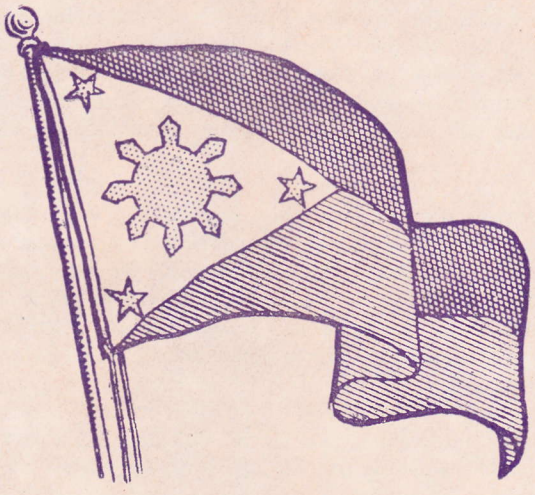
The Cable Tow

Vol. XXI **Manila, Philippines, July, 1946** **No. 1**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PUBLISHED FOR AND IN THE INTEREST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGES OF THIS JURISDICTION
(Entered as second class mail matter at the Manila Post Office)



MALACAÑAN PALACE
Manila

MESSAGE TO THE CABLETOW

The grant of independence to the Filipino people is a real challenge to us all. It is not enough that we express once again our undying gratitude to America; nor is it sufficient that we who are the recipients of her magnanimity rejoice over the realization of our sacred aspiration.

We must be ready to shoulder our corresponding responsibilities and willing to perform our respective duties. To merit the trust and confidence of our friends and sympathizers, every Filipino, regardless of his station, should contribute his share in the gigantic task of rebuilding the nation.

This applies with special significance to the members of the Masonic Fraternity, an institution derived from the principle of work itself. Here then is a rare opportunity for the brethren in this Jurisdiction to work, and work as they never did before, in the interest of their fellowmen and for the welfare of the Philippines.

(SGD.) MANUEL ROXAS

The Grand Master's Message

OUR NEW SHIP OF STATE

The summit of the aspirations of the Filipino people has been reached· the political Independence on July 4th, 1946 as officially promised by America ten years ago.

Since my arrival in the Philippines in 1895, I have seen the following governments established or which have existed here: The Spanish Regime, The Filipino Revolutionary 1896-1899, The U. S. Military 1898-1901, The Civil 1901-1916, The Jones Law 1916-1935, The Commonwealth 1935-1941, The Jap Invasion and the Puppet Republic 1942-1945, the U. S. Army of Liberation 1945, back to the Commonwealth 1945-1946 and lastly—the real Philippine Republic as sponsored by America July 4th, 1946.

I have been a passenger on this Filipino ship of state for over fifty years. Philippine History will tell you that I have been thru rough weather, thru fine and calm seas and thru the worst and most terrific storm which nearly sunk the ship but I patiently hung on and I am still the same passenger on board. I have full faith in the Filipinos and believe they would do everything possible to keep their ship of state afloat, avoid the rocks and dangers ahead. We have a good and capable pilot who is now at the helm; he is steering the ship to port and we have no doubt that he will surely succeed.

The storm is over and we again have our Uncle with us, but the weather is foggy with many wreckage around us. Our pilot has been put on the right course by our good old Uncle Sam and will soon let us have the new ship he has built for us, a good sturdy ship which we will pilot alone on July 4th, 1946. This new weather-proof ship is manufactured by America and assisted by Filipinos, and its name is "Independence". May it be kept afloat forever by its young owners with gratefulness to the builders who made it possible to acquire this priceless gift. Countless Masons suffered and gave up their lives in their effort to secure it and I am happy to state that their dreams came true at last without battles or bloodshed but by closer understanding and mutual helpfulness. The last great storm proved our love for our Uncle; when he needed us most, we were all there even unto death, and when we needed him, he returned at whatever cost, to rescue us from the stranded and helpless position we were placed. May the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe bless our good old Uncle for his countless acts of loving kindness and may He give our own Chief Pilot the wisdom, strength and courage in the great task before him. As a very old passenger who has no intentions to leave the ship, I most sincerely say

CONGRATULATIONS AND MABUHAY (Long Life)
to the Republic of the Philippines.

July 4th, 1946.



THE CABLETOW

EDITORIALS

OUR MESSAGE

In the history of our struggles for freedom, we should consider three periods when we celebrate, as we do celebrate now—during this month—the birth of our Republic. These periods are: the pre-revolution period, the post-revolution period, and the period intimately connected with the last global war, which we would call the BATAAN ERA.

About the last third part of the century just passed, a handful of patriots, who were the victims of persecutions of a government ruled by fanatics, ignorant and unscrupulous people, started a strong campaign in and outside the Philippines in demand of the inalienable rights of men then consecrated by the Constitutions of all liberty-loving countries. The movement had the support of our people. As the authorities then constituted persisted in ignoring our demands, and the people groaned under the paws of the friars and other civil and ecclesiastic authorities, the cry of revolution was soon heard, which culminated years later — after two consecutive wars, first with Spain, then with America—in the recognition of our civil as well as political rights. In this pre-revolution period, our masonic ideals and principles played an important and transcendental role. This movement centered around a distinguished person of high masonic standing, our countryman and Brother, Jose Rizal. We were granted immediately equality in civil rights by America, but the granting of our political rights as a free and independent people was left for a future time.

Then came the post-revolution period. Our national leaders worked for the prompt concession of our political rights as a free and independent people. Again our masonic ideals and principles played an important and transcendental role. America has been promising the granting of our independence until her promise materialized in the adoption of the Jones Law and later of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Once again our struggles for liberty centered around a man of no less masonic excellence, our bemoaned President Manuel L. Quezon.

Our political independence was acquired by us during this post-revolution period, inasmuch as when the last global war broke out, the Congress of the United States of America had already set July 4th of 1946 as the date on which we would obtain our political emancipation.

It follows that if our struggles during the pre-revolution period have resulted in our enjoying civil rights inherent to man from his birth until his death, our peaceful struggles during the post-revolution period have resulted in the granting to our people the political rights as a free and independent country.

But in spite of these struggles by our people for equality in civil and political rights, the Filipinos nevertheless did not enjoy complete equality in social rights with the Americans. And this was more apparent when certain Americans privately or publicly made themselves felt to be of the higher social stratum. The racial superiority complex of certain ill-advised Americans did not altogether disappear. On the other hand, in certain sectors, even the loyalty of the Filipinos was doubted.

It is true that American executives and other American elements came and exerted all their efforts to show to the whole world that America treated the Philippines on the same social level, and among those we may cite with pleasure the well remembered name of our Brother Francis Burton Harrison. But also there were Americans who came that tried to counteract those lofty efforts. We can say without fear of contradiction that nigh before BATAAN, the Filipinos did not enjoy equal social rights with many of their American colleagues.

But then came the period we call the BATAAN ERA, and the Filipinos had the opportunity to prove to America that our loyalty to her was as solid as the rocks of our mountains and our gratitude as deep as the bottom of our seas. We made America's cause our own to safeguard her honor which we considered ours too. We did not mind the hardships and sacrifices. We adhered to America on our own volition and free will and we gave for her our blood and our fortunes. We lost everything; but we are not bewailing our lot. For that reason, BATAAN is for us a symbol. It was our Golgotha, our Calvary; but it was also our Tabor, our Apotheosis. We served notice to the whole world that in this far end of the Orient lives a people that demands equality not only in civil and political rights but social as well expostulating it with heroic acts and sacrifices. With our acts we convinced the whole world that here exists a democracy in action supported by a people that know how to sacrifice and die for it.

It was for this reason that our distinguished Brother General Douglas MacArthur told our Resident Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo that BATAAN gave social equality to our people.

We should ever remember this message of President Roosevelt to our people: "The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come."

During those three periods, we won for our people equality in civil, political and social rights.

We are sure that our toils in the future will reaffirm once more the conviction in world opinion that here exists a people worthy of the civil, political and social rights which shall materialize with the advent of the Republic of the Philippines.—**Antonio Gonzalez, F. P. S.**

* * *

A MASONIC HOLIDAY

In the long and heroic struggle for emancipation, the Masons of America and the Philippines have many things in common. Just as General George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution so was General Emilio Aquinaldo the leader of the Philippine Revolution. Each fought the stubborn enemy, risking their very lives in the

[*Continued on page 25*]

OFFICIAL SECTION

GREETINGS AND MESSAGES

In connection with the inauguration on July 4, 1946, of the Republic of the Philippines, we reproduce hereunder greetings and messages received from members of the Masonic Fraternity in different parts of the world:

MAY GREATER SUCCESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT FOLLOW REHABILITATION OF PHILIPPINE FREEMASONRY EVERY COUNTRY BENEFITED WHERE FREEMASONRY FUNCTIONS FREELY.—**John H. Cowles**, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, of the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

* * *

WE EXALT WITH PHILIPPINE FREEMASONRY ON INDEPENDENCE AND OFFER ADMIRATION MASONIC COURAGE WHICH SUSTAINED CRAFT DURING TERRIBLE WAR YEARS MAY THE BLESSING OF THE GAOTU CONTINUE TO BE YOURS FOR ALL TIMES.—**Carl H. Claudy**, Executive Secretary, Masonic Service Association, Washington, D.C.

* * *

BEST WISHES FOR PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.—**George R. Harvey, Past** Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

* * *

Our Grand Lodge has been independent in the Masonic world since 1912, due to the farseeing wisdom of the founders and to the faith of our Mother Grand Lodge of California. In that year we were constituted a sovereign Grand Lodge. The wisdom of that move cannot be questioned today, for our labors have been fraught with splendid results, and Masonry in the Philippines has done its share in advancing a God-fearing people to that plane of perfection that is always a Mason's goal. Not demanding that others be perfect, but trying to reach that realm of the Brotherhood of Man as an individual. For that is a Mason's way of life.

Today the Commonwealth of the Philippines stands on the threshold of their Independence and on July 4th, a day sacred to Americans, the Filipino people will take their first step as an independent nation. May God's love always be with the leaders and the people of the Republic of the Philippines!

To the Filipino Masons of the Philippines I charge you to so act that always the people of this new Republic will honor you as citizens and that always, as individuals, you will be in the forefront in guiding your country to success. Making this new Republic a guiding star in the Far East in all things—culture, commerce and education. Enlightening the minds of your neighbors with acts of Brotherly love to promote the best type of manhood by following the Golden Rule.

May God be with you always.—FREDERIC H. STEVENS, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

* * *

Kindly extend to the brothers of our Grand Jurisdiction, through the "Cabletow" my fraternal greetings and inform them that their Masonic Brethren in the United States have been very much concerned over their welfare from the beginning of the war with Japan and are now wishing for them all happiness and prosperity under the independent Government to be formed on July 4, 1946.

While the war has been a terrible blow to the members of the Craft in the Philippines, we have demonstrated to the world that our spirit has not been broken and that our work continues; stronger than ever, and it is my earnest prayer that Masonry in the Philippines will continue to be the expoundent of true democracy under the Philippine Republic and may Brotherly love prevail and human virtue cement us in our endeavors to make ourselves worthy of citizenship in this young nation.—C. W. ROSENSTOCK, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

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With the coming of independence and full nationhood for the Philippines next July 4th, the Filipino people will be assuming complete responsibility for the conduct of all governmental affairs, domestic and foreign. We have a thorny and narrow path to follow to attain success. It will be the bounden duty of each and every Filipino citizen to assume his share of the heavier burdens that will fall upon the people. It is particularly the duty of each and every Mason to assist his fellow citizens in fully understanding the measure of their obligations and to cooperate in every way with the constituted government to the end that we may attain complete success. With the wholehearted support of each and every citizen of the land and with Divine Providence's guidance, there can be no doubt of the successful running of our ship of state by the present government leaders.—F. A. DELGADO, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

* * *

Philippine Independence is about to become **a fact.**

It behooves us to show ourselves and the world at large that we deserve to become a sovereign nation. We can best show how deserving we are of this status for which our forefathers gave their lives by forgetting past differences, by remaining united, and thus united, by cooperating unstintedly with the administration. I therefore urge all my brother masons to follow the well established traditions of the order and willingly to assume their share of the obligation independence entails. — MANUEL CAMUS, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

* * *

The world would be dreary enough without the light of life. In the affairs of men, the voyage of the period of efficient force must be resolved in a determined courage to conquer the greatest difficulties and dangers. It is the consecration of all our men to the noblest purpose that will attain the future security of mankind.

It is in this July, 1946, that we should make a review of our collective work. This month is marked by Political Independence of our country. Our ideals must stand unshaken. Our relations must be supreme. We must be linked by considerations which should never be inconsistent with honorable attachments for love of justice and of liberty, the inheritance of our posterity and the just title to our labors.

When the Philippine Liberty raised its first voice and the masonic ideal still lives in the strength of its origina spirit, the purpose for which our forerunners died, our hands and hearts must always be to this end.

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We may not live to the time to reap the fruit of our disinterested toil but while we live, our country, our people and our ideals must be our first concern. Whatever may be our fate in this time, all what we have in this life must be strengthened for our goal, the peace, happiness and prosperity of our future generations. Then, our Institution will eternally enjoy the encouragement, respect and protection of all who will truly and honestly believe that our cause is their cause and rightfully belonged to them.—TEODORICO A. JIMENEZ, Deputy Grand Master.

* * *

By generous act of the Congress of the great people of the United States of America, the Philippines will become independent on the 4th day of July. The concession of this independence has no parallel in the history of colonization in the whole world, for it will be attained without the customary revolution with its concomittant bloodshed, destruction and death. It should be remembered that at the time the Tydings-McDuffie Bill was being considered in the Congress of the United States, some so-called big powers were spreading uneasiness and terror in the hearts and minds of the peoples of small nations, for they were then vying with each other in the ruthless race of subjugating and conquering weak unprotected countries.

