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cover story

From community service to advocacy on behalf of the Navajo nation, Charles and Marjorie Goddard lived a life of service to others; and it their time of need, relief came full circle. With the assistance of Masonic Outreach Services, the Goddards were able to live securely in their own community of San Bernardino close to their children and friends. Cover pictures are from the Goddard family photo collection.

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A. Average no. of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 85,235. Actual no. of copies nearest filing date: 89,200. B. Paid Circulation (1) sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales: none. (2) Mail subscription: average no. of copies each issue preceding 12 months: none. Actual no. of single issue published nearest filing date: none. C. Free distribution: average no. of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 89,533. Actual no. of copies nearest filing date: 89,200. D. Paid Circulation (1) sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales: none. (2) Mail subscription: average no. of copies each issue preceding 12 months: none. Actual no. of single issue published nearest filing date: none. E. Total distribution: Average no. of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 4,298. Nearest filing date: 4,921. F. Copies not distributed: average no. of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 4,298. Nearest filing date: 4,921. G. Return from agents: none. H. Total no. of copies: none. I. No. of copies nearest filing date: none. J. Average no. of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 85,235. Nearest filing date: 84,279. K. Certifies that the statements made by me are correct and complete: Allan L. Casalou, Editor in Chief.


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We are the first and largest fraternity in the world. Our history, according to some researchers goes back some 6,000 years. This is way before what we call modern Masonry, which started in 1717. When Masonry first came to this country in the 1730s it remained along the east coast where the population was located.

We had many men in our fraternity who were thinkers and doers. Ben Franklin, George Washington, Paul Revere. The list goes on and on. These men got together and were responsible for forming our nation using the basic beliefs of Freemasonry as the foundation. They had a vision and were willing to risk their fortunes and their lives to give that vision a chance at survival.

That same spirit came west in the late 1840s with the 49ers. The first Masonic meeting in California being held just north of Chico on May 8, 1848, under dispensation carried by Peter Lassen from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The same dedication and vision was present at this meeting as was present when Masonry originally came to America. Take a look at the founders of our state and cities in California and you will find Masons involved in a vision.

Today we are faced with problems in California Freemasonry. We can use many different names to describe them. For example: age, memory, time, distance, cost, leadership, not caring, lack of dedication, death, social values, and many more. Our emphasis needs to shift to uncovering the
apparent declining relative value that Masonry offers today.

What is it that would elevate our thinking? What would we be thinking about if our aspirations were higher? We need to look at this from the perspective of the foundational values of Masonry. These foundational values are what we have always offered to the communities in which we live and contribute. We must ask ourselves what we are devoted to. What is our sacred duty? This is our opportunity to work directly on our perceived values.

In my opinion, we are fractured, much as rock hits a windshield and makes a nick. If you don’t fix it right away, it spreads and you end up replacing the windshield. However, if in fixing it you apply too much pressure the window will crack more quickly and you will still have to replace the windshield.

The leadership of our fraternity is responsible for finding a solution but we are working under a hardship, too. We have one year to initiate and set in motion a solution. Sometimes, one year doesn’t even give us the chance to get the word to each lodge and have them act on the solution.

David Doan, Fred Sorsabal, Mel Stein, and I have agreed to embark on a process to create, and begin working toward, a long-term vision for California Masonry. A worthwhile vision must both inspire and give impetus to the actions necessary if the vision is to become a reality.

This vision must be one that enables all of us to become inspired and to devote whatever energies we have in establishing Masonry as the preeminent source of men in the service of family, community, and the greater good of humanity. With a challenge of this magnitude we are seeking not only guidance from the holiest of sources but also from all of you who are reading this as well.

Some of the topics we will be looking at are: the need to better understand the forces that are driving our fraternity today; the need to recognize the social, demographic, and cultural trends that have impacted the state of Freemasonry today; the need to present a clear awareness of the reasons behind the present situation; and need to encourage personal responsibility through inclusion in the visioning process.

How do we get there?
Interpret the past – the answers to where we need to go lie in the history of where we have been.
Interpret the present – if we do not start thinking differently about the future we will not create a future different from our present.
Create a vision of our desired future – this needs to extend our thinking far enough out to be meaningful to even our youngest members. The active engagement of our current leaders is legacy building.
Define the path toward our desired future:
• Our steadfastness will come from the rightness of our path.
• Our guidance will come from our shared values and beliefs.
• Our resources allocated strategically.
• Our endeavors will be exemplary of the vision we are seeking.

I am asking that each of you that feel you have a vision to write to me at the Grand Lodge office or e-mail me at the address below to let me know how you can contribute to this effort. I am sure that I cannot appoint all of you to this task force but I assure you your thoughts will be considered.

Howard D. Kirkpatrick
Grand Master
hkirkpatrick@freemason.org

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Grand Master
hkirkpatrick@freemason.org
REPORT ON THE 154TH
Annual Communication

The 154th Annual Communication convened on Monday, October 13, in the Masonic Auditorium at the California Masonic Memorial Temple in San Francisco. Grand Master M. William Holsinger presided. Delegates considered and voted on one Grand Master’s Decision, four Grand Master’s Recommendations, five pieces of legislation from the previous year, and 12 new resolutions.

