# The CABLETOW

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EDITORIAL

# RINGING THE ALARM BELL

Time flies fast. In a few days, we shall be holding our 74th Annual Communication in the world famous UPLB College, Laguna. The beauty of the venue and its historicity will surely provide the brethren the proper ambiance to restudy what ought to be the direction of masonry in the last decade of this century. The call for an honest-to-goodness re-study comes from a significant cross-section of the Craft. Our leaders have to sit down and heed this call now. If we vacillate, the Craft may no longer need a restudy but an autopsy of its corpse.

It is for this purpose that we have pieced together our January-February and March-April Issues. The January-February issue features the Masonic Calendar so patiently prepared by MW Reynold Fajardo, PGM. Inspiring masonic events are recorded in this calendar. On the other hand, the March-April issue features think articles of some of the present day leaders of the fraternity. The lead article of MW Raymund Wilmarth, PGM, authoritatively tracks the thrust of masonry in this decade. Emphasizing the eternal constancy of our landmarks, MW Wilmarth concludes that "action" should be the thrust of the Craft in the 1990's. With lucidity and logic, he says "if freemasonry is to serve any useful purpose it must translate the moral truths taugth *within* its lodges into action *outside* the lodge. Ideas are perishable. If not put into action they will 'wither on the vine' and serve no useful end." It is our hope that with the glimpse at our past and a peek at the future, the brehtren will better be able to micro-examine the strength and weaknesses of the fraternity.

Various areas of concern in our fraternity have been accentuated this year. Among them are the further reformation of our electoral system, the need for restructuring the administrative set-up of our Grand Lodge to effectuate effectiveness and cost cutting measures, our relationship with the most dominant church, as well as the so-called separated brethren, our posture with respect to the struggle to maintain democracy in our country and the deteriorating disorder of our people, etc. These are areas of concern with over-arching implications and they demand of us utmost serendipity. *(RSP)*

# MASONIC CALENDAR

by: MW Reynold S. Fajardo, PGM

**JANUARY 1**

1892 — Manuel A. Roxas, the first President of the third Philippine Republic and Master of Makawiwili Lodge No. 55 in 1927, was born in the old town of Capiz (now Roxas City), Capiz Province.

1895 — Emilio Aguinaldo assumed office as the "capitan municipal" of Kawit, Cavite and in the evening of the same day was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Pilar Lodge at Imus Cavite. He adopted "Colon" as his Masonic name. The ceremonies were conducted by Venerable Master Juan Castaneda, First Vigilant Sixto Espinosa, and Second Vigilant Manuel Paredes. Later, Aguinaldo rewarded Castaneda with an appointment as General in his army.

1934 — The officers and members of *Kanlaon* Lodge No. 64 held their first "Sunrise Raising" at the Masonic Temple at Bacolod. The Lodge was opened at 2:00 A.M. and closed at 7:00 A.M. Brothers J.C. Montilla and Julian Vinco were conferred the MM degree. Beyond question they were the first brothers raised that year in the entire Philippine masonic jurisdiction.

1950 — The Supreme Council, A & ASR of the Republic of the Philippines officially came into being in simple ceremonies due to the sudden death of the Lt. Grand Commander, Ill. Bro Manuel Camus.

1955 — General Emilio Aguinaldo rejoined *Ibarra* Lodge No. 31, the same Lodge which he himself founded 35 years earlier. The oath of affiliation was administered by M.W. Werner Schetelig, Grand Master, at Kawit, Cavite in the presence of Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Masters.

**JANUARY 2**

1911 — Grand Deputy Valentin Polintan of the Gran Oriente Espanol gave dispensation to *Taliba*, *Balagtas* and *Lusong* Lodges to fuse for the purpose of forming Lodge *Solidaridad* No. 323.

**JANUARY 3**

1891 — Jose Rizal was granted authority to represent the Gran Oriente Espanol before the Grand Orient of France and the Lodges in Germany. The authorization, written in French, was signed by Grand Master Miguel Morayta and Grand Secretary Joaquin Ruiz.

**JANUARY 4**

1934 — Teodorico V. Baldonado, Grand Master in 1987, was born in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur.

**JANUARY 4**

1899 — Apolinario Mabini became the first Prime Minister of the first Philippine Republic. Mabini was initiated in *Balagtas* Lodge in September 1892 and was chosen Grand Orator of the Gran Conejo Regional in 1893.

**JANUARY 5**

1916 — The *Nile Shriners Association of the Philippines* was organized by the Shriners in Manila who were initiated during the pilgrimage to the Philippines of the Nile Temple in 1914.

1985 — The Temple of *Luis J. Reyes Memorial* Lodge No. 224 was solemnly dedicated.

**JANUARY 6**

1913 — Two Grand Masters were both born in Maryland on this day-Joseph E. Schon, GM in 1968, and William C. Councell, GM in 1972.

1928 — The cornerstone of Iloilo Masonic Temple was laid by Grand Master Joseph H. Schmidt.

**JANUARY 6**

1843 — John Spooner, U.S. Senator, was born in Laurenceburg, Indiana. He was the author of the so-called "Spooner Amendment" which paved the way for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. Spooner was a member of *Hiram* Lodge No. 50 at Madison.

**JANUARY 7**

1917 — *Batangas* Lodge No. 383 under the Gran Oriente Espanol was officially constituted. This lodge joined the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands in February of the same year and became Lodge No. 35.

1980 — *Ilang Ilang* Court No. 20, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Noveleta, Cavite. In the same evening the newly installed Royal Matron of the Court, H.L. Trifena Bunda, was crowned by Supreme Royal Matron Geraldine Drawbough.

**JANUARY 8**

1917 — Miguel Morayta, Grand Master of the Gran Oriente Espanol, died in Spain. For many years he was an ardent supporter of Philippine Masonry.

**JANUARY 9**

1889 — Miguel Morayta founded the Gran Oriente Espanol in Spain. It is this Grand Orient which authorized the establishment of Filipino Lodges in the Philippines.

**JANUARY 10**

1756 — Edward Wigat, a native of Dublin and a resident of Manila, was brought to the Inquisition on the charge of being a Freemason.

1897 — Bros. Faustino Villaruel, Francisco L. Roxas, Moises Salvador, Antonio Salazar, Roman Padilla, Luis Villareal and Jose Dizon executed statements under torture retracting their masonic beliefs. The following day they were all executed at the field of Bagumbayan. Bro. Salvador had to be dragged to the execution area because both his legs were crushed during his interrogation.

**JANUARY 11**

1897 — Bros. Faustino Villaruel, Moises Salvador, Numeriano Adriano, Domingo Franco, Antonio Salazar, Jose Dizon, Luis E. Villareal, Ramon Padilla, Braulio Rivera, Francisco Roxas, and Eustacio Manalac were executed shortly after sunrise in Bagumbayan field because of their Masonic affiliation and beliefs.

1928 — Eugene A. Gilmore, Acting Governor General and Secretary of

Public Instruction, formally affiliated with Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 by signing its by-laws.

**JANUARY 12**

1889 — The *Hispano-Filipino Association* was inaugurated in Madrid. Composed of Spanish and Filipino Masons, it was headed by Grand Master Miguel Morayta. The avowed aim of the Association was to fight for reforms in the Philippines.

1912 — Ambrocio Flores, the First Filipino Grand Master and a great patriot, passed to the Celestial Lodge above.

**JANUARY 12**

1916 — Senator James P. Clarke announced that he would introduce an amendment to the Philippine Bill which would grant independence to the Philippines within a few years. His amendment was approved by the U.S. Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives by a slim margin. thus the Filipinos had to wait another 40 years before Philippine independence was finally proclaimed by the United States.

Clarke was a member of *Western Star* Lodge No. 2, of Arkansas. He died on October 1, 1916 before the end of his term.

**JANUARY 13**

1937 — Deputy Grand Master Jose Abad Santos was installed as Master of Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 by Past Grand Master Conrado Benitez. He is the first line officer of the Grand Lodge to have served at the same time as Master of his mother lodge.

**JANUARY 15**

1929 — A dispensation was issued for the organization of *Leonard Wood* Lodge in Fort Stotsenburg in Pampanga.

1955 — Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo signed application papers for his reinstatement as an active member of the Philippine Bodies, A & ASR.

**JANUARY 16**

1981 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of a Chapter,

Council and Consistory of the Scottish Rite at Calapan, Mindoro, thus completing the formation of Mindoro Bodies, *A & ASR.*

**JANUARY 17**

1936 — Grand Master Samuel Hawthorne exercising the prerogative of a Grand Master made General Douglas Mac Arthur a "Mason on Sight". The first degree was given in short form by MW Frederic H. Stevens, the second degree by MW Francisco Delgado and the third degree by Grand Master Hawthorne.

Over six hundred masons crowded the hall and followed the work which lasted well over two hours in breathless silence.

Incidentally, on March 13 of the same year Mac Arthur was conferred the 14°, on March 14 the 18°, and on March 28, the 32°. On October 19, 1937 he was elected KCCH and on October 19, 1945, he was elected IGH. He was coronated IGH in Tokyo on December 8, 1947 and later was crowned an active member of the Philippine Supreme Council, A & ASR.

1951 — Letters Temporary were granted to *Cebu* Bodies at Cebu City for the formation of *Dagohoy* Chapter of Rose Croix, *F.D. Roosevelt* Council of Kadosh and *Lapu-Lapu* Consistory.

**JANUARY 17**

1970 — MW Emilio P. Virata, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, addressed the Assembly of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Philippine Archipelago, a clandestine body.

Through the years several members of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines have been guest speakers at the assemblies of said Grand Lodge, among whom are: MW Quintin Paredes, PGM (July 4, 1949); WB Emilio Aguinaldo (July 4, 1952); WB Toribio Teodoro (July 4, 1952); WB Luis Buenaventura (July 17, 1969); WB Emmanuel Cleto (November 1975) and WB Miguel Picache (December 30, 1976).

**JANUARY 18**

1871 — King Amadeo of Spain appointed Lieutenant General Rafael de Izquierdo as Governor-General of the Philippines to succeed Governor-General Carlos dela Torre. The new Chief Executive assumed office on April 4, 1871. Both King Amadeo and Go· General Izquierdo were masons.

**JANUARY 19**

1812 — A Royal Letter Patent was issued by the Council of the Regency of Spain and the Indies embodying the first official prohibition of Masonry in the Philippines.

1966 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Misamis* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR, in Ozamis City.

**JANUARY 20**

1896 — Graciano Lopez-Jaena, the great Filipino patriot and Freemason, died at Barcelona, Spain.

1904 — *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter of Rose Croix No. 53 was organized under the auspices of the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1972 — Edict No. 61 was issued by MW Damaso C. Tria declaring as clandestine the Grand United Masons of China and all its units and prohibiting masons from joining said organization.

1984 — The beautiful Davao Masonic Center, which houses the various masonic organizations and lodges in Davao City, was solemnly dedicated in ceremonies presided over by MW Rosendo C. Herrera.

**JANUARY 21**

1899 — The Constitution of the Philippine Republic was promulgated at Malolos. The most hotly contested provision of this Constitution was Article V, which, as originally proposed by Felipe Calderon, made Catholicism the state religion. The Masons at the Malolos Congress, however, wanted a separation of church and state. After tumultuous discussions, the Masons prevailed by a slim one vote margin.

**JANUARY 22**

1895 — Apolinario Mabini wrote M. H. del Pilar informing him that the government had ordered the arrest of all Masons taking part in meetings and that the lodges had again suspended work.

1918 — *Tayabas* Lodge No. 43 was formally constituted by Bro. Manuel L. Quezon.

1929 — Grand Master Teodoro M. Kalaw urged the Philippine Masons

to "spread Masonry in the Far East among its various people. Let us have the natives of these isles and regions of Asia and Oceana mingle with other people in centers of fraternity, equality and democracy, such as Freemasonry, in order that they may not only become better acquainted with each other and do good and practice charity together, but that they may love each other and teach the rest the benefits of that love". A few years later, the Grand Lodge opened lodges in China.

1946 — The Grand Officers reported that 81 lodges of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines which were forced into darkness during World War II had been re-established.

1975 — Edict No. 69 was issued by MW John O. Wallace providing that no coded portion of the ritual may be recorded and/or reproduced by means of the phonograph, tape recorder or any other means through which Masonic intelligence may be unlawfully communicated.

1981 — *Don Camilo Osias Memorial* Lodge No. 253 was constituted at Malaybalay, Bukidnon by Grand Master Simeon Rene Lacson.

**JANUARY 23**

1899 — The first Philippine Republic was inaugurated at Malolos amidst the people's jubilation. Emilio Aguinaldo, a mason, took his oath of office as President.

1924 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands approved a resolution forbiding Masons under its jurisdiction from "holding any kind of membership in any organization or society which, without due authority from said Grand Lodge, makes use of masonic emblems, regalia, insignia and rituals, or any near resemblance thereto, which in the opinion of the Grand Master might tend to deceive or be confused with Masonic emblems, regalia, insignia and rituals". The resolution also required masons belonging to said organizations to resign their membership therein within 90 days after the publication of the resolution in the Cabletow.

The March 1924 issue of the Cabletow listed the following as organizations falling under the ban: Legionario del Trabajo, Caballeros Libres de Oriente, Gran Oriente Filipino, and Gran Luz Masoneria Filipina.

1952 — The Grand Lodge approved the recommendation of the Grand

Master to change the date of Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge from the fourth Tuesday of January to the fourth Tuesday of April. On the same day the Grand Lodge divided the Philippine Masonic jurisdiction into seven districts each to be headed by a "Grand Master's Deputy."

**JANUARY 24**

1928 — Manuel A. Roxas, later President of the Philippines and at that time the outgoing Master of Makawiwili Lodge No. 55, was presented a fine PM jewel by the lodge which was pinned on his breast by Wor. Bro. Judge Leonardo Garduno of Sinukuan Lodge, with eloquent words of praise for the recipient. Wor. Bro. Roxas then delivered an address on the aims and purposes of Masonry.

1933 — Governor General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. visited the Grand Lodge during its Annual Communication. He spoke very feelingly and interestingly of his love for Masonry and of *Matinecock* Lodge No. 806, of Oyster Bay, New York to which he belonged and in which his late father, President Theodore Roosevelt Sr., had also been a member.

On the same day, the Grand Lodge approved the recommendation of Grand Master Antonio Gonzales that the rituals used in public ceremonies where non-masons are invited be translated into the vernacular. Also on the same day, the Grand Lodge granted the requests of eleven Grand Lodges for recognition and exchange of representatives.

1939 — Grand Master Jose Abad Santos reported that the Grand Lodges of England, Massachusetts, Scotland, and Ireland had resumed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. At that time the Grand Lodge of Franch had not yet restored relations with our Grand Lodge, while the Grand Lodge of Vienna, the last Grand Lodge to sever ties with our Grand Lodge, had already passed out of existence because of the German anschluse.

**JANUARY 25**

1886 — Francisco Delgado, legislator, jurist and Grand Master in 1920, was born in Bulacan.

1922 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands resolved that all proceedings in all its Lodges be conducted in either the English

or the Spanish language.

In January 1946, the national language was also adopted as an official language of the Craft in the Philippines.

1939 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippines passed a resolution expressing the conviction of Masons that Rizal did not retract his Masonic beliefs. On the same day *Sun* Lodge No. 114 was constituted in Shanghai, China.

