

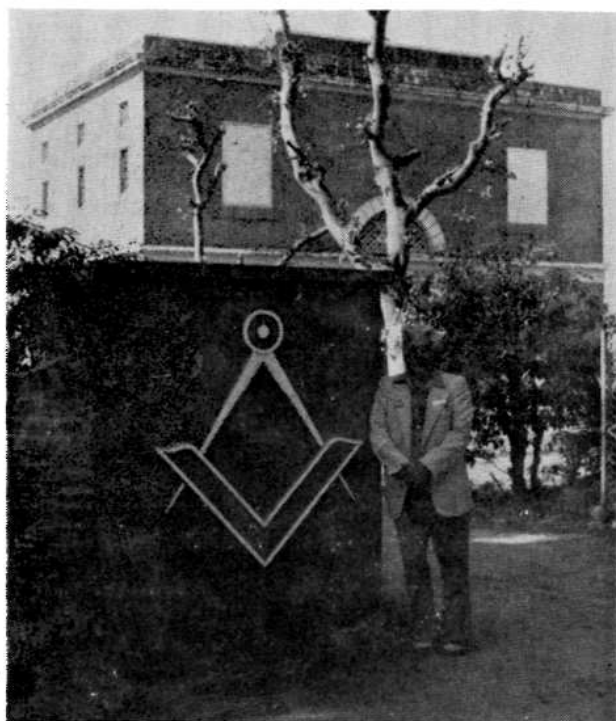


The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 30

FEBRUARY 1974

NO. 6



WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Any Master Mason can spot immediately what is wrong with this picture, and we are not referring to anything that has to do with Pat Herst, who is shown alongside the square and compass.

The photo is of Grand Lodge in New Delhi, India, which Pat visited during the recent INDIPEX at which time he was the guest of the Indian Government on the International Jury at the show.

Pat met the Grand Secretary of India and inquired about the booboo. "That is the way it was built, and we just left it like that", he said.

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ROBERT A. SMITH

Guest Editor

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of Every Month
(Except July and August)

COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING
22 East 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

JAMES LAMBERT DIES; A. P. GREEN EX-OFFICIAL

Bro. Spensley S. Daykin of Rocky River, Ohio sent in the following article that appeared in the Plain Dealer, Dec. 8, 1973.

We wish to express our sincerest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother. "May his soul rest in everlasting peace".

James R. Lambert, 69, personnel manager of the A. P. Green Firebrick Co. five years prior to his retirement in 1963, died yesterday in Euclid General Hospital.

Before 1958, he was personnel manager of the National Acme Co., now part of the Acme Cleveland Corp.

He was a past president of the Cleveland Stamp Club, the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club and the Masonic Stamp Club of New York.

Mr. Lambert, a 32d degree Mason, was a member of Masters Masonic Lodge, Al Koran Shrine and was president of the Senior Shriners of Cleveland.

Mr. Lambert, born here, was a resident of Euclid.

Survivors include his wife, Thelma M., and a daughter, Doris Brown.

Masonic services will be in the Bollinger funeral home, 9810 Denison Ave. SW, at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

Ministerial services will be in the funeral home at 11 a.m. Monday.

Letter to the Editor —

Middletown, Rhode Island
December 31, 1973

Mr. Robert A. Smith, Editor,
The Masonic Philatelist
P. O. Box 142
Bowling Green Station
New York, NY 10004

Dear Brother Bob,

Received my January 1974 copy of the Masonic Philatelist today and find that you are very uninformed regarding the proper terminology to use when referring to "Ham Radio Operators". We, who are "hams" are extremely proud of our accomplishments and are very unhappy to find ourselves lumped with Citizen Band operators. I am sure that you will receive many other

letters on the subject from other Amateur Radio Operators!!

The stamp in question was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Radio Relay League which is the major association and voice of the amateur radio operators of the United States and Canada. I am pleased to be numbered among its life members. Brother Goldwater is a long time ham and one of our staunchest supporters. You may notice that there is a slight difference between his call letters of K7UGA and those which you have chosen to show in the accompanying pictures. The difference between an amateur radio operator or ham and a Citizens Band operator are as follows: An amateur radio operator has to pass an extensive examination given by the Federal Communications Commission which includes the ability to send and receive Morse code, to exhibit a good knowledge of the laws and regulations regarding the use of radio communication equipment, and to show the technical knowledge and ability required to build, maintain, and properly operate the equipment. There are several classes of licenses, from "Novice" to "Extra". And, believe me, the man with an Extra class license has proven his ability to do just about anything which can be done with radio equipment. Any class of license allows the holder to build, tune, and service his transmitting equipment and any class from "Conditional" on up allows the holder to use up to 1000 watts of power into the final stage of his transmitter. The frequencies which an operator may use are determined by the class of license which he holds.

