Lord.

Maude Woods Plessinger