1963 — Grand Master William Quasha begun a one week visit to the Vatican during which he had an audience with Pope John XXIII and other Vatican authorities. Quasha tried to bridge the hiatus between Masonry in the Philippines and the Roman Catholic Church.

1975 — Letters Temporary were granted for the formation of a Chapter, Council and Consistory at Tagum, Davao del Norte which completed the organization of *North Davao* Bodies, A & ASR.

1975 — *Wadih Saab* Chapter, Order of De Molay, was instituted in Cagayan de Oro City.

**JANUARY 26**

1933 — The Degree of Past Master was exemplified for the first time by the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1937 — In his report as Grand Master, Conrado Benitez informed the Brethren that "at the time of the drafting of the Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth, it was felt essential by Masons in the Constitutional Convention that those masonic principles incorporated in the American Bill of Rights should be included therein and that no movement to deviate from these principles should be allowed to succeed. To that end the Masons in the Convention organized themselves and saw to it that the Constitution of the Philippines was a truly masonic document. In this effort they succeeded."

1938 — A resolution written in Spanish, presented by Bagong-Buhay Lodge urged that Tagalog be adopted as an official language of the Grand Lodge. In the deliberations, conducted in English, the motion was rejected because Tagalog was not yet an official language of the country.

In 1946, *Pintong Bato* Lodge No. 51 presented a resolution urging that the national language be declared as one of the

official languages of the Craft. This time the resolution was adopted.

1938 — The Grand Lodge expressed its most emphatic disapproval and opposition to the plan of certain members of the National Assembly to introduce religious instruction of a denominational character in all public schools of the Philippines during regular school hours.

1942 — The Philippine Executive Committee was established by the Japanese. Appointed to important positions were: Jorge B. Vargas of Sinukuan Lodge, Chairman; Jose P. Laurel of Batangas Lodge, Secretary of Justice; Benigno S. Aquino of La Regeneracion Lodge, Secretary of Interior; Rafael Alunan of Kanloan Lodge, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; Antonio de las Alas of Rizal Lodge, Secretary of Finance; and PGM Quintin Paredes, Secretary of Public Works and Communication.

1950 — The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution condemning the intolerance shown in the attempts of some groups to ban the book of MW Rafael Palma entitled "The Pride of the Malay Race" and commended the Board of Textbooks and the Cabinet for approving, despite strong pressure, Palma's work as one of the required books for outside reading in the secondary schools.

1981 — Upon petition of 56 Master masons belonging to subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, *the Philippine Lodge of Research* was granted a dispensation by Grand Master Manuel Mandac.

**JANUARY 27**

1900 — A new charter was issued to *Modestia* Lodge No. 199 by the Gran Oriente Espanol. It was the first lodge reestablished during the American regime, after the lodges were forced into darkness during the Revolution.

1925 — The Grand Lodge approved the recommendation of Grand Master C.W. Rosenstock that no society, club or organization of any kind, even if it be composed entirely of masons, should be allowed to include the word "Masonic" in its name without authority from the Grand Lodge.

1927 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands went on record as

being opposed to including in its ritual any form of ceremony for either the adoption or baptism of children of Master Masons or of any form of masonic marriage ceremony. Prior to this date a few masonic ceremonies of baptism were conducted by the brethren.

1978 — Grand Master Donald McCaw of the Grand Lodge of California instituted *Sublime* Lodge in the Crocker Masonic Temple in Daley City. The Lodge was eventually constituted on January 6, 1979 and became Lodge No. 831. Sublime Lodge is the first Lodge in Northern California Masonic history organized by and composed mostly of Filipinos.

**JANUARY 28**

1925 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands passed a resolution strongly opposing a proposed law providing for religious instruction in the public schools.

1930 — The Grand Lodge approved a proposal of Grand Master Seldon W. O'Brien that a general Masonic Library be established in Manila and maintained by the Grand Lodge.

**JANUARY 29**

1908 — The *Scottish Rite Lyceum of the Philippines* was established under the leadership of Charles S. Lobingier.

1930 — In the election for Grand Master, the first and second ballots resulted in the election of Antonio Gonzales but he declined to accept each time. Subsequent balloting resulted in the election of Vicente Carmona from the floor. Two years later Gonzales was again elected Grand Master when the then Deputy Grand Master Miguel Unson resigned his position. This time he accepted. Gonzales is the youngest Master Mason to occupy the Grand Oriental Chair of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and the first person to reject his election as Grand Master.

1941 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippines authorized the building of a Mausoleum in the Grand Lodge Plot at Cementerio del Norte. Bro. Juan Arellano, a famous architect, designed the Mausoleum which he based on King Solomon's Temple. To gather information for his design, Bro. Arellano spent two weeks in Jerusalem going over the site of King Solomon's Temple and viewing the reconstructed models of that Temple. World War II, unfortunately, aborted all plans of the Grand Lodge.

**JANUARY 30**

1916 — A Constituent Assembly of Master Masons approved the reorganization of the Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas into the Gran Logia Nacional de Filipinas.

**JANUARY 30**

1950 — General Grand High Priest Earl E. Dusenbery issued a dispensation for the organization of *Manila* Chapter, U.d., RAM.

**JANUARY 31**

1892 — *Nilad* Lodge No. 144 under the Gran Oriente Espanol elected Jose Rizal Honorary Venerable Master of the Lodge in recognition of his "distinguished services in behalf of his native land". Rizal was duly informed of his election by the Secretary of the lodge, Pedro Serrano Lactaw, through a letter, dated February 9, 1892.

**FEBRUARY 1**

1925 — Teodoro M. Kalaw, Sr. and Felipe Buencamino, Sr. were both conferred the title of "Honorary Past Grand Master". They were the first persons to be given such title by the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1946 — Joseph H. Alley, Grand Master in 1937, died in Manila shortly after his release from the concentration camp.

**FEBRUARY 2**

1902 — The first real labor union in the Philippines, the *Union Obrera Democratico Filipina*, was founded by Isabelo de Los Reyes. Ample evidence exists indicating that de los Reyes was a Mason.

1917 — The Regional Grand Lodge of the Philippines approved the terms of the articles of union drafted by its representatives and the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. Subsequently all its subordinate Lodges also approved the same. The members of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands in an informal meeting, however, rejected the proposed articles of union. They wanted the fusion to be effected by affiliation of the Filipino lodges and not by a Constituent Con-

vention as proposed. Through the efforts of Manuel L. Quezon, the Filipino Lodges capitulated and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of P.I. on February 13, 1917.

1922 — *Kasilawan* Lodge No. 77 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila.

**FEBRUARY 3**

1921 — One hundred forty novices were made Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in a ceremonial put on by Afifi Temple at Manila. The novices were hauled on lumbering carabao carts from the Elks club, along the Luneta, through the Walled City, across the Pasig River, and along Rizal Avenue to the Zorilla Theater which was the scene of the final Moslem test. The procession was headed by two magnificent camels.

The class was the very pick of Manila Americans. A large contingent of officers of the Army and Navy was especially noticeable.

**FEBRUARY 4**

1913 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands held its first Annual Communication at No. 250 Calle David, Manila during which it adopted a seal for the Grand Lodge and a uniform Code of By-Laws for the subordinate Lodges. All the elective officers of the Grand Lodge were re-elected.

1933 — *Nanking* Lodge No. 108 was constituted by Samuel Hawthorne, acting's Grand Master, at the Assembly Hall at No. 209 Pei Hsia Road, Nanking, China.

**FEBRUARY 5**

1917 — Ill. Bro. Charles Lobingier, Deputy of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, A & ASR, for the Philippine Islands, extended a formal invitation to all Scottish Rite members of foreign jurisdictions to present applications for affiliation in the name of Universal Masonry. One week later, the members of the two Scottish Rite bodies in Manila under the Gran Oriente Espanol put in applications for affiliation.

1962 — Letters Temporary were issued for the formation of *Manuel Camus* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Madya-as* Council of Kadosh and *Graciano Lopez-Jaena* Consistory, which together with

Iloilo Lodge of Perfection constitute *Panay* Bodies, A & ASR in Iloilo City.

1971 — The Temple of *Lingayen* Lodge No. 161 was solemnly dedicated by Grand Master Edgar L. Shepley.

**FEBRUARY 7**

1916 — The first Masonic meeting at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, was held during which the 4th degree of Masonry was conferred on a class of 31 candidates of Mt. Arayat Lodge of Perfection.

1934 — M.W. Manuel Camus constituted *Pearl River* Lodge No. 109, in Canton, China. One of the organizers of this Lodge was James Doolittle who gained fame during the Second World War for leading the first bombing raid over Japan in 1942.

1945 — Grand Master John McFie and Deputy Grand Master Jose P. Guido were killed by the Japanese. McFie died from artillery fire, while Guido was beheaded.

**FEBRUARY 8**

1891 — Juan S. Alano, Grand Master in 1961, was born in Malolos, Bulacan.

1968 — Charters were issued by the Supreme Council, A & ASR, for the constitution of a Chapter, Council and Consistory in Ozamis City thus completing the *Malindang* Bodies, A & ASR.

**FEBRUARY 9**

1924 — *Luz Oceanica* Lodge No. 85 was constituted at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila, by Grand Master Wenceslao Trinidad.

1985 — The Temple of *La Naval* Lodge No. 269 was solemnly dedicated at Cavite City.

**FEBRUARY 10**

1921 — *Isla de Luzon* Lodge No. 57 was formally, constituted by MW Edwin E. Elser at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila.

1956 — *Zambales* Lodge of Perfection was granted a Permanent Charter by the Supreme Council, A & ASR.

1956 — A charter was granted to *Jolo* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR at Jolo, Sulu.

**FEBRUARY 11**

1860 — Vicente Lukban, famous revolutionary general and organizer of several masonic lodges, was born in Labo, Camarines Norte.

1905 — Desiderio Dalisay, Sr., Grand Master in 1978, was born in Ibajay, Aklan.

1916 — *Lakandola* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR was given Letters Temporary. This Lodge of the Scottish Rite was founded purposely "to give the Filipinos a Body of their own".

1954 — *Sendai Masonic* Lodge No. 135 was constituted in Sendai, Japan and its officers installed by MW Mauro Baradi.

**FEBRUARY 12**

1756 — Diego O'Kennedy, a resident of Manila was brought to the Inquisition on the charge of being a Freemason.

1917 — Some three hundred members of *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter of Rose Croix (4° — 18°) and *Los Heroes de Noventa y Seis* (19° — 30°) under the Gran Oriente Espanol assembled at the Masonic Temple in Manila and sought affiliation with *Lakandola* Lodge of Perfection No. 2, *Burgos* Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2 and *Malcampo* Lodge of Perfection No. 2 all under the Supreme Council, A & ASR, Southern Jurisdiction, USA. They were following in the footsteps of Manuel L. Quezon and a few other Filipino leaders who had affiliated earlier. The applicants were duly elected on the same day and in the evening more than one hundred of them were re-obligated on the 4° — 19° by the Deputy of the Supreme Council Charles Lobingier. The re-obligation of the others were continued the following two days.

This day (Feb. 12) marked the beginning of the unification of Masonry in the Philippines which culminated on the 14th when all the Blue Lodges under the Gran Oriente Espanol joined the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1954 — A permanent Charter was granted to the *Southern Luzon* Bodies, A & ASR for the constitution of Mt. *Banahaw* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Mt. San Cristobal* Council of Kadosh, and *King Alfred* Consistory, at San Pablo City

1955 — General Emilio Aguinaldo was coronated a 33° Mason by the Supreme Council, A & ASR.

**FEBRUARY 13**

1894 — Lodge *Luz de Oriente* No. 204 founded by Abelardo Cuesta and Pedro Duarte was chartered by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

In the 1930's Bro. T.S. Southwick, the Librarian of the Masonic Library of Southern California, wrote that the library had a case of "seals, tools and gavel blocks of the Lodge." The descriptive note said "at about the time the Spanish-American War broke out, the then Master, Duarte by name, was sentenced by the Governor-General, on suspicion of being a Freemason, to banishmennt to the island of Guam, of the Marianas Group. A short time after his arrival in Guam, the governor of the island sent for him and informed him that he had received instructions to search his house for evidence of Masonic membership. Duarte immediately hid these things in the safest place in the Island burying them in the dirt floor of the convent. Later they were smuggled out of the island on a schooner, the master of which was a Mason".

1917 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, during its Annual Communication, granted charters to the following lodges: *Biak-na-Bato* No. 7, *Cosmos* No. 8. *St. John's* No. 9, *Far East* No. 10, *Iloilo* No. 11, *Nilad* No. 12, *Walana* No. 13, *Dalisay* No. 14, *Pilar* No. 15, *Sinukuan* No. 16, *Bagong Buhay* No. 17, *Araw* No. 18, *Silanganan* No. 19, *Rizal Lopez* No. 20, *Dapitan* No. 21, *Rizal Manila* No. 22, *Solidaridad* No. 23, *Pinagsabitan* No. 24, *Malinaw* No. 25, *Bagumbayan Manila* No. 27, *Balintawak* No. 28, *Zapote* No. 29, *Mactan* No. 30, *Magdalo* No. 31, *Martirez del 96* No. 32, *Isarog* No. 33, *Lincoln* No. 34, *Batangas* No. 35, *La Regeneracion* No. 36, *Kalilayan* No. 37, and *Bulusan* No. 38. Twenty seven of these lodges formerly worked under the Gran Oriente Espanol. Their transfer to the Grand Lodge of P.I. brought about the union of masonic forces in the Philippines.

1958 — At the 8th Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council of the Philippines, A & ASR, President Carlos P. Garcia paid tribute to the Masonic fraternity. He said: "I cannot help but take cognizance of the great and noble work which your grand fraternity had done and is still doing for freedom of thought and conscience, for democracy and for equality. In our country and in the United States, members of your brotherhood led in the fight

for the sacrosanct cause of liberty, equality and fraternity."

1958 — Charters were granted to *Cotabato* Lodge of Perfection in Cotabato City and *Dumaguete* Lodge of Perfection in Dumaguete.

**FEBRUARY 14**

1917 — Grand Master William H. Taylor constituted the following lodges which had been issued charters the day before: *Biak-na-Bato* No. 7, *Cosmos* No. 8. *St. John's* No. 9, *Far East* No. 10, *Nilad* No. 12, *Walana* No. 13, *Dalisay* No. 14, *Pilar* No. 15, *Sinukuan* No. 16, *Bagong Buhay* No. 17, *Araw* No. 18, *Silanganan* No. 19, *Rizal Lopez* No. 20, *Dapitan* No. 21, *Rizal Manila* No. 22, *Solidaridad* No. 23, *Banahaw* No. 24, *Malinao* No. 25, *Pinagsabitan* No. 26, *Bagumbayan Manila* No. 27, *Balintawak*, No. 28, *Zapote* No. 29, *Mactan* No. 30, *Magdalo* No. 31, *Martires del 96* No. 32, *Isarog* No. 33, *Lincoln* No. 34, *Batangas* No. 35, *La Regeneracion* No. 36, *Kalilayan* No. 37, and *Bulusan* No. 38.

