



The Newsletter Of
Anniversary Lodge Of Research No. 175
New Hampshire



Number 26

Spring 2010

Annual Meeting - Thursday 8 July 2010
Portsmouth Masonic Temple

The Annual Meeting and Semi-Public Installation of Anniversary Lodge of Research will be held at the Portsmouth Masonic Temple, 351 Middle Street, Portsmouth, N.H. Please note the change of the meeting location. This is to provide a more accessible location for our Brethren who have difficulty with the stairs and heat at the Pitt Tavern.

Supper, steak tips à la Phil Fraser, will be served at 6:00 P.M. Cost \$8.00. Lodge opens at 7:00 P.M. Dress: business attire.

Please make supper reservations with the Secretary, Mark Furber, by Monday 5 July. Telephone 603-436-1523 or e-mail webmaster@anniversarylodge.org



From the Worshipful Master

Brethren,

As my tenure as your master comes to a close, I would like to thank all of you for the honor you bestowed upon me and hope that I upheld the high standards set for me by our Past Masters.

We had a fairly busy year with visitations to several lodges and of course our ride up the Cog Railway to the top of Mount Washington. There was so much more I wanted to do; a table lodge, a cook out, a mystery tour, a visitation to another state; the list goes on, but alas, time and tide wait for no man.

There will be a few changes this year for the Annual Communication. I am moving our

meeting from the Pitt Tavern to the Portsmouth Masonic Temple. Brother Phil Fraser will serve his usual excellent meal. At our leisure, we can make our way upstairs and conduct our business. I did this for three reasons. First, some brothers have not been coming to the meeting because of the three flights of stairs that must be climbed at Pitt Tavern. The Portsmouth Temple has an automated chair for our brothers in need. Secondly, parking has always been an issue at the Tavern, and thirdly, the heat of the night! The Portsmouth Temple comes through with plenty of parking and the luxury of air conditioning. Whether we continue or go back to the Pitt Tavern is of course up to future lodges to decide. I made these change by virtue of a Master's decree after checking with my officers and the Grand Master. If you do not approve of this move, please attend the meeting and let me know. If you do approve please come and let your future officers know! We will have plenty of food, parking and seating to accommodate all.

I have been talking with our Senior Warden, Brother Reed and (if elected) he sounds like he is putting together an interesting year for us all.

Again, thank you all. I really enjoyed my sojourn in the East. I found it to be so intrinsically rewarding!

In closing: May the rains fall softly upon your face, may the winds be always at your backs, and until we meet again my brothers, may God hold you in the palm of his hands.

From the East,

Paul Michael Patrick Kelley

**Anniversary Lodge of Research No. 175
F. & A. M.
Officers for 2009-2010**

Worshipful Master	Paul M. P. Kelley
Senior Warden	Philip M. Reed, Jr.
Junior Warden	Robert J. Norton
Treasurer	Richard E. Melvin
Secretary	Mark E. Furber
Chaplain	Richard A. Gilbert, Sr.
Senior Deacon	Mark E. Langis
Junior Deacon	Brian A. Smith
Marshal	David W. Scott
Senior Steward	Robert D. Steel
Junior Steward	David Graham
Tyler	David D. Almon

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This newsletter is published by Anniversary Lodge of Research No. 175, F. & A. M., New Hampshire.

This issue has been sent to all members of Anniversary Lodge and to the secretary and/or editor of a number of Masonic Research Bodies in the United States and abroad. If you know of anyone who should receive it, please let the editor know. Back issues are available from the Secretary or from the Lodge web site.

Unless otherwise indicated, other Masonic Bodies are welcome to reprint articles from this newsletter provided that the article is reprinted in full, the name of the author and the source of the article are indicated, and a copy of the publication containing the reprint is sent to the Secretary.

Submissions to the newsletter are solicited and should be sent to the Secretary. Electronic submissions in a MS Office-compatible format are encouraged if possible.

Any opinion expressed in this newsletter is solely that of the author and not that of any Constituent Lodge or Grand Lodge. If the author is not identified, all content is the responsibility of the Secretary.



Membership

The by-laws of Anniversary Lodge establish two classes of members. Regular Members must also be members of a Constituent Lodge within the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, while Associate Members are members of Constituent Lodges within jurisdictions in amity with the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. The annual dues are \$10.00, and there is no affiliation fee. The first year's dues should be included with the petition. Petitions for affiliation are available from the Secretary and on our web site and are acted on by the Secretary as he receives them.

