Dr. Jose Rizal, 1861-1896
The May meeting was well attended, and the display of Sport Stamps by Mr. Ira Seebacher was enthusiastically received. Our Dinner Committee reported that the Dinner notice had been sent out, and Dr. Yarry accepted many reservations from those present.

Again thanking you all for your consideration and help during the year past, I am sincerely singing my “Swan Song.”—S. Duffield Swain.

Editor's Note: For the benefit of my out-of-town members who have never met Dr. Swain in person, we think it appropriate to show herewith a picture of our distinguished President.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

There are no reluctant leaders. A real leader must really want the job. If you find need for a leader and have to coax or urge your selection, you’ll be well advised to pass him over. He’s not the man you need.—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.

Quoted in the Delaware Newsletter.
AN EARLY MASONIC COVER.

By Herman Herst, Jr.

We have no idea as to the earliest Masonic cover bearing postage stamps, on our recent European buying tour, we came up with one that must come pretty close to being one of the earliest, since it is dated 1855, just fifteen years after the first postage stamps had appeared.

The cover bears a copy of the red and blue Queen Victoria stamp of India of 1854, Scott No. 6. It is neatly tied by a precise black grid on a tiny cover to London, marked VIA MARSEILLES in manuscript, and with a large hand-stamped red oval with straight line INDIA in the center.

The first hint that the cover had Masonic significance came when upon turning it over, it was found that the folded letter had been sealed with a gold and white Star of David, surrounded by a white circle.

However, on opening the letter, the full nature of its Masonic contents became apparent. The letter was written on the official stationery of Lodge Harmony No. 641, in Cawnpore, India.

A veritable array of Masonic symbols covers the top of the page: there is another Star of David in a double circle; the square and compass (surprisingly enough not displayed as one might think it would be!); the “Great Light” in Masonry; the sun; the moon; a constellation of seven stars, and a number of other symbols which Masons will easily recognize.

The letter was apparently written by the contractor for a railroad being built in India the letter was written, February 19, 1855, for in it the writer says:

“I am taking 30 miles contract for the Railroad if I succeed in getting it I hope it will send me home with £20,000 in my pocket; at all events I’ll try it.”

The signature on the letter is not too legibly written, but it seems to be written J. R. Brandon. The letter additionally has Masonic contents, and in closing Mr. Brandon wrote:

“You see I have sent you one of our Lodge headings as I am the highest Mason in Cawnpore, and head of all, Master of the Lodge and Principally of our Chapter.”

Which of our members now wants to produce an earlier Masonic cover?

LAKE ERIE CHAPTER NO. 2

The regular third Wednesday of the month meeting of Lake Erie Chapter No. 2 of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York was held on April the 18th at 3615 Euclid Ave.

The regular Dutch Treat dinner preceding the meeting was well attended.

The regular meeting was opened at 6:30 with 16 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Bro. Lambert gave a report on the proceeds of the regular auctions held at the end of each meeting. Many fine stamps and pieces of Philatelic material have been included in these sales thereby causing active bidding to take place.

A report on member activity brought out the fact that our member took one first, two seconds, and one third prize at the Garfield Ferry Show.

Several packages of stamps were turned in for the Crippled Childrens Hospital.

Bro. Mark Snow 33 gave a three minute talk on the stamps of Czechoslovakia.

The main speaker of the evening was Bro. James Lambert Grand award winner at the Cleveland Stamp Club. His subject was Topicals.

The regular spirited auction was held at the end of the meeting.

At the next meeting, Bro. Edgar Kroehle will give the 5 minute talk on a subject which has not been decided at this time.

The main speaker of the evening be Bro. Carl Schroeder, Good Trophy winner at the Garfield Ferry Exhibit with 5 frames of U.S. Postals.

—Harry A. Pahl, Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
CHAPTER No. 1

Our next stated meeting will be held on Sunday, June 10, 1962 at 2 p.m., at our usual meeting place, Week’s Stamp Shop, 17th and H Streets, Washington, D.C.

The meeting will receive reports of the officers, elect new officers for the 1962/1963 year, and confer the Degree of Master of Philately on candidates in waiting.—James N. Wong.

