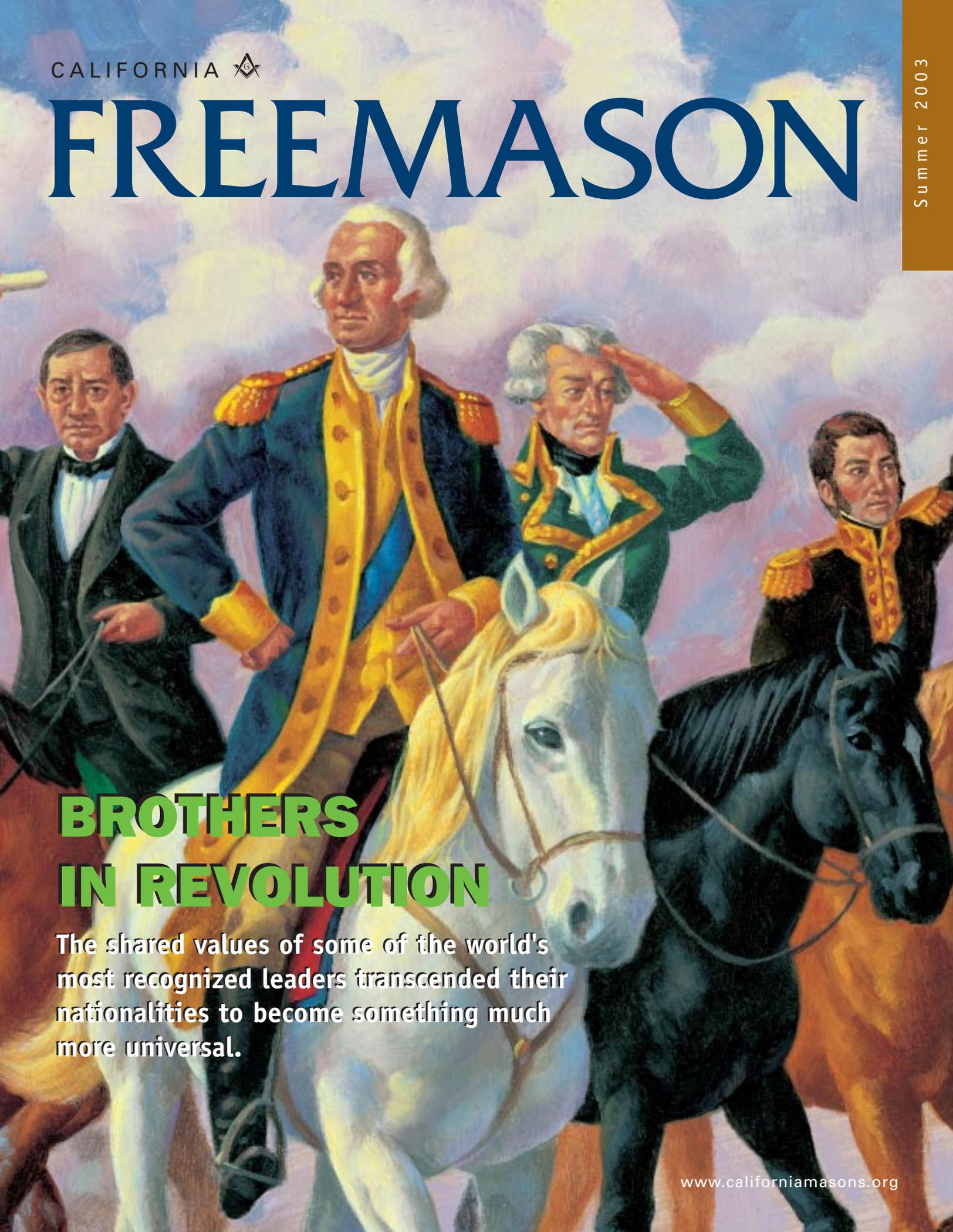


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FREEMASON

Summer 2003



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SYMPOSIUM DETAILS

\$69 per person

Saturday banquet: \$49 per person

Deadline for Symposium and banquet reservations: July 18

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Room rate per night (includes meals, except banquet): \$115 one person; \$150 two people

Deadline for room reservations: July 1

A complete agenda and registration form for the 2003 Symposium will be available at www.freemason.org.

For more information, contact the Grand Lodge office at 800/831-8170 or symposium@freemason.org.

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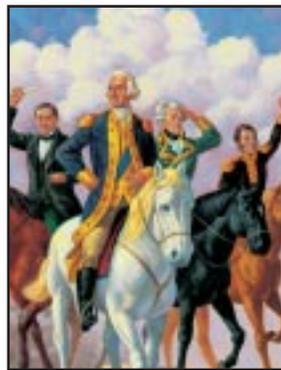
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10 cover story

Our feature story explores how Masonic principles may have shaped the convictions of major revolutionary leaders and became the philosophical underpinnings of the civil societies born from their rebellions. Freemasons George Washington, Jose de San Martin, Benito Juarez, and Marquis de Lafayette embraced the spirit of liberty, equality, and justice and led disparate groups of people toward the singular goal of building new, free nations.

For more articles of interest, check out California Freemason Online at www.freemason.org.



5 in california

Leadership retreats leave wardens and their wives excited about their lodge involvement.



6 lodge spotlight

Past and present masters reflect on the burdens and the beauties of the office.



7 masonic education

A look at why the rank of past master is considered the highest within the lodge.



8 around the world

Australian Masons use their five-day bi-centennial celebration to focus on a strategic plan to propel Freemasonry forward.



14 membership

Leaders in membership development unite the lodge and the community through service, philanthropy, and fellowship.



15 history

Perhaps the most important jurist of the 20th century, Earl Warren took controversial stands on issues in Freemasonry and the nation.



16 masonic homes

Family specialists cultivate leadership skills and enhance the growth of the children at Covina.

Planning Ahead

One of the primary duties of a leader is to plan for the future. Whether it is the next meeting or next year's events, each of us has an obligation to prepare for the future. Looking into our future and determining what lies ahead is not easy, but there are ways to shed light on the future. I can tell you exactly what time the sun will come up tomorrow and what time it will set anywhere in the world. I can tell you when the shortest day of the year will be 10 years from now. These things are known because science and logic create a formula to determine the exact time of every sunrise and sunset.

The executive committee uses science and logic to look into our future membership numbers. Currently, there are about 77,500 Master Masons. In 10 years, there may be only 35,000.

The number of lodges may also dwindle from 368 to perhaps 200 lodges. As a result, Masonry may cease to exist in large parts of the state.