Although the bylaws do not provide for a class of membership for corporate bodies such as other Research Lodges or Masonic libraries, Anniversary Lodge is happy to exchange publications with other organizations. Please contact the Secretary.

Web Site

Please visit our web site at

www.anniversarylodge.org



E-mail List

Anniversary Lodge is in the process of establishing an e-mail list to allow the Master and Secretary to notify members with e-mail of lodge events. This will be a limited access list so it will not be a source of "spam." To be included, please e-mail the Secretary at

webmaster@anniversarylodge.org

and clearly identify yourself in the body of the e-mail, since e-mail addresses are sometimes less than revealing about someone's name.

The list will be limited to members of Anniversary Lodge. Anyone who does not want to be on the list will be removed immediately, upon request.



News of Anniversary Lodge Members

In December 2009, Brother Nelson Hersey was installed as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 56, Portsmouth, NH, for the 45th year.

On 28 April, one of our members in England, Brother John Dutchman-Smith, was appointed a Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies by the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, the Duke of Kent. We note that in English Freemasonry, receiving Past Grand Rank is a high honor for many years of service to the Craft.

Brother Dennis Sheridan is serving as Master of North Star Lodge No. 8, Lancaster, N.H. This is the third Lodge he has served as Master: three years for White Mountain Lodge No. 86, Whitefield, N.H. (now merged with North Star), two years for Burns Lodge No. 66, Littleton N.H., and now two years for North Star.

In addition to his other duties, Brother Sheridan is now webmaster for the N.H. Grand York Rite bodies. Please visit:

www.nhyorkrite.com

Brother Mark Furber has been appointed a Steward of Internet Lodge No. 9659, East

Lancashire, England, with responsibility for Internet Lodge members in the Northeastern U.S. In December, he completed his term as Sovereign Master of John Harris Council No. 458, Allied Masonic Degrees. He was the second S.M. for that York Rite body.

In our Grand York Rite Bodies for 2010-2011, several Anniversary Lodge members were installed into office in May:

Grand Chapter of N.H.

William F. Curtis	Grand King
Rodney A. Robinson	Asst. Grand Treasurer and Grand Organist
Dennis A. Sheridan	Grand Secretary
Arnold M. Ashley	Grand Secretary Emeritus
Robert D. Steel	Grand Lecturer
Walter P. Sword, Sr.	Grand Master of the First Veil

Grand Council of N.H.

Robert D. Steel	Grand P.C.W.
Rodney A. Robinson	Deputy Grand Treasurer
Dennis A. Sheridan	Grand Recorder
Arnold M. Ashley	Grand Recorder Emeritus
Rodney A. Robinson	Grand Organist

Grand Commandery of N.H.

Dennis A. Sheridan	Grand Recorder
William F. Curtis	Inspector General



Research Lodge News – South Australia

The South Australian Lodge of Research No. 216 will meet on 25 June in Marden, S.A. Brother Tony Pope, a Past Master of the Lodge, will present a paper "The South Australian Lodge of Research and the Australia & New Zealand Masonic Research Council." The Lodge was consecrated in 1965.



From the Secretary

Dues for the July 2009 – July 2010 lodge fiscal year are approximately 50% in. As usual, there are members who paid immediately, for which I thank them, and others who are in arrears. Before the annual meeting, anyone more than two years in arrears will be contacted personally, while those owing only one or two years will receive a dues bill with this newsletter. Please remember, if payment of the dues is any financial hardship for you, that you should contact me, in confidence, and the Lodge will be happy to remit your dues. Like all Masonic bodies, Anniversary Lodge wishes to keep its members and to assist members in distress.

A committee was appointed to look at our bylaws, which were last revised in 2002, but no action occurred. We will discuss the question of the annual meeting location on 8 July, and then we may see a revision in the 2010-2011 lodge year. For a copy of the bylaws, please contact me. Any proposed revisions will be circulated to the entire membership before we vote on them next year.

As always, I would like to thank my wife Mary for her unflagging support in my various activities, personal, professional and Masonic.

I hope to see everyone on 8 July in Portsmouth.

Sincerely and fraternally

Mark E. Furber



Obituary - Frank Vose

Brother Frank "Bob" Vose, 89, formerly of Manchester, died 8 November 2009, at the New Hampshire Veterans Home in Tilton.

He was born on 2 November 1920, in Manchester, to Alfred and Henrietta (Johnson) Vose and had been a resident of Manchester for most of his life. Prior to retirement, he was a U.S. Postal Letter Carrier for many years.