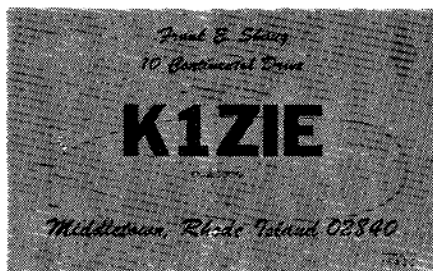
The Citizen Band operator does not take any examination! He files an application for a license along with \$20 and signs a statement that he knows the rules and regulations of the service which he is going to use. Even though most of them haven't the slightest idea what those rules are, as is evidenced by the verification cards which are shown in the article. (It is illegal to use the Citizens Band service for hobby communications which are shown to be the case when verification cards are exchanged). The Citizens Band operator may not service or tune his equipment! (Unless he is the holder of a

2nd class or higher commercial radio-telephone license, which again requires the passing of a very comprehensive FCC examination). The Citizens Band equipment is limited to 5 watts output and to 23 fixed frequencies! It is illegal for the Citizens Band station to use a beam or directional antenna, although many of them do! Amateurs use many varied types of beams to help their signals along and often build them themselves.

So you may see that there are quite a few reasons why the licensed Amateur Radio Operator or "ham" does not like to see himself classed with the Citizens Band operators.

Of course, amateurs also exchange verification cards and we call them QSL cards because the "Q" signal for verification of a message is QSL. And again there are many of us who have a square and compasses somewhere on our card to show of our membership in the fraternity. My own is included with this letter. There are several Masonic oriented networks which operate on the amateur radio bands. The largest one is, I believe, the Mosaic Amateur Radio Network or MARN net with headquarters in Chicago and members which communicate with each other every Sunday at noon EST on the 20 meter amateur band. It has members from coast to coast and border to border. Should you ever find yourself in the vicinity of Rhode Island on a Sunday morning we will be pleased to show you how easy it is to talk to our brothers all over the country!!

Fraternally yours,



Editor's Note:

I wish to thank Bro. Shaug for correcting the article which appeared in the January issue. Your letter is well taken and I think the information you set forth is very enlightening for myself and the entire membership. Perhaps some day I will have an opportunity to visit Rhode Island and take you up on your offer. Thanks again for your interest.

MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK
Fascinating Facts and Intimate Incidents
About
STAMPS and PEOPLE
by Charles J. Phillips

The hobby or science of stamp collecting is termed Philately—which is derived from the Greek words “philos” a lover—“atelia” the thing or object that pays the tax—that is a Philatelist is a lover of the stamp that pays the postage on a letter.

This word Philately is but little understood by the general public. I had a good example of this when some years ago I was one of the delegates from the London Rotary Club to the Convention in Los Angeles. A local member met me, registered my name and Club, and then said, “What is your classification, Charlie?” I replied, “I am a Philatelist,” and added, “I suppose that’s got you?” He replied, “Oh, no, you deal in ladies underclothing!!!”

One of my aims this evening is to try and show you that “Philately” as our hobby is called, is not confined to boys and girls but is a hobby and a relaxation that is indulged in by many of the great men of this country and others in all parts of the world.

Our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt is a noted stamp collector. Some years ago, just before he was elected Governor of New York State, I had the pleasure of spending an evening with him at his town house in the company of my friends, Admiral Fred Harris and Theodore Steinway. We were a delegation of Governors from the N. Y. Collectors Club to ask Mr. Roosevelt to join our ranks. To this he consented and he is still a member. On this occasion I asked Mr. Roosevelt if he specialized in any particular line, and he replied that he took most interest in stamps of the countries with which his wife or himself had been connected and in particular in the stamps of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hongkong, etc.