These statistics are real and we cannot ignore them. This advanced knowledge shines just enough light on the future to see that there is more than one path we can take. We can continue on our current path of least resistance by doing nothing and our legacy will be the rapid decline of our fraternity. Or, we can have the courage to take a different path that will improve our ability to attract and maintain the quality men we seek.

If we show the courage to change, our legacy will be that we were truly Masonic leaders who took action to turn around the decline of our membership in California. Our grand master and your executive committee are working on legislation for your consideration at the Annual Communication that will give us the chance to take the path to a brighter future; a future that will allow us to remain active throughout in California.

For more than 150 years our Masonic values have had a positive influence in California. If we do not act soon, there will not be enough of us left to generate our Masonic light anywhere. We must use our individual Masonic light to see the path that will lead us to the bright future that we all want for Freemasonry in California. ✧



David R. Doan
Senior Grand Warden

Look Forward for Leaders

By Allan L. Casalou, Managing Editor

In driving content with a theme we use the different departments of the magazine to explore a single topic. It forces us to be creative some times, but every time, we learn a lot about the specific subject – and we hope you do too.

This month, we discuss a topic that may be the most important of our time – leadership in Masonry.

Freemasonry is well known for its leaders, but most of the time we look back in history to lay claim to the best known and most admired Masonic figures. Always at the top of the list in the United States is George Washington. So it's appropriate that he make the cover story in an issue about leadership. Avoiding his usual Masonic history, we look at Washington in context with three other revolutionary leaders, equally revered in their own countries for the same reasons we revere the father of ours. Masons in those other countries enjoy the same benefit we do, as the other three were also brothers.

Earl Warren was another great leader and Mason making his mark two centuries after Washington. He's one of our own – one of California's most prominent Masons. Bold and true to his convictions, Warren's strength of character and pursuit of equality and justice serve as an inspiration and example to us all.

But we don't have to look back to find good leaders. Men are shining in many areas today. We have spotlighted a few. We interviewed over a dozen masters and were inspired by their enthusiasm for Masonry. We found two brothers showing great leadership in membership development. When we looked around the world, we found a jurisdiction in Australia demonstrating tremendous leadership, using an anniversary to launch a strategic plan.

Yes, leadership is all around us. It isn't easy to spot, because the men we see haven't accomplished their greatest feat yet. Will we be there when they do? Will Masonry benefit from their leadership? It might if we identify and involve them early.

It's good to look back at our great leaders. They inspire us. They will be the beginning of a long line if we look forward for leadership too. ✧

In the Wings

Wardens prepare for the master's chair

This spring nearly 300 senior and junior wardens attended the Wardens Leadership Retreats sponsored by the Grand Lodge of California.

For more than 15 years, the Grand Lodge has provided training for wardens. Now the three-day, weekend program focuses on two areas: lodge management and lodge leadership.

The management courses range from program planning to lodge finance to Masonic law. Program planning sessions focus on conducting efficient stated meetings, planning quality events, and developing a lodge calendar. Finance sessions cover budgeting and lodge investments. Through a series of case studies, wardens also explore challenging questions concerning Masonic law outlined in the California Masonic Code.

"Who moved my cheese?" This is the question asked of the senior wardens in the opening retreat session. If it sounds like a strange question, acquaint yourself with Dr. Spencer Johnson's best-selling leadership book and video of the same name. Through this comical and witty session, wardens discuss the challenges of our changing times and consider new and positive methods of managing change within the lodge.

The junior wardens explore personality types and social styles to

better understand lodge officers and members in an effort to promote involvement, relationship building, and team building. Using Dr. Robert Rohm's video seminar, "How to Understand Yourself and Others" along with his workbook cleverly titled "Fun Book," wardens distinguish between outgoing and reserved individuals who are also either task-oriented or people-oriented. Understanding these concepts allow wardens to build strong teams of people whose personalities will complement each other and complete the team with a broad spectrum of talents and motivation.

Identified as an important source of support, the wardens' wives are encouraged to attend. They participate in group meetings with the wardens and a special program is offered just for them on Saturday. That program includes a session titled "So Your Husband's Going to be the Master," which provides essential information for a warden's wife including an explanation of the time commitment that can be expected.

A highlight of the retreat is a Saturday night banquet. After a two-hour break following the

Saturday afternoon sessions, wardens and their ladies dress to the nines for an evening of fellowship and fun. The evening begins with a social hour that precedes a formal banquet. The banquet ends with a message from the leadership of Grand Lodge. After their inspiring words, the music begins and the wardens and their ladies step out onto the dance floor where the fun lasts late into the evening.

One warden summed up his retreat experience this way. "I wish all Masons could attend this retreat. It is a real eye-opener. I am leaving more excited about my involvement in the lodge. It makes me proud to be a Mason." ✦



Wardens and their wives receive valuable information concerning lodge leadership and management. A formal dinner and dance caps the experience.



On Being | the Master

PAST AND PRESENT MASTERS SHARE THE BEAUTIES AND BURDENS

L leading a Masonic lodge is not a simple task. It takes a certain type of man to do it successfully. In 1795, Paul Revere, grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, set forth the extent of the job when he said to the new master: "It is now incumbent upon you diligently to inquire onto the knowledge of your fellows, and find them daily employment, that the art which they profess may not be forgotten or neglected."

Today the master's duty is not only to insure the perpetuation of the teachings of our ancient craft, but also to integrate them into modern society through a wide variety of

"It is now incumbent upon you diligently to inquire onto the knowledge of your fellows, and find them daily employment, that the art which they profess may not be forgotten or neglected."

programs and activities in the lodge and in the community. This is both the beauty and the burden of the task, and finding the balance can be quite a feat.

Arthur Borland, immediate past master of Three Great Lights Lodge No. 651 in Menlo Park encouraged his lodge to demonstrate its charitable mission through community philanthropy. "We donated funds to send needy students to an outdoor education camp and others to a music program at Menlo-Atherton High School. We provided college scholarships and toys for the Toys-for-Tots program," says Borland.

To see that necessary aid is given to members and their families is also in the

master's charge. The aid can take on many forms. An applicant of Temescal Palms Lodge No. 314 in Corona is a member of the U.S. Navy and was deployed to the Persian Gulf before he could be initiated. Robert Barden, master, decided the lodge would, "Adopt the applicant's wife as a ward of our lodge so that she has someplace to go if she needs help. While we have no legal obligation to assist her, as master of the lodge, I believe that we have a moral obligation to support her."