The large member of lodges constituted that day — 31 in all — elicited surprise from other Grand Jurisdictions. In the 29th Annual Report of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales there appeared the following comment: "Its a world record, and we venture to prophesy will never be beaten."

1917 — Grand Master William H. Taylor was re-elected to occupy the Grand Oriental Chair of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, the only man in the history of said Grand Lodge to serve a full second term.

1917 — At about 8:30 P.M. *Malcampo* Preceptory No. 2 under the Supreme Council, A & ASR, Southern Jurisdiction, USA, was opened by Venerable Preceptor Francis Burton Harrison and re-obligated the former members of *Los Heroes de Noventa y Seis* under the Gran Oriente Espanol whose applications for affiliation were accepted two days before.

After the ceremonies, Deputy of the Supreme Council Charles Lobingier constituted *Rizal* Consistory No. 2 with Manuel L. Quezon as Master of Kadosh. The new Consistory then re-obligated the ten remaining brothers under Spanish obedience who were holding the 31st and 32nd degrees.

The constitution of *Rizal* Consistory completed the organization of the Philippine Bodies.

1925 — *Service* Lodge No. 95 was formally constituted by Grand Master Christian W. Rosenstock at the Masonic Temple, Manila.

**FEBRUARY 15**

1872 — Maximo Inocencio, Crisanto de los Reyes and Enrique Paraiso, all Masons, were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each by a military court, convened in Manila, because of their alleged complicity in the "Cavite Mutiny of 1872." Their co-accused were Frs. Gomez, Burgos and Zamora.

**FEBRUARY 15**

1919 — *Pintong Bato* Lodge No. 51 was constituted at Bacoor, Cavite by Grand Master Milton Earle Springer.

1930 — The initiatory degree of the Order of De Molay was exemplified for the first time in the Philippines by the U.S. Asiatic Fleet Chapter.

1957 — *Legaspi* Lodge of Perfection in Legaspi City was granted its Charter by the Supreme Council, A & ASR.

**FEBRUARY 16**

1888 — Jose Rizal wrote to Blumentritt from Hongkong informing him that the provincial superiors of the religious orders and the archbishop of Manila were urging Governor-General Emilio Terrero "daily" to have his novel "Noli-Me-Tangere" condemned and to take proper action.

Terrero was a 33° Mason and so were his two principal assistants, Benigno Quiroga y Lopez-Ballesteros, the Director General of Civil Administration, and Jose Centeno, the Governor of Manila. The Three were members of the so-called "Triangulo del 33°."

**FEBRUARY 17**

1923 — *High Twelve* Lodge No. 82 was constituted by Grand Master Frederic H. Stevens at the Masonic Temple Escolta, Manila

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**FEBRUARY 18**

1909 — William Howard Taft, who was Civil Governor of the Philippines

and later President of the United States, was made a Mason "on sight" by the Grand Master of Ohio.

1913 — *Pinagsabitan* Lodge No. 344 in Sta. Cruz, Laguna was admitted into the Federation of the Gran Oriente Espanol. It was formally constituted on June 14 of the same year.

1967 — The Temple of *Mindoro* Lodge No. 157 at San Jose, Mindoro was solemnly dedicated by RW Mariano Q. Tinio.

**FEBRUARY 19**

1921 — *Primera Luz Filipina* Lodge No. 69 was formally constituted at Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite by M.W. Edwin E. Elser. The ceremonies were public and the attendance was about 1,300.

1936 — Philippine Masons celebrated Constitution Day. Reporting on the event, Grand Master Benitez said: "Because of the masonic character of the Philippine Constitution, Masons have a peculiar interest in diffusing knowledge about it to the people. It was with that aim in view that I issued a circular calling on all lodges to lead in the celebration of the first Constitution Day last February. The response of the Craft in Manila and in the provinces has been most enthusiastic. In fact, it may sincerely be stated that the Masonic Celebration of Constitution Day in Manila was the best of its kind in the whole Philippines".

At the celebration referred to by M.W. Benitez, which was held at the Manila Hotel, Bro. Manuel Roxas spoke on the "Masonic Principles in our Constitution."

**FEBRUARY 20**

1963 — Michael Goldenberg, a noted Rizalist and Grand Master in 1946, passed to the Celestial Lodge above. He is the first Grand Master of French parentage and was the one who re-established the Grand Lodge after the Second World War.

1982 — *Laoag Court* No. 20, Order of the Amaranth, was organized and constituted at Laoag City.

**FEBRUARY 21**

1867 — Edwin E. Elser, Grand Master in 1921, was born in Hartford, Connecticut.

1919 — *Mt. Mainam* Lodge No. 49 was constituted by Grand Master Milton E. Springer. The constitution was a big event in Naic, Cavite, the public having been invited to witness the ceremonies and participate in the banquet which followed.

1923 — *Taga-Ilog* Lodge No. 79 was constituted by Bro. Francisco A. Delgado, acting as Grand Master, at the Templo de Solomon, Manila.

**FEBRUARY 22**

1899 — While the American Military Lodge was holding a ceremony of exaltation for Bro. W.A. Mickle at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Culi-Culi, the chapel was riddled by rifle fire from Filipino soldiers and ceremonies had to be suspended until the danger was over.

1958 — *Julian Ocampo Memorial* Lodge No. 146 was constituted in Iriga, Camarines Sur by Grand Master Vicente Orosa.

1947 — *Milton E. Marvin* Lodge No. 117 was constituted in Agana, Guam. This is the first Lodge constituted after the end of the Second World War.

**FEBRUARY 23**

1919 — The First Philippine Independence Mission left for the United States on board the transport *Sherman*. Among the members of the Commission were the following Masons: Manuel L. Quezon, Chairman, Rafael Palma, Vice Chairman, Rafael Alunan, Emilio Tria Tirona, Teodoro Yangco, Filemon Perez, Ceferino de Leon, Tomas Earnshaw, Quintin Paredes, Jose Abad Santos, Conrado Benitez, Camilo Osias, Jorge Vargas, Maximo Kalaw and Arsenio N. Luz.

A total of nine missions were eventually sent to Washington to work for Philippine Independence until they finally succeeded in obtaining an independence law from the US Congress acceptable to Filipinos. All, but one, were headed by Masons.

1980 — *Kitanlad* Court No. 18, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted.

**FEBRUARY 24**

1917 — The *Temple of Solomon*, a famous masonic temple located at 1001 Bilbao St., Binondo, Manila was consecrated. Six lodges

under the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands met in the Temple.

1923 — *Mt. Lebanon* Lodge No. 80 was constituted by Grand Master Frederic H. Stevens at the Scottish Rite Hall, Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila.

**FEBRUARY 26**

1921 — MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Labong* Lodge No. 59 at the Public School Building in Malabon, Rizal.

1926 — *Benjamin Franklin* Lodge No. 94 was constituted by Grand Master Christian Rosenstock at the Masonic Temple, Escolta Manila.

**FEBRUARY 27**

1902 — Bro. Gen. Vicente Lukban, was captured in Samar, marking the end of resistance to the Americans in that island.

**FEBRUARY 28**

1877 — Jose Malcampo y Monge, the founder in 1856 of the first regular lodge in the Philippines, vacated his post as Governor-General of the Philippines and was succeeded in office by Gov. Gen. Domingo Moriones y Murillo who is also claimed to be a Mason.

1915 — Teodoro M. Kalaw, Sr. was elected Grand Master of Regional Grand Lodge No. 2 under Gran Oriente Espanol at the age of 31 years. He is the youngest man ever to occupy the Grand Oriental Chair in the Philippines.

1916 — *Southern Cross* Lodge No. 6 was constituted by M.W. William H. Taylor in solemn ceremonies held at the Masonic Temple in San Luis St., Manila. The organizer and first Master of this Lodge was Newton Gilbert, acting Governor-General of the Philippines from 1912-1913.

**FEBRUARY 29**

1932 — Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. was inaugurated into office as Governor-General of the Philippines. He took over from Acting Governor-General George C. Butte. Both Roosevelt and Butte were masons.

**MARCH 1**

1874 — Mariano Marti organized Lodge *Luz de Oriente* No. 6 in Manila. Later, he also founded Lodge *La Espanola* in Cebu and Lodge *La Libertad* in Iloilo.

1875 — The Departmental or Regional Grand Lodge under Gran Oriente de Espana was installed with Pascual Torejon as the Acting Grand President and Juan Utor y Fernandez as the Gran Maestro Adjunto.

1915 — *Island* Lodge No. 5 with seat in Corregidor was officially constituted by the Grand Lodge of P.I.

1919 — *Charleston* Lodge No. 44 was constituted on board the transport *Sherman* at Agana, Guam by Bro. Rafael Palma, acting as Grand Master. This is the first Lodge of Philippine obedience established outside Philippine territory and the first and only one so far constituted on board a vessel.

1939 — Rosendo C. Herrera, Grand Master in 1983, was born in Naic, Cavite.

**MARCH 2**

1957 — *San Marcelino* Lodge No. 141 was constituted by Grand Master Clinton Carlson.

**MARCH 3**

1923 — *Liwayway* Lodge No. 81 was constituted by Grand Master Frederic H. Stevens at the Bigaa School, at Bigaa, Bulacan.

**MARCH 4**

1922 — *Nueva Ecija* Lodge No. 73 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes at the Public School Building at Quezon, Nueva Ecija. The ceremonies were public and the attendance was about 1,000.

**MARCH 5**

1921 — *Pangasinan* Lodge No. 56 was formally constituted by MW Edwin E. Elser in public ceremonies held in Cine Sol in Dagupan. About 1,000 persons attended.

## MARCH 7

1915 — Triangle *Lakas ng Katwiran* was officially converted into Zapote Lodge. On the same day its Temple was consecrated and its officers were installed by a committee of the Gran Logia Regional headed by Jose A. Reyes.

1975 — On petition of the members of *Maranaw Bodies*, A & ASR, Bro. Jack W. Nutt, the Grand Master of the International Order of De Molay, issued letters temporary for the establishment of a De Molay chapter in Iligan City. March 7 being the birthday of the late Bro. Tomas L. Cabili the brethren decided to name the new chapter after him.

## MARCH 8

1900 — Macario Ofilada, Grand Master in 1959 and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, A & ASR, was born in Agoo, La Union.

1910 — Howard R. Hick, Grand Master in 1958, was born in Cornwall, England.

1921 — *Baguio* Lodge No. 67 was formally constituted by M.W. Edwin E. Elser in public ceremonies held in the Social Hall of the Teachers Camp in Baguio. About 300 persons attended. During the Second World War the Teachers Camp was used as a concentration camp by the Japanese, and the members of Baguio Lodge who were confined in the camp held a lodge meeting in the premises. In April 1989 the Camp again became the site of Masonic activities when the Grand Lodge of the Philippines held its Annual Communication there.

1925 — The Temple of *Zapote* Lodge No. 29 at Rosario, Cavite was destroyed by "fire of unknown origin."

## MARCH 9

1911 — The New Masonic Temple Association was incorporated. This association built the Masonic Temple at the Escolta.

1968 — The first Knights of Columbus — Freemasons Golf Classic was staged at Camp Aguinaldo.

**MARCH 10**

1892 — *Nilad* Lodge No. 144, the first all-Filipino Lodge in the Philippines, was granted a charter by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1911 — *Mt. Arayat* Lodge of Perfection held its initial meeting in the Valley of Manila.

**MARCH 11**

1971 — Emilio P. Virata, Grand Master in 1947, passed to the Lodge on high.

**MARCH 12**

1892 — *Nilad* Lodge No. 144 was constituted in Manila under the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1963 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Gen. Vicente Lukban* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Rafael Palma* Council of Kadosh and *Manuel A. Roxas* Consistory which, together with *Daet* Lodge of Perfection, completed the Bicol Bodies, A & ASR at Daet, Camarines Norte.

**MARCH 13**

1948 — *Marikina* Lodge No. 119 was constituted in Marikina, Rizal by Grand Master Albert Brazee, Jr.

1976 — *Magayon* Court No. 10, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Legaspi City.

1984 — The new Temple of *Mati-Aurora* Lodge No. 190 in Mati, Davao del Norte was solemnly dedicated in ceremonies presided over by MW Rosendo C. Herrera.

1985 — The Supreme Council, Order of De Molay, Republic of the Philippines was formally presented its charter by Grand Master Don W. Wright of the International Supreme Council, Order of De Molay, at the Scottish Rite Temple, Manila.

**MARCH 14**

1924 — MW C.W. Rosenstock formally constituted *Hiram* Lodge No. 88 at the Plaridel Temple in Manila

**MARCH 15**

1912 — *Pinagsabitan* Lodge No. 344 under the Grand Oriente Espanol was founded in Sta. Cruz, Laguna by Amado Saul, Hermenegildo Aquino and Santos Carmelo. The Lodge received its charter in 1913.

1920 — Charles S. Lobingier, Provincial Grand Master, opened the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Philippines, Royal Order of Scotland, and it seems he conferred the degrees of the Order upon Frederic H. Stevens and Warren W. Weston.

The charter of the Provincial Grand Lodge was actually issued as early as November 6, 1918, but Lobingier could not convene it as he was at the time stationed in Shanghai. It was only after he arrived in Manila on board the *Empress of Asia* on March 13, 1920 that he had the chance to convene the Lodge.

1936 — Raymundo N. Beltran, Grand Master in 1988, was born in Maragondon, Cavite.

**MARCH 16**

1905 — Sojourning masons in Manila met and agreed to petition the Grand Chapter of the U.S. for a dispensation to establish a Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry in the Philippines.

1917 — Deputy Grand Master Manuel L. Quezon and the five (5) other Grand Lodge officers who were not installed during the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held in February were formally installed into office by Grand Master William H. Taylor.

1920 — Charles S. Lobingier convened the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Phlippines, Royal Order of Scotland, and for the first time the ROS degrees were conferred upon a class in the Philippines.

With the assistance of Bro. Frederic H. Stevens as Provincial Grand Marischal and Bro. Warren W. Weston as Provincial Grand Guarder, the beautiful degree of H.R.M. of Kilwining was conferred on 13 Brothers among whom were Manuel Camus, Newton Comfort, E. C. McCullough and Eugene A. Perkins. After a splendid repast, the RSYCS degree was also conferred.

Waiving his prerogative as Provincial Grand Master, Lobingier did not appoint the officers but called for an election which

resulted in the choice of F. Stevens as Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Newton Comfort as Provincial Grand Senior Warden and John F. Brown as Provincial Grand Junior Warden.

This Provincial Grand Lodge went out of existence during the Second World War and was not revived thereafter.

1945 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands formally re-opened its offices in a building owned by Bro. Victorino Floro on Gunao St., after four years of inactivity on account of the 2nd World War.

1949 — Grand Master Esteban Munarriz constituted *Far East* Lodge No. 124 in Yokosuka, Japan.

1978 — Sir Robert Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, consecrated the new Provincial Grand Lodge of the Philippines, ROS. On the same day Raymund E. Wilmarth was appointed and obligated as the Provincial Grand Master.

**MARCH 17**

1908 — Manuel L. Quezon was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in Sinukuan Lodge No. 16. He was passed on May 18, 1908 and raised on May 23, 1908.

1923 — *Modestia* Lodge No. 83 was constituted by Grand Master Frederic H. Stevens at the Plaridel Temple, Manila.

1936 — General Douglas Mac Arthur affiliated with Manila Lodge No. 1.