The foundation of President Roosevelt’s collection is due to his mother—Mrs. James Roosevelt, who began to collect stamps when she was a girl. Included in this collection there were a quantity of early Hongkong stamps

Editor’s Note: The following article will appear over the next three issues of The Masonic Philatelist. As the Club is celebrating its 40th anniversary, I felt it would be nice to reflect upon the past. This transcript is of an address by Charles J. Phillips, Esq. before The Masonic Stamp Club of New York on Friday evening, January 25, 1935.

which franked letters home from China during her parents’ residence in that country. This collection Mrs. James Roosevelt turned over to her son in his early youth, and from that time he began to collect generally. When he entered Harvard in 1900 he had a good representative collection. Mr. Roosevelt early formed the habit of studying his stamps—he wanted to know their history and the reasons for the different issues. Now he has about twenty thousand specimens in some thirty volumes. All his stamps are in his study at the White House.

An especially interesting portion of his collection is that composed of the stamps of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Many of these were secured when the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-20.

Addressing a recent meeting of the Westchester County League, Rye, N.Y., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said: “When the President is very tired he turns to his stamp album, which has been his life-long hobby. I don’t know anybody else who knows so much history and geography as my husband, and I think that is largely due to his interest in stamps.”

H. M. King George V

has been a keen stamp collector from his boyhood days. He loves this hobby and on one occasion wrote to a friend of mine in London and said that “Stamp Collecting is one of the greatest pleasures of my life.”

I have had the honor of meeting His Majesty on numerous occasions, at Buckingham Palace, at Stamp Exhibitions and elsewhere in London. He is most affable and soon puts one at his ease and he loves to show his stamps and talk about them. He frequently shows portions of his collection at The

Royal Philatelic Society, London, and has personally written and published several important articles on different philatelic subjects.

His collection is confined to the stamps of Great Britain and all the British Dominions and Colonies and Egypt. In this group he has matchless material, his Great Britain stamps are probably the most complete in the world, especially from the historical point of view, as he has also every known Essay and Proof of the numerous designs submitted to the authorities prior to the issue of stamps in Great Britain on May 6th, 1840, and proofs and essays of all issues since that date.

In the British Colonies he has reconstructed or uncut sheets of all stamps that can be plated, such as Mauritius, New South Wales, Nevis, Victoria, Tasmania, British Guiana, etc., etc. His collection is kept in about 280 superb volumes bound in red morocco.

Before I settled in this country some twelve years ago, I had been for thirty-two years Chairman and chief owner of the greatest stamp firm in the world—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of London. For many years I held the appointment of Philatelist to His Majesty, and almost every week used to send him selections of new and important stamps.

On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914, His Majesty sent his Equerry, Captain Godfrey Faussett, to my office and asked me not to send him anything else during the war, as he would be too much occupied to pay attention to his stamp collection. Of course, this Royal Command was obeyed and some months elapsed. Then one day the King's Secretary called on me and told me to resume my weekly sendings to The King at Buckingham Palace. This was good news and I asked the Secretary if he could explain the change of policy.

He replied that the King was so worried with the anxieties of the time that he had decided to try and have one afternoon a week at his stamps. This was great news during those hard times, not so much from what His Majesty purchased but as an example I was able to quote to other Britishers of position who talked to me of giving up collecting for the duration of the

war. When they heard that their King was going on collecting they nearly always decided to follow his example.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

Former Prime Minister Lloyd George once said of the Prince that he was "The greatest Ambassador that Great Britain ever had." Most of us in America admire this Democratic young man. I have known him personally since he was a schoolboy when he used to come into my office in The Strand, London, often with one of his brothers, and generally attended by his tutor—a Mr. Hassell.

I think it will amuse you if I tell you of an incident that took place there one day. The Prince, just before he went to Merton College, Oxford, was in my office and said to me: "Mr. Phillips, what is the good of me going on collecting—my Father gets everything and I can only buy so little?" I replied and suggested that he should specialize one or more small countries at a time, and so gradually build up something worthwhile. The Prince seemed interested and asked me what he should start with. I suggested that he take his "Name Island". He replied, "What do you mean?" I said, "You are Prince Edward of York, why not collect Prince Edward Island?" He jumped at the idea and said he would start at once. I then asked His Royal Highness if he would honor my firm by accepting a mint set of perfect copies as a start and he agreed and thanked me for them.

That evening at the Palace the Prince showed his Father the stamps I had given him and said that he was going to commence to specialize. The King called Mr. Hassell, the tutor, on one side and asked him what had taken place at my office. Hassell explained and the King said, "You have done wrong to allow my son to accept a present from a subject. You know that is not done." Then he went on to say that Hassell should call on me and ask me not to repeat the offence, and friends, I can assure you I never have offered a present to any member of the British Royal Family since that date!!!