This independence, being the culmination of the supreme ideal of the Filipino people, should be fittingly celebrated by every Filipino citizen, but more especially by Filipino Masons. In our long struggle, conducted in war and in peace, for the freedom and independence of the Philippines, Freemasonry had contributed a prominent part. It was Freemasonry, thru her sons Rizal, Del Pilar, Lopez Jaena, Regidor and others, that imbued in the conscience of the people the principles of liberty and freedom; it was Freemasonry, thru Andres Bonifacio, Apolinario Mabini, Emilio Jacinto, and other prominent figures during the hectic period of the 1896-1898 Revolution which broke our shackles of servitude under Spain; and, finally, it was Freemasonry also, thru the beloved late President Manuel L. Quezon and the now new President Manuel Roxas, that brought the independence into a reality.

May God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, safeguard the oncoming independence for all generations to come, and may we, the Filipinos, with our fortitude and determination, not only contribute to the preservation of universal lasting peace and harmony but also attain for the present and future citizens of these Isles, freedom from want and freedom from fear as enunciated by another Great Mason, the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.—ESTEBAN MUNARRIZ, Grand Junior Warden.

* * *

On the epochal consumation of the Philippines' true independence, the District Grand Lodge for China unite in offering you and through you, to all patriotic brother Masons in the Philippines, and your people generally, our sincere, heartfelt congratulations.

July Fourth marks not only the independence of the glorious United States across the Pacific, but also presages your own political freedom as the youngest Republic, and will hereafter symbolize an event of vast hope to all peoples of the Far East, auguring the beginning of a new page of the history of trans-Pacific civilization that must shape the future for millions yet unborn.

As fellow democracies, as loyal members of the United Nations, as peoples closely knit by geographical propinquity, historic blood and ethical ties and centuries of commercial intercourse, the Chinese and Filipinos prize the free institutions of political and civil liberty, share the same aspirations for peace, progress and prosperity, as they are moved by similar sentiments of international, racial and cultural cooperation.

We wish for you and your people the fullest measure of national happiness under your own autonomy, all the blessings of external and domestic tranquillity, and a bright era of enlightenment, of economic and industrial development, by and through which our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity might thrive and grow into a puissant force and spiritual endowment for your people, and a shining unit of our world-wide Craft.—DAVID W. K. AU, District Grand Master for China.

* * *

May the God of our fathers bless this new day of liberty, and make us even more resolute in our several obligations to the common man, the weak, the widow and the orphan.

The Philippines, as well as the United States of America, has a great unfinished task to perform. The foundations of freedom, which have been so well laid, must now be made even more secure.

May we go forward in the spirit of humility. May we ever remember those great martyrs, free thinkers and patriots who have so courageously given their lives and fortunes to better the lot of the common man, ever since the dawn of time.

The eyes of the world are upon us. May we, each one of us Freemasons, be worthy standard bearers of the rights of man in this, the only Christian democracy in the Orient.

May the example of these beloved Philippines be a worthy pattern for the teeming millions in the other less privileged and less enlightened nations around us.

Freemasonry has lighted the way of those who were not blind but saw not; along the path of BROTHERLY LOVE, RELIEF and TRUTH, since time immemorial. These three great tenets of Masonry are the essence of liberty. Their opposites; HATE, OPPRESSION and DECEIT are the recognized handmaidens of tyranny, from whom every Freemason recoils in abhorrence.

There is a reason that Dr. Jose Rizal, George Washington and other great world characters were champions of human rights, and that was because they were Masons.

History reveals no great man who did not advance the cause of the human race. He who would find his life, must first lose it, and he who gives of himself and his soul for the betterment of mankind and his country has gained truly immortal values.

The Freemason, having helped to lay the foundations and cornerstone of freedom, stands alert and ready to guard them from all approaching danger. We are proud of our Brethren in the Philippines. They are worthy of the finest traditions of our time honored fraternity.

We can truly join in giving a rousing MABUHAY si FILIPINAS for the success of this newest republic, confident that in such capable bands as those of President Manuel Roxas and his Cabinet and backed by such a spirit of service, the tree of liberty shall continue to grow and flourish and give happiness to this weary world. — ERNEST E. VOSS, Grand Chaplain.

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OFFICIAL SECTION

Noble and glorious America, the land of freedom and honest dealings has kept her promise and now grants the Philippines, the only nation in the Orient the much-coveted gift that a great nation could bestow — Independence!

Masonry's blueprint is the framework of democracy and it was under this pattern that we Filipinos in general and Masons in particular, enjoy the blessings just given to us, and America can rest assured that our children's children will always look this generous gesture with gratitude.—J. M. E. LEON, Junior Grand Lecturer.

* * *

From the Mosaic account of the Creation a sublime passage was uttered, "God said, 'Let there be light', and there was light." From the center of the black immensity effulence burst forth. Above, beneath, on every side, its radiance streamed out, silent, yet making each spot in the vast concave brighter than the line which the lightning pencils upon the midnight cloud. Darkness fled as the swift beams spread onward and outward, in an unending circumfusion of splendor. Onward and outward still they move to this day, glorifying, through wider and wider region of space, the infinite Author from whose power and beneficence they sprang. But not only in the beginning, when God created the heavens and the earth, did he say, "Let there be light". Whenever a child or a nation is born into the world, its Creator stands over it, and again pronounces the same sublime words, "Let there be light."

As a new nation, "Our Pearl of the Orient Sea", now born from the world of turmoil and chaos, of hardship and suffering and of suspicion and distrust, our Divine Creator will no doubt bless her with the same pronouncement, so that the time may soon come when our human government shall cooperate with the Divine government in carrying out this benediction and baptism into fulfilment. "Let there be light" to illumine our path that we may dwell together in unity, under the principal tenets of Masonry,—Brothely love, Relief and Truth.—ELPIDIO LAIZ, Senior Grand Steward.

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To be independent in order to live in an atmosphere of freedom is the fondest dreams of our people. Now that this dream has been realized, it behooves our brethren in the Masonic Fraternity to take a leading part in the serious task of rebuilding our homes and rehabilitating our people to the end that the Republic of the Philippines may be prosperous and enduring.—A. D. ROSARIO, Assistant Grand Secretary.

* * *

The day when the people of the Philippine Islands take their place among the free and independent nations of the world has dawned at last. For over a generation it has been my privilege to witness the brave and determined struggle of the Filipinos for their liberty and Independence and to meet personally and learn to admire their leaders in war and peace. I am convinced that theirs will be a brilliant future among the most progressive and enlightened nations of the globe.

Masonry has had no small share in this splendid victory of the cause of Philippine Independence. May it ever continue to help keep the Ship of State on an even keel and heading toward perfection.

My most fervent wishes and congratulations go out to the people of the Philippines and, especially, to my Brethren in Masonry in the Islands, on this glorious day for which I have hoped, prayed and worked for so many years. —LEO FISCHER, F. P. S.

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STATEMENT BY U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V. McNUTT

Ever since the American forces entered Manila 47 years ago, except during those four years of Japanese occupation when the voice of freedom was hushed, July 4th has been celebrated as American Independence Day. This year, in the Philippines, July 4th will be celebrated as Philippine Independence Day.

On this day Independence will no longer be a goal for the Filipino, it will have become a prized possession and the citizens of this land will set their sights on new horizons. These are exhilarating times and times of adventure. For whatever lies ahead, the accomplishments of the Philippines will be a credit to the Filipino people and to them alone.

The Republic of the Philippines will be a new nation of which there is no counterpart in the Pacific. The hopeless fatalism bred for generations among the poverty-stricken millions of the Orient can receive a major check here.

The U. S. is pledged to assist the new Republic to maintain itself. But nothing that the United States can do to help these Islands will be a valid substitute for Filipino determination, Filipino effort, and Filipino achievement in forging a Republic that will stand by itself as a nation among nations.

The future of the Philippines is for the Filipinos to create and to enjoy. There will be mistakes and there will be times of great difficulty, but only in the course of independent existence can a people learn completely how to maintain their independence.

The American GI took back close and personal knowledge of your land and brought it into millions of homes in the United States. Private as well as public citizens have developed a deep feeling and interest in the welfare of this Republic. I voice the wholehearted sentiments of the United States of America in wishing the Republic of the Philippines a prosperous, a glorious, a free and democratic future.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT "THE CABLETOW"

We are pleased to reproduce hereunder comments from Brethren of various jurisdictions in connection with the CABLETOW. These are a source of inspiration to the Editorial Staff of our official organ and to Masonry in general.

May 17, 1946.

Little by little, the story of the suffering of you, Brethren in the Philippines, is coming to us here in the United States, and I can tell you that we have noted with pride the fact that even four years of savage brutality could not extinguish the light of Freemason-

DELFIN A. VIOLA DR. PABLO ANZURES HORACIO ABDON

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OFFICIAL SECTION

ry. We are happy to be able to have this small part in the rehabilitation of your Lodges.

Our Grand Lodge meets within the next ten days, and I can assure you that you will be very much in our thoughts and prayers.

Please convey to your Grand Master, M. W. Michael Goldenberg, my fraternal regards, and with sincere good wishes I am.—DWIGHT L. SMITH, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Indiana.

* * *

May 27, 1946.

Your letter of February 14th reached us April 4th, and this morning we received the first number of the revived "The Cabletow", the official publication of your Grand Jurisdiction, No. 1 of Volume XX, for December, 1945.

We are happy indeed to have your communication and the publication and to note the strides being made to rehabilitate your Grand Lodge and Masonry in general in the Islands, and the success that is crowning your efforts.

With all good wishes to you, I am, —LUTHER T. HAUBERG, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Montana.

* * *

May 27, 1946.

Since receipt of your letter February 12, 1946, we have been on the look out for the first issue of the "Cabletow" and it reached us this morning.

We are very happy to see this publication resumed and shall be glad to have it continue to come to us.—ELMER F. STRAIN, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Kansas

* * *

April 23, 1946.

I have just received No. 1 of Vol. 20 of the "Cabletow". It is a very fine publication, highly Masonic in its character and certainly one which will be welcomed with much pleasure by the Masons of the United States as an expression from their Brothers across the sea.—HARRY W. BUNDY, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Colorado

* * *

April 22, 1946.

Please be advised that the copy of "The Cabletow" referred to in your letter of February 14, 1946, arrived this morning. Thank you so much for your kindness in sending it to us.

With very best wishes, I am—ISAAC CHERRY, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

* * *

April 23, 1946.

In reply to your letter of February 14, will state that I am in receipt this morning of the copy of "The Cabletow" for the month of December, 1945, for which I sincerely thank you.

This copy arrived this morning, and your letter of February 14 reached me on April 3.

With kindest regards and the best of fraternal greetings from New Mexico, I remain.—ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

* * *

April 22, 1946.

I have kept your letter of February 13, 1946 among pending matters and advise that a copy of "The Cabletow" being number 1 of Volume XX, was received in this morning's mail. Many thanks.

I trust that this office may be continued on your mailing list and am sure that we will find all succeeding copies as interesting as the present one. You have survived what could properly be designated as a terrible period in history, which in itself is an indication of virility and hope that nothing like it will ever again disturb our times.—JOHN H. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

* * *

April 29, 1946.

Receipt is herewith acknowledge of one copy of "The Cabletow" of your Grand Lodge, for which accept thanks. — J. HOMER NEWTON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

* * *

April 25, 1946.

I received your letter of February 16 notifying me that your first copy of the "The Cabletow" was mailed to me and asking me to let you know if it arrived safely.

It has very recently come to my desk and I have enjoyed reading it very much indeed. I am, in fact, forwarding it to our Grand Master for his perusal because I believe he will find very much of interest therein.—A. H. GROUT, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

* * *

April 25, 1946.

Your letter stating that you were sending to us a copy of the first number of your "The Cabletow", was duly received, and now the paper has just come to hand.

It is fine to have this excellent paper again, and we congratulate you upon the excellency of your first edition since the dark days of the recent war.

Our good wishes are constantly with you, and I am and remain.—C. A. STURGEON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

* * *

April 22, 1946.

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 18, and also a copy of Volume XX, No. 1 issue of "The Cabletow".

We are glad to have the publication for our file, and appreciate your placing us on the mailing list.

With kindest regards and all good wishes, I am,—T. E. DOSS, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

* * *

April 22, 1946.

We acknowledge with thanks a copy of the first number of your "The Cabletow," which arrived this morning. We appreciate your sending this to us. —N. ARTHUR HYLAND, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

* * *

PEDRO C. MENDIOLA
ATTORNEY
Room 204 (2nd Floor) Consolidated Investments Bldg., (Phil. Trust)
Plaza Goiti Manila

OFFICIAL SECTION

April 24, 1946.

This acknowledges with many thanks the copy of "The Cabletow" the official organ of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, which reached this office yesterday.

I am very glad to get this Masonic Magazine, I enjoyed reading its contents before and I know I will have the same pleasure again.

We just finished our Grand Lodge Communication two weeks ago. We had the largest attendance at our meeting since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

Please present to R. W. Brother Michael Goldenberg, the fraternal greetings of our Grand Master, myself and the Grand Lodge of Arizona. I hope he is well and that God will spare you and him for many years to come to encourage the good people of your country the great benefits of our Masonry.

With kindest regards, I am,—HARRY A. DRACHMAN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

* * *

April 23, 1946.

We received this morning a copy of No. 1, Volume 20 of "The Cabletow" and are glad that this publication has been resumed and hope it will continue to the very end of time.

We do believe that Masonry in the Philippine Islands will come out of its terrible experiences stronger than ever and it render a most valuable service not only to the Craft but to all people in the high standard of moral and spiritual life it will set up and which will live as an example of the type of men that Masonry makes for a country.

With greetings to all the members of your Fraternity and with personal regard and esteem, I am,—HARRY S. JOHNSON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

* * *

April 23, 1946.