The lone decision – confirming that lodges may advertise their activities to the public – had more than 90 percent in favor, although only a simple majority was needed to pass. Two of the Grand Master’s Recommendations passed, and two gained enough votes to be considered again next year. Recommendation No. 3, which rewrote the code provisions for the Grand Lodge Finance Committee passed, as did his Recommendation No. 4, reducing the size of the board of trustees of the California Masonic Memorial Temple from nine to five. His Recommendation No. 2 had 67.6 percent in favor, but not enough votes to pass this year. That recommendation would have allowed the Annual Communication to be held on different dates – four weeks before or four weeks after the second Monday in October. The purpose of this recommendation was to give the grand master and the executive committee the ability to move the date of the Annual Communication to avoid conflicts with other major events in San Francisco in order to save money on hotel costs and to improve attendance by lodge representatives whose work and family obligations might be accommodated with different days.

Grand Master Holsinger’s Recommendation No. 1 would have allowed the grand master to hold a “one day conferral” of all three degrees at his discretion. The legislation as proposed would not require lodges to participate if they chose not to do so, nor would it require any candidate to take all the degrees in one day if he were not interested in doing so. It would allow an alternative way of conferring the degrees at the discretion of the grand master, for those whose needs could best be met by such a conferral. More than half the grand lodges in the United States now allow this option. Over 61 percent of those voting favored allowing this alternative, and the recommendation will be voted on again next year.

Another significant piece of legislation that passed this year was Grand Master Whitaker’s Resolution No. 02-01. Lodges now have the option of amending their by-laws to provide for an alternative dues structure. If adopted by the lodge and approved by the grand master, lodge dues will consist of two parts – a sum as
defined in the lodge by-laws plus the Grand Lodge per capita. Under this alternative plan, when the Grand Lodge per capita is approved at the Annual Communication it automatically becomes a part of the dues of the lodge.

Also successful was carry-over Resolution No. 02-07. All lodges which own property must now hold it through a hall association.

Resolution No. 03-03 also passed, which authorizes Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts to resign their membership in a lodge by making the request in writing.

The only other piece of legislation to pass was the creation of aprons for Golden Veteran and Diamond Veteran Recipients. The grand secretary is required to make such aprons available for sale through the Grand Lodge supply room. They will be offered for sale as soon as the designs can be approved and the aprons manufactured – probably some time in the spring.

Many pieces of proposed legislation failed to pass this year, including one that would have permitted lodges to engage in gambling activities. Another resolution that did not make it would have allowed members of lodges to nominate men for membership and ballot on them before the man submitted an application. And a resolution to allow affiliates to be elected by a simple voice vote of the lodge also failed. Resolution No. 03-05, which would have made past masters from other jurisdictions members of our Grand Lodge failed, as did a resolution that would have restricted the admission of children at the Masonic Home for Children at Covina to the sons and daughters of Master Masons.

A complete list of the legislation results can be found at www.freemason.org or through your lodge secretary.

The delegates adopted the proposed budget for the 2003/2004 Grand Lodge year, and approved a per capita of $25.00 to fund the 2004/2005 Grand Lodge year.

Howard D. Kirkpatrick, a past master of Reading Lodge No. 254 was duly elected as the 139th grand master of Masons, David R. Doan was elected deputy grand master, Frederick L. Sorsabal was elected as senior grand warden, and Melvyn Stein was elected junior grand warden. Returned to office were Past Grand Master Warren J. Blomseth as grand treasurer, John L. Cooper III as grand secretary, and Harold A. Macy as grand lecturer. Grand Lodge was closed in peace and harmony on Wednesday, October 15, after the installation of the new Grand Lodge officers.

Grand Master Holsinger presented DeMolay, Rainbow for Girls, and Job’s Daughters with $18,000 each, the remainder of the gold pin program for the Rose Bowl Parade float.

Grand Master Holsinger honored five members of the military who served in the recent conflict in Iraq with the Grand Master’s Medal of Patriotism at the Public Opening of Grand Lodge. Left to right: Daniel Scarber, Clay Chaffee, Grand Master Holsinger, Christopher Carter, Christopher Berube, and Michael Thibodeaux, who is also pictured to the left giving a speech.

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Ten Daniel Carter Beard Masonic Scouter Awards were presented at the Public Opening.

Donald Stern receives the Grand Master’s Youth Support Award at the Public Opening. Other recipients included Harry Dyck, Sr., John Irwin, and the late Bud Whitfield.

Grand Master Kirkpatrick presents Past Grand Master Holsinger with this past grand master collar. This same collar was previously worn by Past Grand Master William H. Price for whom Holsinger served as grand marshal in 1972.
A nnual giving to California Masonic charitable causes rose nearly one-half a percent in 2003, with gifts totaling more than $1.1 million. “Overall, we had a very good year,” remarks Past Grand Master M. William Holsinger. “I believe we are headed in a positive direction with our fund raising efforts. These are tough times for all non-profit organizations, and we are pleased to see our efforts moving in the right direction.”