Care is also given when making changes in the lodge. Involvement is key to success. James Lewis, immediate past master of Vista Lodge No. 687 developed a lodge business plan before he was installed master. The plan covered all aspects of the lodge program and finances and included input from the appointed officers. "I wanted to involve as many members as were willing, and it paid off," explains Lewis. One change made a significant difference. The third meeting night of the month was designated as family night. Everyone was invited, including wives, children, and neighbors. "It was wonderful to see everyone involved and we were inundated with requests to know when the next event would be." Vista lodge finished the year with 13 applications, 10 affiliations, and three reinstatements.

Bud Slack, master of San Fernando Lodge No. 343 has learned a lot in the chair like delegating tasks, even if he finds it easier to do it himself. This way the lodge benefits from the combined wisdom of its members. He believes the master provides the tools, resources, and necessary guidance, but the officers must make some decisions and be accountable for the results. "The reward is seeing cohesiveness develop in your team," says Slack. ✦



The Master & The Lodge

A MODEL OF MASONIC LEADERSHIP

John L. Cooper III, Grand Secretary

The master of a Masonic lodge is a unique leader. Once elected, he inherits significant powers to rule and govern the members of the lodge. He is invested with time-honored responsibilities that are unlike those of the president of any other society, and he is given unusual authority in the discharge of his duties. Once installed he cannot be removed by vote of his brethren who elected him. Only a Masonic trial for malfeasance in office, or action by the grand master himself can take him out of office.

Many organizations have the office of past president, but only serving as the master of a masonic lodge confers unique status as a past master, and then only after having fully discharged the duty laid upon him at his installation. The master of a lodge who resigns, or does not complete his term as master (unless he dies in office) does not become a past master. How did all this come about?

The origin of the office of master of a Masonic lodge is lost in the mists of history, along with the origin of Freemasonry itself. But as far back as we have any record, the office of master existed. In 1717, when the first grand lodge was formed in London, England, the four lodges that formed it placed the oldest Master Mason then present – who was also the master of one of the lodges – in the chair as grand master “pro tem,” and then proceeded to elect a grand master.

The Ancients – a rival grand lodge of the original grand lodge of 1717 –

claimed to preserve the oldest traditions of Freemasonry. With the Ancients, the office of past master was especially esteemed. Among both the Moderns (as the premier grand lodge was called) and the Ancients the Master Mason degree was originally a qualifying degree for those who wished to become master of

What does this say about the master as the leader of the lodge? He is the leader because he was elected and installed as such by his brethren. Once elected and installed, he becomes the master teacher as well as the head of the lodge. He becomes the master workman, the master designer, who sets his lodge at

Once elected and installed, he becomes the master teacher as well as the head of the lodge. He becomes the master workman, the master designer.

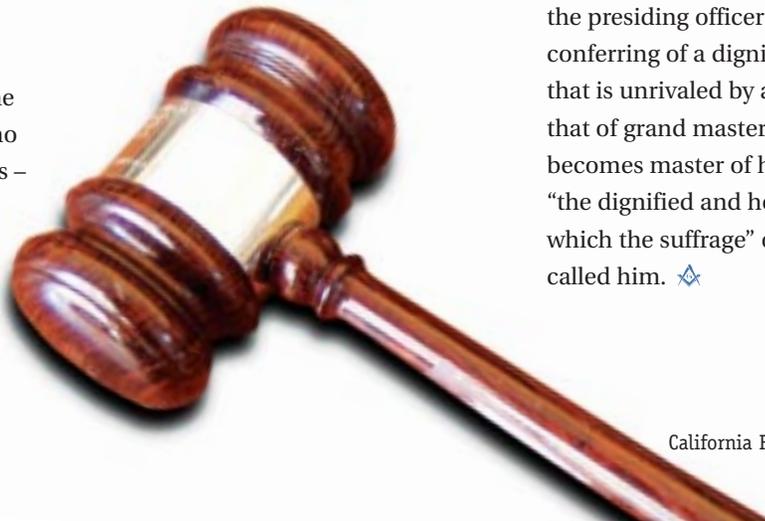
the lodge. In fact, the third degree was originally called the master's part because it was designed to instruct the future master in the significant duties of his office.

California follows the tradition of the Moderns by allowing a warden to preside over the lodge if the master is not present. However, a warden does not exercise all the rights and powers of the installed master, even in this jurisdiction. Some prerogatives are reserved only to the man who has been elected and installed as master.

work, and gives them the necessary instructions to do what they are supposed to do as Masons. He has been specially set apart for this work, and having been set apart, he cannot ever truly return to the body of the workmen in the same status as before his election and installation as master.

That is why the rank of past master is considered to be the highest rank within the power of the lodge to grant to one of his members.

Leadership in Freemasonry is thus much more than simply being elected as the presiding officer of a lodge; it is the conferring of a dignity within the order that is unrivaled by any other, except for that of grand master. Indeed, when he becomes master of his lodge, he occupies “the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrage” of his brethren has called him. ✦



AUSTRALIAN MASONIC

Freemasons in New South Wales (NSW) and throughout the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) have cause to celebrate as they commemorate the bi-centenary (200 years) of the dawn of Freemasonry in Australia.



In 1903 the United Grand Lodge of NSW celebrated its centenary with a gala event at the Sydney Town Hall. This year the celebration is in the imposing Masonic Center, located in downtown Sydney.

“The brotherhood has been an integral part of Australian society for many years,” said Chris Craven, the deputy grand secretary of the United Grand Lodge of NSW & the ACT. “Our own Grand Lodge was ruled by brethren who were governors general of this community as well as governors of state. Many were pillars of the commercial, intellectual, military, and social communities.”

Among the number of events held throughout the five-day celebration, is a special presentation to the former Prime Minister of France to commemorate the first known initiation in Australia on board a French ship in September 1802.

The crowning event of the festivities involves a thanksgiving service at St. Mary’s Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Macquarie, a Freemason, in the early 1800s.

Backed by this rich history, area Masons use this occasion to recognize the successes of the past 200 years, as well as reflect on the importance and relevance of the organization’s evolution and progression through the years.

In the midst of celebrating its 200-year anniversary, Freemasonry in Australia still faces many of the challenges faced by lodges throughout the United States and worldwide.