I am happy to advise you that we have received this date the issue of "The Cabletow" for December, 1945, the first appearance of your official publication since the resumption of active work by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. It is certainly most gratifying to see "THE CABLETOW" again on our Library shelves, and we rejoice with you on the resumption of its publication.

With highest personal regards, I am, —DANIEL W. LOCKLIN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

* * *

April 25, 1946.

I beg to acknowledge your favor of February 11th and to state that Copy No. 1, Volume XX of your "Cabletow" reached me the first part of this week.

I have read it with a great deal of pleasure and I extend you my warm fraternal good wishes.—AUBREY H. CLAYTON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge District of Columbia.

* * *

April 26, 1946.

It was a pleasure to hear from you this month and to learn through your letter and the copy of "The Cabletow" which arrived this week of the excellent progress being made in Manila and the Philippine Islands. The latter was very interesting and we hope to be kept informed of your progress through future issues. We have contacted Brother Roger W. Cowan who received his degrees at the hands of two of your Lodges and he seemed to understand what had been done to him very well. We are very grateful for the courtesy. — WINTHROP BUCK, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

* * *

April 22, 1946.

We are happy to report the receipt of issue No. 1, Vol. XX of December 1945, of "The Cabletow".

We have always considered this one of the most interesting of our Magazines and are proud that it is again being published.

This Library has a complete bound set of all issues since the first copy published June 1, 1923, down to the date you suspended publication. It is hoped that you have been able to preserve such complete set for your files. If not, we may be able to supply those missing. — J. J. MALLAHER, Grand Treasurer-Active Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

* * *

April 24, 1946.

Accept the sincere thanks of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for one copy of "The Cabletow" of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.—MATTHEW GALT, Jr., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

* * *

April 26, 1946.

It is with sincere thanks and appreciation that we acknowledge receipt of "The Cabletow" which was received in this morning's mail. We are glad to have this publication.

Again thanking you and with all good wishes, believe me.—JAMES N. HILLMAN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

* * *

April 24, 1946.

I duly received yours of February 21st advising that, under separate cover, you are sending the first number of "The Cabletow", the official organ of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. This issue of the Cabletow came to hand in today's mail.

It is certainly with a great feeling of happiness that we again realize the direct communication has been established with your Grand Lodge. We appreciate the fact that the good Brethren of the Philippine Islands suffered grieviously as a result of enemy action. We wish to commend them for their outstanding courage on the face of great enemy odds and join with you in an earnest prayer for the establishment of lasting, permanent and just peace throughout the world.

With kindest fraternal greetings, I am,—ROBERT A. TATE, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

* * *

April 22, 1946.

Your letter of February 12th, was duly received, but the copy of your magazine did not arrive until today. We are, indeed, glad to acknowledge receipt of it.

We have looked the magazine over, and find it very interesting. We are sure that all the Brethren will receive much information from it, and be greatly interested in reading it.

We congratulate you on your magazine and wish you every success. — GUY T. SMITH, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

* * *

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OFFICIAL SECTION

April 24, 1946.

Your good letter dated February 18, 1946, came several days ago and the "Cabletow" of December, 1945, came today. Both are very much appreciated.

Your Brethren in Wyoming rejoice with you that the enemy has been driven from your shores and that you can again meet as Masons and free people. You and God only know what you have suffered. But Masonry will rise to heights never before known in your land and will be a powerful influence for good.

At any time the Grand Lodge of Wyoming can be of assistance, please, —feel free to call on us.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am, — IRVING E. CLARK, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming.

* * *

May 3, 1946.

Under date of February 12th last, you sent a copy of the "Cabletow" and asked that I acknowledge receipt of same.

This copy was received just a few days ago. Thank you for sending it.—WM. H. SWINTZ, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

* * *

May 2nd, 1946.

Thank you for your letter of February 13. The "Cabletow" for December 1945 (vol. 20, no. 1), to which you referred, has just come in, and we thank you for it.

Our latest issue prior to this one is marked vol. 19, no. 6 (November, 1941). Were others published between this and the December, 1945 issue? If so, may we have a copy of each to complete our set?—FRANK H. HILTON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

* * *

May 27, 1946.

This Journal is not only Masonic, it is literature of the very highest type, and I shall consider it a privilege and an honor to receive it.

Enclosed is a short Rose Croix poem. —MILFORD E. SHIELDS, 32°, Master of Durango Lodge No. 46.

* * *

Mayo 14, 1946.

Venerable Hermano:

Tengo el gusto de acusar recibo de vuestro escrito de fecha 12 de febrero del año en curso y de la interesante y amena revista "The Cabletow," organo de esa Gran Potencia.

Reciba en nombre del muy Respetable Grand Maestro y en el mio, nuestras mas expresivas gracias por la bondadosa atención que se ha servido dispensarnos.

Le saluda con fraternal afecto. — CONSTANTINO PAIS, Grand Secretario de la Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba.

* * *

May 22, 1946.

I was very pleased and proud to see my few words of encouragement on page 2 of the magazine for it seemed to bring us closer together. I hope you will keep me on your mailing list for the "Cabletow" and if there is any expense that you will let me pay please do not hesitate to let me know.

In regard to your letter of thanks for our small contribution to help the Grand Lodge of the Philippines we appreciate your sentiment but the sum we sent does seem quite small compared to what some others sent and tends to make us less deserving of thanks.

We hope that you are still making progress toward the rehabilitation of Masonry in the Philippines and that the time will soon come when your operations are back to normal.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am,—CLYDE I. RUSH, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.

1776 JULY FOURTH 1946

Down from dynamic blue
Our screaming eagle flew
With Liberty;
Our fathers fought and bled
Till tyranny was dead
And peace had raised its head
And they were free.

Our eagle soared on high;
Into expanding sky
He took his flight.
His son begotten true
Sought an increasing blue
And circled 'round to you
With freedom's light.

Down from dynamic blue
Your screaming eagle flew
With Liberty;
Your people fought and bled
Till tyranny is dead
And peace has raised its head
And you are free.

Your eagle soars on high
Into a greater sky
With growing might.
It is the destiny
Of his fraternity
To make more peoples free,
His mighty right.

By MILFORD E. SHIELDS, 32°
Master, Durango Lodge No. 46

* * *

THE BRAVE ARE FREE

With eager hearts you faced the world
With all its challenge fraught;
Your faith a sovereign flag unfurled,
With strong young hands you wrought.

From your own rugged wilderness
You took your way of life;
Your virile power bloomed to bless
Your vision and your strife.

You were not great as Caesars were,
Nor had you wealth of gold;
Yours but a brave young faith to stir,
A power to behold.

And when the curst invader came
With all his bloody blight
Your spirit stood against his flame,
Your flesh against his might.

Yes, you were freedom's chosen band,
The bearer of the light;
You struggled well by God's own hand
And triumphed with the right.

You won your country once again
To human liberty;
You've shown this world of mortal men
The brave alone are free.

By MILFORD E. SHIELDS, 32°
Master, Durango Lodge No. 46

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Arithmetic of Pharmacy by Stevens
Textbook of Embryology by Jordan
Pharmacopea of the United States, 12th Edition
United States Dispensatory, 23rd Edition

ENGINEERING:

College Physics by Duff
College Physics by Foley
Radio, Trouble Shooter Handbook by Girardi
American Civil Engineers Handbook by Merriman and Wiggins
Chemical Engineers Handbook by Perry
Mechanical Engineer's Handbook by Marks
Electrical Engineers Handbook by Knowlton
American Machinist Handbook by Colvin

BEST SELLERS:

Forever Amber, by Winsor
Leave Her to Heaven by Williams
A Leaf in the Storm by Lin Yutang
Hotel Berlin by V. Baum
Invitation to Live by Douglas
The Captain from Connecticut by C. Forester
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WHAT OTHER LODGES ARE DOING

"HIGH-TWELVE" No. 82

The first meeting of this lodge under the Republic was held on July 13th, 1946, with the attendance of the members and many visiting brethren. The regular officers of the lodge were present, and the First Degree of Masonry was conferred to Bro. Tomas Bagaybagayan at the said meeting.

After the meeting the brethren repaired to Panciteria Wah Tong and tendered a fraternal "salo-salo" to Wor. Bro. Regino G. Padua, Master, in congratulation for his appointment as Undersecretary of Health and Public Welfare.

The August Stated Meeting will be immediately followed by an outing to Pansol Springs on August 11th, 1946, by the members and their wives and children. Bro. Domingo Bascarra has arranged for a special coach with the Manila Railroad Company and the brethren have been circularized as to details. There will be a Literary-Musical Program at the Y.M.C.A. Mess Hall at Pansol Springs after luncheon and Bro. E. S. Turner will be the Guest Speaker of the occasion.

MENCIUS No. 93

On June 18, 1946 the Sublime Degree of Master Mason was conferred upon Bro. Edward K. Cheng. Members and visiting brethren were present at the meeting. Bro. Cheng's friends celebrated the event by a sumptuous dinner held at the Town's Tavern. Speeches and musical numbers featured the gathering.

SERVICE No. 95

Addresses wanted:

Airy, James Keith
Barker, Harry J.
Beran, John M.
Bishop, Sherman H.
Butcher, N. W.
Brooks, Alfred A.
Bryant, J. F.
Crain, Fred L.
File, Lloyd T.
Gates, John L.
Hay, Kenneth M.
Jackson, R. C.
Kawnslar, Arthur W.
Loveland, Albert S.
Martin, V. K.
Master, Gustave W.
Miller, William H.
Morrill, M. K.
McElfish, Roy E.
Page, Elmer
Pittman, Bryan W.
Predmore, Arthur L.
Reagan, Eddie
Reichwald, Elmer R.
Ross, Delno W.
Roszel, Edward K.
Shivener, Ralph R.
Sweet, Thomas D.
Van Zile, Paul E.
Weeks, Clyde E.
Wilson, Harry

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Fraternal Reviews

J. W. FERRIER, P.M.

NORTH CAROLINA—1945

Lodges-315, Members-31330, Gain-3051

The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina, convened in special communication, as and for its 158th annual communication, in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh, N. C., on November 6, 1945, at 7:30 p.m., with M. W. Julius C. Hobbs, Grand Master, presiding, with 15 of the 20 Grand Lodge officers, 13 of the 18 living Past Grand Masters, and six distinguished brethren, two of whom were Past Grand Masters of sister jurisdictions, present, in addition to representatives from 179 of the 315 subordinate lodges.

The annual communication of this Grand Lodge is held in April, but under the order of the Office for Defense Transportation, regulating the number of persons who could attend any such meetings, the April meeting was, by an order of the Grand Master issued March 15, 1945, set aside, with the reservation that an annual communication will be later held in the year if regulations so permitted. The restriction having been later removed, by an order of the Grand Master dated September 4, 1945, the holding of the annual communication was set for November 6, 1945, and in accordance therewith, the above mentioned "as and for" communication was held, at which a resolution recommended by the Jurisprudence Committee, was adopted approving the action of the Grand Master in postponing the annual communication from the regular meeting date in April, 1945, to November 6, 1945, and declaring the meeting held on the latter date to be the 158th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and further declaring all actions and things done at such communication held November 6, 1945, to be as valid as if they had been done at the regular time for the holding of the 158th annual communication of such Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master in his address stated that the membership of the lodges is growing, not alone in members but also in the more important and useful growth of appreciation for the purposes and possibilities for good that are the essence of the Masonic profession. He expressed the belief that education in the history of Masonry and in the meaning and application of the postulates of the Ritual ought not to be independent of, and uncoordinated with, the extension of actual knowledge of the Ritual itself.

He approved attendance at the Grand Masters' Conference, assistance to the Masonic Service Association, expressed deep appreciation of the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa at its 100th anniversary communication in its recognition of the direct historical connection existing between it and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, also stating that he had visited as many lodges as travel restrictions and his own illness would permit, and expressed his regret at his inability to accept invitations to visit other grand jurisdictions.

He reported that four lodges had been consolidated into two, and that a dispensation had been issued for the establishment of one new lodge; declared that the canons of Masonry were against the formation of Masonic clubs within lodges of the order to be composed entirely of Masons; denied the right of a lodge to establish a mutual insurance under its auspices; refused to grant a lodge authority to solicit funds from other lodges with which to build a lodge hall, and ruled that a lodge should be careful in grants of public dedications of its lodge building to reserve to itself, at all times, full power and authority to control the use and disposal of its lodge building.

He reported many applications for dispensations to initiate maimed persons, some of which he granted and others refused, his decision in many cases depending apparently on careful examination of the candidates, and stated that he had "refused all requests for dispensations believed by me to tend, if granted, toward confusion and dis-establishment of regularity." This seems to us a good ruling, particularly if you remember that the applications for dispensations upon which he was called upon to pass, went so far in one case as to ask authority to change some of the words in parts of the Ritual to other words acceptable to a candidate.

He was called upon to make a number of decisions, some of a very peculiar nature. In one community, there is a family of three generations, each generation of which has among its members a "John Richard Roe." The Roe of the second generation presented an application to the lodge having jurisdiction. The investigating committee investigated the Roe of the third generation, a son of the applicant, presented its report, and the lodge voted on the petition of the supposed applicant and rejected him. The ruling of the Grand Master was that the petition should be again read and procedure had thereon in the regular manner, care being taken to avoid the confusion existing at the time of the first vote.

He also held that a postdated check could not be received as the fee for the degrees.

He recommended that the Joseph Montfort Medal for Meritorious Service be granted to Bros. John H. Cowles, P.G.M. of Kentucky, Edgar W. Timberlake, P.G.M. of North Carolina, and F. W. M. White, P.M. of Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2 of North Carolina.