He was a U.S. Army Air Corps veteran of World War II and throughout the years was active with the American Legion and Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 41, Manchester, N.H., as well as Anniversary Lodge. He very much enjoyed woodworking and traveling.

He was predeceased by his wife, Beatrice Vose, and survived by three children, five grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; a sister and several nieces, nephews and cousins.

Obituary - Carroll M. Brown

Brother Carroll M. Brown, 81, of Bristol, died on 23 November 2009 at his home after a period of failing health.

He was born in Haverhill, MA, on 7 May 1928, a son of the late Percy Brown and Hazel R. (Myers) Bayers. He was raised in Hampton and was a graduate of Hampton Academy with the class of 1946 and later attended Wentworth Institute in Boston, MA. He was a veteran of World War II serving with the U.S. Coast Guard. He Brown worked as a quality control specialist for the former Western Electric, and then Bell Communications Research, for 34 years retiring in 1990. He was the founder of Brownie's Motel at Hampton Beach in 1960 which he sold in 1962. He also owned and operated Brownie's Pine Grove Cottages on Newfound Lake in Bristol from 1973 to 1989. He had resided in Bristol since 1973 where he served 18 years as a police commissioner.

While living in Hampton he worked as a part time police officer and was active as a Cub Master with the Cub Scouts. He was a sixty year member of Star in the East Lodge No. 59 of Exeter and had affiliated with Union Lodge No. 79, Bristol, St. James Lodge No. 102, Hampton the Major General William Whipple Military Lodge and Anniversary Lodge of Research. He was presently serving as Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire at the time of his death.

Survivors include his wife Lorraine (Cavanaugh) Brown, his son and daughter, five grandchildren, three great grandchildren, and his brother. He was predeceased by his first wife, Barbara A. (Stonesifer) Brown in 1993.

The George Washington Masonic Memorial - The Freemasons' White House Stones Exhibit

Brother Mark A. Tabbert, Director of Collections of the George Washington Masonic Memorial and Honorary Member, Anniversary Lodge of Research



The George Washington Masonic Memorial opened a new exhibit in February featuring 45 historic White House stones. Each stone is marked by a Scottish stonemason who helped build the White House. The stones are reassembled for the first time since President Harry S. Truman sent one to every U.S. Masonic Grand Lodge in 1952. Complementing the stones is a Minute Book from The Lodge of Journeymen Masons No. 8 of Edinburgh, Scotland. It lists members of the lodge, who in 1794, immigrated to help build the White House. Accompanying the Minute Book is the lodge's Mark Book, showing each stonemason's trade mark. By comparing these marks to the marks on the stones, visitors may identify the men who helped to build the President's House. The exhibit opened in conjunction with the Memorial Association's 100th Anniversary and will run through May 2011.

In 1789, first president George Washington and the U.S. Congress were determined to build a great capital city. By 1792, the site was chosen, designer Pierre L'Enfant's street plan was adapted, and work began. At the city's center would be the U.S. Capitol, the "People's House."

The President's House would be located on Pennsylvania Avenue. Washington reviewed the site and personally selected architect James Hoban's design. The mansion's cornerstone was laid with a small civic and Masonic ceremony on October 13, 1792.

Although foundation work then began in earnest, the government soon discovered the young nation had an abundance of craftsmen, but few master stonemasons. What's more, those it did have were working on the U.S. Capitol. After a thorough search in America and Europe, agent George Walker traveled to Edinburgh, Scotland. By spring 1794, he had recruited at least eight stonemasons from The Lodge of Journeymen Masons No. 8.

With the arrival of the eight Scots stonemasons, the White House walls rose to completion in 1798. During construction, the stonemasons, being Freemasons, joined the local lodge. Federal Lodge No.15 had been chartered September 12, 1793 by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. James Hoban was its first Worshipful Master. Federal Lodge became the first lodge when the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was constituted in 1811. The exhibit

also includes Federal Lodge's first Account Book listing the Scots stonemasons and White House architect James Hoban as its first Master. Additional materials include a letter from President Truman, historic photographs and other items.

The White House stones were discovered soon after Truman became president in 1945. With major plaster cracks appearing and a piano dropping nearly through the floor, it was obvious that the executive mansion needed a complete overhaul. The First Family relocated to Blair House as work began. By 1950, only the White House facade and some of the original foundation stones remained. President Truman inspected the work often and during one tour he noticed a large number of stones engraved with mason's marks. Recognizing that they were made by Scottish stonemasons, he contacted the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and had more than 100 of them delivered to the Grand Lodge headquarters on New York Avenue—just three blocks away.