Despite the tough economic times, the average gift from a Mason increased by nearly 55 percent to more than $70 during the last fiscal year. There is, however, still concern that only 16 percent of the fraternity made a gift of any kind in the last fiscal year. According to Grand Secretary John L. Cooper III, “We must continue to identify new avenues for reaching out to the craft and find ways to involve them in our fund raising efforts. I know Masons in this state will respond to a clear and concise message that philanthropy is critical to our future.”

According to Giving USA, a national statistical research firm which measures and tracks trends in fundraising and philanthropy, charitable gifts increased by a modest one percent in 2002, actually equal to a one-half percent decline when adjusted for inflation. Americans gave $241 billion last year, of which 73 percent was from individual donors, a drop of nearly one percent when adjusted for inflation.

The Masonic Homes of California, the largest of the California Masonic charitable entities, has traditionally depended almost exclusively on income from its endowment to care for the approximately 350 senior residents and 50 children at Union City and Covina. Now, as declines in the stock market combine with increases in healthcare costs, this financing formula is becoming less stable as the long term funding solution for the Homes. This simple message will be an important part of this year’s annual giving campaign. Says Cooper, “There should be no question in the minds on our brethren. The Masonic Homes of California needs their charitable gifts.”

The longtime strategy of combining a gift to the Homes with the payment of dues had recently been changed to a centralized program that allows Masons to direct their gift through the Grand Lodge Office of Philanthropy. This new program also allowed the California Masonic Foundation.
to become part of the annual giving program for the first time. It was hoped that by developing a unified annual giving mailing program focusing on each individual’s giving, and giving choices, more members would give.

Through this program it is hoped more and more Masons will support the board-designated programs, such as the Masonic Homes’ Masonic Outreach Service (MOS) and the California Masonic Foundation’s Masonic Student Assistance Program (MSAP). These are the operating programs that depend on the annual giving of Masons to continue doing good work. Without the charitable support of California Masons, economic realities will force these programs to change, perhaps dramatically reduce.

The Grand Lodge Office of Philanthropy has also expanded its offerings in the area of charitable estate planning. Now, for the benefit of our donors, an exciting planned giving tool called a charitable gift annuity is available to Masons of California. This planning tool was the most popular planned gift in the country last year, according to a national planned gift administration firm. Why are gift annuities so popular? Low retail interest rates combine with an unstable stock market are much of the reason. Many donors see the gift annuity as a way to lock in very favorable rates for life, thereby taking much of the uncertainty out of their financial futures. In doing so, they also are able to make an important provision for the Masonic charity of their choice.

“We must take responsibility for the futures of our Masonic charities, as our brethren before us have done these past hundred years,” states Past Grand Master Holsinger. “It is incumbent upon each of us to determine a level of support that is appropriate. Those with the ability will give more, and those with less means will give less. Giving is a personal task. Masons each have a responsibility to support Masonic charities. It is an integral part of our craft.”

According to Masonic scholar, John Day, “Freemasonry isn’t about charity. Freemasonry is about awakening the charitable instinct within us.”

Freemasonry appears to be awakening a charitable instinct in more Masons every day, as evidenced by the dramatic increases in average gift last year. This year, however, the challenges remain, and the need to awaken the craft continues.

Please feel free to call the Grand Lodge Office of Philanthropy at 800/831-8170 or 415/776-7000 with any questions about charitable support of the Masonic Homes of California or the California Masonic Foundation.
To the ancient Greeks, a hero was truly larger than life, a mythical figure endowed with superhuman abilities. Thousands of years later, the word “hero” has lost its original aura, as it is casually applied to athletes, entertainers, and cartoon characters. Fortunately, real heroes like John Rose, a member of Upland Mt. Baldy Lodge No. 419 in Upland, still exist.

Rose, a Los Angeles County deputy, earned the label during the devastating Curve Fire in 2001. The conflagration started on Labor Day weekend, and destroyed 21,000 acres of the Angeles National Park in less than two weeks. Despite orders to evacuate, 60-year-old Sigrid Hopson refused to abandon her cabin in Crystal Lake, near the center of the fire. By the time she called for emergency help, the house was surrounded by flame and was in danger of being engulfed.

The effort to save Hopson’s life reads like the script for a Hollywood action film. Rose and Deputy Paul Archambault heard the distress call on their police radio and raced to rescue her, only to be turned back by firefighters who felt that the area was too dangerous. Ignoring the caution, the officers took their truck off-road until they reached the cabin—seven miles away. The fire heavily damaged the vehicle, so Rose ran the last quarter mile to the Hopson house.

He found the cabin owner holding a pistol, preparing to shoot herself to avoid being burned to death. In fact, Hopson had already shot one of her dogs. Amidst the scorching heat, Rose wrested the gun away and escorted Mrs. Hopson more than a quarter mile to the waiting vehicle. Archambault barreled down the smoke-covered mountain, even as two tires burst and the truck caught fire. The two rescuers managed to reach the fire line and escape the burning vehicle.

Like many officers who exhibit exceptional bravery, Rose downplayed the significance of his efforts, telling American Police Beat “any one of our brothers would have attempted the same.” Apparently, however, the actions of the two deputies were deemed significant enough that they were named Officers-of-the-Month by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, given the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department Medals of Valor, the California State Firefighters Association Medals of Valor, and the California Peace Officer’s Association Award of Valor.