He supported aid to European and Philippine Masonry and the Finance Committee recommended an appropriation of $2,500.00 for this purpose, which was approved by the Grand Lodge, the distribution of the fund among the donees to be made by a commission to be set up for that purpose.

The Committee on Appeals had before it the action taken in each of six trials for un-Masonic conduct against an equal number of brothers. In one case, the matter was returned for a new trial as the provisions of the Masonic Code had apparently been entirely forgotten at the hearing. In the other five cases, no appeal having been taken, the penalty of expulsion imposed in each case was approved.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina maintains both an orphanage and, with the Eastern Star, a Masonic Home.

FRATERNAL REVIEWS

No fraternal correspondence report (as such) appears in the proceedings, but the correspondent gives particularly good reasons for its absence, and in his review on Masonic conditions, shows his fear that the same conditions prevailing after the first World War will recur, but expresses the hope that he is mistaken.

The Grand Historian submitted a thought-provoking report and suggested that after twenty-five years, each subordinate lodge should prepare a history of itself during the preceding quarter of a century.

R. W. Clyde H. Jarrett, D.G.M., was elected Grand Master, and was installed in office by his father, W. Bro. R. F. Jarrett.

This Grand Lodge held two special communications during the year, one on May 5, 1945, for the purpose of conducting funeral services for P.G.M. Raymond Cromwell Dunn, and another on October 11, 1945, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Lindville Lodge No. 489.

In an appendix to the Proceedings appears certificates of the installation of Grand Lodge officers not present in the Grand Lodge meeting and of the institution of Washington Lodge No. 675; an order and set of regulations regarding the use of the Official Standard of the Work and Vocabulary issued by the Board of Custodians of the Work, which is followed by the usual statistical reports of the Grand Lodge and of the subordinate lodges.

LOUISIANA—1945

Lodges-242; Mem.-26,126; Gain-3,056

Two emergent communications of the Louisiana Grand Lodge were held, the first on December 22, 1944, at Lake Charles, for the purpose of conducting funeral services for M.W.P.-G.M. Rudolph Krause, and the second on January 6, 1945, at Lafayette, for the purpose of conducting funeral services for R. W. Jesse Allen Taylor, Grand Lecturer. Both were held under M. W. W. S. Kingrey, Grand Master.

What would have been the 134th annual communication of this Grand Lodge was not held, in compliance with the orders of the Office of Defense Transportation. The Grand Master issued an order in which he informed all subordinate lodges that the annual communication would not be held, with which order ballots were sent to be returned to the Grand Secretary by all entitled to vote in a meeting of the Grand Lodge in order to elect new Grand Lodge Officers, it being provided in said order that the offices of Grand Junior Warden and Grand Lecturer will remain open until a regular communication could be held, and that the reports of Grand Lodge Officers and Committees would be received and printed, together with the reports from the lodges, in lieu of the usual proceedings.

The Grand Master's address and the committee reports which would ordinarily have come before the Grand Lodge had a communication been held are printed in a book which substitutes what would otherwise have been the proceedings for the year 1945.

The Grand Master in his address, mourned the passing, in addition to the two brethren for the conduct of whose funeral services the two emergent communications above mentioned were held, of Bro. D. W. Landess, one of the District Deputy Grand Masters; was pleased with the great gain in membership notwithstanding his fears that perhaps the outer door had not been as well guarded as it might or should have been in some cases.

He made many visits to lodges and district meetings and regretted that he could not, owing to travel restrictions, visit all of them, mentioning in particular his visit to Germania Lodge No. 46 on its 100th anniversary, stating that the membership of this lodge is made up of men of foreign descent from various countries, but that all were working harmoniously together, proof of what Masonry can do. He also attended the 150th anniversary of Etoile Polarie Lodge No. 1, the members of which are, for the most part, of French descent, and which was conducting lodge meeting 16 years before the origination of the Louisiana Grand Lodge. Here again, he says that the principles of Free Masonry can be made to apply to the lives of all men regardless of their national heritage. He also visited the Grand Lodge of Texas and attended the meetings of the Masonic Service Association and the sessions of the Grand Masters' Conference, part in Washington and part in Alexandria, Virginia. He further declared that the Louisiana Masonic Home for Children was always in his heart and mind, and that it should be supported by every Mason.

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FRATERNAL REVIEWS

He made 23 rulings during the year, among them being: That the degrees of Freemasonry could not be conferred upon a candidate who would not swear though willing to affirm; that a meeting of a lodge in stated meeting could not be legally opened at an hour earlier than that stated in its by-laws, and that anything done before the stated hour for the opening of such a meeting was illegal; that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of a lodge cannot both be held by one brother; that a dimited Mason who had petitioned the subject lodge for affiliation, but had not yet been elected to membership, and who, notwithstanding this fact, was elected Secretary of the lodge and at a later meeting was elected to membership therein, was a member, but that his election as secretary was illegal and that the old secretary continued as such officer. All these rulings were approved by the Jurisprudence Committee.

The Grand Master granted innumerable dispensations, refused a few, gave one for the institution of a new lodge, approved the consolidation of three lodges with another three, issued one duplicate charter, approved three new by-laws, and eleven amendments to by-laws. He also awarded eighteen 50-year gold certificates. (A busy year).

He states that when he assumed the office of Grand Master, the Grand Lodge owed $346,837.73, and that there was paid thereon during his incumbency the sum of $183,866.80. (A good record).

He closed his report with two recommendations:

(1) That an applicant be elected to the three degrees of Masonry on one ballot;

(2) That it be made mandatory for all Master Masons to receive instruction in the esoteric work of the Master's degree, and that they be limited to a definite period of time within which to become proficient in the work of that degree. (Both are good recommendations).

The Grand Secretary reported that all lodges had filed the required returns and that none were delinquent. (An excellent record).

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted several reports having to do with recognition of foreign grand lodges, particularly those in Mexico, one of such reports being the clearest exposition of Masonic conditions in that country that has come to the notice of your reviewer.

The tellers who counted the votes received by the Grand Secretary reported the election of Bro. Otto E. Passman, the R.W.D.G.M. as the new Grand Master, and he, as well as such of the other elective and appointive Grand Lodge Officers as were present on February 14, 1945, in Linn Wood Lodge No. 167, New Orleans, were installed by P.G.M. Dee A. Strickland, and those not then present were later installed in their respective lodges.

In the publication under review, the next item is a complete roster of every lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction, which reveals that this Grand Lodge has two subordinate lodges both carrying No. 1: Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, chartered August 15, 1812, original organization 1793, and Etoile Polaire No. 1, chartered August 15, 1812, original organization 1794. This is followed by a roster of the 21 Past Grand Masters of the Jurisdiction and the usual subordinate and grand lodge statistics.

No fraternal reviews appear in the publication.

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A PLEDGE OF SERVICE

FREEDOM MESSAGES

An outstanding date in Philippine History is July 4, 1946. On this day the Republic of the Philippines was inaugurated in the presence of distinguished representatives and high officials from nations throughout the world.

The following are excerpts of messages from freemasons in connection with Philippine Independence Day:

As Cavite Lodge No. 2, F & A M draws near it's 44th birthdate, please permit it's Master, Wardens and Brethren to say to one and all of you of the Philippine Islands; let us one and all look toward Heaven and with one accord say unto Him, the Supreme Master, who hath delivered us from the evil intentions of our enemies:

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thee be all Praise and Glory."

It is He who hath shielded us thru the trials and afflictions which we have been destined to endure.

It is He who hath brought us Victory over our Adversaries.

It is He who hath brought us Freedom.

Let us, therefore, give Praise unto Him because the burden, altho heavy, has been lightened and we can now go forth as Free "Masons and Men".

Our Masonic and Religious world has been rudely trampled upon; the hearts and souls of our loved ones have been caused to bleed and we have been caused to bow toward BAAL. We looked up to Him in an emergency. We asked and it was given us, the result? FREEDOM, God's gift to all men.

Let us, therefore, RESOLVE: To go out into the High-ways and By-ways and proclaim this Freedom to His honor as well as to His glory.

Let us further RESOLVE: To lift high this Banner of Freedom and march toward that goal of Purity and Virtue, which will be our Pass into the middle-chamber of Him who sitteth on the Seat of Judgement, and receive our Reward.

Let us finally RESOLVE: To dedicate our lives to God, Freedom and our Country. And may He be with us in all our Righteous undertakings. AMEN. SO MAY IT BE.

This, my brethren and friends, is the Freedom message from Cavite Lodge No. 2, F & A M, at Cavite City, P.I.—T. PARSONS, Master, Cavite No. 2.

A new form of government will take charge of Philippine public affairs on the 4th of July next. As it is based on a concept of democracy, it should and will have the support of all members of the Craft. While the work it will have to do will be enormous, it should always bear in mind what Lord Kelvin once told of his science classes: "Young gentlemen, always remember that when you come up against a difficulty, you are then on the threshold of an opportunity." And what an opportunity lies before the inhabitants of these blessed Isles, and of their soon to be newly established government. But to take advantage of this opportunity, application by all must also be made of an old-time phrase: "Hats off to the Past. Coats off to the Future." —J. W. FERRIER, SR., Master, Corregidor-Southern Cross, No. 3.

* * *

With the advent of Philippine independence on July 4, 1946, Masonry in this country gains greater meaning and significance. In more ways than one, this historic event signalizes the realization of the ideals and the dreams of Rizal, Bonifacio, and Del Pilar, Abad Santos and other great Filipinos of Masonic spirit and affiliation who have sacrificed their precious lives at the altar of freedom, equality, the pursuit of happiness, and all of those sublime precepts which every Freemason hold dear. This date should be a fitting occasion for a rededication of our thoughts and efforts to the end that the masonic edifice which we have laboriously and carefully erected shall long endure.

We have witnessed the tragedy of how Masonry has been persecuted and proscribed in many countries of the world where those forces inimical to our Fraternity and everything it symbolizes hold power. Fortunate indeed are we that during the last forty-eight years of American tutelage over our land, the cause of Masonry has grown and flourished, thanks to the inherent love for democracy and freedom of our American colonizers. And now Masonry in this country is on a firm and solid basis. Whether it will continue to be so during the years to come still remains to be seen.—VITALIANO BERNARDINO, Master, Bagumbayan No. 4.

* * *

"As we celebrate the Independence of our Country, we Masons of the Philippines should do well to remember the great thought of one of our Heroes of the Philippines during World War II:

> There is time in the lives of men when they are impelled to certify—or seal by their deeds and actions what they teach and believe."

We Masons are believers in the principles of the Four Freedoms but how many of us are willing to certify or seal by our own deeds and actions during crisis what we believe and teach.

As we start our new nationhood we Masons must rededicate ourselves to the tasks of building this Nation into a real Democratic Country whose people possess strong characters, honest convictions — men and women who are willing to seal in time of needs what Masonry believe and teach, men and women who are not afraid to die like our Rizal. In this way will our Country become great and strong.

We are reassured to see that the one who is now at the helm of Our Ship of State is a great and Illustrious Mason." —MARIANO V. TOLENTINO, Past Master, Iloilo No. 11.

* * *

The inauguration of Philippine Independence on July 4, 1946, making this beloved and heroic country of ours the first and only Christian Republic in the Far East, is a most happy event of the century. The country and her people have every right to feel perched on the summit of her national estasy.

While we are aware of the old maxim that to every rule there should be an exception, the Republic of the Philippines cannot and will not be an exception under the present setup of international relations. Left on her own, she inevitably has to depend somehow upon America for aid, especially in her rehabilitation and reconstruction from the protection and devastation of the last war. Indeed the Philippines has to cling to the American rope of life.

There is nothing ignominous in it, so long as the Philippines can proceed and behave manly about it. It is said that these two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together; manly dependence and manly independence, manly reliance and manly self-reliance.—MACARIO M. OFILADA, Master, Nilad No. 12.

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The Cabletow, at a glance, reminds us of our important obligations to the fraternity. It revives in our mind the solemn declaration we made that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by

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mercenary motives, we freely and voluntarily offered ourselves to become a member of this honorable institution on account of our sincere desire to be serviceable to our fellow creatures.

The Cabletow is one of the best media in which the members of the craft should publish their commercial and professional activities because its readers are persons of good moral character, selected and prominent in their community and each and every one of them has the instinct of that known proverb "LIVE AND HELP LIVE".

The Cabletow is a publication that should be patronized and read by all the members of the craft, because it contains many important Masonic activities and rulings promulgated by the Grand Lodge. If a member of this Grand Order becomes disinterested in reading it, his faith will soon fade. Later on, if his monthly dues are not paid on time, he will become recreant to the important trust which his mother Lodge expects of him. Finally, if he is already indebted to his Lodge, he becomes reluctant to attend their meetings until he becomes suspended for non-payment of monthly dues. This is the evil of procrastination that each and every member should get rid of.—P. TUÑGOL, Master, Pilar No. 15.

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The members of Araw Lodge No. 18 with Anxiety in their thoughts and a Prayer in their hearts greet the Dawn of a New Day for the Philippines. Our anxiety lies in the anticipation of the rough and rugged roads over which our New Republic will travel and it is but proper and timely that we, nay, everyone of the 18 million Filipinos, should offer a prayer before embarking in this great and important undertaking of building a free and independent Nation. Heretofore, we had someone to guide us; from July 4th, of this year, we will be alone. We must therefore invoke the Blessings of God and the necessary strength and wisdom so that each and everyone of us may enjoy the three Freedoms, namely, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, and Freedom of Worship, as enunciated by that Great Liberator of Mankind, the late President Roosevelt. — ANASTACIO UY MOCHAY, Master, Araw No. 18

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Fifty years ago, our fathers have given their blood that their sons might have liberty and independence; recently, our young men have also given their blood that this country might be the land of unity, of humanity, and of justice. Now that the dream of glory has become a reality, now that INDEPENDENCE is really ours to enjoy forever, let us, the living, work for the attainment of PEACE—for they died that we might have peace—and prevent a repetition of the catastrophes on which their death and our glory are founded. Let us accept only such peace as that in which were our heroes return to life, we can look straight to their faces, with a look that our eyes can stand, and without hesitation tell them that they have not died in vain.—TEOFILO A. ABEJO, Master, Dapitan No. 21.