1937 — MW Joseph E. Schon was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in *Harmonic* Lodge No. 365 in the Virgin Islands, the first Grand Master of the Philippines to receive masonic light in those islands.

1941 — The first National Convention of Secretaries of subordinate Lodges was held at the Plaridel Temple, Manila.

**MARCH 18**

1918 — *Noli-Me-Tangere* Lodge No. 42 was formally constituted by Grand Master Manuel L. Quezon at the Masonic Temple, Escolta.

1949 — The Grand Lodge of China was officially consecrated by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines led by Grand Master Esteban Munarriz. The ceremonies were held in the Masonic Temple of Shanghai. So many attended, a large number had to stay outside. Grand Representatives of all the jurisdictions working in China were present.

After the consecration ceremonies were over, MW Antonio Gonzales installed the officers of the new Grand Lodge.

1960 — *Baguio* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR was constituted at Baguio City by Sovereign Grand Commander F. H. Stevens.

1967 — The *Cavite* Bodies, A & ASR, at Cavite City was formally constituted by Sovereign Grand Commander Conrado Benitez.

**MARCH 19**

1921 — *Kanlaon* Lodge No. 61 was constituted by MW Edwin E. Elser in private ceremonies held in the hall of Kanlaon Lodge in Bacolod City.

**MARCH 20**

1919 — *Pampanga* Lodge No. 48 was constituted in public ceremonies held at Cine Excelsior by Grand Master Milton E. Springer. Over 1,000 persons attended, of which number many were ladies and about 300 were Masons.

**MARCH 22**

1919 — *Malolos* Lodge No. 46 was constituted at Cine Malolos by Grand Master Milton E. Springer.

1947 — *Victory* Lodge No. 116 was constituted in Camiling, Tarlac by Grand Master Emilio P. Virata. This is the second lodge to be constituted after the Second World War. Milton Marvin Lodge No. 117, constituted on February 22, 1947, was the first.

1961 — The Supreme Council, A & ASR, conferred on Frederic H. Stevens the Jose Abad Santos Award for distinguished service to the country and to Freemasonry. It is the highest award conferred by the Supreme Council.

**MARCH 23**

1863 — Mariano Ponce, the great Filipino Mason and diplomat, was born at Baliwag, Bulacan.

1889 — Camilo Osias, the great statesman, educator, Grand Master in 1955, was born in Balaoan, La Union

1901 — Bro. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo was captured at Palanan, Isabela. Brought to Manila, he was held prisoner at Malacanan Palace where he was well-treated by Bro. Gen. Arthur Mac Arthur, Military Governor of the Philippines.

1935 — President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a mason, approved the Constitution of the Philippines.

1946 — The first chapter of the Order of De Molay in the Philippines was instituted in Manila under the sponsorship of the Philippine Bodies. It was named Jose Abad Santos Chapter in honor of the famous Past Grand Master and martyr.

**MARCH 24**

1921 — *Marble* Lodge No. 58 was formally constituted by MW Edwin E. Elser in public ceremonies held in the Public School in Romblon, Romblon. About 500 "outsiders" and 35 members of the craft attended.

1973 — *Delta* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted at Aparri, Cagayan.

**MARCH 25**

1922 — *Plaridel* Lodge No. 74 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes in public ceremonies held at the Public School building in Calauag, Tayabas. About 600 persons attended.

1974 — *Manila* Court No. 4, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted in Manila by Supreme Royal Matron Doris Bell.

**MARCH 26**

1913 — *Maguindanao* Lodge No. 334 under the Gran Oriente Espanol was constituted at Cagayan de Oro City.

1925 — Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera passed to the next life at age of 68

years. He was made a Mason in France and was imbued with characteristically French ideas in Masonry and found it difficult to reconcile himself to Anglo-Saxon conceptions of the Royal Art where these differ from Latin type. At the turn of the century, he introduced French Masonry in the Philippines with the establishment of a few lodges.

1938 — John R. McFie, Jr, acting as Grand Master, laid the foundation stone of the Scottish Rite Temple at Taft Ave., Manila

1955 — Bro. Ichiro Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, and Bro. Yahachi Kawai, President of the House of Councillors of Japan were conferred the 2nd and 3rd degrees of Masonry under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. Per agreement, the 2nd and 3rd degrees were conferred on Bro. Hatoyama in abbreviated form at his residence on account of his physical impediment, whilst the ceremonies of conferral to Bro. Kawai were held in the Temple in more ample form. Also, the 2nd degree was conferred in the Japanese language by Kanto Lodge, UD, and 3rd degree was conferred in English by the officers of the Grand Lodge headed by Grand Master Werner Schetelig.

1974 — *Sampaguita* Court No. 2, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Cotabato City by Supreme Royal Matron Doris Bell.

1984 — *Pagadian City* Chapter No. 20., Order of the Eastern Star, was constituted at Pagadian City.

**MARCH 27**

1917 — Most Worshipful William H. Taylor formally constituted *Minerva* Lodge No. 41 in ceremonies held at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila. This lodge formerly worked under the Gran Oriente Luistano Unido but surrendered its charter and applied for membership in the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1926 — *Keystone* Lodge No. 100 was constituted by Grand Master Francisco A. Delgado at Corregidor Island.

1974 — *Sampaguita* Court No. 4, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted in Cotabato City.

1982 — *Mindoro* Bodies, A & ASR was constituted.

**MARCH 28**

1952 — *Cagayan Valley* Lodge No. 133 was constituted by MW Sidney Austin at Santiago, Isabela.

1978 — *Occidental Negros* Court No. 3, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted in Bacolod City.

**MARCH 29**

1871 — Murray Bartlett, founder and first president of the University of the Philippines, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. He was a member of Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507 and held the 33°, A & ASR.

1903 — Cenon Cervantes, Grand Master in 1951, was born in Davao City.

1924 — MW Wenceslao Trinidad formally constituted *Muog* Lodge No. 89 in ceremonies held at the Paranaque Elementary School.

**MARCH 30**

1886 — Grand Master Manuel Bacerra of the Gran Oriente de Espana issued a charter to *Solidaridad* Lodge in Barcelona, Spain. Several Filipinos were among the founders of this lodge.

1917 — *Iloilo* Lodge No. 11 was formally constituted in Iloilo City in ceremonies presided over by William Mac Murray who acted as Grand Master. Thirty-four Master Masons were present.

1923 — The Supreme Council of the 33° for Spain and her Dependencies of the Gran Oriente Espanol transformed the Gran Logia Regional No. 9 into the Gran Logia del Archipielago Filipino.

The Grand Lodge of the Philippines looks upon this body as clandestine.

1974 — *Tarlac* Bodies, A & ASR was constituted at Paniqui, Tarlac.

**MARCH 31**

1884 — Teodoro M. Kalaw, Sr., great Masonic scholar and stateman, was born in Lipa, Batangas. He is the only one in the Philippines to have served as Grand Master of two Grand Lodges.

1917 — Teodoro M. Kalaw, Sr., Grand Master of the Regional Grand Lodge under the Gran Oriente Espanol, officially informed the

Gran Oriente Espanol in Spain that all its lodges had joined the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1922 — Agno Lodge No. 75 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes in public ceremonies held at Cine Rosales in Rosales, Pangasinan. About 400 persons attended.

*MW Nabong lays wreath at Rizal Monument in Cotabato City.*

*Charity Project March 1989 —*

*Mother Theresa Sister's of Charity Malnourished and Abandoned babies at Matina, Davao City (L to R) — Bernardo T. Tan — SW Beacon 213, Reynaldo H. Ng — with babies, WM Ramonito Castañeda (WM 213), Renato Mendez — Marshall, Renato Castañeda — Chairman, Committee on Charity.*

**APRIL 1**

1976 — *Oroquieta* Court No. 11, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Oroquieta City.

1922 — *Union* Lodge No. 70 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes in public ceremonies held at Cine Union, in San Fernando, La Union. About 800 persons attended.

**APRIL 2**

1889 — An organizational meeting led by Graciano Lopez-Jaena, Marcelo H. del Pilar and Mariano Ponce was held in Barcelona, Spain resulting in the establishment of the first predominantly Filipino lodge named *Logia Revolucion*. On this day also a petition for affiliation was sent by the Lodge to the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1990 — The first *Sojourner's Club* was founded by American Masons in Manila upon the initiative of Manly B. Curry.

1916 — Valentin Polintan was exalted to the 33° of Masonry under the Gran Oriente Espanol. He was the first mason conferred the 33° of Masonry on Philippine soil.

1921 — *Angalo* Lodge No. 63 was formally constituted by MW Edwin E. Elser in ceremonies held at the Municipal Hall of Vigan, Ilocos Sur.

1927 — *Zambales* Lodge No. 103 was constituted by Grand Master Joseph H. Schmidt at the Public School Building in Iba, Zambales.

1949 — *Quezon City* Lodge No. 122 was constituted by Grand Master Esteban Munarriz at the Bernardo Park, by the side of the old Quezon City Hall.

1959 — Letters Temporary were granted for the formation of *Dimasalang* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Diego Silang* Chapter of Kadosh and *Kalantiao* Consistory all of Dagupan City.

**APRIL 3**

1922 — *Laoag* Lodge No. 71 was constituted by Grand Master Quintin Paredes in public ceremonies held at the Grand Auditorium in

Laoag, Ilocos Norte. About 2000 persons attended.

**APRIL 4**

1886 — *Solidaridad* Lodge, with several Filipinos as members, was duly constituted in Barcelona. It was under the Gran Oriente de Espana.

1895 — The Spanish Minister of the Colonies sent a cablegram to the Governor-General of the Philippines in which he said that "an alarm exists here about the separatist work in that Archipelago through Masonic propaganda that excludes all Spaniards and is directed exclusively by natives. I request your Excellency... to inform me hourly of this, and, if true, to redouble vigiliance and to issue necessary orders to the (provincial) governors."

1905 — Jose L. Araneta, Grand Master in 1976 and first Grand Royral Patron of the Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth, was born in Silay, Negros Occidental.

1925 — *Bagong-Ilaw* Lodge No. 97 was formally constituted by Grand Master Christian Rosenstock at the Public School Building in Noveleta, Cavite.

**APRIL 5**

1878 — William H. Taylor, Grand Master in 1916 and 1917, was born in Burlington, New Jersey. He was one of the principal authors of the union of masonic lodges in 1917.

1888 — Vicente Lim, soldier, patriot and mason was born in Calamba, Laguna.

1895 — Lodge *Villaruel* No. 223 in Tarlac, Tarlac and Lodge *Parwaw* No. 224 in Concepcion, Tarlac were issued their respective charters by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1950 — *Tokyo Masonic* Lodge No. 125 and *Square and Compass* Lodge No. 126 were jointly constituted by Grand Master Clifford C. Bennett at Tokyo, Japan.

**APRIL 6**

1890 — Millard E. Tydings, U.S. Senator from Maryland, was born in Havre de Grace, Md. He was the principal author of the *Tydings-*

*McDuffie Law* which provided for Philippine Independence. Tydings was a member of *Susquehanna* Lodge No. 130 of Havre de Grace.

1924 — The Third Parliamentary Mission left for the United States to work for Philippine independence. It was headed by Bro. Manuel L. Quezon and, like the first two Missions, was composed mostly of Masons, among whom were Bros. Pedro Guevara, Isauro Gabaldon, Francisco Zamora and Ildefonso S. Reyes.

1945 — *High Twelve* Lodge No. 82 resumed its Masonic labors after being in darkness for four years because of the War. It is the first *Blue* Lodge to be reorganized after liberation.

**APRIL 7**

1919 — *Mt. Apo* Lodge No. 45 was constituted at Zamboanga by Grand Master Milton E. Springer.

1951 — *Sixto Lopez (Batulaw)* Lodge No. 129 was constituted by MW Cenon Cervantes in Balayan, Batangas.

1973 — *Villa Verde* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted at Tayug, Pangasinan.

**APRIL 8**

1967 — *Makawiwili* Lodge No. 55 which was forced to close its doors during the Second World War was reactivated in formal ceremonies held in Roxas City, 25 years after it stopped working.

**APRIL 9**

1920 — MW Rafael Palma formally constituted *Makawiwili* Lodge No. 55 at the palatial residence of Bro. Jose Altavas in Capiz, Capiz. Among the members who assisted in the ceremonies were Antonio de las Alas, Daniel Maramba, Enrique U. Filamor, Conrado Benitez, Teofisto Guingona, and Lope K. Santos.

1942 — Bro. General Edward P. King, Jr., unconditionally surrendered Bataan to the Japanese Imperial Forces. King was Past Master of *Fort Benning* Lodge.

1951 — *Cebu* Lodge No. 128 was constituted by MW Cenon S. Cervantes in Cebu City.

1976 — *Santiago* Court No. 12, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted by H.L. Elizabeth Araneta at Santiago, Isabela.

**APRIL 10**

1893 — *Dalisay* Lodge No. 177 in Sta. Cruz, Manila was issued its charter by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1916 — *Lincoln* Lodge No. 382 was provisionally admitted into the Gran Oriente Espanol. Its founders were Domingo V. Garcia, Domingo Manipis, and Isabelo Espiritu.

1919 — *Sarangani* Lodge No. 50 was constituted at the School House in Davao by Grand Master Milton E. Springer. The Ceremonies were public and about 500 persons attended.

1930 — Lother Lessner, who is of German birth, was raised in *Mount Lebanon* Lodge No. 80. The second section was conferred by a team composed exclusively of Germans who were members of our local Lodges.

1976 — *Nueva Vizcaya* Court No. 13, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Solano, Nueva Vizcaya by H.L. Elizabeth Araneta.

**APRIL 11**

1924 — MW Frederic H. Stevens constituted *Mount Kaladias* Lodge No. 91 at the Provincial Building, Dumaguete, Negros Oriental.

**APRIL 12**

1894 — Grand Master Ambrocio Flores of the Gran Consejo Regional wrote Marcelo H. del Pilar that he decided to limit the membership of lodges to only 30 for security reasons. He explained that "with smaller groups it is easier to keep out persons likely to bring us into danger. This measure has become necessary as it is well-known among us that the office of the Secretary of the Governor-General has a long list of Masons who are suspected of being engaged in revolutionary activities."

1924 — MW Wenceslao Trinidad formally constituted *Memorial* Lodge No. 90 in San Jose, Nueva Ecija.

**APRIL 13**

1902 — Felipe Buencamino was initiated an Entered Apprentice in

Sinukuan Lodge. He was raised in the same Lodge on November 30, 1903. In 1907 Buencamino was elected as the first Grand Master of Regional Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Gran Oriente Espanol. Years later, he was conferred the title of Honorary Past Grand Master by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines.

**APRIL 14**

1973 — *Central Bicol Bodies*, A & ASR in Naga City, was constituted and its officers installed.

**APRIL 15**

1982 — A Roman Catholic priest, Fr. Raymundo R. Rodriguez, with assignment at San Pascual, Burias Islands, was initiated in *Isarog* Lodge No. 33. He was passed on July 13 and raised on July 30 of the same year. Also in the same year another catholic priest, Fr. Elpidio T. Quinton was initiated, passed and raised in *Baguio* Lodge No. 67.