In 1952, President Truman asked the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to send one of the marked stones to each U.S. Grand Lodge. Each stone had a small White House brass plaque affixed to it accompanied by a letter - framed of recycled White House wood - to the Grand Master. Additional stones were distributed to Canadian Grand Lodges, several Order of Eastern Star state grand chapters, a few local lodges, DeMolay International, the two U.S. Scottish Rite Supreme Councils, the Grand Lodge of Israel, and the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. Many were hand delivered by Truman or by Carl Claudy, Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association. In 2004, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia presented stones to the recently independent Grand Lodge of Alaska and Grand Lodge of Hawaii.

This unique exhibit of American and Scottish Masonic history is sponsored by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia, and by the Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M., of the District of Columbia. It is also made possible by the cooperation and support of many U.S. Grand

Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, The Lodge of Journeymen Masons No. 8 of Edinburgh, Federal Lodge No. 1 of the District of Columbia, and the White House Historical Association.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association is a private, non-profit educational organization. Its membership is comprised of 52 Grand Lodges (50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), representing nearly two million Freemasons in the United States. The Memorial Association was created on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1910. Between 1922 and 1932, it built the George Washington Masonic Memorial through volunteer donations from American Freemasons. The Association's mission is: "To inspire humanity through education to emulate and promote the virtues, character and vision of George Washington, the Man, the Mason and Father of *our Country*."



Visit to Jewell Lodge No. 94

Brother Paul M. P. Kelley, Master

Anniversary Lodge of Research was the guest of Jewell Lodge #94 in Pembroke (Suncook) N.H. on 17 May 2010. A fine meal was served by the Lodge and enjoyed by all present.

Brother Kelley opened Anniversary Lodge of Research No. 175 at Jewell Lodge with the assistance of the brethren of Jewell Lodge. Anniversary Lodge had about ten brothers present. Brother Kelley presented a short history of Anniversary Lodge and fielded questions from those in attendance, then presented a short talk on Brother Sylvester Marsh, the builder of the Cog Railway on Mount Washington.

After our program Brother Kelley invited the Master of Jewell Lodge, Brother Eric Gregoire, west of the altar and presented him a pin from Anniversary Lodge of Research. Brother Gregoire thanked us for the pin and the program that evening, then filled out an application and joined our ranks.



Bonhoeffer Reflection Paper

The Rev. Brother Gunnar A. Cerda, P.M., Hiram Lodge No. 9, Claremont, N.H. and member, Hiram Lodge No. 18, Delaware, Ohio

Brethren, this was written to observe the anniversary of the death of Dietrich Bonhoeffer on April 9, 1945. Although the story is not directly Masonic, I provide it for those Templars and Demolays. There are modern examples of martyrdom for the faith. I hope you enjoy.

--Gunnar

Answering God's call is not a task easily undertaken, nor is it without sacrifice. While all will find difficulties along the way, the manner in which an individual faces those challenges will vary greatly. Some may find that the difficulties become too strenuous to continue, perhaps setting limits on the burdens they are willing to bear. Others will continue to follow the call knowing fully well that discipleship is not an easy road, rather, that suffering is frequently the path.

Along the way, despite the hardships, the suffering disciple will still find satisfaction and life through serving God. This has been the case with the prophets and prophetic voices in all ages, a list of many names, including Dietrich Bonhoeffer.

Bonhoeffer was born on February 4, 1906, the son of a distinguished doctor, psychiatrist and teacher at Berlin University. Many of Bonhoeffer's ancestors had been clergy, and a great-grandfather who had been a professor of Church History had been arrested for supporting the rights of students.[1] His childhood friendships included children of a theologian and an historian. In 1924 he became a theology student at Berlin University, where he came under the influence of Barth, exposed to thoughts of neo-orthodoxy, and the need to move away from religiosity. This influence would come to not only be reflected in his later works, but is also mentioned in some of his Letters.[2]

Beginning in 1930, he studied for a year at Union Theological Seminary in New York, and while there visited several states. He became aware of and began to appreciate the experience

of African Americans, often worshipping in a church in Harlem, which began to reshape his worldview of Christianity while at the same time gaining respect for the Jewish faith. He returned to Berlin in order to assume a teaching position at the University.[3]

Bonhoeffer would pastor two German congregations in London, and during that time was forbidden by the Nazi authorities to continue teaching in Berlin.[4] Also happening at the time was the publication of the Barmen Declaration rejecting false doctrine and serving as a foundational document for the "Confessing Church," a church which would openly denounce Hitler's policies made in the name of the Gospel. This church subsequently invited Bonhoeffer to return to Germany to be the head of a new covert seminary. Despite being advised by many not to return to Germany he accepted, knowing fully well that doing so might endanger his life.[5]

After returning to Germany and beginning to teach again, he also began to publish his writings. Among the most significant is *The Cost of Discipleship*, published in 1937. This work, intended as an exposition on the Sermon on the Mount, also contains insight into Bonhoeffer's personal understanding of what true discipleship means.