Few outside of the insular world of law enforcement know the name John Rose. Sometimes even the most remarkable acts of bravery go unnoticed by all but a few people. But he is a true hero to other police officers, fellow Masons, his family, and his friends.

And Sigrid Hopson. 
St. Lawrence and the Treasures

By John L. Cooper III, Grand Secretary

There is a curious Masonic degree called St. Lawrence the Martyr. Many, if not most, Masonic degrees have a legend or story associated with them, and the Degree of St. Lawrence the Martyr is no exception. And as with many of the additional degrees beyond Ancient Craft Masonry, this degree is intended to extend the basic teaching about charity by adding a new dimension. In the first degree of Masonry, a candidate is taught the meaning of charity in a powerful and personal way. He learns that no matter how destitute he may find himself, he will never lack as long as one Mason remains alive to help him. And, in a similar manner, he is now bound to extend the same help to any other Mason in need. The Degree of St. Lawrence the Martyr takes this one step further by telling us what charity really means.

In the year 258, a deacon at Rome by the name of Lawrence was arrested. According to legend – the legend that became the Masonic Degree of St. Lawrence the Martyr – the Emperor ordered Lawrence to produce the “treasures” of the church. Knowing that Christians distributed enormous amounts of food and clothing to the poor, the Emperor assumed that this must be made possible because the Christians were enormously wealthy. In fact they were not. Although there were some Christians who were wealthy, the vast majority were poor, and many were slaves who owned no property at all. What was the source of this great charity? It was sacrificial giving on the part of all members, rich and poor, who gave without asking for anything in return. Lawrence knew this and the Emperor did not.

The Emperor gave Lawrence three days to produce the “treasures” of the church. Three days later he did. He filled the streets of Rome with thousands and thousands of poor people who came out in droves to demonstrate how many were helping one another through this primitive system of charity. The Emperor, angered at being mocked, ordered Lawrence to be roasted alive.

In subsequent centuries he became St. Lawrence, with churches named after him, and even a Masonic degree using his story to teach a lesson in charity. What is that lesson? That our true “treasures” are people, and not things. True charitable giving is giving without any expectation of receiving anything in return. We do not enrich others by our giving – we enrich ourselves. We become the “treasures” not because we have great wealth, but because we understand that giving to others makes us rich.

Lawrence’s “treasures” were not the wealthy who gave to the poor – they were the poor who shared what they had with others. It is the principle of caring. And it is no surprise that “charity” comes from the Latin word for “caring” – “caritas.” Our Masonic trilogy might also be translated as “Faith, Hope, and Caring” – because that is really what charity is all about.
When Relief Comes

Marjorie Goddard, at age 94

“A man can’t get rich if he takes proper care of his family.”
- Navajo proverb

When Relief Comes
Masonic Outreach Services is making a difference in California
Charles and Marjorie Goddard dedicated their lives to public service in extraordinary ways; and, in their own time of need, they found a helping hand.

A life of service to others

Charles Goddard, a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, was active in philanthropic causes in Southern California for most of his life, including heading fundraising for his lodge. During World War II, he coordinated rail transportation for American troops to and from Fort Hawn, near San Bernardino. Marjorie is a lifelong Eastern Star member and devoted countless hours to helping the needy in their community.

Charles worked 40 years with the Santa Fe Railroad in San Bernardino. A series of health problems caused his retirement in 1965.

Free to do what they please, the Goddard’s sold their home and headed up fabled Route 66 in an 18-foot Airstream trailer. Nearly 650 miles later they crossed from Arizona into the southeast corner of Utah and stopped in the rural community of Bluff. In the heart of Navajo nation, this village was to become their home for several years as they conducted missionary work under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

Bluff was not an easy post to serve: summer temperatures routinely rose above 100 degrees, and the mercury plummeted well below freezing in the winter months. And the isolation of Bluff – more than 200 miles from the closest city – made it difficult to maintain contact with their friends and family. The terrain, however, was some of the most beautiful in the country, and there was great canoeing on the nearby San Juan River.

Although the Goddards knew little about the Navajo when they arrived in Bluff, they quickly developed a sincere interest in the community. In addition to their ministry work at St. Christopher’s Mission, the family provided other valuable support services. Charles drove the village ambulance and would frequently travel hundreds of miles transporting patients to hospitals in larger cities. Marjorie and Charles became close with many Navajos, and were frequently invited to weddings and other traditional ceremonies. It was during this time that the Goddards began to look for ways to help the impoverished members of the Navajo nation.

Both of the Goddards were avid photographers, and they began to assemble a large collection of pictures of the Navajo and their land. During the winter months the couple drove around the country in their mobile home giving lectures on the hard lives of the Southwest Indians, returning to Bluff for several months each year. These presentations were augmented by their startling collection of original photos and cultural artifacts, including a traditional dress that Marjorie frequently wore. They drove cross-country speaking at schools and churches in such far-flung cities as Seattle and Washington D.C. Money raised on the road was used to support the Navajo communities near their mission in Bluff.