He who builds a better mousetrap these days runs into design difficulties, material shortages, patent infringement suits, work stoppages, collusive bidding, discount discrimination — and taxes.
Homestead Act Stamp

By Richard M. Needham

In connection with the Homestead Act commemorative 4¢ stamp, issued on May 20, 1962 at Beatrice, Nebraska, I have just received some interesting news in connection with the man who is supposed to have taken out Homestead No. 1 - Daniel Freeman.

I wrote to both Grand Secretary Greisen, Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and Secretary Broholst, Beatrice Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., Beatrice, Nebraska, in order to find out if Dan Freeman was or had been a member of the Craft.

Brother Greisen stated, and I quote, "Bro. Freeman was not a Mason, that is, a member in Nebraska". Brother Broholst stated: "... our records show that Daniel Freeman petitioned June 4th 1870 to Beatrice Lodge No. 26 A. F. & A. M. and his petition was rejected August 6th, 1870."

Now, if Freeman was a Mason before coming to the Midwest, where was he from? It seems that he was a Union soldier, discharged apparently out there, and took up a homestead, instead of returning to wherever his former home was. Perhaps he was trying to get in Beatrice Lodge without a demit from his other Lodge, if he already was a Mason. I do not know what the Nebraska Grand Secretary meant by referring to Freeman as Brother, unless he knew something of Freeman's previous Masonic membership, if any, and he was not clear on that point.

Now you know all that I know, and maybe one or more of the other Club members can take it from there.

The way it is in the business world—an executive knows something about everything, a technician knows everything about something, and the switchboard operator knows everything.—Cleveland Newsletter.

You never can learn much from a person who knows it all.—Piedmont Newsletter.

Our May Meeting

President Swan greeted a relatively large number of members who were in attendance and many guests who were also present, including Mrs. Mrs. White, Henry Cramer, Berks, Ring, Ray Smith of Cathedral Lodge #1031 and Al Ruzgas.

Resolution is to be drawn up and sent to Bro. Carl Pihl congratulating him upon his election to the presidency of the society of the Silurians, an organization of veteran newspapermen.

Dr. Yarry, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, reported that arrangements for the Annual Dinner on May 25th are progressing well.

The Nominating Committee, headed by Junior Past President Reggel, put forth the following slate:

President ____________ Shelton Osterlund
1st Vice-President ____________ Norman Selmsayer
2nd Vice-President, Secretary—Stanley A. Salomon
Treasurer ____________ Joseph Munk
1 Year Governor ____________ Milnor Peck
2 Year Governor ____________ Jose Ro
3 Year Governor ____________ Elliot Nordheim

The meeting was turned over to Bro. Osterlund who introduced our guest speaker of the evening, Mr. Ira Seebacher, Sports Editor of the New York Morning Telegraph. Mr. Seebacher, a member of the Collectors Club, had put into the frames over 100 pages from his prize-winning collection of "Sports on Stamps."

He spoke at length and in detail explaining the many interesting and fascinating points of the material he had brought. After his talk, there was a short question and answer period. A very enjoyable evening. —Stanley A. Salomon.

Thought for the Day

Business values the quality of imagination because it is a prime factor in developing new and better ways of doing things—increasing sales, improving products, saving money, thinking up new uses for goods or services. Every company is looking for men with creative ideas, and it rewards them with advancement. If you are not getting ahead as fast as you would like, ask yourself if you are thinking big enough to deserve a promotion. No success is achieved without creative thinking.—Coordinator, Minneapolis Chapter.
Dr. Jose Rizal. Filipino Hero, Patriot, Martyr

Brother Jose Rizal, often referred to as the “George Washington of the Philippines” is listed in our checklist of Foreign Masons on Postage Stamps as having been pictured on Philippines stamps Nos. 240, 363, 461, 462, 527, 812, N29, N30 and N31. On our cover page, we illustrate new stamp which was issued on December 30, 1961 to commemorate his Centennial year, as well as the 65th anniversary of his martyrdom.

On the day that this stamp was issued, the Hon. Dr. Mauro Baradi, of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, delivered a radio address which was later extended in the Congressional Record. This is so interesting and authentic that we quote therefrom as follows:

“People the world over generally celebrate their heroes’ birthdays. The Filipinos, however, not only celebrate the natal day of their greatest hero and patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, but also commemorate the anniversary of his martyrdom. One hundred years ago on June 19, 1891, Rizal was born in the town of Calamba, province of Laguna, Philippines. The town then belonged to the Dominicans—an order preachers especially stressing poverty—which helped Spain in colonizing the country. His father, Francisco Mercado Rizal, was industrious, thrifty and well respected; his mother, Teodora Alonso, a religious and devout housewife, was greatly interested in the education of her children.