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Political Independence of our Country means the realization of our Masonic ideals in the political field. Freedom of speech, thought and action are salient, inalienable rights of the people of an independent Country, a Nation which works for the welfare of its people and the world in general.

Responsibility to God, our neighbours and mankind are requisites of an unbiased Government. These ideals are masonic in nature and implanted into us and disseminated by that great Country, the United States of America, the champion of human rights and the sponsors of our Philippine Republic.

Many of our brethren, comrades in arms to the great U. S. Armies, made unselfish sacrifices, irreparable in nature, for the benefit of the living. May we be the tested and seasoned material for the repository and spread of their lofty ideals and may the day of our Independence always remain the irremovable cornerstone of true democracy, so cherished by all upright Masons.—W. P. SCHETELIG, Master, Mal'naw No. 25.

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As a law-abiding citizen, lover of liberty and freedom, in the name of Balintawak Lodge No. 28, F. & A. M. in particular and in my name in general, wholeheartedly congratulate the PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC on her Independence Day inaugurated on the fourth of July 1946. May God bless the whole Filipino nation. May this youngest nation be treated well by sister nations as Confucious said "Men of the four seas are brothers."—SIMEON ESTRADA, Master, Balintawak No. 28.

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History is replete with accounts of persecution and prosecution in people's struggle for and achievement of national independence. These are the deducible results of that old, infamous ideology of the collective divine rights of kings and priests which infers that the people were the wards of kings and priests, that their bodies belonged to one and their souls to the other.

A portion of our people is still being educated in this idea by those who fight with intrigue to seal the youth's lips and fetter their minds to perpetuate a waning power. Against this insidious force which bores from within, we must guard the youth's intellectual avenues with eternal vigilance. Let us build more and more and still more public schools. For sometime past, the public school system has become the object of subtle attacks by its enemies, and efforts have been made, in the alleged interest of moral efficiency and economy, to curve sharply its programs and activities. The man at the head of the Department of Instruction must be a strong advocate and defender of this great bulwark of Democracy (public schools), a profound believer in the freedom of thoughts and liberty of faith, an indefatigable disseminator of Light. —FIDEL P. ENCARNACION, Master, Zapote Lodge, No. 29.

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At last we have reaped the fruits of the great sacrifices made by us, by our fathers and forefathers for the cause of liberty and freedom. Through the Grace of the Great Architect of the Universe, we were able to survive the terrible ordeal.

On this memorable occasion, let us as Masons, consecrate ourselves once again to the beautiful Tenets of our Fraternity; let us strive to be more tolerant to our fellowmen; practice more brotherly love, relief and truth and as good masons let us do our share in the tremendous program of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of our much-ravaged country to hasten the ushering in of an era of complete peace, prosperity and happiness under an Independent Philippine Republic. — SEGUNDO M. DOMINGO, S. W., Lincoln No. 34.

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It is our privilege as a people to belong to that generation who is now the recepient of our long-cherished independence. History reveals that in all struggles for liberty Masons were always to be found in the front line as typified by fearless leaders as George Washington, the first President of the United States of America; Jose Rizal, the foremost Filipino hero and martyr; and Manuel A. Roxas, the first President of the Philip-

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pine Republic. The realization of our independence proves that the names of such hallowed spots as Balintawak, Bagumbayan, Bataan and Corregidor have not been written in vain. May the Supreme Ruler preserve our independence thruout the ages that it may be handed as a great and precious bequest to the generations yet unborn for them to love, cherish and defend with life and blood if necessary.—AMADO E. PALILLO, Master, Kalilayan No. 37.

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The establishment of the new Philippine Republic on July 4, 1946, is the culmination of our struggle for liberty for more than four centuries.

We are, indeed, very grateful to the United States for this grant of independence. In the history of colonization, no nation has been so altruistic and generous to her colonies as America. Instead of sending soldiers and exploiters, she sent us teachers and technical men who taught us her language, institutions, traditions, and system of government. If we survive as a nation; we would ascribe such triumph to her altruism.

It is a source of pride on the part of Philippine History, the leading men in the struggle for liberty were almost all Freemasons. Hence, each year, on the Fourth of July, as that great event is commemorated, Philippine Masons should remember that our ancient Fraternity had been instrumental in laying down the cornerstone of the new Philippine Republic and every Mason owing allegiance to her should, on that date, pledge himself to maintain her honor and integrity.

The Officers and members of Bulusan Lodge No. 38, F. & A. M., wish the new Philippine Republic and her first president, Worshipful Brother Manuel A. Roxas, long life and all sorts of success. —MAXIMO BERIÑA, Past Master, Bulusan No. 38.

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On the advent of our complete and absolute Independence, every living soul sanctifying the name FILIPINO, should stake his ALL in unison with his neighbors and countrymen for the common cause of preserving our heritage for the coming generation that will inherit not only our accomplishments but also our weaknesses and our failures. Our Country first and always.—UBALDO D. LAYA, Master, Maguindanao No. 40.

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Independence is the greatest of all human benefits. It is in consonance with the precepts and teachings of Freemasonry. All the members of Malolos Lodge No. 46, F. & A. M. hail the independence of the Philippines as the best gift of God to the Filipino People.—AGAPITO MARCELO, Master, Malolos No. 46.

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If Rizal, Bonifacio, Mabini, M. H. del Pilar and other Masonic martyrs were alive today, they would have been jubilant over the realization of their common cherished dream—Philippine Independence—for which they have sacrificed their all. Freemasons and other liberty loving people have every reason to feel the beatific satisfaction of seeing the fruition of their labors. It is incumbent upon all of us to assist in every way possible to make that independence lasting and a genuine source from which the general prosperity and happiness of the people will emanate.—ALBERTO SANTA CRUZ, Master, Makabugwas No. 47.

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Guided by masonic principles, Rizal, Mabini, Del Pilar and many other liberty loving Philippine Patriots did not struggle in vain. Their aim, after struggling for so many generations, was realized on July 4, 1946, exactly 170 years after that memorable date (July 4, 1776) which immortalizes the name of George Washington, who was, like those mentioned above, also a member of the craft. Hence members of this fraternity in the United States of America as well as those in the Philippines, ought to be proud of this outstanding achievement, the Independence of the Philippines, the first and the only one in the history of the Malay race.—GORGONIO POLICAR, Master, Mt. Mainam No. 49.

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It is with consummate and justifiable pride that Masons in the Philippines, and throughout the world for that matter, watched the new free Ship of State launched under American sponsorship on July 4. Perhaps no better illustration can be found of the ideal brotherhood of men, for which Masons have always been working.

Our jubilation and pride will be multiplied a thousand-fold in the knowledge that at the helm of that young ship of state is a brother mason, whose unusual talents in the light of his past achievements shine like a beacon in a dark and stormy sea. It is in fond recollection that my mind wings back to a June day in 1921 in Capiz, where I personally met the Hon. Manuel A. Roxas, then provincial governor of Capiz, now President of the Philippines; then a mason, and now still a mason.

It was in those days that I came to know, to respect, and to admire that fiery and imposing young executive. In spite of his age, his people believed in him, trusted him, and loved him. And as in my own humble position I watched and talked with him, I saw that he was destined for even greater heights. I did not have to strain my foresight to see that man in a loftier setting in a not-too-distant future. Yes, seeing him, I have always admired him; and hearing him, I have always believed in him.

We can feel secure in our independence and give every confidence in our government, because a talented leader guided by the lofty principles and objectives of the brotherhood of masonry is at the helm. As inevitably as masonic ideals have triumphed, so will this great Mason triumph in his God-given task of leading a people through economic chaos and social strife. Inspired with this assuring thought, I pledge, in behalf of Pangasinan Lodge No. 56 and my own, our loyalty, our sweat, and our blood to the new Republic of the Philippines.—PROCESO DOMAGAS, Acting Master, Pangasinan No. 56.

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The brethren of Isabela Lodge No. 60, F. & A. M. under this grand jurisdiction join in the general rejoicing of the country over the grant of her independence, the birth of the only Christian Republic in the Far East.

Liberated from the Japs by the forces led by Brother General Douglas MacArthur, given continued instruction in the ways of democracy, and granted by the United States of America complete freedom to practise the principles of democracy, we, our children, and our children's children write these events with golden letters in our hearts and ever remember to exert our utmost to work for the continued success of democracy in our native land.

With extended, continued material and moral support from the American people during this period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, we dedicate ourselves to the liberation from want, uncertainty, and frustration. Thus we repay our liberators and grantors of freedom and we are grateful to them for this liberty to work and be among the honored nations of the world.—PATRICIO GOZUM, Master, Isabela No. 60.

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The members of Mayon Lodge No. 61 F. & A. M. pledge their loyalty and support to the new Philippine Republic and to men chosen to guide her destiny in the trying years ahead.

At the helm of the Philippine Republic is a true mason himself. He cannot fail. In discharging his duties as President of the Philippine Republic, he would be imbued with the ideals for which a war has just been fought and won: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are the same ideals that Masons all over the world are striving to foster: the everlasting brotherhood of men regardless of creed and color all over the world, under one Almighty God.

The democratic way of life has always been the Filipino way of life. Our new President has been reared in an atmosphere of freedom, and will surely seek to render inviolate that way of life, which is the only way. In the great problems that face the young Republic, our President will need our whole hearted support and unstinted loyalty. We hereby pledge that loyalty and that support. And to the best wishes of his people, we add our own. Our country's success as a young nation will in a measure be the success also of an enlightened mankind that can thrive only in Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.—LEON B. TIANSAY, Master, Mayon No. 61.

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While we, masons, are taught to offer our prayers to the ever living GOD before we enter upon a great and important undertaking, we should not forget to invoke His Blessings to enable us to maintain our Independence to its everlasting, happy and peaceful existence.—FRUCTUOSO IBE, Master, Angalo No. 63.

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To the Americans July 4, 1946, means the memory of the Declaration of Independence, the breaking of their Liberty Bell. It was a signal of the future greatness and leadership of the Western Hemisphere to lead, preach and protect Jefferson's Declaration of Independence and reenunciated by the late Brother Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his famous Doctrine of the Four Freedoms.

To us Filipinos it means cutting off of the ties of bondage from the generosity and magnanimity of the American nation to serve as a living monument that the Americans fought and will defend and protect freedom of thought, worship and action anywhere. It means a new leaf for the Filipinos to stand alone among free nations, no longer an appendage of the United States, specially in her foreign problems. We have finally succeeded in establishing a republic in the Orient patterned after that of the Western democracies.

To the free masons of this jurisdiction it is the total consumation of the struggle and labor for which our great predecessors like Del Pilar, Regidor, Lopez Jaena, Rizal and Bonifacio have incessantly strived for the liberation of the race and for the liberal ideas that our fraternal organization endeavors to spread against bigotry, fanaticism and totalitarianism. — EMILIO A. LEACHON, Master, Tamaraw No. 65.

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On this memorable occasion of the grant of our glorious and long-cherished independence, the members of KASILAWAN LODGE No. 77, of which I am the humble Master, are very happy indeed for at last we reached our supreme goal and realized the golden dreams of our forefathers. And now that the sacred ideals of our beloved country are a reality through the unending sacrifices and untiring efforts of our national leaders; now that the bright hopes of our noble heroes have been fulfilled; and now that our Mother Philippines has attained her glorious independence and is now joining the concert of free nations, it is incumbent upon each and every true Filipino to love, cherish, defend and preserve that independence to posterity for our children's children. Verily the blood spilled in the fields of Balintawak, in the rocks of Corregidor, and in the mountains of Bataan, have not been wasted in vain.—PABLO C. MARIANO, Master, Kasilawan No. 77.

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As we, Filipinos, embark upon a free and independent existence based on truly democratic principles, let us pause and ponder on the multifarious responsibilities that fall upon our shoulders. We, Masons, more than any other citizen are called upon individually and collectively to perform zealously our share in seeing to it that our new Nation will stand the test of time. Let us, therefore, resolve to work together and to stand together to uphold that Government which we have sworn to defend with our very sweat and blood. Let us not only remember but emulate the noble examples of our brother masons like Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Apolinario Mabini, Gregorio del Pilar, Rafael Palma, Teodoro Kalaw, Jose Abad Santos and many others.—SESENIO RIVERA, Master, Taga-Ilog No. 79.

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July 4, 1946 has as deep a meaning to us as July 4, 1776 has to the American people. It marks the beginning of a new national era and the birth of a young Republic in the Orient. It symbolizes the realization of the dream and aspiration of our people for which our forefathers had made heroic efforts and paid supreme sacrifices. It is a glorious day when political independence shall have been at last granted to us by America.

When the late Chief Justice, William H. Taft, then the first Civil Governor of the P. I. about 44 years ago uttered the dictum "Philippines for the Filipinos," America has virtually embarked on a noble political experiment not hitherto done by any other nation. She has implanted in our country democratic institutions founded on liberty, fraternity, and equality. She has endoctrinated us with masonic principles and ideas, which grew and flourished. She has prepared us for self-government and we demonstrated our ability to maintain it. We underwent the tests and ordeals. We have shown to the world that we could be with America in peace as well as in war. Now, we are ready to lead a free and independent existence.

The eyes of the world are focused on the development of this experiment. Its outcome will affect the future course of other dependent nations. But America will make it a success. On our part, we should assure that her work will not be in vain. The new Ship of State launched on July 4th to sail thru an unchartered turbulent sea of destiny will, in the hands of a well-seasoned pilot as our present Chief Executive, reach a safe port. On this day of general rejoicing, America completed her noble task. She is the recipient of our undying gratitude and deserve the credit of being the benefactor of smaller and weaker nations as our own.—REGINO G. PADUA, Master, High Twelve No. 82.