"But the call of Jesus is stronger than the barrier. At this critical moment nothing on earth, however sacred, must be allowed to come between Jesus and the person he has called-not even the law itself. Now, if never before, the law must be broken for the sake of Jesus; it forfeits all its rights if it acts as a barrier to discipleship. Therefore Jesus emerges at this point as the opponent of the law, and commands a person to follow him. Only Christ can speak in this fashion. He alone has the last word. His would-be follower cannot kick against the pricks. This call, this grace, is irresistible."[6]

It is this understanding of the call and cost of discipleship which he would live out in his life, even though it would mean his later imprisonment and death at the hands of the Nazi regime.

Bonhoeffer had been a pacifist for many years; however, the growing terror of the Nazi regime was causing him to realize that pacifism might be an escape from the call of discipleship.

As he began to realize that a person could not just escape into piety and be relieved of responsibility, he became involved in the resistance movement, which eventually led to his arrest by the Gestapo in April 1943. He would be imprisoned until April 9, 1945 when he was executed in a concentration camp. During his captivity he often communicated with friends and family, and it was this correspondence which would later be published posthumously as *Letters and Papers from Prison*.

During the early portion of his confinement Bonhoeffer remained optimistic about his release, often stating that he did not feel it would be for a great amount of time. Gradually, however, he began to realize that the situation was beyond his control, and his best approach was that of patience. In a letter dated July 3, 1943 (then three months in prison), he wrote that he recalled a lecture on ethics where he heard that it was one of the duties of a Christian citizen to remain patient if imprisoned and waiting for investigation.[7] It served as a reminder to him and others to wait calmly and patiently for the outcome.

It was also during this early portion of his incarceration when he focused on rereading the Bible from cover to cover. In a letter dated Easter 1943, he mentioned a preoccupation with the high priestly prayer from the passion account, and in a subsequent letter dated May 15, he mentioned that he was particularly fond of Job.[8] These two mentions are insightful, as they illustrate Bonhoeffer's identification with passages of suffering early in his detention.

Another interesting insight is gained from his reference to Jeremiah 45 on two separate occasions. The first is somewhat early, Sept. 5, 1943, where he offered that life extends beyond our physical existence.[9] The second mention comes from the letter dated July 21, 1944, the day after the assassination attempt on Hitler, where he grappled with the meaning of faith.

"By this-worldliness I mean living unreservedly in life's duties, problems, successes and failures, experiences and perplexities. In doing so we throw ourselves completely into the arms of God, taking seriously, not our own sufferings but those of God in the world-watching with Christ in Gethsemane. That, I

think, is faith and that is how one becomes a person and a Christian" (cf. Jer 45).[10]

While no one can suppose to know exactly what in Jeremiah 45 had remained with Bonhoeffer for almost a full year, certainly it may have been the following portion (given his previous statements on discipleship): *"Thus says the LORD: I am going to break down what I have built, and pluck up what I have planted--that is, the whole land. And you, do you seek great things for yourself? Do not seek them; for I am going to bring disaster upon all flesh, says the LORD; but I will give you your life as a prize of war in every place to which you may go."* (Jer 45.4-6)

Despite his questioning of the meaning of faith, he realized that truer understanding was to be gained not from an easy life, rather from the struggles and hard times. Reflecting upon the nativity as Christmas approached, combined with an empathetic presence with other prisoners, he wrote the following on Dec. 17, 1943:

"For many people in this building it will probably be a more sincere and genuine occasion than in places where nothing but the name is kept. Misery, suffering, poverty, loneliness, helplessness, and guilt. These are things that a prisoner can understand better than other people; for him they really are glad tidings, and that faith gives him a part in the communion of saints, a Christian fellowship breaking the bounds of time and space and reducing the months of confinement here to insignificance."[11]

Five days later, he would write that he had no regrets for his involvement *"in the part I had resolved to play in Germany's fate. It is with no reproach that I look back on the past and accept the present. All we can do is live in assurance and faith."*[12] Through his own writing and actions, Bonhoeffer had accepted the call of Christ as he had described it many years earlier in *The Cost of Discipleship* (see above), complete with the need to break the law in the name of Christ. It had been for him irresistible, yet the suffering which accompanied his call was informing his understanding of the meaning of true faith.