Rizal believed that through education, the lot of his countrymen could be raised to a high level; that it would enable a person to understand better the causes of the misfortunes of others and to suggest or find remedies therefor.

Rizal himself set the example. He was proficient in so many fields. He was an agriculturist, author, economist, educator, engineer, historian and re- mer, linguist, novelist, occultist, inter, philosopher, physician, poet, scholar, scientist, sculptor and world traveler.

Still there is a singular honor to which Rizal was entitled, that of being the first Asian nationalist. Both time and circumstance fomented his nationalism which was inborn. When only 8 years old, he had already composed a poem in Tagalog—on the subject of “Our Mother Tongue,” in which he referred to liberty of a country, and of other living beings born in liberty. In his day, the Spanish colonial system in the Philippines had turned from bad to worse. There was union of church and state; the government was by a privileged few for the benefit of a favored class and to the detriment of the neglected many; the administration of justice was corrupt. And to add insult to injury, the brown-complexioned Filipinos were regarded as indios with limited intellectual qualities and restricted moral faculties.

Rizal was fully aware of the deplorable condition obtaining in his fatherland. There was no task so heavy nor sacrifice so great that he would not undertake if only to lighten the burdens of his oppressed countrymen, bring to an end an alien rule, and hasten the political redemption of the Filipino people.

He foresaw things to come. His nationalism would make of him a filibuster and a marked man, and an arch enemy of the men in authority in his native land. Regardless of the consequences, he trusted in the God of truth. He was fearless in the performance of his duty as he saw fit; this he reiterated in his “Last Will and Testament” (1892) to the Filipinos which came to light a few years after his demise, as follows:

“I desire, furthermore, to let those who deny our patriotism see that we know how to die for our duty and for our convictions. What matters death if one dies for what is loved, for the country, and for the beings that are adored?”

He wrote the bylaws of Liga Filipina, among the purposes of which were “to unite the whole archipelago into a compact body, vigorous and homogeneous; to provide mutual protection in every difficulty and necessity; and to provide defense against all violence and injustice.”

Rizal’s activities in the Philippines culminated in his arrest followed by deportation to Dapitan. After 4 years in exile, he thought he was a free man, but not for long because on his way to Spain as volunteer army surgeon in Cuba, he was again arrested; and upon his arrival in Barcelona on October 3, 1896, he was sent to jail, then returned to Madrid where he was informed of the accusation against him; the procedure being inquisitorial, Rizal was not permitted to defend himself.
Among the documents in the case against him were a poem he wrote in 1891 concerning country, despot and liberty, and a Masonic document he received in 1892 from his Masonic brethren commending him for his relevant services to his country and extending to him "the greeting of peace" from the members of the lodge.

Summarizing the charges before the court martial, the prosecution pointed out Rizal's ceaseless efforts "to demolish the sovereignty of Spain in the Philippines," his publication of "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo," his promotion of the interests of the Liga, and his alleged participation in the armed rebellion against Spain.

The defense was handled by an army lieutenant and Rizal himself who steadfastly maintained his innocence. Rizal had nothing to do with the rebellion. It is common knowledge that the case was prejudged, the trial a farce, and the so-called justice done to Rizal, a mockery. Result: the death penalty was imposed.

On the eve of his execution, Rizal wrote a poem, "Mi Ultimo Adios" ("My Last Farewell"). This immortal poem has since been translated from Spanish into many languages. Through this medium, he left for the living an indelible lesson in patriotism and an undying faith in God. Said Rizal: "My idolized motherland, whose grieving makes me grieve,

Dearest Filipinas, hear my last farewell again!
I now leave all to thee, my parents,
My loved ones I leave,
I go where there are no slaves, a brute's lash to receive;
Where faith does not kill, and where it is God who doth reign.

Rizal was executed by shooting on the 30th of December, 1896 at 7 o'clock in the morning in the field of Bagumbayan, City of Madrid. "Long live Spain. Down with the traitors," the Spaniards exclaimed, but only temporarily. How tersely did the poet Cecilio Apostol interpret the significance of Rizal's death in these lines: "Your brain was stilled by a bullet's thrust,
But your spirit soars o'er an empire's dust."
What was considered a defeat and humiliation for the martyr and his people, turned out to be blessings in disguise—the triumph of good over evil, truth over falsehood, and the eventual freedom of the Philippines . . ."