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July 4th for us Filipinos should have a double significance. It was on this date that our benefactors, the American people, cast away the yoke of oppression that hindered their road to liberty, happiness, progress and greatness, and severed themselves from the mother country through one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of libertarian struggles. On the same date, that great nation,

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without any revolution and of her own accord, granted us our independence. We cannot fail but notice the contrast and similarity. The American people had its yoke of oppression; we Filipinos had a reign of beneficence. The American people had its revolution and had to shed blood; we Filipinos had no revolution, but had to shed blood in the last global war to accelerate and insure the granting of our independence. Bataan is for us as Bunker Hill is for the Americans.

With the grant of independence, we pray the Grand Architect of the Universe to guide us in our road to liberty, happiness, progress and greatness as He has guided our benefactors, the American people.—RAMON ALONSO, Master, Luz Oceanica No. 85.

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Speaking of the New Republic, I am conscious of the great responsibility which every good and true man should fearlessly and squarely face. It is needless for me to enumerate them all, but the last and not the least is the cultivation of the FRUITS OF TOMORROW. By implanting the ideals of good citizenship, Fear of GOD, Filial love to the dear ones, to be honest and trustworthy, respect to our flag and love of our country, to our boys, by encouraging them and giving proper guidance to their membership to the Order of DeMolay, our young Republic will live forever.—BRIGIDO T. CAPILI, Acting Master, Hiram No. 88.

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To all Filipinos July 4th is highly significant because it marked the end of centuries of bitter struggle for true freedom and the beginning of a new life under the tenets of democracy. To all Free and Accepted Masons in the jurisdiction of the Philippines in particular, this day should be doubly meaningful for while they believed themselves to be free thinkers yet the fact is, sometime before, in their lives, there were serious impediments in the exercise of the true sense of democracy, nay, there were dangers of persecution during the very dark days of their existence. And now, a new leaf has been turned in the life of these free loving people. With all due sincerity there can now be better and perfect chances of upholding the sacred principles of this brotherhood of men to the end of maintaining, with due bounds towards all mankind, the true spirit of Democracy, Equality, and Fraternity.

Under the dynamic and constructive leadership of President Roxas, who is the staunchest champion of democracy, we are confident that the Republic of the Philippines will withstand the viscissitudes of fortunes. May the life of the Republic and the people for which it stands be a monument of an everlasting fame.—BERNARDO LIM, Master, Muog No. 80.

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I salute thee, Oh, Philippines!

Your FOURTH of July, is the same Great Fourth of July of my country, the United States of America. On this very day the Philippines is born as an independent nation. It is with a deep emotion and pride that I salute the Philippines and the Filipinos, and I sincerely bow with all the best wishes and hearty congratulations.

Service Lodge No. 95, joins the eighteen million Filipinos in their desire to succeed as an independent nation and I do hereby pledge each and every member of this Lodge to stand behind this Glorious Day of our beloved Philippines. —CLIFFORD C. BENNETT, Master, Service Lodge No. 95.

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July 4, 1946, which falls on Thursday, shall be a memorable day among men and Masons. On that day will be the inauguration of the august event which ushers in the most coveted independence of a new nation which will be recorded as one of the free nations of the world in its history—the Republic of the Philippines.

It is needless to say that we, Filipino Masons, in this valley feel for this day. It marks the end of the Philippine Commonwealth whose fears and frailties are to be kept unforgotten in the archives of the nations gone by and only to open a new page in the annals of historical events of the world, thus giving birth to a new nation which every liberty loving Filipino, not to say every Filipino Mason is proud and happy to have and enjoy,—that freedom although full of responsibilities and obligations yet complete, under the present circumstances and environments, with what every newly born democratic nation should have to guide her destiny towards building in this land of ours a monument to everlasting freedom, liberty and justice—the Republic of the Philippines.

We of Isagani Lodge No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons at Tarlac are unanimous in hailing the advent of this great event and pledge our loyalty and undivided efforts to support in whatever capacity we may be capable to muster and wish long live the Republic of the Philippines, which has been realized through the unselfish guidance and altruistic motives of America—the greates of all nations in the world today.—JUSTO GUSTILO, Master, Isagani No. 96.

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1. The independence of the Philippines is the culmination of the long struggle of the Filipino and American Masons who are the forerunners of liberalism, freedom of thought and conscience in the Philippines.

2. As it was due to the spirit of freemasonry that a great democratic country of the world, the United States of America has been born, so it is due to the same spirit that gives birth to the independence of our country.—BARTOLOME ORTEGA, W.M., Camarines Norte No. 107.

I WORE MY FATHER'S APRON

By JOSE S. GATMAITAN

Malolos Lodge No. 46, F. & A. M.
Malolos, Bulacan

I must confess, at the outset, that I was born a Catholic as my father and mother were, and I married a girl of my faith and our children, three girls, are now being schooled in a catholic institution. Before being a mason I have pondered no little a time why I should join our fraternity as I was always tormented by this question. Is Masonry incompatible with my faith?

When, at least, I arrived at the crossroads of my decision and decided to be a mason and was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry, I was then convinced that Masonry does not interfere with my faith. From the time I was initiated as an Entered Apprentice Mason and passed to the degree of Fellowcraft until I was raised to the sublime or "Smithen Builder's" degree, I had the rare privilege, upon my own request, to wear my father's apron during all those ceremonies; and I say that the apron, which is the badge of our humility and the symbol of our innocence, is, like the three great lights of masonry and the working tools of the three degrees, impressed me very much. The apron is that indespensible thing that when worn during our lodge deliberations, makes you feel a free born and reminds you of TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE and JUSTICE, the four cardinal virtues, which a mason should ably possess for without these masonic virtues, a mason, human as he

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NEWS LETTER

(Published by, for, and in the interest of the Members of the Philippine Bodies, A. & A.S.R.)

With the granting of the independence of the Philippines we are reminded of the several encyclicals against Freemasonry in the 18th and 19th centuries, summed up in the encyclical **Humanum Genus** of Pope Leo XIII in 1886, in which he condemned Freemasons because they favored the following views:

> **"They teach that all men have the same rights, and are perfectly equal in condition; that every man is naturally free; that no one has a right to command others; that it is tyranny to keep men subject to any other authority than that which emanates from themselves. Hence they hold that the people are sovereign, that those who rule have no authority but by the commission and concession of the people. Thus the origin of all rights and civil duties is in the people or in the State, which is ruled according to the new principles of liberty. They hold that the State must not be united to religion, that there is no reason why one religion ought to be preferred to another, and that all must be held in the same esteem."**

This is indeed, a plain statement and condemnation of all democratic freedoms which our masonic forebears have fought for, and which we will strive to fight for at all cost. With all humility then, we might as well say that July 4th was the culmination of our Masonic struggles. Masons of the past and of the present, were closely identified with our libertarian movement. Despite Pope Gregory XVI's encyclical **Mirari Vos** in 1846 condemning civil and religious liberty, calling freedom of conscience **"deliramentum"** (insanity), and freedom of thought, "a pestilential error," our Bro. Jose Rizal, foremost Filipino Patriot, through his versatile pen, directly caused the overthrow of Spanish despotism, tyranny and clerical abuses in the Philippines. Rallying behind him were such masonic leaders as Marcelo H. del Pilar, Apolinario Mabini, the Sublime Paralytic; Graciano Lopez Jaena, Jose Ramos, founder of Nilad Lodge; Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebeian; Jose Basa, Antonio Luna, Emilio Aquinaldo, and many others who were either tortured or killed by the Guardia Civil due to their Masonic affiliations. In contemporary history, we remember the names of M.W. Bros. Teodoro M. Kalaw and Rafael Palma, whose forceful editorials during the early days of American occupation, contributed to a large extent in the granting of civil rights to the Filipinos who continued to yearn for freedom. In the Halls of the United States Congress, we hear Manuel Quezon, Francisco Delgado, Camilo Osias, Teodoro Yangco, Pedro Guevara, Quintin Paredes, all Masons fighting for the rights of their countrymen. And during the terrible days of Jap aggression, we find heroes as General Vicente Lim, Col. Jose P. Guido, Col. Emanuel Baja, Justice Jose Abad Santos, who all remained undaunted to the last, and while they perished under the ruthless hands of the invaders, they showed the world that the Filipinos are fit to live because they are not afraid to die in the defense of Masonic principles. Then came the defender and liberator, our dearly beloved Illustrious Brother, General Douglas MacArthur, 33°, and as the country was set free again, when he returned, we meet Bro. Paul V. McNutt, 32°, putting the finishing touches to the great American design patterned by Presidents William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Warren G. Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry Truman, outstanding Masons all. The work was completed with our Bro. Manuel Roxas, 32°, taking over as President of the new Republic of the Philippines. Thus with all the working tools at our command, it behooves each and every one of us to rally forth to the greater work at hand, so that the Masonic principles upon which our government is based, and which have caused so much blood and sacrifice, may not again be undermined by the forces of darkness, ignorance and oppression. The President can rest assured that the members of the Philippine Bodies, A. & A.S.R., to the last man, will support him in all his honest endeavors for a greater Philippines, that will be the bulwark of Democracy in the Far East.

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One of our Masonic Ambassadors in the United States, our good Brother (Maj.) Guy E. M. Steacy, 32°, of 752-21 Avenue, San Francisco, California, is consistently giving our American Brethren first-hand impression on conditions in the Philippines. He finds **"The Cabletow"** an excellent publication keeping him abreast of Masonic events here. "Masonry in the Philippines," he says, "has won a special place in my heart. Those of you who saw Masonry through those dark trying days, deserve the highest commendation. You have shown the world the good solid timber of which you are made." The Masons of the Philippines are indeed the "molaves" of the nation.

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is, may err. The apron, once worn, distinguishes us from ordinary mortals for it makes us stand and walk uprightly before God and men and makes us feel, as masons, with that truly masonic reward—humility with pride.

In my present quest for Light, I have the fortune of having the masonic emblems of my father who was a master of the Royal Secret and a Scottish Rite Mason and also the misfortune of losing some of them because of the last war, and I treasure them more than other earthly possessions I do now have. For as a mason, although young as I am, by persistent study and search for Light, with my father's emblems made me able to seek into the heart of truth, for it is axiomatic that, in this world of gloom, truth must prevail; and the performance of which, each and every mason must endeavor as our ancient brothers had done, for to fail in this worthy task, we become unworthy builders of that great and spiritual Temple, where we shall, sooner or later, enter after our terrestial journey below to humbly face our Supreme Grand Master in the Celestial Lodge above.

Every mason is a builder of his temple as every upright heart is.

SCOTTISH RITE PAGE

We wish to thank the Brother Secretaries of Scottish Rite Bodies in the United States who have cooperated with us in the acquisition of 14th degree rings and copies of Morals and Dogma for our members who were not able to get theirs while still in the Islands. Special mention to Ill. Bro. C. A. Egbort, 33°, Secretary of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Dallas, for presenting the book to Bro. John Marion Cantrell, 32°, with their compliments, both to Bro. Cantrell, and to our Bodies. We are told Bro. Cantrell's election as Master of his Blue Lodge, Mesquite No. 928, is a foregone conclusion, as he has faithfully served that Lodge before his entrance in the military service, and was Senior Warden of the same at the time he went away. Congratulations.

* * *

Bro. Thomas N. Sweet, 32°, of 69 Dryden Ave., Pawtuckett, Rhode Island, writes that he had occasional attacks of Malaria on his way to the United States. He was sent to Camp Blanding in Florida where he received his honorable discharge, after which he spent the winter with his mother and father. He is now doing newspaper work in one of the local dailies.

* * *

The following Brethren sent in their dues for the current year and their contributions to the Almoner's Fund: Bro. Samuel G. Forsythe, 32°, 3115-E Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.; Bro. Aubrey S. McGee, 32°, 2520 Fairmont St., Dallas, Texas; Bro. George L. Wideman, 32°, 114 Jabos St., San Antonio, Texas; Bro. Joseph B. Hindman, 32°, 608 West Lincoln, Bellevile, Illinois; Bro. Christian Schork, 32°, 2001 E-North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, (he recently joined the Shriners); Bro. George R. Prescott, 14°, now Senior Resident Engineer of the State Highway and Public Works Commission of Bryson City, North Carolina; Bro. George E. Claus, 32°, of the Furniture Dept. of Marshall Field & Co., 121 North State St., Chicago, Illinois; Bro. (Dr.) Tirso Coronel, 32°, San Fernando, Pampanga; Bro. Hermenegildo Perez Santos, 32°, Bugallon St., No. 32, Cavite City; and Bro. Albano H. Langara, 32°, 790 Maria Carpena, Manila. We are again enjoining the Brethren to please send their remittances by **Postal Money Order** payable to Lakandola Lodge of Perfection, Manila to obviate difficulties in collecting personal checks, especially of members outside the Philippines.

* * *

Congratulations to Bro. (Dr.) Regino Padua, 32°, who was recently appointed Under Secretary of Health and Public Welfare. Bro. Padua is one of our assiduous and active members and never fails to attend our meetings in spite of the multifarious duties of his exalted position. He is the present Master of High Twelve Lodge No. 82, F. & A. M.

* * *

Our congratulations also to Bro. (Col.) Emilio P. Virata, 32°, K. C. C. H., for his well deserved election as Vice President of the Cavite Bar Association. We have been missing lately our amiable and energetic Past Grand Lecturer, in our Reunions.