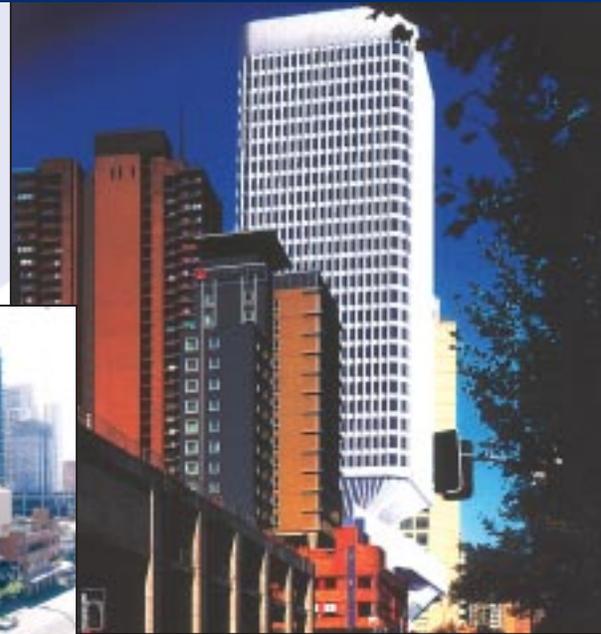
“Our main challenge is of course membership,” commented Craven. “We’re developing strategies to ‘Recruit, Regain, Retain,’ and at the same time, make ourselves relevant to the people of today.”

The focus on lodge membership, and new-member induction is one of the top priorities for Anthony Lauer, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of NSW & the ACT.

“We will endeavor to devise a system which will induct candidates in a more structured and focused matter,” explained Lauer in his strategic plan for 2003-2006. “It is essential to reshape and then raise the image of the craft within the community.”

BICENTENNIAL

Australian Freemasons use their anniversary to launch a strategic plan that includes the construction of a 24-story tower on top of their downtown Sydney Masonic Center. Depiction of the tower at night (facing page), before construction (left), daytime depiction of tower (right).



Lodges throughout the area have accepted the challenge to raise membership levels, and are taking steps to find new and innovative solutions to the problem at hand.

“There have been a number of successes with special purpose lodges, which are made up from members of a profession or interest group,” said Craven. “One of our lodges meets with a common love for fine food and wine. They have a waiting list for members. They regularly hold multiple degree work and have enough work for the next few years. At the same time, meeting frequency and meeting times are changing to suit the needs of the members of individual lodges. We are tending to devolve certain administrative duties to our regions in an attempt to encourage them to help themselves and revitalize their regions. This is having varied success but is showing signs of positive response.”

“We are also revitalizing and improving our buildings,” continued Craven, “making them worthwhile centers which have an income and also all the comforts people would expect.”

This idea of multipurpose centers is most evident in the impressive off-form

concrete Masonic Center, located in downtown Sydney. The Center’s site has been home to a Masonic building since 1833. In the early 1970s the area was cleared to make way for the present structure. Considered the finest example of Brutalist architecture in the Southern Hemisphere, the Center is also home to one of Sydney’s largest active conference centers, and currently a 24-story tower is being built on top of the center, which will be mainly let to commercial clients.

It is not only through its centers that NSW and ACT Masons have extended their influence within the community. The organization also conducts various charitable acts throughout the year that spread the word of the Masons’ work and mission. In the past year, these acts of giving included a “Christmas Appeal” that served to deliver over 3,000 baskets of food along with food vouchers to those in need during the Christmas holidays. The organization is also involved in the NSW Masonic Youth Welfare Fund, providing needy children with equal opportunities. The Fund distributes approximately half a million dollars each year, supplying needy children with everyday sustenance and everyday requirements.

As these Masons celebrate their bi-centenary and look back on the past 200 years, they will also look forward toward what the future will hold.

“I think that we have taken a progressive outlook towards the future of Freemasonry in this country,” said Anthony Picone, a Mason and on staff at the Grand Lodge. “We are trying to encourage others in our region to adopt the same openness “This will definitely be a challenge because we will be challenging established views and ‘protocol’ that has been in place since time immemorial.”

Fortunately, the three-year strategic plan that was recently laid out by the Grand Master Lauer addresses many of the issues that will need to be faced to keep the fraternity thriving. And with the outline of the strategic plan, the 416 lodges throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territories can face these struggles head on, pulling from 200 years of experience in hopes of strengthening future generations of Masons, and propelling the brotherhood forward. 

WASHINGTON, SAN MARTIN, JUÁREZ, AND LAFAYETTE:

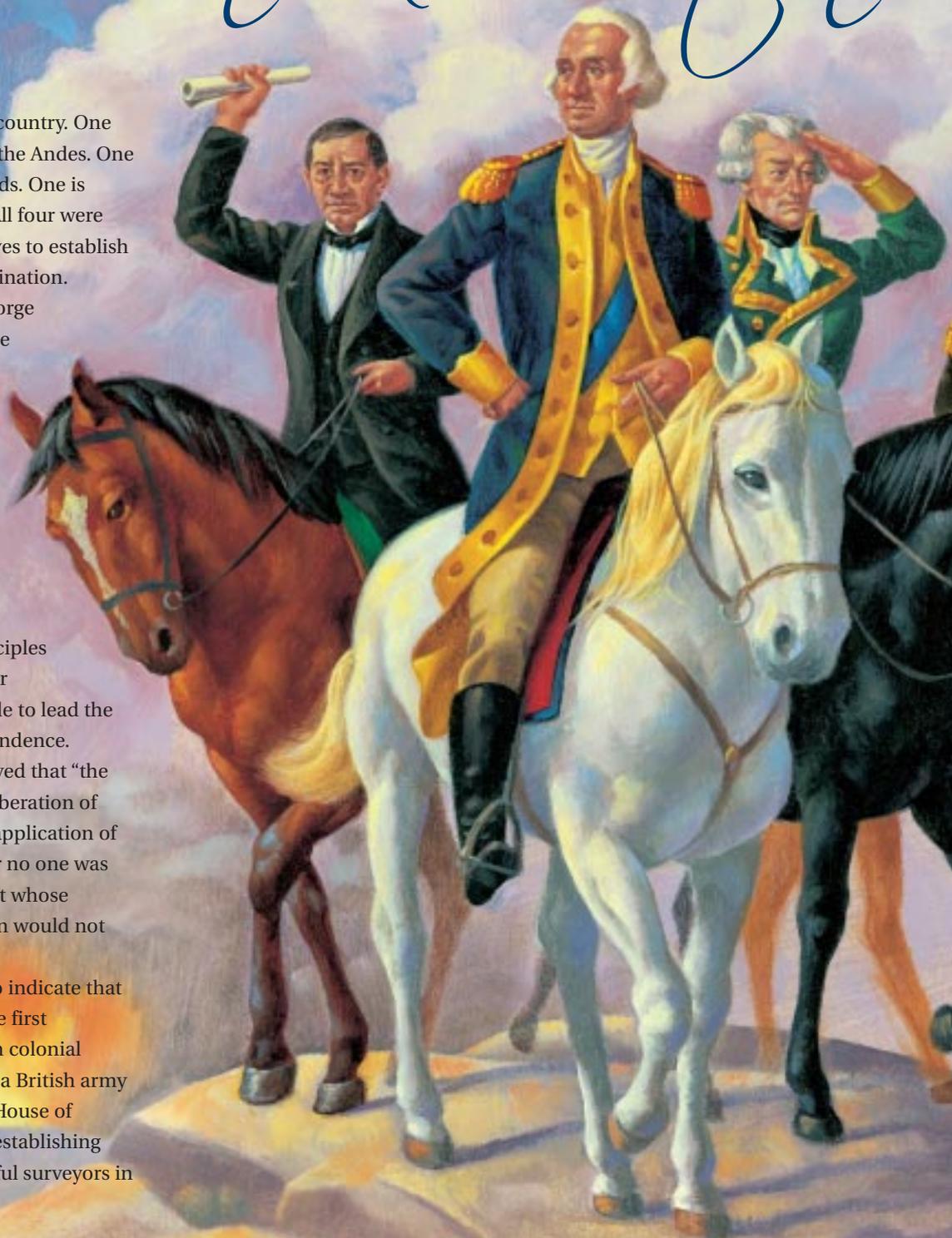
Brothers in Revolution

One was the Father of his country. One was called the Knight of the Andes. One was the hero of two worlds. One is remembered as Mexico's Lincoln. All four were Masons, and all four risked their lives to establish new nations free from foreign domination.

What motivated these men – George Washington, Jose de San Martin, the Marquis de Lafayette and Benito Juárez – to lead national liberation movements? In fact, their shared values and beliefs transcended their nationalities and became something much more universal: an unwavering belief in the right to self-determination. Guided by the principles of Masonry, and supported by other members of the craft, they were able to lead the path from subordination to independence.

French author Jean Genet observed that “the main object of a revolution is the liberation of man ... not the interpretation and application of some transcendental ideology.” For no one was this truer than Washington, without whose leadership the American Revolution would not have succeeded.

There was little in his early life to indicate that Washington would one day lead the first successful overthrow of a European colonial government. After all, he had been a British army officer and a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses, while at the same time establishing himself as one of the most successful surveyors in



the colonies. It was during this period that Washington developed the national stature that would ultimately lead to his unlikely role as a revolutionary leader. Beginning in 1769 he began to oppose crown policies in the American colonies, including restrictions on land speculation and the poor treatment of colonial military officers. Six years later, with armed revolt all but inevitable, he was named commander in

chief of the Continental forces and became the de facto leader of the revolution.

Perhaps the factors that led to Washington's conversion can be found in the words of Victor Hugo, who famously advised to "change your opinions, keep to your principles; change your leaves, keep intact your roots." The decades before the American Revolution saw a major change in Britain's policies toward her colonies, and Washington's transformation from conformist to rebel can be seen not as a shift in his principles, but in the world around him. English laws and taxes passed during the years prior to the revolution created resentment among the colonial lawmakers, and it was only after the failure of a diplomatic solution that Washington and other leaders in the colonies planned an armed war of independence.

Although the selection of Washington to lead the rebel army proved to be a success, on the surface it was a somewhat unorthodox choice. After all, Washington was not as intellectual as Jefferson, as cosmopolitan as Franklin, or as vocal as Patrick Henry. Other founding fathers also had

distinguished military records, and many had been more active in protesting the English treatment of the colonists.

What George Washington did possess was the intangible qualities that define a leader. He was simply a man whose very presence commanded respect and authority, and his ability to build consensus among a fiery group of rebels separated by economic, political, and geographic factors was key to the success of the American Revolution. Even more remarkably, he resisted temptations to augment his personal power (including an offer to become king), and retired to his estate at Mount Vernon after eight years as president.

In addition to his political and military leadership, Washington was also an active Freemason. As acting grand master he laid the cornerstone for the U.S. Capitol, in 1794 he posed for an official portrait in Masonic regalia, and five years later he was buried at Mount Vernon with full Masonic and church ceremonies conducted by Alexandria Lodge No. 22. There can be no doubt that the American Revolution would not have occurred without the participation of Masonic patriots, including Washington, Paul Revere, and Alexander Hamilton. But what role did the ideals of the craft play in the leadership of the revolution and the young republic? Two words – liberty and freedom – were common themes of 18th-century Masonic writings, and it is no accident that these principles became the philosophical underpinning of the colonial rebellion.

Left to right: Benito Juarez, George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Jose de San Martin

Masonry also provided an immediate bond between men of widely varying backgrounds serving in the Continental Army. The war forced soldiers from all walks of life, including rural farmers, urban merchants, southern planters, and northern craftsmen, to work together to achieve a single goal. The Masonic connection between many of these men – including George Washington – served to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the military by creating trust between people who had never met. After the war, the craft continued to play an important role in the evolution of the young United States, and the country even adopted Masonic symbols on its official seals.

Of course, foreign support of the colonists was critical to the revolution's success, and it came in the person of the Marquis de Lafayette, a 20-year-old French officer who joined George Washington's army as a major general in 1777. Two years later he returned to France, where he secured the government's full support of the colonial rebels, before returning to assist Washington in defeating the British at Yorktown. During this visit home, Lafayette (who had been banished from the French court for siding with the Americans) was not only forgiven, but was made a major general of the French army, earning him the nickname "hero of two worlds."

Perhaps Juárez's most ambitious plan was the creation of the Mexican constitution, based largely on the principles of the American republic.

Lafayette was also a member of the craft, and shortly after the surrender of the English army the two men visited Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown. In 1784, while serving as president, Washington received a Masonic apron made by Madame de Lafayette. There is little doubt that their shared bond in Masonry was an important point of common ground. Lafayette also embraced many of the values of Masonry, including three that would become the rallying cry for the French Revolution: Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

In 1778, at the same time that Washington and Lafayette were fighting the British, a child was born to a Spanish army officer living in South America. The boy, Jose de San Martin, would grow up to liberate the land of his birth from Spanish rule, and would strike a major blow against European control in the Americas.