A turn of events

Their work on behalf of the Navajo nation would come to an end when Charles’ heart condition worsened, and the couple returned home to San Bernardino in 1972. With limited financial resources, they settled in a mobile home park where they lived for nearly 25 years. Charles resumed activity with his lodge, receiving his 50-year pin in 1996. According to his son Bill, Charles “turned down the position of master several times.” As they neared their 90th

Continued on page 14
birthdays the Goddards were in need of a more secure community and one with assisted living services. At the same time, it was important for them to stay near their family in San Bernardino.

The cost for full-time assisted living can be prohibitively high for many retirees, like the Goddards, leaving them with very few options and sometimes creating devastating financial circumstances for their family. Fortunately, however, the Goddards had heard of the Masonic Outreach Services (MOS) provided by the Masonic Homes of California. MOS provides California Master Masons, their wives, and widows access to the services and resources they need to stay healthy and safe in their own homes or in retirement facilities in their home communities.

Mr. Goddard approached his lodge and applied to the program. Through the dedication of the California Masons who generously support MOS and those who staff it, the couple was granted assistance that enabled them to move into the a retirement home in San Bernardino. For the Goddard’s three children – all of whom are retired and living on fixed incomes themselves – MOS fundamentally changed their ability to care for their parents.

The retirement community is only a few miles from daughter Patricia Bradley’s home, which allowed her to visit her parents daily. Without the assistance of MOS, Patricia says that there is “simply no way they could have lived so close.”

Just weeks after moving into their new home in 1996 tragedy struck: Charles Goddard died after a short illness. Thanks to Masonic support, however, Marjorie has been able to remain in her hometown of San Bernardino and the community that she loves. She is still active in social life. She creates hand-made gift cards, presses flowers, does the daily crossword puzzle, and socializes with the other retirees.

Relief comes full circle

Today, at the age of 97, Marjorie calls the MOS program “a lifesaver.” She points out that she could not afford to live in her community without support from her husband’s fellow Masons. “Not only do they help pay the cost of living here, but they have even helped me to get needed dental work.”

Patricia says that Masonic Outreach Services is a “blessing” for her mother – and for the rest of the family. “Mother has blossomed in her new home. Knowing she's where she wants to be lets us sleep at night.” Thanks to MOS, Marjorie is living where she wants to be – near her friends, her church, and her family. Son Bill says, “I cannot believe the support the family has gotten, and how well the Masons take care of their members.”

The younger Goddards’ involvement in Masonry goes beyond the assistance their mother receives. While Michael was away in the Navy, Bill served as master councilor of his DeMolay chapter. Patricia is an Eastern Star member and was worthy advisor in Rainbow – as was her two daughters.

“After spending so much time helping others,” Patricia says, “it’s wonderful that she can receive assistance in her old age. We’re just so grateful to the Masons for helping her out.”

“I cannot believe the support the family has gotten, and how well the Masons take care of their members.”
Masons abide by a basic rule of fraternal coexistence: “To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent to all men” and make efforts to fulfill that precept. That was the case of Albert Maver Winn, known as General Winn, who was probably the best to fit the definition of a true philanthropist: one who from love of his fellowmen exerts himself for their well-being. As both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, Winn dedicated his efforts and resources to serve and improve the living conditions of his contemporaries.

Although it is not known when Winn became a Mason, the 1850 returns from Tehama Lodge No. 3 in Sacramento list him as a member.

Winn migrated west to Sacramento in June 1849 where he plied his trade as a carpenter. At this time, Sacramento was only a few months old and on August 1, Winn was elected to the provisional city council as president. As one of nine council members, he worked toward the creation of a city charter and the creation of the City of Sacramento.

The young city grew at a rapid rate and there were not enough resources to accommodate settlers that arrived on a daily basis. Many of those lured by the cry of gold arrived without money and easily succumbed to disease. A hospital was needed to care for the sick and money was needed to bury the dead. The Masons and Odd Fellows Relief Association was formed for that purpose and Winn was appointed president. Winn and a small number of others gave monetary relief through the association. Winn put himself into financial difficulty, spending $19,140 of his own money, in an effort to relieve the suffering of others.

In November 1850, Winn donated 10 acres of land to the newly formed Grand Lodge of California in order that a Masonic Institution of Learning be created for the education of children. Unfortunately, in May 1852 the Grand Lodge reported that the benevolent donation tendered was lost because the Grand Lodge was not yet organized as a corporate body in conformity to the state laws.

Winn’s charitable spirit was also evident during the cholera epidemic in the fall of 1850 when he used his entire stock of lumber making coffins to bury the dead at his own expense.

He moved to San Francisco in 1860 and became active the effort to enact legislation for an eight-hour workday. At his own expense, Winn journeyed to Sacramento and Washington D.C. to lobby for the passing of the law. By 1868, laws finally passed creating the shorter workday largely due to Winn’s efforts.

Although Winn never received reimbursement for his efforts nor much recognition for his efforts with the eight-hour workday, the Mechanic’s State Council passed a resolution in 1874 that highly praised Winn in his selfless efforts to create the Mechanic’s State Council and serve as its president for six years.