* * *

The "Independence Class" of 20 candidates received the 4th to the 32nd degrees of Scottish Rite Freemasonry last July 2nd and 3rd, 1946. Ill. Bro. Frederic H. Stevens, 33°, Deputy of the Supreme Council who recently returned from the United States, was received in due form during the first day of the Reunion. He was accompanied by those other Masonic pillars, Ill. Bro. M. Goldenberg, 33°, Ill. Bro. Francisco Delgado, 33°, and Ill. Bro. Louis M. Haussman, 33°. He recounted his visit to the Supreme Council where he met the Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Bro. John H. Cowles, 33°, at Washington, D.C., and appraised him of Masonic conditions in the Philippines. Our Brother Deputy said that the Grand Commander expressed deep sympathy and concern over us, for the terrible 3 years we all suffered. Bro. A. D. Rosario, 32°, Venerable Master of Lakandola Lodge of Perfection, who welcomed our Deputy in the name of the Philippine Bodies, A. & A.S.R., reaffirmed our allegiance to the Supreme Council, and our continued support and cooperation in the furtherance of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the Philippines.

* * *

Following are the members of the "Independence Class" who became Masters of the Royal Secret: Bros. Ireneo Cruz Alarilla, Meycawayan, Bulacan; (Lt.) Teotimo Sapalasan Sevilla, Calamba, Laguna; Lt. Pedro Ambrocio, Pasig, Rizal; Diosdado Reyes, 312 Int. No. 2, Isabel, Sampaloc; Salvador Villavieja, Pasig, Rizal; Gregorio A. Vicente, 2132-A, Ave. Rizal; Lt. Sergio Balacano, 7th MP Bn., AUS; Capt. Luis Duka, Legaspi, Albay; Simon Blanco, Meycawayan, Bulacan; Mariano Salazar, 417 Sales, Quiapo; Thomas A. A. Hopkins, 111 Highland Ave., Shelbyville, Tennessee; Antonio Tan Kiang, 1410 Dewey Boulevard, Manila; Teofilo Dizon Reyes, Malolos, Bulacan; Olimpio Ruiz Navarro, 863 Alvarado Ext., Manila; Macario M. Ofilada, 16 Villaruel St., Pasay; Dove Emmett Lee Lack, Koontze, Texas; Marldean M. Stockman, 28 Cuneta, Manila; and Dominador Escosa, 1075 Lepanto, Manila.

* * *

The 4th, 14th and 18th Degrees were conferred in full ceremonial form, while Bro. Mauro Baradi, as usual, masterfully delivered the very interesting lecture on the symbolism and history of the degrees conferred.

* * *

The next Conferal will be held on September 27 and 28, 1946. Be Prepared.

* * *

Attention Brethren: There are two **spurious, clandestine, and irregular** "Grand Lodges" in the Philippines, (1) the **Gran Logia del Archipielago Filipino** organized in 1922 under the auspices of the **Supreme Council of Spain**, and (2) the **Gran Logia Nacional de Filipinas**, created by a so-called General Assembly of Master Masons in 1924. There are also **spurious** Scottish Rite Bodies under the **Supreme Council of Spain**, and others under an alleged **Supreme Council for the Philippine Islands** (El Supremo Consejo del Grado 33). You are cautioned not to visit these clandestine Lodges and spurious Bodies, or converse Masonically with any of the clandestine Masons of the same.

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SCOTTISH RITE PAGE

NATIONAL SOJOURNERS INSTALLS OFFICERS

Most Wor. Bro. Michael Goldenberg, Grand Master, and Honorary Member of Far East Chapter No. 15, National Sojourners, a Masonic organization of officers of the United States Armed Forces, installed the following officers at its semi-annual meeting at the Manila Hotel, on 25 June 1946: President, Maj. John R. Spark; 1st Vice President, Maj. Frank P. Hayden; 2nd Vice President, Maj. Gen. B. S. Araullo; Chaplain, Capt. Marciano Evangelista; Secretary, Capt. Jose C. Velo; Asst. Secretary, 1st Lt. Norman H. Ball; Treasurer, Maj. Daniel Arnholtz; Marshal, Maj. John E. Nisswander; Color Bearers, Capt. Gerald Hayter and Lt. S. Hopman; Tyler, Maj. Carlos Iñigo.

The Sojourners expressed their appreciation to the Sojourners and the Masons in the Armed Forces of the United States for their active participation in the rehabilitation of Masonry in the Islands, and in the reconstruction of Masonic Temples which were destroyed by the Japs.

Lt. Col. Ernest E. Voss, retiring President was presented a Past President's Medal for his meritorious services not only for the Grand Lodge where he is Grand Chaplain, but also for the Chapter before the war and after liberation.

Capt. Jose C. Velo, Secretary, reported that 92 officers of the Armed Forces were initiated since January, 1946. Various activities are held by the Sojourners and individual members anonymously contribute their share for the relief of many widows and orphans of Masons in the Philippines.

MANILA BODIES, A. & A.S.R.
Scottish Rite Temple
Manila, Philippines

Extract from a letter from the Supreme Council addressed to the Secretary:

"We understand that Brother John M. Aaron, 32°, is now on his way here from England, and will make an effort to prepare cards such as we have been sending you for other Brethren mentioned in your list upon whom said information has not been furnished, in the hope that he will take it with him on is return to the Philipines."

PHILIPPINE BODIES
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NOTAS EDITORIALES

NUESTRO MENSAJE

En la historia de nuestras luchas libertarias tres periodos debemos tener en consideración al celebrar, como celebramos, en este mes el advenimiento de nuestra República. Estos periodos son: el periodo pre-revolucionario, el periodo post-revolucionario, y el periodo intimamente conectado con la última guerra global y que por antonomasia llamaríamos la ERA DE BATAAN.

Hacia el último tercio del siglo pasado, un puñado de patriotas, víctimas de las persecuciones de un gobierno regido por fanáticos, ignorantes y gente nada escrupulosa, agitó una fuerte campaña en Filipinas y fuera de Filipinas en demanda de derechos innatos en todo hombre y consagrados ya entonces por las constituciones de todos los países liberales. El movimiento contaba con el apoyo de nuestro pueblo. Como las autoridades entonces constituídas insistieran en ignorar nuestras demandas, y el pueblo gemía bajo las garras de frailes y otras autoridades civiles y eclesiásticas, pronto resonó el estallido de la revolución, que culminó años después, — y después de dos guerras contra España primero y América luego,—en el reconocimiento de nuestros derechos tanto civiles como políticos. En este período pre-revolucionario nuestros ideales y principios masónicos fueron factores de importancia y trascendencia. Este movimiento giró alrededor de una figura conspícua y de alto quilate masónico,—nuestro compatriota y Hermano José Rizal. Igualdad de derechos civiles se nos concedió inmediatamente por América; pero la concesión de nuestros derechos políticos como pueblo libre e independiente se dejó para después.

Vino luego el período post-revolucionario. Se agitó por nuestros caudillos nacionales la pronta consecución de nuestros derechos políticos como pueblo libre e independiente. También nuestros principios e ideales masónicos jugaron papel de importancia y trascendencia en este período. América iba prometiendo la concesión de nuestra Independencia, hasta que esta promesa cristalizó primero en la Ley Jones y después en la Ley Tydings-McDuffie. Nuestras luchas libertarias entonces giraron alrededor de otra figura también de alto quilate masónico, nuestro llorado Presidente Manuel Quezon.

Nuestra Independencia política y nacional la adquirimos en este periodo post-revolucionario, pues, cuando vino la última guerra global, ya estaba fijado por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América que él día de nuestra emancipación política habría de ser el 4 de Julio de 1946.

Por tanto, si nuestras luchas en el período pre-revolucionario dieron por resultado el goce por nuestro pueblo de derechos civiles inalienables e inherentes a todo hombre desde que nace hasta que muere, nuestras luchas pacíficas en el período post-revolucionario dieron por resultado la concesión a nuestro pueblo de derechos políticos como estado libre y completamente independiente. Esta concesión toma carne de realidad en la proclamación de nuestra República Filipina el 4 de julio de 1946.

Pero no obstante estas luchas por la consecución por nuestro pueblo de igualdad de derechos civiles y políticos, los filipinos aún no gozábamos de igualdad de derechos sociales en toda su plenitud con los Americanos. Y esto se hacía más aparente cuando algún americano se mostraba privada o públicamente como si se moviere en un plano más elevado de nivel social. No desapareció el complejo de superioridad racial de parte de algunos americanos mal aconsejados. Y por otro lado, en algunos sectores, se dudaba inclusive hasta de la lealtad de los filipinos.

Bien es verdad que vinieron ejecutivos y otros elementos americanos que pusieron todos sus esfuerzos para demostrar al mundo que América consideraba a Filipinas en un mismo plano de nivel social, y podemos citar aquí con complacencia el caso de nuestro nunca olvidado Her. Francis Burton Harrison. Pero también vinieron y estaban aquí Americanos que trataron y trataban de contrarrestar esta obra grandiosa de algunos americanos en Filipinas. Podemos decir que hasta antes de Bataan, el pueblo filipino no gozaba de iguales derechos *sociales* con muchos de sus colegas americanos.

Pero vino lo que llamamos LA ERA DE BATAAN, y entonces los filipinos tuvimos la ocasión de probar a América que nuestra lealtad a ella era tan fuerte como las rocas de nuestras montañas y nuestros sentimientos de aprecio y gratitud tan hondos como las profundidades de nuestros mares. Hicimos causa común con América para salvaguardar su honor que consideramos nuestro. No nos importaron las luchas y los sacrificios. Nos adherimos a América de nuestra propia y libre voluntad y a ella nos dimos con nuestra sangre y con nuestra humilde fortuna. Perdimos todo; pero estamos satisfechos de nuestra decision. Y por eso BATAAN para nosotros fué todo un símbolo. Fué nuestro Gólgota, nuestro Calvario; pero también fué nuestrto Tabor, nuestra Apoteósis. Dimos cuenta al mundo que en este rincon de Oriente existia un pueblo que demandaba con sus actos heróicos, con sus renunciaciones, igualdad de derechos, no solamente civiles y políticos, sino también sociales. Convencimos al mundo con nuestros actos que aquí existía una Democracia en acción sostenida por un pueblo que sabía sacrificarse y morir por ella.

Y por esto fué por que nuestro insigne Hermano el Gral. Douglas MacArthur dijera a nuestro Comisionado Residente el Hon. Carlos P. Rómulo que Bataan dió a nuestro pueblo, el pueblo filipino, igualdad social.

No nos olvidemos de este mensaje del Presidente Roosevelt al pueblo filipino: "El pueblo de los Estados Unidos nunca se olvidará de lo que el pueblo de Filipinas está haciendo y hará en los días por venir." (The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come.)

Hemos ganado en estos tres periodos para nuestro pueblo igualdad de derechos civiles, políticos y sociales.

Estamos seguros que nuestra labor en lo futuro reafirmará en la conciencia universal la convicción de que aquí existe un pueblo digno de estos derechos civiles, políticos y sociales que han tomado carne de realidad con la promulgación de la República Filipina.

MENSAJES

La independencia la hemos ganado no por intrigas politícas sino a costa de grandes sacrificios. Ahora es nuestros más fundamental deber como masones conservarla sin mancha ante Dios y los hombres.

ENRIQUE R. MARTINEZ
Grand Primer Diacono.

* * *

Nada mas grande que la Libertad y nada mas temible que el Libertinaje. Laboremos siempre para conservar aquello y repudiar esto último. Así lo demanda nuestra condición de Masones.

JOAQUIN GARCIA
Grand Segundo Diacono.

* * *

"NUESTRO DEBER"

Por JOSE ARTIAGA,
Sinukuan Lodge No. 16

No es un sueño, ni una ilusión, sino una realidad; Filipinas ya es independiente. La tan ansiada libertad es un hecho. Esa libertad es la obra común del pueblo mismo, es la consagración de la labor de aquellos que no han conocido debilidades no obstante sus infortunios, es la reivindicación de agravios e injusticias sociales, es la apoteósis de aquellos que han caido durante la noche..... Y en esta hora suprema no nos olvidemos de lo que dijo un gran libre-pensador; "El primer bien para el hombre es la libertad, y el más sagrado de sus deberes es conservaria". Podemos con orgullo decir que los mejores hombres del país han consagrado su vida por esa libertad y muchos de ellos fueron masones que dieron sus vidas y fueron sacrificados por sus convicciones libertarias.

En esta hora suprema no nos olvidemos de nuestras obligaciones y responsabilidades para con esa libertad, y para honrarla, conservarla y perpetuarla no solamente para nosotros sino también para los hijos de nuestros hijos, como un sagrado legado a la posteridad.....

Y no nos olvidemos tampoco del acrisolado patriotismo de todos aquellos que se han sacrificado por esa libertatd; dedicándoles en todo tiempo la flor de nuestra gratitud y admiración porque ellos, con sus actos, corroboran lo que dijo aquel héroe inmortal de nuestras libertades; "No todos dormían en la noche de nuestros abuelos".....

* * *

LA INDEPENDENCIA DE FILIPINAS Y LA MASONERIA

La batalla de Mactan habrá sido indudablemente encarnizada, aunque era desigual. Mientras los españoles estaban bien pertrechados y llevaban ya arcabuces y otras armas de combate, los filipinos sólo tenían lanzas, flechas y bolos. Los españoles debían entonces estar muy preparados para cualquier contingencia porque iban en viaje de conquista; los filipinos en cambio, ni en sueños esperaban la invasión. Con todo, consiguieron matar a Magallanes, el caudillo de los conquistadores.

Posteriormente, levantamientos aislados y regionales se sucedieron unos a otros. Fueron todos sofocados porque el gobernante tenía fuerzas de defensa mejor preparadas y los revolucionarios apenas contaban con armas producidas localmente.

En 1896 una revolución bien extendida en todo el país conmovió los cimientos del imperio español en Filipinas. A pesar de estar pobremente armados, los katipuneros ganaron famosas batallas y consiguieron arrebatar armas y municiones de los cazadores, guardiaciviles, voluntarios y marinos. Temerosa España de una segura derrota, propuso el Tratado de Biaknabató.