He had come to a new understanding of what it meant to be a Christian. It was not, as he had

written in *Discipleship* a "Cheap Grace," rather it was grace that was quite costly. On July 18, 1944, he wrote: "*To be a Christian does not mean to be religious in a particular way, to make something of oneself (a sinner, a penitent, or a saint) on the basis of some method or other, but to be a person-not a type of person, but the person that Christ creates in us. It is not the religious act that makes the Christian, but participation in the sufferings of God in the secular life.*"[13]

Bonhoeffer had taken the road less traveled. It was not the path of easy Christianity, or the way of blissful ignorance of the "outside world." For him, it was the realization that the call to discipleship was a call to participate in the work and suffering of God through Christ. As a contemporary martyr, perhaps he heard the message of the Gospel through extreme ears. On the other hand, he may have heard the message more clearly than many others. How many countless other pastors saw the state of Germany during those days and turned their backs? How many had chosen the path of least resistance, the choice of inaction? It seems almost as if Hitler had become the new Decius, and when faced with persecution many German Christians reacted out of fear, becoming the "lapsed" of the 20th century.

But this was not the case for Dietrich Bonhoeffer. He chose to hear the call of Christ, even unto his own suffering and death, even unto his own martyrdom. He realized that to discipleship was not a call to serve in the "good times." True faith would require action, the willingness and commitment to stand for what is right and just in God's world, despite the consequences. Six months before his death he wrote that "*It is certain that we claim nothing for ourselves, and may yet pray for everything; it is certain that our joy is hidden in suffering, and our life in death; it is certain that in all this we are in a fellowship that sustains us. In Jesus God has said Yes and Amen to it all, and that Yes and Amen is the firm ground on which we stand.*"[14]

Dietrich Bonhoeffer heard the true call, complete with its many nuances, and responded with his life for Christ. One cannot help but wonder how many persons today are prepared to

respond with the same strength of commitment and conviction to that call.

"*What will come out of my time here it is still too early to say; but something will come of it.*"

--Dietrich Bonhoeffer, September 25, 1943[15]

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Gonzalez, Justo L. *The Story of Christianity Vol. II: The Reformation to the Present Day*. San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco, 1985.

Notes:

[1] Dietrich Bonhoeffer, *Letters and Papers from Prison*, translated by Reginald Fuller (New York: Macmillan, 1967), 19.

[2] *Ibid.*, 19.

[3] These statements are derived from lecture notes of May 11, 2005.

[4] *Ibid.*, 20.

[5] Justo L. Gonzalez, *The Story of Christianity: Volume 2, The Reformation to the Present Day* (San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco, 1985), 365.

[6] Dietrich Bonhoeffer, *The Call to Discipleship*, (New York: Touchstone/Simon & Schuster, 1995), 60-61.

[7] Bonhoeffer, *Letters*, 59.

[8] *Ibid.*, 43, 46.

[9] *Ibid.*, 65.

[10] Bonhoeffer, *Letters*, 202.

[11] *Ibid.*, 76.

[12] *Ibid.*, 115.

[13] *Ibid.*, 198.

[14] Bonhoeffer, *Letters*, 214.

[15] *Ibid.*, 68.



The USS *Liberty* Incident

Brother David "Ed" Lewis

Editor's Note: Brother David E. "Ed" Lewis is a resident of Lemington, VT, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a retired Naval Officer. He was raised in Evening Star Lodge No. 37, Colebrook, NH, is a member of Anniversary Lodge, and is a past presiding officer in many Masonic bodies. He was kind enough to allow us to publish the text of his talk at the U.S. Naval Academy on the 40th anniversary of the USS *Liberty* attack.

Good morning, classmates, ladies and gentlemen, Naval Academy dignitaries, and especially those who were instrumental in getting Naval Academy recognition for one of the most highly decorated ships of the U.S. Navy and the only one in the Navy's history to sustain serious damage without a Congressional inquiry.