Like his counterparts in the American Revolution, San Martin decided to follow his principles and fight against oppression by a monarchy. Inspired by the war against Napoleon, in which he

had seen combat in several battles, he resigned his commission as an officer in the Spanish army in 1811 and sailed to Buenos Aires, where he immediately began leading incursions against Spanish colonial forces. By 1818, his bold attacks had weakened Spanish control and Peru, Chile, and Argentina declared their independence. Like Washington, San Martin turned down the opportunity to become a dictator, spending his remaining decades on a farm in France.

San Martin was also a brother in the craft, and his involvement with South American liberation has direct ties to his membership in La Gran Reunion Americana, a London-based Masonic lodge founded by Venezuela native Francisco Miranda. Miranda had connections all around the world, and knew fellow Masons such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. Jose de San Martin was only one of the major figures in that lodge, which also included Simon Bolivar.

Another Mason who led the struggle against colonial control in the Americas was Benito Juárez, the liberator of Mexico. Born in a remote Zapotec village in 1806, the young Juárez did not learn Spanish until the age of 13. Sponsored by a wealthy family that recognized his intellectual gifts, he studied law and became a prominent attorney and rose to become governor of Oaxaca in 1847. He was imprisoned five years later by the dictator Santa Anna, but after escaping to New Orleans, Juárez returned home in 1855 to join the revolution that deposed Mexico's colonial government.

Perhaps Juárez's most ambitious plan was the creation of the Mexican constitution, based largely on the principles of the American republic. It severely curtailed the power of clerical courts and instituted other major reforms. Following a coup attempt in 1857, Juárez was arrested but again managed to escape – a scene that played out several more times in his life. He became president, but immediately found himself plunged into civil war between his liberal faction and more conservative elements. When Juárez fled Mexico City in 1858, Abraham Lincoln – the man to whom he is often compared – expressed his hope "for the liberty of your government and its people."

Seeking to capitalize on this unrest, France invaded Mexico in 1863 and established a monarchy. Four years later Juárez led the final revolt against the French, culminating in the execution of the French puppet royalty. He served two terms as President, a time marred by uprisings by peasants, Indians, and army leaders who had become dissatisfied with the president.

At first glance, Juárez's legacy would seem to be lesser than that of Washington, Lafayette, and San Martin. After all, his revolution was marred by decades of infighting and bloody revolt, and his last days were spent not as a gentleman farmer, but as a besieged leader of a poor and unstable country. His attempts at land reform alienated nearly everyone in Mexico, and his enlightened constitution was never fully implemented during his lifetime.

History, however, has been kind. Despite the shortcomings of his presidency, he was successful in his efforts – twice – to rid Mexico of foreign rule. In addition, his philosophy eventually paved the way for the country to create democratic institutions and repair many of the legacies of colonialism, including disenfranchisement of native peoples. Today, Juárez is revered as the liberator of Mexico.

Journalist Walter Lipman opined that “the final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on.” Washington, Lafayette, San Martin, and Juárez embodied this principle. With the universal principles of Masonry as their compass, they transcended their own lives to become internationally admired for their ability to lead disparate groups of people toward the singular goal of building new, free, countries based on liberty and equality. ✦



Left: The apron made for George Washington by Madame Lafayette.
Right: Marquis de Lafayette

Lafayette After the American Revolution

Lafayette embraced the principles of the new American nation, declaring, “Humanity has won its battle. Liberty now has a country.” Upon returning to France after the war – still only in his mid-20s – he alienated many of his fellow nobles by agitating in favor of the reforms that would ultimately lead to the French Revolution. Embracing the values that he had learned from the American founding fathers, Lafayette became a prominent figure in the reform movement in his home country, advocating the establishment of the National Assembly and the advent of a constitutional monarchy.

From a personal perspective, Lafayette may have been too successful, as anti-authoritarian sentiment in France quickly turned against the entire aristocracy, of which Lafayette was a member. In 1792, he fled the country and did not return to the public eye until after Napoleon's fall from power more than 20 years later. Nevertheless, he was regarded as a national hero on his 1824 return tour to the United States, and in his final years in France he commanded the army that supported the citizen king Louis Philippe.

What made Lafayette such an able leader of three revolutions was that he

was universally liked and trusted – even by many of his political enemies. The French king did not only forgive his alliance with Washington, but he was able to convince the crown to support the rebel colonists. A decade later, he survived the reign of terror thanks to an unlikely alliance of his friends at home and abroad. After being banished from power by Napoleon, he was allowed to stay in France, where he remained a popular figure for the rest of his life. In his last years, he was venerated enough to lead a popular coup against the Bourbon monarch, King Charles X.

What One Man Can Do

A profile of leaders in membership development

All lodges need that special brother who has the outstanding ability to attract new members. These brothers tend to be outstanding leaders and work tirelessly toward promoting the lodge in their communities.

Since 1990, one man has brought in 20 percent of all new applications for Mariposa Lodge No. 24. His name is Roberto Perez and he has been a Mason since 1979. Raised in Livingston Lodge No. 658 (now Livingston Hills Ferry No. 236), he affiliated with Mariposa Lodge in 1990 and immediately began involving the lodge in the community. "If the community needs something, he gets the lodge to support it," praises Tom Watson, secretary of Mariposa Lodge.

His support of the California Highway Patrol Explorer Program is the most recent example. This program assists teenagers who want to work in law enforcement, and as a new organization, it needed funding. Lead by Perez, Mariposa Lodge joined forces with the Knights of Columbus to sponsor a picnic that raised enough money to start the program.

Because Perez presents the lodge in a positive way within the community, Mariposa Lodge has received numerous letters of commendation from the Mariposa County Chamber of Commerce and other State, County, and community organizations. The recognition has led to an ongoing interest in Masonry. The lodge has received more than 100 applications in the last several years. Perez has sponsored 23 of them.

Perez served as master in 1993 of Livingston Lodge and three times of Mariposa Lodge. From the latter, he received the Hiram Award in 2000, the same year he served as the Grand Bible Bearer for the Grand Lodge of California.

Santa Monica-Palisades Lodge No. 307 in Santa Monica also boasts an exemplary leader in Harry Maslin. He has sponsored 19 applications since 1998 and shows no signs of slowing down. Raised in Santa Monica-Palisades Lodge in 1996, he affiliated with Riviera Lodge No. 780 in Pacific Palisades and Sunset Lodge No. 369 in Santa Monica. He is a past master of Santa Monica-Palisades Lodge, where he received the Hiram Award, and is the current master of Riviera Lodge.