Con la ayuda de los americanos se reanudó la revolución, y la soberanía de España cayó para siempre en Filipinas.

La guerra contra los Estados Unidos estalló más tarde. Mejor preparados y sobradamente armados y equipados, los americanos sostuvieron sangrientas batallas contra las tropas filipinas. Los mismos americanos reconocieron la habilidad militar de los generales filipinos y la bravura y arrojo de sus soldados. La batalla del Paso de Tirad (Tirad Pass) es un timbre de gloria militar tán celebre como la del Paso de las Termópilas. Por la superioridad de las fuerzas americanas, los filipinos depusieron su actitud y se acogieron gustosos a las proposiciones de paz y protección del conquistador.

Pronto se organizó el Partido Federal que enarboló la bandera de la anexión. Sus fundadores creyeron que era más práctico renunciar a la nacionalidad y pedir la anexión de Filipinas a América. La reacción de tal movimiento fué la fundación del Partido Independista, cuyo ideal fué la consecución de la independencia de Filipinas, no por medio de la fuerza, sino dentro de la legalidad. Otro grupo se formó con el mismo fin y se llamó Partido Urgentista.

En las elecciones de 1907, los independistas ganaron con abrumadora mayoría los escaños de la Asamblea Filipina, y los que predicaron la anexión apenas obtuvieron algunos asientos. Fusionados varios grupos independistas, se formó el Gran Parti-

do Nacionalista bajo el caudillaje del Speaker Osmeña. Quezon, como Comisionado Residente, inspirándose en los ideales y resoluciones del partido de la mayoría, hizo campaña por la independencia de Filipinas dentro de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos y fuera de ella y, como resultado, consiguió la aprobación de la Ley Jones que prometió de una manera formal la concesión de la independencia tan pronto se hubiera establecido en Filipinas un gobierno estable.

Con motivo de la primera guerra mundial, la campaña por la independencia quedó estacionaria. Hubiera sido fácil derribar el Gobierno americano en Filipinas. Pero la lealtad del pueblo filipino vió que no era conveniente entonces importunar a America que estaba luchando en Europa por que el mundo sea un lugar decente en donde vivir. Pero apenas firmado el armisticio, una misión de independencia fué enviada a America en 1919 para reanudar la campaña; pero Wilson estaba ocupadísimo en Europa por su Liga de Naciones. En 1922, otra misión fué enviada, la Misión Parlamentaria. Los enemigos de la independencia en América y en Filipinas hacían atmósfera de que se gastaba demasiado en misiones. Un americano que estaba en la mesa presidencial en un banquete dado por la Camara de Comercio de San Francisco, California, en honor de la misión, preguntó al Presidente Quezon si no era costoso el envío de misiones. En su discurso el Presidente Quezon dijo: "El caballero que tengo en mi derecha me pregunta si no es costoso el enviar misiones a América. Es verdad; pero es más costosa una revolución". Los americanos presentes en el banquete estaban tan convencidos del argumento que se levantaron para aplaudirle con frenesí al orador.

Otra misión, la Osrox fué enviada más tarde, y consiguió la aprobación de la Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. Como esta ley no fué del agrado de todos los filipinos, otra misión fué enviada a América. La Tydings-McDuffie Law, que es aquella misma Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law con ligeras enmiendas, trajo el Presidente Quezon. De acuerdo con las disposiciones de esta ley, la independencia de Filipinas será proclamada en 4 de Julio de este año.

La lucha por la independencia ha sido continua e insistente: por la fuerza de las armas primero y por la fuerza de la persuación después. No eran pocos los que solían decir que no se ha registrado en la historia ningún precedente de que una metrópoli haya concedido la independencia a su colonia sin derramamiento de sangre. Es verdad. Pero el caudillaje del Speaker Osmeña primero y del Presidente del Senado Quezon después en el gobierno de Filipinas han dado pruebas de que se puede ganar el ideal de independencia en el campo de la legalidad, sin necesidad de verter una sola gota de sangre.

El sistema colonial de América en Filipinas es un saludable ejemplo de política internacional.

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Los acontecimientos mundiales, especialmente la Carta del Atlántico firmada por el Presidente Roosevelt y el Primer Ministro Churchill en Agosto 14, 1941 hicieron forzosa la concesión de la independencia a Filipinas.

Recibirla de las manos generosas de América y transmitirla a nuestros hijos es nuestro deber. Si pudiéramos conservarla y transmitirla a nuestro descendientes sin derramamiento de sangre sería una bendición del cielo.

"Filipinas renuncia a la guerra como instrumento de política nacional y adopta los principios generalmente aceptados de Derecho Internacional como parte de las leyes de la Nación"—dice nuestra Constitución. Si todas las naciones adoptaran la misma política, no habría guerra. ¡Cómo podemos cifrar nuestras esperanzas en tan hermosa teoría de gobierno si acabamos de ser víctimas de la guerra más cruel que ha registrado la historia! Pero prepararnos para futuras guerras es una quijotada. Todo cuanto podremos hacer en veinticinco años podrá destrozarlo en dos segundos cualquiera nación que tenga a su disposición bombas atómicas.

¿No decía un caudillo militar japonés que el Japón podía sostener diez años más de guerra? Dos bombas atómicas derribaron toda la decantada potencia militar del Japón. Estalló como pompas de jabón.

Solamente un sentimiento de hermandad entre todos los hombres, como predica la masonería, y relaciones amistosas con todas las naciones, bajo los auspicios de las Naciones Unidas, harán posible la conservación de la independencia y su transmisión a nuestros descendientes, sin derramamiento de sangre.

En las dos etapas de nuestras luchas separatistas—en la guerra y en la paz—los masones contribuyeron con su trabajo, talento, esfuerzo, sangre, hacienda, vida.

El Presidente Roxas que se encargará de recibir en nombre del pueblo la independencia que generosamente America nos la otorga, hará honor a su cometido como estadista y como masón.

GUILLERMO F. PABLO,
Pinatubo No. 52

* * *

La Historia nos enseña que cuando nuestros Precursores los Her. Rizal, Del Pilar, Lopez Jaena y otros laboraban en Madrid por reformas políticas no encontraban, triste es decirlo, respuesta adecuada en el país porque aherrojadas las conciencias por el ultramontanismo reinante no se atrevían a levantar la voz. Había que traer por tanto a Filipinas una Fuerza que con la Sabiduría y Belleza de sus principios levantara la conciencia popular de modo que el Pueblo respondiera acorde con el movimiento libertario y le diera el sello de su suprema autoridad. Aquellos ilustres Her. decidieron que para tal fin la Masonería era el medio más eficaz y al efecto fundaron las primeras lógias bajo la obediencia del Gran Oriente Español. De aquellos talleres salió el Katipunan, de ritual y prácticas masónicas. Y el Katipunan trajo la Primera República, después el Commonwealth y hoy la Segun-

da República de Filipinas, cuya aparición en el estadio de las Naciones conmemora muy apropiadamente nuestra revista THE CABLETOW, porque tengo para mí que sin la Masonería el Katipunan no hubiera nacido y sin aquél y las Revoluciones que fueron su resultado no hubiese sido posible la consecución de las libertades que desde hace cuarenta años gozanos y que culminan hoy en el glorioso acontecimiento histórico que celebramos.

Podemos decir por tanto con legítimo orgullo que LA MASONERIA ES LA MADRE DE LA REPUBLICA DE FILIPINAS.

A los Masones Filipinos nos incumbe como a los que más, salvarla y defenderla.

MANUEL BLANCO, P. M.
Iloilo, No. 11

* * *

Cuando Filipinas sea totalmente independiente el 4 de Julio próximo, dia de la proclamación de su Independencia, todos los Filipinos se sentirán orgullos de hallarse libres de toda tutela.

La Masoneria en Filipinas y sus miembros individualmente, para ese dia señalado se sentirán mas acondicionados para continuar con su labor pro-patria, porque las Naciones mas viejas del Universo se asociarón con un pueblo joven en el extremo Oriente, por la reafirmación de los ideales de Igualdad y Fraternidad.

JOSE VELEZ MARTINEZ, P. M.
Tayabas, No. 43

EDITORIALS

[*Continued from page 3*]

field of battle; and both came out more determined than ever to hasten the grant of independence to their people. The American Declaration of Independence as well as the Constitution of the Philippines contain Masonic principles and teachings like justice, liberty, and democracy; for indeed, the framers and signers of both documents include those of the Craft. It was Brother Manuel L. Quezon who helped greatly in obtaining America's promise of Philippine independence as contained in the Jones Law of 1916; and it was Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt who made that promise definite and final when he signed the Independence Act of 1934.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, the American people through their Representatives ended their immortal Declaration as follows:

> "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour."

Exactly one hundred and seventy years later, on the Fourth of July, 1946, the Filipino people spoke the voice of sovereignty through the First President of the Republic and concluded thus:

> "Our independence is our pride and our honor. We shall defend our nation with our lives and our fortunes."

This historic day then has a three-fold significance: it is the birthday of two Republics, one of the Occident and the other of the Orient; it is a glorious date of hope for all peoples not yet liberated, a radiant symbol of freedom for all countries still in bondage; certainly, it is an opportunity for consecration and rejoicing, a real Masonic Holiday.

In a war-torn and weary world, our people are suffering greatly, and the Masons charged with heavy responsibilities toward their fellowmen, are expected to perform their duty. With President Truman and President Roxas of our Venerable Institution as leaders, we all should join hands in the privilege that is ours—of making America, the citadel of Democracy in the West and the Philippines the citadel of Democracy in the East. This in brief, is the message of the Glorious Fourth, a Masonic Holiday.—**Mauro Baradi**

* * *

WE REMEMBER THEM

Memory can be a valuable gift to man. With it, he is enabled to recount the great events of his country's past and recollect the noble sacrifices of his fellowmen. And so it is, that when on July Fourth, 1946, our independence was proclaimed and the Republic of the Philippines inaugurated, we remembered what had gone before. On that glorious day, amidst the applause and rejoicing of eighteen million Filipinos, there appeared, as if in review, the heroes and martyrs of the race. They responded to the Honor Roll call reminding us of the defeats suffered and victories achieved throughout our long and continuous fight for reforms and our determined and consistent campaign for liberation. One by one they came: Brothers Jose Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar, Apolinario Mabini, Mariano Ponce, Graciano Lopez Jaena, Faustino Villaruel who with ten other brethren were publicly executed in Bagumbayan field on January 11, 1897; and then Brothers Manuel L. Quezon, Rafael Palma, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Jose Abad Santos and many more. Some of them passed away in foreign lands either as voluntary or forced exiles because they abhorred bigotry and detested tyranny; some died a natural death but with the conviction that no government is good enough for the Filipinos unless they run it themselves; and still others serenely faced the firing squad of the brutal enemy if only to show to the world their mettle and to prove that while life is dear, freedom is still dearer. These members of our Ancient and Venerable Institution knew too well the Masonic view that Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the foundations of a free government and are indeed essential to Philippine progress and prosperity.

And it was no mere coincidence that Luneta was chosen as the historic site for the ceremonies attending the birth of the nation. In this hallowed ground which in yesteryears was wet with the tears of widows and orphans and soaked with the blood of spokesmen of the weak and champions of the oppressed, were executed many an innocent countryman; here too is enshrined, for all who have eyes to see and hearts to feel, the earthly remains of one of our country's choice contributions to Masonry, Dr. Jose Rizal. Let it not be said however, that with their blood alone, we paid the price of liberty; those of the living too, contributed their share and helped pave the way for their brethren to follow. For all of these we are truly grateful.

Thus, as a sovereign nation, we now live. In the perform-

[*Continued on next page*]

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ance of our duties and enjoyment of our privileges as a free and independent people, we shall not forget those who fell during the night. Today as always, we remember them. — **Mauro Barad.**

* * *

LOOKING BACKWARD

Fourteen years ago the writer of these lines contributed the following article to "National Defense," a patriotic paper then being published in the city of Manila:

"Among the dates that will go down in the history of the Philippine Islands as milestones in the progress of the people towards self-government and independence, is the fourth day of July of the year 1901. On that day, on Plaza McKinley or, as it was then still called, Plaza del Palacio, the government of the Archipelago passed from the hands of the U. S. Army to those of the Philippine Commission. On a platform erected in front of the Ayuntamiento, Major General Arthur MacArthur relinquished the reins of government, and William Howard Taft, who was later to be Secretary of War and, subsequently, President of the United States, took the oath of office as first American Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands. It was a beautiful morning, unlike so many Glorious Fourths that have occurred since and on which torrential rains spoiled the celebration in this City. The great significance of the solemn act must have been fully realized by the crowd who witnessed it. The military element was inclined to consider the concession as premature while the Filipinos were jubilant. No more important Fourth of July has dawned on the Islands since the one of 1901. There may be another, still more important Fourth some day, because the American nation, deeply imbued with the significance of the date, will probably choose it for the inauguration of that which will come, sure as Fate: an independent Philippine Republic. Until then the best interests of the Filipinos counsel patience and faith in, and loyalty to, the American nation to which they can confidently look for a Fourth of July all their own."

Fourteen years are but a short span in the history of a people. The fourteen years that lie past us have brought a terrible war to the world and appalling losses in lives and property to the peoples of the Philippine Islands, and of the United States. They have put the love of liberty and democracy of the Filipino people and their friendship for the people of the United States to a most trying test from which the island nation has emerged triumphantly.

The period of reconstruction of ruined cities, roads and bridges, industrial establishments, public and private buildings, and everything that the war has destroyed will be another severe test; but we firmly believe that the intelligence, courage and patriotism of the citizens of the new Republic will be sufficient to overcome every obstacle in the way of developing the Philippines into one of the most respected and admired countries of the world.—**Leo Fischer, F. P. S.**

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