After retirement, Winn founded two historical societies: the fraternity Native Sons of the Golden West and the fraternal and civic society Sons of the Revolutionary Sires, which later became the Sons of the American Revolution. Founded on the nation’s centennial in 1876, the Sons of the American Revolution still keeps alive the spirit of patriotism and courage of our founding ancestors.

After Winn passed away, the Native Sons of the Golden West raised money to erect a monument at Winn’s grave in Sacramento City Cemetery in honor of their founding father. Although General Winn’s name may not be known to many, a small park and a public school in Sacramento bear his name in testament to his many contributions to the well being of others.
Joel Poinsett went out of his way to put into practice the principles he professed to uphold

Joel R. Poinsett was an extraordinary man and Mason, who made an unforgettable contribution to the development of the United States and its neighbors. We do not know when Poinsett became a Mason, but he is recorded as being a past master of two South Carolina lodges.

In 1810, Poinsett was appointed as the first American diplomat to Argentine and Chile, at a time when South American countries were struggling to gain independence from Spain. Great Britain had already sent emissaries to Buenos Aires and the American government wished to follow.

Poinsett was well received upon his arrival and he started exploring the commercial possibilities of the new nation. Quickly, he met the leaders of the revolutionary junta and achieved some minor concessions for American trade. However, his steps were closely watched by the British, who opposed his every move.

Based on his reports, an appointment arrived from Washington, making him the Consul General for Argentina, Chile, and Peru. So in November 1811, he took the dangerous road to Chile, arriving safely in its central valley.

Chile was being governed by a revolutionary junta headed by José Miguel Carrera. The Chileans were divided, some of them – the Spanish-born wealthy land owners – wanted to remain under Spanish rule, while most of those born in Chile thought otherwise.

Poinsett arrived at this critical time in the independence struggle. Although Chileans had declared their independence in September of the previous year, Spanish soldiers still occupied the far south and the Spanish Viceroy in Peru was preparing to send an expeditionary force to regain control of the country.

Poinsett was invited to join an important project toward independence: writing a constitution for the new republic. Poinsett used the recently enacted U.S. Constitution as his model.

Poinsett devised a plan to organize a police force and proposed the cultivation of cotton and other crops that could be valuable for international trade.

After Poinsett's return to the United States in January of 1816, Poinsett entered South Carolina's politics, being elected to the state legislature for two
terms, where he sponsored a bill to limit the importation of slaves into the state.

In 1821 both his Masonic and his political life took dramatic turns. That year he was elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina and he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he took a place in the Foreign Affairs Committee. In March 1825, Poinsett resigned from Congress to accept an appointment as the first American ambassador to Mexico. His instructions were to acquire Texas and to convince the Mexicans to redraw the borderline further to the south.

In Mexico, Poinsett met the new president, Manuel Felix Fernández, better known as Guadalupe Victoria. The vice-president was the conservative Nicolás Bravo, a Scottish Rite Mason, who had been elected in a futile move designed to bring peace between both camps.

Soon after his arrival, Poinsett was approached by members of the newly formed York Rite lodges. These included politicians and military men who wanted to get rid of the conservative faction in order to establish a firm republican form of government.

Poinsett deviated from his role as diplomat by helping the York lodges form their own Grand Lodge, which became the center of the opposition political force. Although later Poinsett would claim that he did not expect the York Masons to act beyond their legitimate functions of benevolence and charity, he could not have ignored the intense political forces that were behind the creation of the competing Masonic body.

As Guadalupe Victoria’s presidential term came to its close in 1828, the conservative vice-president, Nicolás Bravo, a centralist, rebelled and issued a proclamation, known as the Montano Plan, which contained four main points: the first was to prohibit by law all secret societies; second, all ministers were to be dismissed; third, Poinsett was to be expelled from Mexico, and finally, the Constitution was to be rigidly enforced.

Poinsett had overstayed his welcome by becoming too involved in Mexican political life. Plus, he was neither able to acquire Texas nor redraw the border.

He returned to Charleston and became an active defender of the Union when the nullification dispute arose in South Carolina. According to some, a state had the right to nullify an act of the federal government. Poinsett became the leader of those opposing this view, defending the authority of the federation. In the end, South Carolina remained in the Union.

He continued to be interested in the progress of science and art; he was actively involved in the creation of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, the forerunner of the Smithsonian Institution and became its first president.

Poinsett gives us an example of how a man, dedicated to give others the benefits he himself enjoys at home, goes out of his way to put into practice the principles he professes to uphold.

Poinsett believed in freedom, believed that despotism cannot be ignored and it must be fought. He risked his career and his own life to give testimony that his ideals were not abstract philosophy, but vital rules of conduct.

He risked his career and his own life to give testimony that his ideals were not abstract philosophy, but vital rules of conduct.

For the full story, visit the Freemason Online at www.freemason.org.
New membership program gives Masons tools to talk about and share Masonry with their family and friends

Pass It On provides many new resources for membership development.

T he membership development committee of the Grand Lodge unveiled a new membership program at the 154th Annual Communication, encouraging all Masons to share the legacy of membership in Masonry. Philip L. McAllister, committee chairman, said, “Through the centuries, Masonry has been passed from father to son, from brother to brother, and from friend to friend. In order to attract the current generation of men, we must reach out to them, we must talk about Masonry with them, so that Masonry continues to be passed on from one generation to the next.”