Maslin believes, "The only way we can gain membership is to make ourselves known in the community." As an Entered Apprentice, Maslin set up a Web site for Santa Monica-Palisades Lodge, making it one of the first lodges in California to be on the Internet. During his year as master for that lodge, he proposed and received approval for a computer room in the Santa Monica Masonic Center. A joint venture with Riviera Lodge, its purpose is to provide computer access to both students and older community members.

With Maslin's help the lodge reaches out to the community through Fellowship Nights, participation in the Fourth of July parade, and congratulatory postings in community newspapers. He feels it is very important



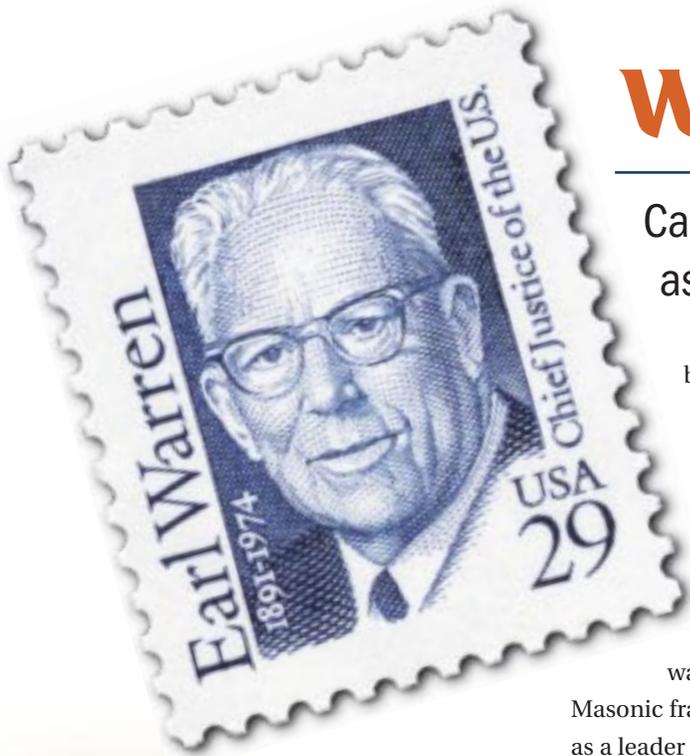
Roberto Perez has signed 23 applications for membership as a result of his commitment to community service in events like the Mariposa Merry Christmas Parade.



Harry Maslin can be found at the Santa Monica Masonic Center daily to answer calls from potential members.

to have someone answer the phone at the Santa Monica Masonic Center so Maslin volunteers most of his time there serving as the first contact via phone or e-mail. He establishes personal contact and invites inquirers to the lodge for a free dinner or to Fellowship Night and many eventually submit applications.

With the leadership of Masons like Perez and Maslin, the lodge and its community are brought together through service, philanthropy, and fellowship. This way, everyone wins. ✨



With Gavel in Hand

California Grand Master Earl Warren remembered as leader in many walks of life

Long before the advent of his own political career, a young Woodrow Wilson noted, “Leadership does not always wear the harness of compromise. Men of strenuous minds and high ideals come forward, and the attacks they sustain are more cruel than the collision of arms.” Perhaps no individual exemplifies Wilson’s description more than Earl Warren, who survived decades of withering assaults and animosity in his quest to make the United States a more just and equitable nation.

becoming attorney general of California in 1939. Starting in 1943, he spent a decade as the state’s governor before being named chief justice of the United States.

What is less well known is that Warren was actively involved with the Masonic fraternity. In fact, his emergence as a leader in public life parallels his path as a Masonic leader.

In November 1919 Earl Warren was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Sequoia Lodge No. 349 in Oakland, and held a variety of positions in the lodge over the next several years, becoming master in 1928. Until 1933 Warren served as a member of various Grand Lodge committees, and was elected Grand Master in 1935.

Despite spending more than two decades in public office in California, Earl Warren is best known for his tenure as

ranging from civil rights to censorship to individual liberties. Less than a year after his appointment he led the court in striking down school segregation.

Warren once said that “everything I did in my life that was worthwhile, I caught hell for,” and it was true. Opponents circulated “impeachment kits” and bumper stickers calling for his expulsion from the court. His stands on important topics outraged many Americans, who saw him as an enemy of traditional American values.

Warren’s stands may have shocked the world, but they were no surprise to the community of Freemasons that had witnessed his fortitude and steadfastness long before he put his stamp on California and the nation. In his 1936 grand master’s message, Warren strongly reiterated his stance against lotteries and gambling to raise funds for Masonic charities, and issued forceful rulings on other difficult topics ranging from upholding the Masonic Code to Masonic relief for a re-married (and subsequently divorced) widow.

After retiring from the bench in 1969, Warren spent the remaining five years of his life supporting the values of honor, integrity, and tolerance. He often spoke about the need to promote racial harmony in America, and was consistent in his criticism of elected officials – including his own friends and former colleagues – whom he felt had violated the public trust. ✦

Warren once said that “everything I did in my life that was worthwhile, I caught hell for,” and it was true.

As a young lawyer in the Bay Area, Warren returned from military duty in 1918 and immediately became active in public service. He was named Oakland city attorney in 1919, and subsequently served as deputy district attorney and district attorney for Alameda County before

chief justice of the United States, where he distinguished himself as perhaps the most important jurist of the 20th century. Appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1953 by President Dwight Eisenhower, Warren quickly proved to be a maverick as he took controversial stands on issues

Leading by Example

Covina family specialists model leadership skills for the children in their care

“They are crucial role models in the lives of the children, teaching them values, morals, and life skills in a safe and nurturing environment.” This is how Barbara Ten Broek, director of children and community services, sums up the work of the live-in family specialists – married couples and single individuals – who care for the children around the clock.

Family specialists are carefully chosen because their experience and education are important credentials. Other qualities such as a compassionate and caring attitude are valued as well. These qualities help create an environment in which the children can develop to their fullest potential and set the stage for them to become future leaders in their communities.

In the following profiles, four family specialists demonstrate their dedication to their work.





VAL AND RON DARLINGTON

Val and Ron Darlington live in one of the new homes on the grounds at Covina with four teenage girls and their 10-year old son Theo. Their commitment to the children in their care is total because, as Ron explains, "Seeing young people develop is at the forefront of our interests."

They were both born in Jamaica, West Indies, and studied human development and youth counseling in college. After coming to the United States, Ron enrolled in Bethel College in Indiana to continue his studies. Their affiliation with the Masonic Home at Covina began in 1998.

The Darlington's on-duty role begins at 6 a.m. during the school year and continues until 9:30 p.m. when the girls retire to their rooms. It's a day filled with the challenges of supervising and teaching the girls and seeing that the house runs smoothly.