H. M. King Fuad of Egypt

is well known as a general collector

and as having the largest specialized Egyptian collection in the world. I had the honor of meeting King Fuad in London and have had many important transactions with him. In 1919 I bought the famous collection of Confederate Stamps formed by the late Gerald Curtis of Garrison-on-Hudson and I sold this to King Fuad for Ten thousand dollars. It is curious that a descendant of old King Tut should purchase a collection of historical stamps issued in our Civil War of 1861-64, but this only serves to show how worldwide collecting has become.

(To be continued next issue)

ANTI-MASONRY HITLER'S OPINION OF FREEMASONRY

Hitler—"Naturally, I do not seriously believe that this meanwhile impaled organization for the mutual promotion of its own interests is abysmally evil or harmful. It has always been harmless in Germany. I have been informed in great detail and have assigned the investigation and comprehensive report to Major Buch. The alleged horrors about skeletons, coffins and secret ceremonies that have come to light can only frighten children.

But one thing makes it dangerous, and it is this which has caused me to take Freemasonry in hand. They are establishing a priest-like aristocracy and they isolate themselves by means of peculiar rites. They have developed a secret doctrine which is not a simply formulated one, but is one which, through the application of symbols and secret rites arranged like stairs leads to greater understanding.

This hierarchic structure, instead of teaching enlightenment of the mind, achieves the fruition of fantasy through the use of symbols, rites and the magic influence of emblems of worship. Herein lies the great danger which I have taken in hand. Don't you see that our party must be something very similar, an order, an hierarchic organization of secular priesthood? This naturally means that something similar opposing us may not exist. It is either us, the Freemasons or the Church but never two, side by side. That is impossible. The Catholic Church has made its position clear, at least in regard to the

Freemasons. Now we are the strongest and, therefore, we shall eliminate both the Church and the Freemasons—"

From "GESPRACHE MIT HITLER" (Conversations with Hitler) by Hermann Rauschning, former head of the Danzig government Europa Verlag, Zurich, Switzerland, 1940.

Hitler appears on numerous stamps of Germany during the Second World War.

"A WELL KEPT SECRET"

Hjalmar Schacht, a genius in financial affairs during the Hitler war years, was generally disliked by the Nazis because he was a Free Mason. After the war years he was acquitted as a war criminal at the Nuremberg trials. Schacht was a member of "Zur Freundschaft" Lodge and as early as World War I had published articles on the obligation of a Mason in his heart and spirit to the people with whom he lived.

General Werner Von Blomberg was minister of war in the Hitler Cabinet from 1933 to 1938 and Schacht wished to honor him on one of his birthdays. In 1933 Freemasonry was dissolved in Germany, the Lodges taken over and their contents confiscated. Among these articles was a very fine painting of Gebhard Lebrecht von Bluecher, General Field Marshal in the Prussian Army. Bluecher was a very ardent Mason and after the battle of Katzbach in 1813 he declared "Masonry is holy to me and it will be so until I am called to the Eternal East and any Brother is near and dear to my heart."

The oil painting of Bluecher was made during the years 1802-1806 at the time that he was the Master of his Lodge "Zu den 3 Balken" in Muenster, Germany. The painting depicts the Marshal in uniform with all of his military orders and decorations, and you can also see around his neck a large blue ribbon with a square on the end. He is seated in a chair wearing his Master's Apron and one can distinctly see the different Masonic insignia.

Schacht found that this painting was available for a very low price and bought it. It would have been extremely dangerous to give Von Blomberg this painting since he was a strong

Nazi so Schacht found an artist who painted over parts of the picture so that it would be impossible to see the apron. But the artist was unaware that the jewel around his neck also indicated Freemasonry and left that part untouched.

On one of his birthdays Von Blomberg received the painting from Bro. Schacht and felt very honored that Schacht had compared him to the famous Marshal Bluecher and placed it

in one of the largest rooms in his villa for all to see. It has to be said to the honor of all Masons that they recognized the picture belonging to a Lodge in Muenster but not one gave the secret away. To the end of the Hitler regime it remained a well kept secret, and at the same time became a source of hearty laughter in the circle of our Brothers.

W. WALTER C. MARSHALL

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who are
MEMBERS of the SUPREME COURT
and
SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES
of the
93rd CONGRESS

List is compiled from advices from
Grand Secretaries, the Congressional Quarterly, Who's Who, direct inquiry, etc.

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April 15, 1973

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