**APRIL 16**

1893 — A General Assembly of Lodges was held at Calle Assuncion, Binondo during which a Regional Grand Council was organized. Elected as its officers were Ambrocio Flores, Grand Master; Numeriano Adriano, 1st Vice President; Faustino Villaruel, 2nd Vice-President; Paulino Zamora, 3rd Vice-President; Jose Dizon, 4th Vice-President, and Apolinario Mabini, Grand Orator.

**APRIL 17**

1896 — Orders were issued by the Spanish Government for the domiciliary search of the homes of Luis H. del Pilar in Bulacan, and in Manila of Luis Villareal, Jose A. Ramos, Pascual H. Poblete, the widow of Marti, the sister of Father Burgos, and several others suspected of being Masons and anti-Spanish. It was also ordered that all mail for any of them be intercepted.

**APRIL 18**

1896 — A domiciliary search was ordered by the Spanish authorities of the homes of several suspects of Masonry and filibusterism: Jose Albert, Salvador V. del Rosario and Pedro Serrano Laktaw.

1921 — A team of Grand Lodge Officers led by MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Magat* Lodge No. 68 in public ceremonies,

held at the Provincial Building of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

1925 — *Isagani* Lodge No. 96 was constituted by Grand Master Christian W. Rosenstock at Paniqui, Tarlac.

**APRIL 19**

1952 — *Mount Malindang* Lodge No. 130 was constituted at Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental by MW. Sidney Austin.

**APRIL 20**

1893 — The Regional Grand Council under Grand Master A. Flores sent a letter to Madrid requesting the Grand Council of the Order for recognition and the issuance of its constitutive charter.

**APRIL 21**

1896 — A domiciliary search was ordered by the government at the houses of the following persons charged with being Masons and of being anti-Spanish: Doroteo Jose, Cecilio Velarde, the Parish Priest of Quiapo, Felix M. Roxas, Father Consunji of the Manila Cathedral, and several others.

1898 — Representatives of four friar orders (Dominicans, Agustinians, Recollects and Franciscans) and the Jesuits of the Philippines presented the so-called "Friar Memorial of 1898" to the Governor-General in which Masons were denounced as the source of trouble in the country.

1907 — M.W. Joseph H. Schmidt was initiated in *O'Tentosama* Lodge No. 1267 in Japan. He is the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines to be initiated into the mysteries of masonry in the land of the Mikados.

1918 — Simeon Rene Lacson, Grand Master in 1981, was born in Manila

1920 — Manuel L. Quezon took time off from his busy schedule to be present at the raising in *Bagumbayan* Lodge No. 4 of Basilio Valdez, a young 3rd Lieutenant. In later years, Valdez became Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, Secretary of National Defense and personal physician of Quezon.

1921 — A team of Grand Lodge officers led by MW Edwin E. Elser constituted *Isabela* Lodge No. 60 in public ceremonies held at

the Municipal Hall of Ilagan, Isabela. Attendance was large.

**APRIL 22**

1947 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Guam* Chapter, Order of De Molay, under the sponsorship of *Milton Marvin* Lodge No. 123.

**APRIL 23**

1841 — Faustino Villaruel, indefatigable Masonic organizer and martyr, was born in Pandakan.

1899 — Col. John M. Stotsenburg, a Mason, was killed in the battle of Guingua (now Plaridel), Bulacan. Later Fort Stotsenburg was named in his memory.

1903 — Clinton F. Carlson, Grand Master in 1956, was born in Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

1908 — Manuel Camus and Francisco Aguado were installed in Hongkong by Rt.W. Gregory Paul Jordan as the first Master and Deputy Master, respectively, of Lodge *Perla del Oriente* No. 1034 under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Although Perla del Oriente Lodge is based in Manila, the two had to go to Hongkong for installation because the Scottish Constitution requires that the Master of a Daughter Lodge be installed by a Master or Past Master of its own jurisdiction and no such officer was present in the Philippines.

1921 — A team of Grand Lodge officers led by MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Gonzaga* Lodge No. 66 in public ceremonies held in the Central School Building of Tuguegara, Cagayan.

**APRIL 24**

1963 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippines approved the arrest of the Charters of *San Marcelino* Lodge No. 141 and *Julian Ocampo* Lodge No. 146.

**APRIL 25**

1905 — Triangulo *Dimas Alang* No. 62 was founded in Malabon.

1987 — MW Teodorico V. Baldonado was installed in public ceremonies as Grand Master of Masons in Davao City, the first Grand

Master to be sworn into office outside Metro Manila. As if to signify that it was an earthshaking event, earthquake shocks were felt in the hall just prior to the start of the ceremonies.

**APRIL 26**

1916 — Triangulo *Mabini* in Cagayan and Lodge *Batangas* No. 383 in Batangas were both accepted into the Federation of the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1957 — *Tirad Pass* Lodge of Perfection in Ilagan, Isabela, was issued Letters Temporary by the Supreme Council, A & ASR.

**APRIL 27**

1923 — *Abra* Lodge No. 86 was constituted at Bangued, Abra by Grand Master Frederic H. Stevens.

**APRIL 28**

1953 — The name of the Grand Lodge was changed from "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippine Islands" to "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines".

1960 — Luther B. Bewley, an outstanding educator, was installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. To him goes the distinction of being the only Grand Master to be installed on his birthday. He is also the oldest man to occupy the Grand Oriental Chair — he was 84 years of age.

**APRIL 29**

1895 — Pedro M. Gimenez, Auditor General of the Philippines and Grand Master in 1963, was born in Cavite.

1922 — *Hamtik* Lodge No. 76 was formally constituted by PGM Edwin E. Elser, acting as Grand Master, in public ceremonies held at the Public School building in San Jose, Antique. About 500 persons attended.

**APRIL 30**

1896 — A domiciliary search was ordered by the Spanish authorities at the homes of well-known Masons such as Corporal Domingo

Ferraz. The news of disturbances in Malolos and other towns in Bulacan was reported. These disturbances were related to the preparations that were being made to welcome Marcelo H. del Pilar, who, according to reports, was about to arrive. The news was also circulated that a store owned by some Japanese at Plaza P. Moraga, Manila, was a revolutionary center, where enemies of Spain usually gathered.

1922 — The second Philippine Parliamentary Mission left for the United States to work for Philippine independence. Like the first, it was composed mostly of Masons. Among them were Bro. Manuel L. Quezon, Chairman; Pedro Guevarra, Chairman Protempore; Jose G. Generoso, Chairman Protempore; Senators Teodoro Sandiko and Ceferino de Leon; Representatives Guillermo E. Pablo, Pedro Abad Santos and Emilio P. Virata, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Jorge B. Vargas, Maximo M. Kalaw, Wenceslao Trinidad, Arsenio N. Luz, and Francisco Zamora.

1953 — During the ceremonies of Installation of Grand Lodge Officers, the flags of 10 nations were presented and placed in the Grand East.

It was the project of Grand Master Austin to collect and display all the National Flags of the various countries represented by the Masonic Grand Jurisdictions with whom the Grand Lodge of the Philippines is in amity.

1953 — The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the Republic of the Philippines was organized in Manila.

*Batangas Convention — May 20, 1989 (L to R) VW Llewelyn S. Ong, GMDL (28), VW Eduardo P. Gonzales-Senior Grand Lecturer, RW Agustin V. Mateo-Junior Grand Warden, RW Jose R. Guerrero-Senior Grand Warden, MW Juan C. Nabong Jr.,-Grand Master, Grand Lodge of F & A.M. of the Philippines, VW Alex Malabanan-DDGM (28), and WM Gregorio de Chavez-Batangas Lodge No. 35.*

**MAY 1**

1902 — The first Philippine Labor day celebration was held in Manila under the leadership of Dr. Dominador Gomez, Mason. Six years later Act No. 1818 was passed officially declaring May 1 of each year as Labor Day.

1922 — *Acacia* Lodge No. 78 was constituted by PGM Edwin E. Elser, acting as Grand Master, at Iloilo, Iloilo.

1932 — The Masons of Cagayan Valley held their Second Annual Assembly in Aparri under the auspices of Mabini Lodge No. 30. Some 40 Masons, representing 8 different Lodges, were present.

**MAY 2**

1892 — Moises Salvador wrote to Marcelo H. del Pilar informing him that in a short span of time they had succeeded in establishing two lodges and 4 triangles in Manila, plus several triangles in the provinces. He added they already had about 110 members.

Unknown to Salvador when he wrote his letter, the Gran Oriente Espanol granted on the same day charters to *Labong* Lodge No. 153 in Malabon; *Masala* Lodge No. 154 in San Fernando, Pampanga; *Majested* Lodge No. 155 in Bacolor, Pampanga; *Dampulan* Lodge No. 156 in Jaen, Nueva Ecija; *Bathala* Lodge No. 157 in Ermita, Manila and *Walana* Lodge No. 158 in Binondo, Manila.

1896 — A domiciliary search was ordered by the authorities of the houses of the following persons, charged with being Masons and filibusterers: Pedro Serrano Laktaw, Manuel Genato, Jose Reyes y Tolentino, Angel Tuason, Julio Zialcita, Romualdo Gramonte, Epifanio Saguil, Epifanio Cuisia, Antonio Salazar, Matias Salamante, Valentin Polintan, Felipe Barreto, Rosario Villaruel, and the wife of Antonio Salazar.

**MAY 3**

1918 — Manuel L. Quezon, on the occasion of his official visitation to Magdalo Lodge No. 31 in Kawit, Cavite, initiated Mons. Gregorio Aglipay into the mysteries of Masonry.

**MAY 4**

1814 — Ferdinand VII of Spain abolished the Constitution, re-established

the Inquisition and declared Freemasons guilty of treason.

1937 — MW Joseph H. Alley inaugurated the District Grand Lodge for China under the Grand Lodge of the Philippines in Shanghai, China and installed R.W. Bro. Hua-Chuen Mei as District Grand Master.

1983 — The Supreme Council, Order of De Molay, Philippines, was formally ordained and constituted during the Annual Session of the International Supreme Council, Order of De Molay, held in San Antonio, Texas. In the evening of the same day, Macario Ramos was regularly installed as its first Grand Master.

**MAY 5**

1917 — *Maguindanao* Lodge No. 40 was formally constituted in Cagayan de Misamis in line with the charter granted the previous March 15. The ceremonies were presided over by Juan Roa Valdeconcha who acted as Grand Master.

1925 — Mohammad Nandy Warner, a Mohammedan, was raised to the Sublime Degree in Tupas Lodge No. 62. It was the first time a Mohammedan was given the Masonic degrees in Cebu. The Koran was used on the altar and three earthquake shocks were felt while the third degree was being conferred, the hardest during the obligation, but the work was carried on without interruption.

**MAY 6**

1942 — Bro. Gen. Lewis Beebe, the Chief of Staff of Gen. Wainwright, announced the surrender of Corregidor to the Japanese over the "Voice of Freedom".

**MAY 7**

1896 — The news was published of revolutionary activities in Hongkong and Japan of some Filipino Masons and filibusteres, as Cortez, Basa, Mariano Marti and others. News was also given about some women who belonged to the Rite of Adoption who were said to be plotting and holding secret meetings to spread separatist ideas.

1925 — Bro. Harry H. Bandholtz passed to the Celestial Lodge above at the age of 61 years. He was the chief of the Philippine Constabulary from 1907-1913. He was the founder of *Far East*

*Commandery* No. 1, President of *Far East Chapter* No. 15 of the National Soujourners and active in the Shrine.

1935 — *Maranaw* Lodge No. 111 was officially constituted by M.W. Samuel R. Hawthorne at Dansalan, Lanao. Immediately thereafter the officers were installed publicly at the Golf Club by the Grand Master. About 200 persons attended.

1942 — MW Jose Abad Santos was executed by the Japanese in Malabang, Lanao.

On January 24, 1951, the Grand Lodge of the Philippines adopted this day, May 7, as Masonic Heroes Day during which a group celebration for all Masonic heroes should be held. On May 1, 1954, however, Grand Master Schetelig issued a circular directing that Masonic Heroes day be observed on August 30 of every year.

In May 1959, the Jose Abad Santos Memorial, a concrete monument erected by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, was unveiled by Grand Master Macario Ofilada at Malabang, Lanao.

1958 — *Rising Sun* Lodge No. 151 under the Grand Lodge of the Philippine was constituted in Japan.

1983 — The Jacobo Zobel Memorial Temple, home of Jacobo Zobel Memorial Lodge No. 202 in Makati was officially dedicated in ceremonies presided over by MW Rosendo C. Herrera.

**MAY 8**

1908 — The Masonic Court of the Regional Grand Lodge of the Philippines composed of Felipe Buencamino, President of the Court, Timoteo Paez, Member, Mariano Guerrero, member and Jose F. Ramos, Secretary Clerk of court, ordered the revocation of the Charter of *Modestia* Lodge No. 199 for violation of the laws and statutes of the Fraternity.

1961 — *Dagupan* City Lodge No. 158, was constituted by Grand Master Juan S. Alano at Dagupan City.

1976 — *Queen Isabela* Court No. 14, Order of the Amaranth, was constituted at Ilagan, Isabela.

1976 — *Dadiangas* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Rajah Buayan* Council of Kadosh and *Koronadal* Consistory, all of which are coordinate

bodies of South Cotabato Bodies, A & ASR at Gen. Santos City were constituted.

1982 — *North Cotabato* Bodies, A & ASR was constituted by Ricardo A. Cruz.

**MAY 10**

1974 — *Andres Bonifacio* Lodge No. 199 was constituted by Grand Master John O. Wallace at the Victory Motors building in Caloocan City.

**MAY 11**

1984 — Edict No. 81 was issued by MW Reynato S. Puno authorizing the Master of a Lodge to suspend a member who fails to attend lodge meetings at least three times within a twelve month period.

**MAY 13**

1921 — A team of Grand Lodge Officers led by MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Tamaraw* Lodge No. 65 at the Hall of the Lodge in Calapan, Mindoro. Attendance "was far in excess of the capacity of the building".

1922 — *Makiling* Lodge No. 72 was constituted at the Rizal Memorial School Building in Calamba, Laguna by Grand Master Quintin Paredes.

1937 — *Szechwan* Lodge No. 112 was constituted in Chengtu, China

1971 — *Iligan* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR was constituted at Iligan City by Juan Causing.

**MAY 14**

1913 — The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia formally recognized the Grand Lodge of the Philippines Islands. It was the first Grand Lodge to do so. In the same year 28 other Grand Lodges extended the hand of friendship to the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

**MAY 15**

1870 — Newton Comfort, Grand Master in 1914 and Grand Secretary

from 1915-1934 was born in Burkittsville, Maryland.

1890 — *Solidaridad* Lodge No. 53 located in Madrid was given its charter by the Gran Oriente Espanol. This Lodge was almost entirely Filipino in its membership.

1920 — MW Rafael Palma constituted *Pinatubo* Lodge No. 52 in private ceremonies held in San Antonio, Zambales. The steamer carrying the Grand Lodge Officers had a breakdown en route and was 15 hours making the run from Manila to the port of Subic. The hardships notwithstanding all had an enjoyable time.

**MAY 16**

1880 — Christian C. Rosenstock, Grand Master in 1925, was born in Salem, Oregon.