I was the "Research Officer" aboard *Liberty*, a euphemism for Intelligence Officer. Of the ships complement of 297, 195 were in my Department. The *Liberty* was unique among US Naval vessels in that it had the first production model of a satellite communications system in the Department of Defense. The AN/SRD-19 Moon Bounce system with its 18 foot dish aft of the superstructure. When operating properly, with its four earth stations, one could expect to get 16-18 hours of comms via the moon. On our usual station south of the hump of Africa we'd often go 3 or 4 days with no radio contact with the rest of the world so this was a welcome addition. Unfortunately it was installed in the shipyard with 150 psi fittings for a 1500 psi system and was usually leaking hydraulic fluid or blowing fittings.

The day started peacefully enough. Under a bright Mediterranean sun, the troops were sunbathing on deck. We'd had several recon and photo-recon flights that morning and the Star of David was reassuring. The Sixth Fleet Commander, Vice Admiral Martin, Class of 34, had said earlier we had no need for an escort in international waters flying the American flag and that they would be only 30 minutes away (actually they turned out to be an hour away) so

it was nice to see a friend overhead. Some of the flights were so low that we were waving to the pilots and they were waving back. The Israeli Defense Force had identified our ship in their War Room from *Jane's Fighting Ships* as the USS *Liberty* AGTR-5.

Steve Toth, our Navigator, Class of 63, had been photographing the Recon missions for the record, so he didn't suspect anything when a flight came in low until they started firing. Then it was too late, he took a rocket to the midsection and was killed instantly. Phil Armstrong, our XO, Class of 53, got hit next. After heroically trying to jettison burning gasoline drums in which attempt he got hit with a rocket which shattered his legs, he was finally killed by a small piece of shrapnel in his chest which apparently severed an artery. His autopsy revealed that his chest had filled with blood putting pressure on his heart which stopped it. I guess I was the last person to talk to Phil but I'm ahead of myself. I'm not supposed to be here today either.

I guess I'm fortunate because I never saw the mangled bodies or mayhem and I have total amnesia from the time the CO said stand by for torpedo attack, starboard side, until I regained consciousness and heard Phil talking to me. We were sitting, propped up against a bulkhead, waiting for an empty table on the mess deck, which the ship's Doctor had taken over as a giant Sick Bay. Nearly everyone who had been within 20 feet of me was killed instantly. The force of the torpedo dislodged a temporary bulkhead which wrapped itself around me and I was shielded from the full force of the blast but blessed with 20 years of burnt navy paint and deprived of two eardrums. The burning paint had seared my eyes shut and the intense heat and pressure had deprived me of both my eardrums, so I could neither see nor hear. It didn't end there.

After everyone had left the flooded spaces and watertight integrity had been established one of my seamen on a hunch decided to violate Navy Regs and opened the hatch's scuttle, saw me, and pulled me out. Even then it wasn't over. Sickbay wrapped me from head to toe and placed me in a litter basket the next day and helo'd me to the USS *America*. The Corpsman flying with

us couldn't tell top from bottom and sat on my head for the whole flight. All I could think of was what an ignominious way to die after surviving the attack.

I was blue when we finally landed. As soon as my eyelids were lanced open and the burnt paint removed from my eyeballs I was summoned to RADM Lawrence Geis cabin. Admiral Geis, Class of 39, was Carrier Division 2 Commander. He swore me to secrecy for his lifetime and proceeded to tell me, as the Senior Officer from *Liberty* on board *America*, what had happened from his perspective since he said he knew there would be a coverup and wanted someone to know he tried. He said that upon receipt of our SOS he immediately launched aircraft to come to our assistance, which were almost instantly recalled by the Secretary of Defense. He assumed that someone might have suspected that nukes were airborne since they were in the middle of a SIOP drill when the SOS was received. He said he reconfigured a flight of aircraft using aircraft incapable of carrying nukes and relaunched and renotified Washington. The Secretary of Defense again ordered the flight recalled and RADM Geis challenged the order, upon which the Commander in Chief came on the phone and ordered the recall saying he wouldn't embarrass an ally so we were left alone after the attack ended until the next day when the USS *Davis* arrived. You won't find many Victory hulls that survived a torpedo attack and it was only through outstanding damage control and a heroic effort on the part of Lieutenant George Golden and Ensign John Scott that the ship was able to limp back to Malta with 821 holes in the hull including one 22x39 feet. Drills do pay off and Captain McGonagle drilled the ship incessantly. Victory hulls were basically 4 compartments. Three holds and engineering. The torpedo had completely destroyed Number 2 hold, my spaces, and ruptured the mainframes into number 1 hold. Survivors say that on the trip to Malta the shoring moved an inch with each turn of the screw but with constant attention and continuous pumping they made it. It is fitting that today you recognize those from the Naval Academy who were assigned to the *Liberty* but we must also recognize all the heroes of that infamous day as well. The Skipper got the