The goals of the new program are twofold. First to encourage and assist Masons to talk about Masonry with their family and friends more than ever before. The second goal is to help each lodge make a minimum of five Master Masons per year. There are five steps to the Pass It On program.

Step One: Get Ready for Prospective Members

The public forms an impression any time they see a Mason or Masonic Lodge. Pass It On encourages lodges to make a good impression by maintaining an effective and attractive Web site, keeping the lodge building in nice condition and well lit with good signage, and to be sure that public booths have a professional appearance and are staffed with knowledgeable and enthusiastic Masons.

Preparing for prospective members also includes understanding their needs and expectations and determining how the lodge can meet those expectations. Recent research identified the things men want in their lives. Pass It On asks Lodges to determine how the lodge can meet these needs and expectations.

A favorable community impression of the lodge leads to an ongoing interest in Masonry.

Step Two: Identify Quality Candidates

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are good member prospects, including friends, neighbors, relatives, and co-workers. Other prospects include fathers of young men and women who are members of DeMolay, Job's Daughters, and Rainbow Girls in your community.

In order to appeal to prospective members, we must be relevant to the type of man we want as a member.

**Step Three: Approach Prospective Members**

Masons do not solicit members; however, informing a man about Masonry is not solicitation. Men who do not know anything about Masonry will not ask about it. Masons do talk to men about Masonry, invite consideration, answer questions, and provide information.

A 1993 Grand Master's Decision states: "A member may ask a man whom he believes to be a worthy prospective Mason if he has considered membership in the Masonic fraternity or if he would like to have information to enable him to make such a decision. A member must inform the prospective member or inquirer that the fraternity does not extend an invitation to become a member, that his application must be made of his own free will and accord, and that he must pass a secret ballot for admission. After providing the information, the inquirer should be left to make his decision without persuasion. If the inquirer makes no decision within a reasonable time, the member may make a single follow-up contact to see if additional information is needed."

Pass It On provides useful tools to aid Masons in talking about the fraternity including the Pass It On card and the wallet brochure. The program also provides an applicant information kit that can be sent to all new applicants.

We must make Masonry known to eligible men in our communities, giving them the opportunity to ask that all-important question.

**Step Four: Integrate the Candidate Into the Lodge**

A candidate must feel part of the lodge from the beginning in order to become involved. Pass It On encourages the use of the Grand Lodge mentor program and provides new communication tools that will inform the candidate about the lodge he has joined and make him feel a welcome part of it. The new tools include a candidate information kit, template letters from the lodge master to the candidate, and a letter from the wife of the lodge master to the wife of the candidate, if he is married.

Finally, Pass It On encourages the lodge to focus on fellowship. Good fellowship within a lodge builds bonds that keep members active and encourages them to share Masonry with their friends.

Caring for candidates and their needs creates participation and loyalty, which are real assets to the lodge.

**Step Five: Retain Members**

Masons become inactive in the their lodge for a number of reasons. Some circumstances are out of the lodge's control, other issues can be addressed to increase member retention. Pass It On provides tools for lodges to evaluate the satisfaction of new and long-time members.

These tools include surveys so that members can help shape the programs of the lodge.

Programs that address member needs are the first step in member satisfaction and retention.
VOLUNTEERING TEACHES COVINA CHILDREN ABOUT OTHERS AND THEMSELVES
Ask any youngster or teen what they would least like to do on a Saturday morning and, no doubt, getting up at 5 a.m. would make every top ten list.

But on a bright southern California morning in early September, that was exactly what 38 children (and 10 family specialists) at the Masonic Home at Covina did. Rising, but not necessarily shining, before dawn, the children journeyed to downtown Los Angeles where they volunteered in helping the staff of the Special Olympics triathlon.

Speaking about the event a couple of weeks later, four of the children remarked that while they really did not like getting up at 5 a.m., when they climbed back into their vehicles to return to Covina, they did so with a feeling that their efforts had made a difference and contributed to the success of the event.

One of the teenage boys recalled that after getting up so early he felt he would be tired all day long. This did not prove to be the case. “When you start helping people it makes you feel good,” he believes.

The children at the Home participate in volunteer activities five or six times a year. These include helping out at the Heal the Bay volunteer clean up, the Midnight Mission, Habitat for Humanity, and the San Gabriel River clean up.

John Howl, executive director of the Masonic Home at Covina, says that many of the children have never had any volunteer experience prior to coming to the Home. A prime goal of the children's program, Howl says, is to expose the children to Masonic values and helping others is a cornerstone of that mission. He believes volunteering together as a group also helps build a sense of community among the children.

But she feels, “Hands-on experience makes it real to them.”

One of the teens in Darlington house likes the fact that she gets to meet new people while volunteering. Another of the girls likes the idea that at the volunteer sites, “People come together and work as a team. It feels good.”

An aspect of volunteering that appeals to the children is the chance it provides to give back to the community. It is pointed out that the Covina children benefit from the Masonic community and it is good they can turn around and benefit others who are less fortunate.