1946 — General Jonathan Wainwright, the hero of Bataan, received the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Union Lodge No. 7 of Junction City, Kansas. On June 17, the degrees of the Scottish Rite were communicated to him, following which he "crossed the hot sands of the desert" with 127 other novices to become a member of Isis Temple of Salina.

**MAY 17**

1940 — Reynato S. Puno, jurist and Grand Master in 1984, was born in Manila.

1980 — *Red Mountain* Lodge No. 241 was constituted at Tandag, Surigao del Sur.

**MAY 18**

1889 — Marcelo del Pilar wrote a letter to Jose Rizal urging him to take advantage of the Masonic fraternity (la Gran Familia) in obtaining political reforms for the Philippines, but Rizal declined as he did not want "to owe the tranquility of the Philippines to anyone except the forces of the country itself."

1914 — *Bagumbayan* Lodge No. 354 was chartered by the Gran Oriente Espanol. It was constituted the following August.

1957 — *Rafael Palma* Lodge No. 147 was constituted at the Plaridel Masonic Temple by Grand Master Vicente Orosa.

1963 — *General Llanera* Lodge No. 168 was constituted at Gapan, Nueva Ecija by MW Pedro Gimenez.

**MAY 19**

1902 — Triangulo *Mabini* No. 57 was founded in Cagayan by Gen. Venancio Concepcion.

1912 — William H. Quasha, Grand Master in 1962, was born in New York.

**MAY 20**

1892 — The Grand Oriente Espanol issued a charter to *Balagtas* Lodge No. 149 in Sampaloc, Manila. This is the Lodge where Apolinario Mabini was initiated in September 1892.

1921 — MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Tupas* Lodge No. 62 in public ceremonies held at the Lodge Hall in Cebu City.

1961 — *Lingayen* Lodge No. 161 was constituted at Lingayen, Pangasinan by RW William H. Quasha.

**MAY 21**

1831 — George W. Hubbell, American Consul and one of the first Americans on record to have sojourned in the Philippines, passed to celestial lodge above. A monument was made for him, but when the Friars learned of it, they used their influence to stop the project so the monument remained in a government warehouse until it was discovered by the American forces in 1898. It was then erected on Plaza Cervantes where it stood for many years until it was transferred to the grounds of the US Embassy on April 1, 1954.

1858 — Trinidad Tecson, a revolutionary figure known as "Ina ng Biak-na-Bato" (Mother of Biyak-na-Bato) and member of the Rite of Adoption, was born in San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan.

1890 — Grand Master Miguel Morayta installed the officers of *Solidaridad* Lodge No. 53 in Madrid.

1962 — Letters Temporary were issued for the formation of *Lintaptap* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Mag-Aso* Council of Kadosh and *Leon Kilat* Consistory which together with Dumaguete Lodge of

Perfection, constitute the East Visayas Bodies, A & ASR, in Dumaguete City.

1965 — *Clayton W. Roberts* Lodge No. 175 was constituted at Naha, Okinawa by MW Serafin Teves assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines.

**MAY 22**

1922 — The Prince of Wales, who later became King of England, presented Bro. H. Eugene Stafford with a solid silver cigarette case in recognition of the surgical services of Dr. Stafford to the King when the later suffered a deep gash over one of his eyes while playing polo at the Manila Polo Club during his visit to the Philippines in May 1922.

1965 — *Shurei* Lodge No. 176 was constituted at Naha, Okinawa by Grand Master Serafin L. Teves.

**MAY 23**

1910 — Raymund E. Wilmarth, outstanding masonic thinker, leader, writer, Grand Master in 1966, was born in Warren, Rhode Islands.

1982 — *Vigan* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted in Vigan, Ilocos Sur

**MAY 24**

1814 — King Ferdinand VII of Spain signed the Order for the closure of all Masonic Lodges and the persecution of all Masons in Spain and her dominions.

1915 — Lodge *Bagong-Buhay* No. 291, and *Rizal* Lodge No. 312 of Lopez, Tayabas were awarded the honorary title of *Benemerita de la Orden* by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

**MAY 25**

1891 — *Solidaridad* Lodge No. 53 in Madrid granted Jose Rizal a dimit (plancha de quite) preparatory to his departure for France.

1895 — Captain-General Ramon Blanco ordered the exile of nine Malolos Masons to Mindanao and other places.

1896 — Attention of the government was again called to the activities of some Filipinos in Japan, where they frequently held meetings, one of them presided by the mason Doroteo Cortez. News was also given that Rosario Villaruel, President of the Lodge of Adoption, was an active agitator and was spreading propaganda among the youth of her class.

1923 — *Cebu* Lodge of Perfection was granted Letters Temporary. A special commission was then formed headed by Michael Goldenberg and consisting of Bros. Jose Arpal, Salim Akad, Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, Antonio Gonzales and Luis R. Yangco. They accompanied Deputy Charles Lobingier and conferred for the first time in Cebu all the degrees of the Scottish Rite.

1931 — Acting Grand Master George R. Harvey constituted *Amity* Lodge No. 106 under the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands at the American Masonic Temple in Shanghai, China. Amity Lodge was the first Philippine Lodge established in China.

1932 — *Camarines Norte* Lodge No. 107, was constituted by a team of Grand Lodge officers led by Grand Master Antonio Gonzales at the Constabulary Building in Daet, Camarines Norte.

1955 — The Sovereign Grand Commander, A & ASR, granted Letters Temporary for the organization of *Bicol* Lodge of Perfection in Legaspi.

1964 — *Loo Choo* Lodge No. 172, was constituted in Okinawa by Grand Master Charles Mosebrook.

1979 — *Daet* Chapter Royal Arch Masons was constituted in full ceremonial form in Daet, Camarines Norte by Deputy Grand High Priest Dominador Herrera.

**MAY 26**

1917 — *Mabini* Lodge No. 39, was formally constituted in Aparri, Cagayan. Bro. Robert S. Mac Dougall acted as Grand Master for the occasion.

**MAY 27**

1880 — William W. Larkin, Grand Master in 1931, was born in Morristown, Tennessee.

1900 — Mariano Q. Tinio, Grand Master in 1967, was born in Sinait, Ilocos Sur.

1909 — Manuel D. Mandac, Grand Master in 1980, was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte.

1913 — Ruperto Demonteverde, organizer of many lodges and courts of the Order of the Amaranth and Grand Master in 1973, was born in Barotac Nueva, Iloilo.

1961 — *Anchor* Lodge No. 159, was constituted by RW Pedro Gimenez at Moncada, Tarlac.

1981 — *Bayawan* Lodge No. 248, was constituted by Grand Master Simeon Rene Lacson at Bayawan, Negros Occidental.

1987 — MW Teodorico V. Baldonado announced to all the brethren that the Government approved the request of the Grand Lodge for the issuance of Commemoration Car Plates as part of the 75th Anniversary celebration of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines.

1895 — Apolinario Mabini wrote a letter to Marcelo H. del Pilar informing him among others, of the arrest of Manuel Crisostomo, capitan municipal and treasurer of the masonic lodge in Malolos; Vicente Gatmaitan, delegate and Venerable Master of the lodge; Ceferino Aldaba, tiniente mayor adjunto and member of the lodge; Anastacio de Leon, *juez de ganado* and member of the lodge; Juan Pilar, Secretary of the tribunal and member of the lodge; Prudencio Hernandez, delegate and secretary of the lodge; Juan Aldaba, Chief of Police; Valentin Aldaba, *cabeza de barangay,* and Saturnino Buendia, cadastral judge.

1988 — *Dalusan* Lodge No. 281 was constituted at Victorias, Negros Occidental by Grand Master Raymundo N. Beltran.

**MAY 28**

1926 — A masonic gathering on board the U.S. army transport *Thomas* was held at which many Philippine masons participated.

For more than a quarter of a century, the transport Thomas sailed back and forth between Manila and San Francisco and it became an established custom for masons on board to hold a gathering once the ship passes the international date line. The meeting held on this day was one of those famous gatherings.

1947 — *Catalino Aurelio* Chapter, Order of De Molay, held its first installation of officers. Rafael Salas was installed as its first Master Counselor.

**MAY 29**

1927 — Two clandestine bodies, the "Gran Logia Soberana del Archipielago Filipino" and the "Gran Logia Nacional de Filipinas" were consolidated in ceremonies which took place at No. 529 Calle Requesens, Manila. The ceremonies were accompanied by pomp and circumstance with a lavish display of swords, handsome silk caps, etc. The Sovereign Grand Commander was received as the Supreme Chief of the two Grand Lodges.

1954 — *Southern Luzon* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted at San Pablo City.

1959 — *Pagadian* Lodge No. 153, was constituted by Grand Master Macario Ofilada at Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur.

**MAY 30**

1873 — Fernando Ma. Guerrero, noted writer in Spanish, was born. He was a member of Sinukuan Lodge and was described as one of "the first three Filipino poets in Spanish whose works can be placed side by side with the best works in Spanish and Spanish American literature".

1896 — It was recommended to the authorities to watch Isabelo Artacho, Bonifacio Arevalo, Pedro Casimiro, Luis Villareal, Antonio Salazar, Juan Merchan and Pedro Serrano for being Masons suspected of anti-Spanish sentiment. Domiciliary searches of their houses was also requested. The sailing for Hongkong of Bro. Modesto Espanol, the private secretary of Bro. Doroteo Cortez, was likewise reported. Also news of the existence of a Masonic lodge at the house of Antonio Salazar.

1981 — *Tumauini* Lodge No. 251 was constituted at Tumauini, Isabela by Grand Master Simon Rene Lacson.

1987 — *Kaduh* Lodge No. 278, was constituted in General Santos City by MW Teodorico V. Baldonado.

**MAY 31**

1892 — Triangulo *Dalisay* was founded in Malabon, Rizal.

1916 — The last masonic meeting at the University Club Building on San Luis St. was held. From 1911 to May 1916 this building served as a Masonic Temple. It was here where the Grand Lodge was organized. In it also Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 and Southern Cross Lodge No. 6 were constituted. In June 1916 all the lodges transferred to the Masonic Temple at the Escolta.

1919 — *Makabugwas* Lodge No. 47 was constituted in public ceremonies held at the Assembly Room of the High School in Tacloban by Grand Master Milton E. Springer. About 400 persons were present.

1925 — *La Regeneracion* Lodge No. 36 in Tarlac, was constrained by existing conditions to close its doors and return its Charter to the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

1969 — *Morning Calm* Lodge No. 189 was constituted by Grand Master Manuel M. Crudo at Taegu, Korea.

*Medical and Dental Services of Mandaluyong Lodge No. 277 during their 4th Anniversary.*

*Grand Master Juan C. Nabong Jr., with the members of Mandaluyong Lodge No. 277 and Barangay Council.*

**JUNE 1**

1893 — Marcelo H. del Pilar wrote a letter to Juan Zulueta explaining that Masonry should not be used for any revolutionary activity, or any real political activity at all. He said:

"Masonry in the Philippines is for us a means of propaganda. If the Masons in the Philippines try to make Masonry an organ for action, they would make a serious mistake. A special organism, dedicated specially to the Filipino cause, is needed. Even though its members or some of its members be Masons, it is necessary that it not depend from Masonry. It seems that this is what the *Liga Filipina* is coming to accomplish."

1903 — The Moro Province composed of five special provinces – Sulu, Lanao, Cotabato, Davao and Zamboanga – was established. Its first Governor was Bro. Leonard Wood.

1905 — *Luzon* Chapter No. 1, the first Royal Arch Chapter in the Philippines, was granted a dispensation by the Grand Chapter of the United States.

1907 — The Regional Grand Lodge of the Philippines was given its charter by the Grand Council of the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1923 — *The Cabletow*, a Masonic magazine published under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, made its initial bow with the publication of its first issue.

1929 — *Leonard Wood* Lodge No. 105 was constituted by Grand Master Seldon W. O'Brien at Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

1934 — The Grand Lodge of Georgia suspended fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. On October 18 of the same year, however, the Grand Master of Georgia revoked his order of June 1 so the two Grand Lodges resumed normal fraternal relations.

1950 — Letters Temporary were granted to *Mindanao* Bodies at Cagayan de Oro City for the formation of *Rafael Palma* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Leonard Wood* Council of Kadosh and *Jose Abad Santos* Consistory.

**JUNE 2**

1921 — MW Edwin E. Elser formally constituted *Mayon* Lodge No. 61 in

private ceremonies held in Albay, Albay.

1962 — *Salinas* Lodge No. 163, was constituted at Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya by Grand Master William Quasha.

1967 — *Mac Arthur* Lodge No. 183 was constituted in Seoul, Korea by Grand Master Mariano Q. Tinio.

**JUNE 3**

1896 — It was reported that various Filipinos had been initiated in Masonry at Hongkong, and the interception of their correspondence and that of many others suspected of being Masons and filibusterers, was ordered. It was also reported that Paquita del Rosario of the Rite of Adoption, was about to return to Manila from Japan.

1954 — *Nippon* Lodge No. 138 and the District Grand Lodge for Japan were constituted by MW Werner Schetelig.

**JUNE 4**

1915 — *Asoka* Conclave No. 30 of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine was organized in Manila.

1983 — *Molave* Lodge No. 261 was constituted at Lupao, Nueva Ecija by Grand Master Rosendo Herrera.

**JUNE 5**

1894 — *Pilar* Lodge No. 203 and *Integridad Espanola* Lodge No. 212 were granted their respective charters by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1967 — *Ilocos* Bodies, A & ASR, at San Fernando, La Union, was constituted by Ill. Bros. Jose E. Velo and Benito Maneze.

**JUNE 6**

1963 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Faith* Chapter of Rose Croix, *Hope* Council of Kadosh and *Charity* consistory, which together with *Batangas* Lodge of Perfection constitute *Koumintang* Bodies, A & ASR, in Batangas City.

**JUNE 7**

1896 — A government report stated that Masons were increasing their

activities; that Masonry was spreading rapidly among the poorer classes; that it had already found its way into government and private offices. Several persons were again recommended for watching: Cipriano Lopez, Isabelo Artacho, Celestino Aragon and others, suspected of being Masons and anti-Spanish. The advisability of having the Civil Governor of Tarlac watch the intrigues of Aragon, a resident of the town of Concepcion, was likewise suggested.

1907 — The Charter issued to *Luzon* Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch of Freemasonry, was received in Manila.

1986 — *Mandaluyong* Lodge No. 277, was constituted by Grand Master Reynold S. Fajardo in Quezon City

**JUNE 8**

1908 — *Araw* Lodge No. 304 was provisionally installed in the house of Isidoro Hernandez in Arlegui St., by Estanislao Vergara, Eugenio Ocampo, Narciso Vergara, Juan S. Hernandez and others. It worked under the jurisdiction of the Gran Oriente Espanol.

*Araw* Lodge was officially constituted on November 8, 1908.

1935 — Juan C. Nabong, Grand Master in 1989, was born.

1965 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Gen. del Pilar* Chapter of Rose Croix, *General Antonio Luna* Council of Kadosh and *Cagayan Valley* Consistory, which together with Banawe Lodge of Perfection completed the Cagayan Valley Bodies, A & ASR, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

**JUNE 9**

1899 — The 4th to the 32nd degrees of the American system of Scottish Rite Freemasonry were communicated for the first time in the Philippines to Bro. Edwin C. Mc Cullough in a house at No. 13 Calle Marina, Manila by Ill. Bro. Frank M. Foote, 33°.