Congressional Medal of Honor, there were 2 Navy Crosses, 11 Silver Stars, many Bronze Stars, a couple of Navy Commendation medals and 208 Purple Hearts awarded for that engagement. Not many of us were missed. 28 were killed by the torpedo. The former US Navy Judge Advocate General, RADM Staring has stated that the Court of Inquiry had changes made after he reviewed it. All the Liberty Veterans Association has ever wanted is a fair and complete Congressional investigation or a new Navy Court of Inquiry in which all survivors are allowed to testify. I have never been allowed to testify and 28 of the sailors murdered that day worked for me and I'd like to see their deaths vindicated and that the official record would clearly show that they did not die in vain I thank my classmates and those of the Classes of 53 and 63 who have made possible this dedication and I thank especially all my *Liberty* shipmates here this morning for their devotion to the memory of our gallant crewmembers who are no longer with us.

God Bless You All.

For more information on the USS *Liberty*, visit the Liberty Memorial web site:

<http://www.gtr5.com/index.html>



Research Lodge News – Texas

Texas Lodge of Research will meet on 18-19 June 2010 at Perfect Union Lodge No. 10, San Antonio, TX. The weekend will feature the 2010 Anson Jones Lecture by Brother Michael A. Halleran. Brother Halleran is a resident of Kansas and the author of *The Better Angels of Our Nature; Freemasonry in the American Civil War*, published in March 2010. He is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, and Mount Zion Lodge No. 266, both in Topeka, KS, as well as a frequent contributor to several Masonic publications.

The Lodge met in College Station, TX, on 19-20 March. The Lodge enjoyed a tour of the Brazos Valley Masonic Library and Museum, and heard two papers:

“A History of Athens Lodge No. 165” by Brother Robert J. Risko, Jr.

“The Table Lodge: A Forgotten Masonic Practice” by Brother Roberto Sanchez

Both presenters were made Full Members of the Lodge and presented their aprons, which are replicas of those worn by the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas.

Texas Lodge of Research has also formed a study group in England. The County Durham Study Group No. 1 consists of 24 charter members, all members of TLR, and was chartered by a group of Texas Masons who traveled to the United Kingdom for that purpose, as well as a short tour of sites of Masonic interest. The presiding officer of the study group is Brother Alan Bell.

Brother Wayne Sirmon, of Mobile, AL, is serving as Master of the Lodge for 2010-2011.



Research Lodge News – Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Lodge of Research met on 5 June in Pittsburgh, PA, for its quarterly meeting. The Lodge heard three papers:

“The Browning of Masonry and the Symbolism of the Lost” by Brother Barry J. Lipson

“Masonry and the War of 1812: Training Ground for U.S. Leaders” by Brother James L. Sieber

“Brother James L. Gillis, a Pioneer of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania” by Brother John W. Postlewait

Brother Kenneth J. Faub, of Pittsburgh, is serving as Master of the Lodge.

Research Lodge News – New York

Anniversary Lodge member Brother William Thomas serves as Secretary of Thomas Smith Webb Chapter of Research No. 1798 in New York State. This Royal Arch Chapter was formed in 2002 and named after Brother Thomas Smith Webb, who is one of the fathers of American Masonic ritual and of the York Rite. Brother Webb was made a Mason in 1790 in Keene, NH, in the former Rising Sun Lodge No. 3, but was a long-time resident of Albany, NY.

Under the editorship of Brother Thomas, the Chapter published its first volume of papers earlier this year. The volume contains:

“Symbolism and Freemasonry as a Mystery School” by Brother Piers Vaughan

“Jonathan Harrington: Patriot and Mason” by Brother Ronald Goldwyn

“Scottish Royal Arch Masonry,” “The Mark Degree in Scotland” and “The Excellent Master Degree in Scotland” all by Brother Grant MacLeod.



Research Lodge News - Connecticut

The two Research Lodges in Connecticut, Masonic Lodge of Research of New Haven and Philosophic Lodge of Research of Cromwell, held a joint installation in New Haven on 16 January.

The program in Masonic Lodge of Research this year is a series of discussions about the requirements for admission into the Craft and the best ways to investigate a petitioner and make him aware of the nature of the Craft and his responsibilities as a Mason. The outcome of the discussions may be developed into a training program for Connecticut Lodges.