Val comments, "The children come to us broken and in some cases hopeless about their lives and future." The Darlington's say a big part of what they do is to provide role models for the children. "We teach life skills — academic, social, and independent living," Ron explains. "We want to make a difference in their lives because we want to see them make something of their lives." The skills learned at Covina enable them to become leaders and role models for others.

CHRISTINA CARRION

Christina Carrion, a program coordinator, supervises four of the children's homes, mentoring the family specialists and helping to develop an overall program to enhance the growth of the children.

Christina was familiar with the children's program from an early age. The adult leader of her Bethel when she was a Job's Daughter was a childcare worker at the Home. Christina's father was a Mason and a past master so she has always had a strong Masonic connection.

She received a degree in psychology with an emphasis on child development from Long Beach State. In 1996 she came to work at the Home, first as a resident assistant then moving up to family specialist two years later.

She believes that family specialists have a major impact on the children under their care. They bring consistency to their lives and are role models of the skills they are teaching every day. Christina points to the daily family meeting where the children take turns leading the others as a way of teaching valuable leadership skills.

In 1999 Christina and husband Alfredo were married under the pepper tree on the Covina campus. All of the children from the Home were invited. Today, the Carrions are the parents of Maggie, three, and Ian, five months. Reflecting on a busy life raising her own children and helping other youngsters prepare for a productive future, she says, "I like where I am."

SALLY BARTLETT

Sally Bartlett thought she was going to be a pre-school teacher. She had earned an early childhood education degree from Shasta College. She also had Masonic ties through her uncles and was a Rainbow girl herself. When she learned there was an opening in the Covina children's program, she applied.

Bartlett describes her job in a home with six boys ages 12 to 14 as "tough, rewarding, and sad." The sad part involves knowing the family situation from which many of the boys come. After 11 years at the Home, she still finds satisfaction making a difference in the boys' lives.

Working with the help of two assistants, Sally describes a non-stop day that requires taking on a number of roles from head housekeeper to caring, compassionate adult supervisor to teacher and role model for the boys. "We're not taking the place of a parent," she says, "we're filling a gap."

Leadership skills are cultivated in the boys through their exposure to self-government at their daily meetings; they all get a chance "to decide what's good for them" in matters like picking their own bedtime.

It's not surprising that Bartlett describes life at her home as "a mini-democracy in action." ✦

The Voice of the Community

Residents form a new council

“To make democracy work, we must be a nation of participants, not simply observers. One who does not vote has no right to complain.” – Louis L’Amour, American author.

In late 2002, seven residents of the Masonic Home at Union City demonstrated their commitment to active participation when they were elected to the newly formed Resident Council. Alex Adorador, James Gloeckler, Marie Cox, Ralph Loomis, Flora Silvey, Dee Brewer, and Sally Kirkpatrick were selected to serve on this inaugural Council through a formal election process.

The Resident Council is designed to improve communications and relationships in the community. Their task is to support and encourage free speech, social equality, and respect for all individuals, which are the hallmarks of democracy. It is a task that they take seriously; not just during their monthly meetings but in their daily interactions with other residents. They help mediate problems as they arise and confront behaviors that cause conflict in the community. Although the Resident Council is not a policy making board, it is the organized voice of the community.

As expressed by James Gloeckler, vice president of the Council, “the role of the Council members is to listen and give everyone an opportunity to be heard. Some residents have a difficult time speaking to the administrator but feel comfortable opening up to members of the resident council, who are their peers.”

Rob Fallon, administrator, who has supported and guided the efforts to create this new Resident Council says “no one knows better what the community needs but the residents. ... When administration makes a decision it might not necessarily reflect the desires of the majority of the community.” Now the administrator gets direct and immediate feedback on issues and concerns and has a forum in which to raise new ideas.

The Council meets monthly and Marie Cox, the Council secretary, takes minutes, which are posted in prominent spots throughout the community. The president of the Council, Alex Adorador, reports back to the residents at Town Hall meetings on issues affecting the community at large and Council members respond directly to individual residents on specific issues.

The efforts of the Resident Council are recognized and valued by the residents, staff, administration, and the Board of Trustees. The actions of these seven council members are eloquent reminders of the power and force of individual participation and commitment to the ideals of democracy. ✨

NEWS YOU CAN USE

Admission to the Homes

Residents of the Homes are no longer required to assign or surrender all of their assets upon admission. There are now three different payment options available to residents: 75% assignment of assets and income, an entry fee combined with a monthly fee, and monthly rental fee only.

The fees vary according to apartment size and level of care. The admissions coordinator will work with applicants to determine the plan that best suits their needs. No one is ever turned away because of lack of financial resources. If you or a family member are considering applying for admission to one of the Homes or just want to know more, please call Union City in Northern California, **800/342-2979**, or Covina in Southern California, **866/627-6642**.

Masonic Outreach Services

For seniors who wish to remain in their own home 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 who need 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 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. These presentations are a wonderful opportunity for the Homes’ Trustees and staff to present timely and needed information and also to hear directly from the membership about your needs and desired services. If you are interested in having a speaker at your lodge or event, please contact Steffani Kizziar, director of program development, at **510/675-1245** or **communications@mhcuc.org**.

LAYING A STRONG FOUNDATION

California Masonic Foundation scholarships help young leaders prepare for a bright future

The California Masonic Foundation has been helping students finance college education since 1969. Our impact on these students' lives is significant and lasting. This year, a total of \$386,000 was awarded in four-year scholarships.

From working with physically handicapped students and coaching soccer to building houses in Mexico and getting involved with the local Chamber of Commerce, this year's scholarship winners are already making a difference in their communities. Our investment in these students is an investment in the leaders of tomorrow.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 2003 C.E. TOWNE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS:



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Amy B. Hamblin
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Courtney R. Mason
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Fortuna
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State University
Humboldt



Nicole A. Monroe
Manteca
California
State University
Fresno



Christopher S. Reina
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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**
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- **Reduction of Capital Gains Tax if you Give Appreciated Property**



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| Single Person | | Married Couple | |
|---------------|------|----------------|------|
| AGE | RATE | AGES | RATE |
| 65 | 6.0% | 65/65 | 5.6% |
| 70 | 6.5% | 70/70 | 5.9% |
| 75 | 7.1% | 75/75 | 6.3% |
| 80 | 8.0% | 80/80 | 6.9% |
| 85 | 9.5% | 85/85 | 7.9% |

NAME

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