In respect to Brother Rizal's Masonic affiliations, Denslow reports as follows. He was made a Mason in Acacia Lodge No. 9, Spain, in 1884, and the following year joined a French Lodge in Paris. He is credited with the establishment of the Lodge Filipina in the Philippines and was Venerable Master of Lakoda Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite. On December 12, 1912, the remains of Rizal were removed from the home of his sister to Solomon's Temple in Tondo. The Lodges under the Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas, with Sinukuan Lodge No. 305 (now 16) in charge, participated in the Masonic services over the remains. On the next morning, again with the Sinukuan Lodge in charge, the Masons marched in procession with full Masonic regalia to the sister's home, where the remains were turned over to the government representative. The remains were then taken to the legislative building where the government also held funeral services.

AMONG OUR MEMBERS

HERMAN HERST, JR., just returned from an extended buying trip to Europe, lost no time in sending us an article which appears elsewhere in this issue. We learn that another book has been prepared by him, with probable release in November. It is as yet untitled and is intended to be a guide to successful stamp collecting, comprising valuable information with anecdotes drawn from the author's experience as a collector and dealer to give the information greater validity. It is reported that his previous book, "Nassau Street," has already sold over 12,000 copies.

JAN BART, a busy singer at the Metropolitan, finds time to write a stamp column for The American Examiners.

JOHN SHEELSE was recently elected Treasurer of Flatbush Philatelic Club, Brooklyn, N.Y.

GORDON J. COLE, SR., has been chosen Secretary-Treasurer for the newly organized Lincoln Philatelic Society of Washington, D.C.

JACOB S. GLASER'S son, EZR, was recently appointed adviser to the Commissioner of the Patent Office, by President Kennedy, with the approval of Congress.

The Arizona Philatelic Hall of Fame has just added four new names to its roster of America's greatest philatelists. Included among them is HARRY L. LINDQUIST, publisher of Stamps Magazine and chairman of the Hobbies...
Committee of the People-to-People Program.

In recent exhibitions, we have been well represented by members who have won awards. At BEPEX, sponsored by Oregon County Philatelists, Inc., our president, DR. S. DUFFIELD SWAN, received the Championship Class gold plaque. At the 73rd anniversary exhibition of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, the Barnum trophy for the best topical went to JAMES R. LAMBERT, for perforated officials. At INTERPEX, the Aero Philatelists Award was given to JAN BART, for his Roosevelt Airmails. Past President ARTHUR I. HEIM received a Certificate of Merit at the Annual Competition of the Collectors Club, for his showing of Congo and forerunners.

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., former Director of the Division of Philately of the United States Post Office Department, has now been honored by appointment as acting curator of the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Regis College, Weston, Mass.

SCOTTISH RITE CACHET

Cacheted covers are to be issued in connection with the 50th Anniversary of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Bloomington, Illinois. Proceeds from the sale of the covers will go to the Scottish Rite Benevolent Foundation for use in its program of Schizophrenia Research. Envelopes will be cancelled thru the Bloomington post office on August 6th marking the date of dispensation and on November 17th, the final day of the Golden Anniversary Reunion. Envelopes will bear appropriate design and picture. Charge is 25¢ each, or 5 for $1.00, and may be ordered from Carl E. Rhoads, Scottish Rite Temple, Box 695, Bloomington, Illinois.

LOUISIANA STAMP—MASONIC CACHET

The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. & A. M. is celebrating this year 150 years of Masonry in Louisiana. It was organized in 1812. In connection with the sesquicentennial of statehood, the Grand Lodge has prepared a special first day cover which is being serviced with the Louisiana commemorative stamp and cancelled on first day of issue. It has a very attractive Masonic cachet, and should make a nice addition to topical collections of Masonic Philately.

Proceeds from this item will go to the Masonic Home Educational Foundation, and covers may be purchased at 25 cents each, unaddressed, completely serviced, from Bro. N. G. Koutroulis, Chairman Grand Lodge Sesq. Cachet, 4659 Sandalwood Street, New Orleans 27, Louisiana.