Family Specialist Dan Ruiz agrees with this. “The kids understand the Masons do a lot for them,” he says. “By helping others they pass along some of that generosity and kindness.” One of the boys in Dan’s house says that he likes the idea that when you are helping others, you know you are not alone. He also finds volunteering a kind of therapy, “If you’re in a bad mood when you start, it makes you feel better.”

The staff at the Home hopes that volunteering will be part of the children’s lives as they grow into adulthood. One of the teen girls who has enjoyed working as a volunteer at several events said she thought, “Everyone should do it.”

All Masons would no doubt agree.
To Give is to Receive

Masonic Homes volunteers reap many rewards

Taking to heart the Masonic obligation to assist their brothers in need, two members of Alameda Lodge No. 167 in Fremont have found volunteering at the Masonic Home at Union City adds a special dimension to their lives.

Byron Corley and Jim Westfall, members of Alameda Lodge, come to the Union City Home every week to assist residents in a number of ways. Frequently joining them are their wives, Beatriz Corley and Ginger Westfall. Their work with the residents illustrates the special relationship that exists between lodges and the Home.

Carlene Voss, volunteer program coordinator, gives the men high marks as volunteers. “They’ll do anything you ask them to,” she says with a grateful smile.

For several years the Corleys travel 70 miles each way at least once a week from their Modesto home to Union City. They used to live in Fremont and when they moved to Modesto they saw no reason to end their association with the Home’s volunteer program.

“We really enjoy our time at the Home,” Mrs. Corley says. She insists that her husband Byron, who became a Mason in 1991 while they were living in England, is the one who is extraordinarily committed to volunteering. Byron admits that he has always been civic minded and now that he is retired he is able to spend more time helping others.

Byron is always ready and eager to assist people in wheelchairs. He and Jim Westfall accompany residents from the skilled nursing facility on outings, which, requires special care and handling. Byron says, “We love the people we help. They need us and they are so appreciative. We enjoy being with them.”

Jim and Ginger Westfall live not far from the Union City Home and volunteer 25-35 hours a week. Jim’s efforts also include trips with residents to museums, concerts, and Oakland A’s games. He looks on his activities at the Home as a way of fulfilling his duty as a Mason, a tradition that in his family reaches back to his maternal grandfather. Both his grandmother and mother were Eastern Star members.

Jim sums it up this way: “We get back so much more than we give.”

Admission to the Homes

If you or a family member are considering applying for admission or want to know more about the Homes or arrange a tour, call our toll-free numbers. Union City in Northern California, 800/342-2979, or Covina in Southern California, 866/627-6642, or visit www.masonichome.org.

Applicants to the Masonic Homes are urged to plan ahead. The current waiting time for admission is over one year for both campuses.

Masonic Outreach Services

For those seniors who wish to remain in their own homes or in a facility in their own community, there is another choice – Masonic Outreach Services (MOS). The MOS program helps recipients meet expenses by supplementing their monthly income. The Community Information and Referral Program can help those in need of information regarding resources in their community. Trained staff can provide referral information on important topics such as housing options, insurance coverage, and much more. For more information, call 800/342-2979 ext. 1233.

Communications

The Masonic Homes have speakers available to come to your lodge or function to speak about the services available through the Homes and other issues related to aging. For more information, contact the communications office at 510/675-1245 or communications@mhcuc.org. We look forward to hearing from you!
Meet Brandon Koretz, MD
Physician, specialty in Geriatrics
Mason since 1991

For Brandon Koretz, being a Mason is a family tradition. A fourth-generation Mason, Koretz says his most memorable experience in the fraternity was being raised in the third degree by his father and grandfather. He is a member of Ionic Composite Lodge No. 520 in Los Angeles where his father and grandfather are past masters. Koretz’s brother is also a Mason as was their great grandfather.

“I have wonderful childhood memories of family events, trips, and picnics sponsored by the lodge,” says Koretz. “These are experiences I hope to pass on to my children.”

In addition to being an assistant clinical professor of medicine at UCLA, Koretz also is associate chief for the division of geriatrics’ clinical practice and was elected to the executive board for the department of medicine’s professional group.

Koretz, 33, lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Keren, and their dog, Beanie.
Has Your Interest Income Been Less Than You Hoped?

Looking for a way to increase your income, while also doing something good for someone else? If so, Look No Further!

The Masonic Grand Lodge Office of Philanthropy is pleased to introduce Charitable Gift Annuities to the California Masonic community.

Gift annuities are among the oldest types of charity. Among the benefits you can expect:

- Guaranteed Payments for Life (Partially Tax Free)
- An Income Tax Charitable Deduction
- The Satisfaction of Supporting the Masonic Homes of California or the California Masonic Foundation with a charitable gift.
- Reduction of Capital Gains Tax if you Give Appreciated Property

Please fill out and return to the address provided.

☐ Please send me information on Charitable Gift Annuities.

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☐ Please send me information on including Masonic charities in my will or trust.

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Masonic Grand Lodge of California
Office of Philanthropy
1111 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
(800) 831-8170 toll-free
www.californiamasons.org

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

Grand Lodge F & AM of California
1111 California Street
San Francisco, California 94108