1945 — *Kanlaon* Lodge No. 64 was reorganized in Bacolod after being "in darkness" for four years on account of the 2nd World War.

1963 — *Leon Kilat* Chapter, Order of De Molay, and Bethel No. 3, International Order of Job's Daughter, were instituted.

1984 — *Manuel L. Quezon Memorial* Lodge No. 262 was constituted at

Baler, Quezon by MW Reynato S. Puno.

1988 — *Pagkakaisa* Lodge No. 282 was constituted at Las Piñas, Metro Manila by Grand Master Raymundo N. Beltran.

**JUNE 10**

1974 — *Tarlac* Court No. 6, Order of the Amaranth, was organized and constituted by Supreme Royal Matron Doris Bell.

1978 — *Bantugan* Lodge No. 223, was constituted at Cotabato City by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay, Sr.

**JUNE 11**

1907 — *Modestia* Lodge No. 199, was conferred the title of "Muy Leal de la Orden" by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1926 — *Mount Huraw* Lodge No. 98, was constituted by Grand Master Francisco A. Delgado at the Samar High School Auditorium in Catbalogan, Samar.

1952 — *Torii* Lodge No. 132, was constituted at Nagoya, Japan by MW Michael Goldenberg, acting as Grand Master.

1960 — *Mindoro* Lodge No. 157, was constituted at San Jose, Occidental Mindoro.

1974 — *Baguio* Court No. 7, Order of the Amaranth, was organized and constituted by Supreme Royal Matron Doris Bell.

**JUNE 12**

1898 — The Filipinos, led by Bro. Emilio Aguinaldo, proclaimed Philippine Independence at Kawit, Cavite. The Proclamation of Independence was read by Ambrocio Rianzares Bautista, another mason.

1924 — Pio V. Corpuz, acting as Grand Master, constituted *Ma-Bu-Ti* Lodge No. 92 in a private residence in Masbate, Masbate. About 60 masons and 500 citizens of the province including the Governor attended.

1952 — *General John J. Pershing* Lodge No. 131 and *Kyushu* Lodge No. 127 were constituted at Kyoto, Japan by M.W. Michael Goldenberg who was duly authorized to do so by Grand Master

Sidney Austin.

1974 — *Tandang Sora* Court No. 8, Order of the Amaranth, was organized and constituted by Supreme Royal Matron Doris Bell in Quezon City.

**JUNE 13**

1915 — *Magdalo* Lodge No. 371 was constituted in Kawit, Cavite with Emilio Aguinaldo as Master. Some 300 brethren representing several Grand Jurisdictions and Blue Lodges, including Manuel Quezon, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Rafael Palma, and Felipe Buencamino, Jr. attended.

**JUNE 14**

1913 — *Pinagsabitan* Lodge No. 344 under the Gran Oriente Espanol was constituted at Sta. Cruz, Laguna.

1984 — Teodoro M. Kalaw, Jr., Grand Master in 1975, passed to the celestial lodge above.

1986 — The name of *Bugo de Oro* Lodge No. 220 in Cagayan de Oro City was formally changed to *Leonardo Panares* Lodge No. 220.

**JUNE 15**

1914 — *Balintawak* Lodge No. 354, under the Gran Oriente Espanol, was founded in Gumaca, Tayabas by Antonio E. Argosino, Gerardo L. Tanada and Basilio de Guzman.

1979 — *Calinog* Lodge No. 226, was constituted at Calinog, Iloilo.

**JUNE 16**

1963 — *Dipolog* Lodge No. 162 was constituted by Grand Master William Quasha in the town of Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte.

1977 — *Salug Valley* Lodge No. 216, was constituted at Molave, Zamboanga del Sur by RW Manuel Mandac, acting as Grand Master

1978 — *Bugo de Oro* Lodge No. 220, was constituted at Cagayan de Oro City by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay, Sr.

1979 — *Tigbauan* Lodge No. 229, was constituted at Tigbauan, Iloilo.

1984 — *Midsayap Masonic* Lodge No. 267 was constituted at the Southern Christian College, Midsayap, North Cotabato. On the same day *Shariff Kabunsuan* Lodge No. 266, was constituted at Cotabato City by MW Reynato S. Puno.

**JUNE 17**

1863 — Rafael del Pan, jurist, criminologist and a founder of Logia Revolucion in Spain, was born in Intramuros Manila.

1877 — Manuel Tinio, famous Revolutionary General and Mason, was born in Licab, Nueva Ecija.

1962 — *Dagupan City* Lodge No. 158, was constituted at Dagupan City by Grand Master Macario Ofilada.

1978 — *Kapatagan Valley* Lodge No. 222 was constituted at Baroy, Lanao del Norte by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay, Sr.

**JUNE 18**

1896 — It was reported that Zamora, Paquita del Rosario, Perez Rubio and others had arrived from Hongkong, and it was ordered that their luggage be searched as it was suspected that they were Masons.

**JUNE 19**

1861 — Bro. Jose P. Rizal was born in Calamba, Laguna.

1901 — The Grand Orient of France was introduced in the Philippines by Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera with the founding of Lodge Rizal.

1932 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands observed the birthday of Bro. Jose Rizal in a most solemn and impressive manner at the Masonic Temple at the Escolta. The entire program was broadcast over the radio. Sometime in July the Grand Secretary received a letter from W.B. J.L. Copplestone of Victoria, Australia, stating that he was very much surprised to hear on June 19th what appeared to be an installation broadcast through station KZRM. He said: "As all our functions without exception are strictly private; you may imagine my surprise at hearing you

over the air, and more so at hearing a lady singing. That lady will probably be interested to know that her rendition of " 'The Rosary' was well heard in the remote South East Corner of this continent, by a Mason."

1937 — A monument of Dr. Jose Rizal shown wearing the habiliments of a Master Mason, made by sculptor Guillermo Tolentino, was unveiled by Bro. Jose Abad Santos in Kawit, Cavite. It is erected on a site believed to be the place where *Primera Luz Filipina* — the first regular Lodge in the Philippines — was established.

1961 — The Lodges throughout the Philippines observed the birth centennial of Jose Rial with appropriate ceremonies at the Luneta, the Rizal Shrine in Calamba and elsewhere.]

Abroad, the Grand Master of the grand Lodge of Cuba issued Decree No. 160 declaring June 19-24 as Rizal week. A past master of a *Cuban* Lodge, Emilio Julio Reyna, wrote that his lodge dedicated all its four meetings in June to Rizal. He added: "Cuban masonry has always honored Rizal. There is a lodge here bearing his name, and there was, likewise, a former Lodge which bore his name."

1984 — *Dr. Jose P. Rizal (Calamba)* Lodge No. 270, was constituted at Calamba, Laguna at 2:00 P.M.. At 6:00 P.M. *La Naval* Lodge No. 269, was constituted at Cavite City by MW R. Puno.

**JUNE 20**

1925 — Naotaro Inouye, a prominent Japanese businessman, was initiated in Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4. The Principal chairs were occupied by WB Daniel Limbo, Bro. Lino Chavez and Bro. Herminio Talusan. The apron lecture was delivered by R.W. Bro Frandisco A. Delgado and the charge was read by W.B. Manuel Camus.

The July 1925 issue of *The Cabletow* run the following news item: "It may be of interest to our readers to learn that a subject of the Mikado has been recently raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in one of the Lodges of the jurisdiction.

"As far as the editors of the Cabletow are aware, this is the only national from the Land of the Cherry Blossoms who is a Master Mason in one of our Lodges."

In subsequent years many other Japanese Nationals joined our local lodges. One of them, Yaezo Minikawa, was Treasurer of Palawan Lodge No. 99 from 1929-1931.

**JUNE 21**

1912 — *Rizal* Lodge No. 315 in Manila was revived by Manuel Xerez Burgos, Jr., Francisco Zamora, Ramon Ortiz, Crespulo Layoc, Roman Sarmiento, Ambrocio de Guzman and Mariano A. Galian.

1932 — Bro. Gilbert S. Perez, one of the formost numismatists in the Philippines, commented that the Grand Lodge of the Philippine made a valuable contribution to the field of masonic medals when it struck a George Washington Bicentennial medal. He said: "The number of masonic medals struck in the Philippines is very small, but the stricking of the Washington medal and the recent pocket piece struck by the Mount Lebanon Lodge are probably forerunners of a large number which will appear in the future."

1968 — *San Carlos* Lodge No. 186, was solemnly constituted in San Carlos City by Grand Master Joseph E. Schon with the assistance of other Grand Lodge Officers.

1969 — *Mallig Plains* Lodge No. 191, was constituted in Roxas, Isabela by the Grand Lodge with MW Edgar L. Shepley acting as Grand Master.

1975 — *Pantabangan-Bonari* Lodge No. 203, was constituted at Rizal, Nueva Ecija by Grand Master Teodoro M. Kalaw, Jr.

1986 — *Talavera* Lodge No. 273, was constituted by Grand Master Reynold S. Fajardo in Talavera, Nueva Ecija

**JUNE 22**

1868 — George R. Harvey, Grand Master in 1915, was born in Athens, Alabama.

1918 — *Tayabas* Lodge No. 43, was constituted by Grand Master Manuel L. Quezon at Tayabas, Tayabas.

1959 — *Manuel Roxas* Lodge No. 152, was constituted in Manila by Grand Master Macario Ofilada.

1963 — *General Tinio* Lodge No. 167, was constituted at Guimba,

Nueva Ecija by Grand Master Pedro Gimenez.

1968 — *Kalantiao* Lodge No. 187, was formally constituted in Iloilo City by MW Joseph E. Schon.

1974 — *Digos* Lodge No. 198, was constituted at Digos, Davao del Norte by Grand Master John O. Wallace at 10:00 A.M. In the evening MW Wallace constituted *Datu Bago* Lodge No. 197 at Davao City.

1979 — *Mt. Diwata* Lodge No. 236, was constituted in Surigao City.

1985 — *Marcelo H. del Pilar* Lodge No. 272, was solemnly constituted by RW Reynold S. Fajardo, acting as Grand Master, at Malolos, Bulacan.

**JUNE 23**

1923 — *Dagohoy* Lodge No. 84, was constituted at the Provincial High School in Tagbilaran Bohol by Grand Master Frederic Stevens.

1956 — *Nueva Vizcaya* Lodge No. 144, was constituted by Grand Master Clinton F. Carlson.

1979 — *Dadiangas* Lodge No. 225, was constituted at Gen. Santos City.

**JUNE 24**

1893 — Fr. Severo Buenaventura, a Catholic Priest, founded a masonic triangle in Imus, Cavite. The following year, on the same date, it was formally constituted as *Pilar* Lodge.

1933 — Masons residing in Cotabato observed Saint John's day at the Constabulary Hill. On this occasion Bro. Dionisio Gutierrez of *Mt. Apo* Lodge who was the provincial governor of Cotabato appealed to all the brethren present to cooperate in the realization of his long cherished dream of having a lodge in his province. Those present unanimously approved his plan and elected him as the first master of the Lodge. Bro. Ricardo Santos of *Dagohoy* Lodge was then asked to write the petition for a Dispensation. Thus was born *Kutang Bato* Lodge in Cotabato.

1966 — *Cagayan Valley* Bodies, A & ASR, located at Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya was constituted.

1978 — *Timberland* Lodge No. 219, was constituted at San Francisco, Agusan del Sur by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay, Sr.

**JUNE 25**

1968 — A group of Masons officially met with the representatives of the Roman Catholid Hierarchy at the Casino Espanol for the purpose of engaging in ecumenical dialog. This was not the first time Masons and representatives of the church had met to discuss differences between the Church and Freemasonry, but it was the first time an official panel of Masons was appointed by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines to meet with an official panel of the Catholic Hierarchy designated by the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines. The dialog continued for some years with regular meetings generally held every two weeks.

1977 — *Red Arrow* Lodge No. 217, was constituted at San Nicolas, Pangasinan by RW Manuel Mandac acting as Grand Master.

1988 — *Ipil* Lodge No. 283 was constituted at Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur by Grand Master Raymundo N. Beltran.

**JUNE 26**

1916 — *Batangas* Lodge No. 383 was officially admitted into the Federation of the Gran Oriente Espanol. It was constituted on January 7, 1917. One month later it transferred to the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands as Lodge No. 35.

1920 — MW Rafael Palma, constituted *Filipinas* Lodge No. 54 in public ceremonies held at the Public School Building in Panaon, Unisan, Tayabas. Some 600 persons attended. Among the speakers was Sis. Rosario Villaruel who came dressed in the habiliments of a Mason.

**JUNE 27**

1863 — Ladislaw Diwa, co-founder of the Katipunan and famous Mason was born in San Roque, Cavite.

1915 — Lodge *Martires del 96* No. 372 was formally constituted in Nagcarlan, Laguna by a committee of the Gran Logia Regional No. 2 headed by Roberto Moreno. Its first officers were WB Jose Lucido, SW Mariano Cabezas and Secretary Francisco Arjona.

**JUNE 28**

1914 — Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo rejoined *Pilar* Lodge No. 203, the lodge where he was initiated in January 1895.

1924 — MW Francisco A. Delgado, constituted *Mencius* Lodge No. 93 in ceremonies held at the Masonic Temple, Escolta Manila. The ceremonies were public and attendance was about 500 persons. Mencius is the first all Chinese Lodge in the Philippines and, perhaps, in the whole world. As stated in the *Cabletow* issue of July 1924, "from its Master down to its newest initiate, each and every member is of the blood of Cathay".

1969 — *Saigon* Lodge No. 188, was constituted in Saigon by MW Manuel Crudo of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines.

1975 — *Tagum* Lodge No. 204, was constituted at Tagum, Davao by Grand Master Teodoro Kalaw, Jr. In the afternoon MW Kalaw motored to Toril, Davao del Norte and constituted *Toril* Lodge No. 208

1986 — *Don Salvador P. Lopez Memorial* Lodge No. 276, was constituted in Mati, Davao Oriental by Grand Master Reynold S. Fajardo.

**JUNE 29**

1908 — *Silanganan* Lodge No. 305 under the Gran Oriente Espanol was given its charter.

1967 — *Misamis* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR, was constituted at Ozamis City by Teofilo Abejo.

**JUNE 30**

1934 — *Corregidor* Chapter No. 118 of the National Sojourners, Inc., was constituted in Corregidor Island. On the same day a Camp of Heroes of '76 was instituted in the same place.

1962 — *Lam-Ang* Lodge No. 164, was constituted by Grand Master William Quasha in San Esteban, Ilocos Sur.

1975 — *Ilagan* Lodge No. 207, was constituted at Iligan City by Grand Master Teodoro Kalaw, Jr.

1979 — *Oroquieta* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted in Oroquieta City

by Ill. Bros. Gregorio Calit and Valerio Rovira.

1979 — *Mt. Diwata* Lodge No. 236, was constituted in Surigao City by R.W. Manuel D. Mandac, acting as Grand Master.