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR

UNITED STATES

Jan. 6—4¢ New Mexico 50th anniversary statehood, Santa Fe, N.M.
Feb. 20—4¢ Project Mercury.
March 30—4¢ Malaria Eradication stamp, Washington, D.C.
April 7—4¢ Civil War Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
April 11—4¢ Charles Evans Hughes birth anniversary, Washington, D.C.
April 25—4¢ Century 21 World’s Fair with “Man In Space” theme, Seattle, Wash.
April 30—4¢ Louisiana statehood, New Orleans, La.
May 20—4¢ Homestead Act Centennial.
July 24—4¢ Girl Scouts 50th Anniversary, Button Bay, Vermont.
Oct. 24—Commemorative for U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

UNITED NATIONS

Feb. 28—4¢, 7¢ Housing and Community Development.
Mar. 30—4¢, 11¢ Anti-malaria for WHO (World Health Organization).
May 28—Reissues of some definitives, values to be announced later.
Sept. 17—Memorial stamp.
Oct. 24—For UN Day, stamps depicting the flags of all member nations, denominations later.
Dec. 10—UN Building in New York. Orders may be sent to Postal Administration, Philatelic Dept., United Nations, N.Y.

CANADA

Feb. 28—5¢ Education commemorative, Ottawa 2, Ont., Canada.
May 3—5¢ Red River Valley Settlement commemorative, Winnipeg and Ottawa.

Additional stamps have been announced—watch this column for issue dates.
A TOPICAL COLLECTOR'S DELIGHT

By William A. G. Huxsell

On February 28, 1962 the Canada Post Office Department issued a 5¢ commemorative postage stamp, entitled "Education." It is Scott No. 396, printed in gold and black and illustrated below:

According to the official announcement issued by Postmaster General Hon. William Hamilton, M. P., this postage stamp design is intended to stimulate public awareness of the importance of education to all Canadians. The more Canadians become interested in the quest for higher education, the greater will be the strength of the nation, or according to the words spoken by Winston Churchill at a University Convocation, "The Kingdoms of the future are of the mind."

The stamp depicts as the main element, a young adult couple gazing into the future. On either side of these figures, in the background, are symbolic designs representing the various fields of education. According to the announcement, these symbols are:

Greek Temple — respect for the achievement of past history.


Gear Wheels — Engineering and Industry.

E—MC2 — an equation expressing Einstein’s Theory of Relativity and the resulting atomic age.

Typewriter — Business Management.

Set Square — Architecture and other forms of structural planning.

Violin — Music.

Sun with Plant, Earth and Water — the study of life and matter.

Moon and Star — the study of outer space and the universe.

The Globe — international forces, political, social and geographic.

Carpenter’s Plumb and Pliers — the skilled trades.

Book with Alpha and Omega — literature and the written language.

Flask — chemistry and allied sciences.

Plus, Minus, Multiplication and Division signs — Mathematics, Economics and Banking.

Microscope — Scientific Research.

Man — the physical, mental and spiritual study of man.

Sculptor’s Tool, Pencil and Brush — the visual arts and designing.

Cross — the Church as a vocation.

Officer’s Cap — a career in the Armed Services.

All the Provincial Ministers of Education concurred in the issue of this special stamp featuring “Education.” In addition, many national and provincial organizations devoted to the promotion of education added their support. These organizations include museums, libraries, vocational training groups, universities and colleges.

Probably no single stamp has ever been issued which contains so many items of interest to a topical collector of stamps. For the Masonic Philatelic specialist it surely is a veritable deligthabling as it does with so many symbols of interest to the Craft.

INTERESTING

How much does it cost the taxpayers for interest on the national debt? The House Appropriations Committee came up with the answer recently. It is approximately $17,000 a minute. There are 1440 minutes in a day, so that is $24,480,000 a day or $171,360,000 a week, or $8,910,720,000 a year — just for interest. That’s more than the entire cost of operating the federal establishment in 1936 — Piedmont Newsletter.

Employer: For a man with no experience, you’re certainly asking for a high wage.

Applicant: Well, sir, the work’s so much harder when you don’t know what you’re doing. — Grand Rapids Newsletter.

Restlessness is discontent — and discontent is the first necessity of progress. Show me a thoroughly satisfied man and I will show you a failure. — Thomas A. Edison.

Those who complain about the way the ball bounces are often the ones who dropped it. — Calumet Accountant.