*Fraternal Visit to a Senior Mason. WB. Baltazar Goh, PM was visited on his 82nd birthday at his residence. He is the only surviving member of Palawan Lodge and was Master of the Lodge in 1986 a year after Palawan Lodge's reconstitution/ reactivation on Sept. 28, 1985. Picture shows (from left) WM Vic Magay, Sis. Beatriz Goh (Wife), WB Goh and WB Perfecto Alibadbad, PM, Lodge Secretary.*

*Mindoro Lodge No. 157, F. & A.M. college scholarship and some of the Officers and members of the Scholarship Board. Standing L-R, VW Virgilio C. Cruz, PDDGM, WB Albert Balayan, PM WB Anastacio Y. Santos Jr., PDGL, WB Antonio Q. Guinto Jr., GLI. Seated I-R, (Female scholarship) Evelyn Cruz, Consuelo C. dela Cruz, Marilou Labrador, Geraldine de Guzman, Cristina Limos, Rowena Bernardo, ma. Rose Valentine R. Real, Analiza Mateo. Kneeling L-R, (Male scholarship) Michael Manere, Roger P. Ventura, Jerry C. Rosete.*
**Scholars not in picture – Obed Alvaro.**

**JULY 1**

1918 — *Far East* Court No. 1, the first Court of the Order of the Amaranth in the Philippines, was constituted in Manila.

1967 — *Laong-Laan* Lodge No. 185, was constituted in Quezon City by Grand Master Mariano Q. Tinio.

1972 — *Shangrila* Lodge No. 196, was constituted at Tagum, Davao by Grand Master William C. Councell.

**JULY 2**

1889 — Graciano Lopez-Jaena, then Master of Lodge *Revolucion* in Spain, forwarded to Grand Master Miguel Morayta two copies of an exposition imploring Prime Minister and Bro. Mateo Sagasta of Spain not to allow administrative deportation in the Philippines. The exposition was signed by various lodges of the Gran Oriente Espanol and lodges under other obediences.

1896 — A Royal Decree was issued in Spain ordering stricter measures against members of the Masonic Order in the Philippines. "Secret societies among them and very specially Masonry", read the Decree, "have used their influence widely, and regretably in a most disruptive manner, in our colonial problems. These societies, by the mere fact of being secret, are illicit and illegal, harmful in every state and the source of insidious evil in a territory like the Philippines. x x x".

In the Philippines, the existence of three Masonic Lodges was reported to the Spanish authorities, one in Sta. Cruz, another in Binondo and a third in Trozo. It was also reported that there were reasons to believe that a house in barrio Lico was a Masonic center.

1927 — M.W. Joseph H. Schmidt constituted *Bataan* Lodge No. 104 in public ceremonies held in the evening at the elementary school building of Limay, Bataan.

1981 — *Tuguegarao* Bodies, A & ASR, was constituted at Tuguegarao, Cagayan.

1988 — *Ernesto Salas Memorial* Lodge No. 280, was constituted at the Community Center in Bago City.

**JULY 3**

1960 — *Tirad Pass* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR, was constituted at Ilagan, Isabela by Ill. Bro. Werner P. Schetelig.

**JULY 4**

1893 — *Lusong* Lodge No. 185 in Tondo, Manila was given its charter by the Gran Oriente Espanol.

1896 — Marcelo H. del Pilar, the father of Philippine Masonry, died in Barcelona, Spain.

1901 — General Arthur Mac Arthur, then Military governor of the Philippines, turned the government of the Islands over to Judge William Howard Taft, at the Plaza del Palacio. Mac Arthur was a Scottish Rite Mason at that time; later he became Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States. Taft, on the other hand, was made a Mason at sight in 1909.

On the same day, Grand Master James A. Foshay of the Grand Lodge of California signed a dispensation for the establishment of Manila Lodge.

1903 — A degree meeting of Manila Lodge No. 342 at the second floor of the building on the Corner of Cabildo and Real Sts. had to be abandoned because the noise of the fire crackers exploded in celebration of Independence Day in the bar downstairs and outside in the narrow streets was so terrific that no one could understand a word in the hall.

1915 — A Grand Assembly of Masons attended by over three hundred members of the Gran Oriente Espanol, led by Manuel Quezon and Teodoro M. Kalaw adopted a resolution suggesting to the Regional Grand Lodge that it should question the legality of the organization and constitution of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. On the same day it was also resolved to recommend the reorganization of the Regional Grand Lodge into an independent Masonic body to be known as the Grand National Lodge of the Philippines.

1946 — Philippine Independence was proclaimed. The proclamation was signed by MW Harry Truman, President of the U.S., and read by Bro. Paul V. Mc Nutt, High Commissioner. Thereafter Worshipful Bro. Manuel A. Roxas took his oath as the first President of the Philippine Republic.

A few minutes after the proclamation of Philippine independence, the Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 of the Gran Oriente de Filipinas, a clandestine body, proclaimed itself "as a Masonic Power of an Independent Nation and absolute owner of the Rite in this Masonic Territorial Jurisdiction and its Dependencies."

Requests for recognition were then sent to the regular Supreme Councils, A & ASR, of other countries, but to no avail.

1952 — *Teodoro M. Kalaw* Lodge, U.D. was instituted by MW Sidney M. Austin. The institution of Lodges was a long reglected practice which MW Austin sought to revive.

1983 — M.W. Rosendo Herrera, constituted *Molave* Lodge No. 261 at Lupao, Nueva Ecija.

1989 — *Kagitingan* Lodge No. 286, was constituted by Grand Master Juan C. Nabong at the Jacobo Zobel Memorial Temple in Makati. Among the organizers of this Lodge are Maj. Gen. Restituto Padilla and Generals Epineto Logico, Temy Tadiar, and Jun Dumlao.

**JULY 5**

1975 — *Shangrila* Court No. 9, Order of the Amaranth, was organized and constituted in Tagum, Davao del Norte by H.L. Elizabeth Araneta.

**JULY 6**

1979 — *Lake Lanao* Lodge No. 227, was constituted in Marawi City.

**JULY 7**

1874 — Governor-General Jose Malcampo wrote a confidential letter to the minister of the Colonies in Spain, saying that he considered the existence of Masonry "in the Philippines as risky and very dangerous." He added he was setting a close watch on the development of the Craft and had instructed the Grand Deputy of the *Gran Oriente de Espana* to eliminate all Filipinos from the Lodges.

1892 — Governor General Despujol ordered the deportation of Bro. Jose Rizal.

1892 — The *Katipunan* was founded in a house on Azcarraga Street near Elcano St. Tondo by Andres Bonifacio, Valentin Diaz, Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa and Deodato Arellano, all of whom were masons.

**JULY 8**

1893 — *Modestia* Lodge under the Gran Oriente Espanol, was organized by Valentin Polintan, Antonio Salazar, Jose Reyes Tolentino and others.

1958 — Grand Master Howard R. Hick, issued an Edict approving the request of the Grand Lodge of Japan for "fraternal recognition with exchange of Grand Representative".

**JULY 9**

1912 — A cablegram was received by *Minerva* Lodge No. 370 from the Gran Oriente Lusitano Unido informing it that its petition for affiliation was accepted.

1924 — M.W. Francisco A. Delgado, formally constituted *Hagdang-Bato* Lodge No. 87 in ceremonies held at the Masonic Temple, Escolta Manila.

1966 — *Cauayan* Lodge No. 180, was constituted at Cauayan, Isabela by Grand Master Raymund E. Wilmarth.

**JULY 10**

1934 — A national election was held to choose the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Of the 202 elected delegated, 41 were masons. They are Gaudencio Abordo (Palawan Lodge), Marcelo Adduro (Gonzaga), Manuel Albero (Marble), Jose Alejandrino (Gran Oriente Espanol), Jose Altavas (Makawiwili), Eugenio Baltao (Malolos) Antonino Barrian (Batangas), Felix B. Bautista (Pampanga), Conrado Benitez (Bagumbayan), Julio Borbon (Abra), Nicolas Buendia (Malolos), Leon Cabarroguis (Walana), Rafael Castillo (Sarangani) Castro P. Cruz (Silanganan), Domingo T. Dikit (Bagumbayan) Manuel C. Fernandez (Maguindanao), Vicente J. Francisco (Sinukuan), Pedro Guevarra (Pinagsabitan), Jose Gutierrez David (Pampanga), Felipe E. Jose (Baguio), Alejo Labrador (Pinatubo), Jose P. Laurel (Batangas) Cipriano Liboro (Tamaraw), Saturnino Moldero (Noli Me Tangere), Luis Morales (Isagani), Ricardo Nepomuceno

(Luz Ocenica) Luciano Ortiz (Sinukuan) Camilo Osias (Bagumbayan), Rafael Palma (Sinukuan), Menandang Piang (Noli Me Tangere), Demetrio Quirino (Magat), Manuel A. Roxas (Makawiwili), Florencio Saguin (Mt. Apo), Teodoro Sandiko (Gran Oriente Espanol), Exequiel Santos (Cabanatuan), Jose G. Sanvictores (Bagumbayan), Eusebio V. Sison (Pangasinan), Enrique Sobrepena (Bagumbayan), H. Villanueva (Mount Kaladias), Antonio Villarama (Ibarra) and Jose Zurbito (Sinukuan).

1965 — *Siete Martires* Lodge No. 177, was constituted at Balaoan, La Union by Grand Master Serafin Teves.

1971 — *Mabini-Kalaw* Lodge No. 195, was constituted by M.W. Damaso C. Tria at Lipa City.

1976 — *Northern Samar* Lodge No. 211, was constituted at Catarman, Samar by Grand Master Jose L. Araneta.

**JULY 11**

1916 — Governor General Francis Burton Harrison signed the By-Laws of Manila Lodge and became its 700th member.

1964 — *Kidapawan* Lodge No. 170, was constituted at Kidapawan, Cotabato by Grand Master Charles Mosebrook.

1987 — *Ari-Tau* Lodge No. 279, was constituted in Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya by M.W. Teodorico V. Baldonado.

**JULY 12**

1975 — *Villaverde* Lodge No. 206, was constituted at Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya by Grand Master Teodoro Kalaw, Jr.

1986 — Grand Master Reynold S. Fajardo, constituted *Illana Bay* Lodge No. 274 and *Margosatubig* Lodge No. 275 in Pagadian City.

**JULY 13**

1856 — Jose Anacleto Ramos, the first Master of the first Filipino Lodge in the Philippines was born in San Roque, Cavite.

**JULY 14**

1984 — *Meridian* Lodge No. 268, was constituted at Balanga, Bataan.

**JULY 15**

1924 — A Treaty of Amity was entered into between the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland and the General Grand Chapter of the USA under the terms of which the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland bound itself not to charter additional Chapters in the Philippines and to accept petitions for membership only from Perla del Oriente Lodge No. 1034.

1967 — *Macajalar* Lodge No. 184, was constituted in Cagayan de Oro by Grand Master Mariano Q. Tinio.

**JULY 16**

1932 — The Masons of Nueva Ecija held their first Annual Convention in Cabanatuan. 132 Master Masons from 25 Lodges were present.

1966 — *Rio Chico* Lodge no. 182, was constituted in Tabuk, Mt. province by Rt. Wor. Mariano Q. Tinio, acting as Grand Master.

1983 — M.W. Rosendo Herrera, formally constituted *Mangkas* Lodge No. 260 at La Carlota City.

**JULY 17**

1919 — The Gran Oriente Espanol authorized Mariano Tenorio to reestablish its lodges in the Philippines which were dissolved as result of the union forged by its lodges with the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands in 1917.

1934 — *Kutang Bato* Lodge No. 110, was constituted by Rt. Wor. Samuel R. Hawthorne at the old High School Building in Cotabato, Cotabato.

1965 — *Cordillera* Lodge No. 178, was constituted by Rt. Wor. Mariano Q. Tinio, acting as Grand Master.

1971 — *Saranay* Lodge No. 193, was constituted by M.W. Damasco C. Tria at Cabarroguis, Sub-Province of Quirino.

1971 — The *Northeastern Luzon Bodies*, A & ASR, was constituted at Santiago Isabela.

1982 — Letters Temporary were issued for the organization of *Munoz Bodies*, A & ASR at Munoz, Nueva Ecija.

**JULY 18**

1893 — *Semilla* Lodge of Adoption under the Gran Oriente Espanol, was inaugurated. Rosario Villaruel, was initiated and thus became the first Filipina "Masona". Rizal's sisters, Josefa, and Trinidad subsequently joined this Lodge.

1964 — *Narra* Lodge No. 171, was constituted by Grand Master Charles Mosebrook at San Jose, Nueva Ecija.

1980 — *Dipolog Bodies*, A & ASR, was constituted by Valley Deputy Gregorio O. Calit.

1981 — *Arcadio Evangelista Memorial* Lodge No. 254, was constituted by Grand Master Simeon Rene Lacson at San Francisco, Anao, Tarlac.

**JULY 19**

1893 — Joaquin Ruiz, Grand Secretary of the Gran Oriente Espanol, wrote a letter to Faustino Villaruel informing him that the formation of the Regional Grand Council by the Filipino Masons was illegal.

This letter drew a storm of protests from the Filipinos. Eventually Grand Master Miguel Morayta intervened and approved the issuance of a Charter to the Regional Grand Council.

1929 — A special conferral team composed of the Incumbent Grand Master and 10 Past Grand Masters raised brother William Douglas in *St. John's* Lodge No. 9.

**JULY 20**

1896 — Denunciation to the authorities was made of a house in Singalong, inhabited by Japanese, in which clandestine meetings on Masonry and separatism were being held. It was reported that certain persons were engaged in visiting towns to recruit people and inscribe them in the Masonic filibuster societies. It was also reported that in the rear of store belonging to the widow of Gomez, on the Escolta, several suspects of Masonry and separatists held frequent meetings.

1942 — Deputy Grand Master Jose Guido was arrested by the Japanese and imprisoned in Fort Santiago. On September 2, Grand

Secretary Antonio Gonzales was also brought to Fort Santiago.

The Japanese were coercing them to call a meeting of the Grand Lodge to be attended by Filipino members only, but they successfully resisted, pointing out that such a meeting would be illegal.

1963 — *Far East* Chapter, Order of De Molay at Clark Air Base was reactivated.

1963 — *Apo Kahoy* Lodge No. 166, was constituted at Gingoog, Oriental Misamis by M.W. Charles Mosebrook, acting as Grand Master.

1974 — *Hundred Islands* Lodge No. 201, was constituted at Alaminos, Pangasinan by Grand Master John O. Wallace.

**JULY 21**

1915 — Lodge *Martires del 96* No. 372 was officially installed under the auspices of the Gran Oriente Espanol in ceremonies presided by Ill. Bro. Roberto Moreno.

**JULY 22**

1864 — Apolinario Mabini, the brains of the Philippine Revolution and Grand Orator of the Gran Consejo Regional, was born in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas.

1978 — *Tacloban City* Lodge No. 221, was constituted at Tacloban City by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay, Sr.

**JULY 23**

1864 — Apolinario Mabini, the brains of the Philippine Revolution and Grand Orator of the Gran Consejo Regional, was born in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas.

1904 — *Albert J. Brazee, Jr.* Grand Master in 1948 was born in Dansol, Sorsogon.

1964 — *Micronesia* Lodge No. 173, was constituted at Saipan, Marianes Islands by W.B. Hugh C. Donaldsen, acting as Grand Master.

19 6 — *Sierra Madre Lodge* No. 181, was constituted in Paete, Laguna by Grand Master Raymund E. Wilmarth.

1976 — *Beacon* Lodge No. 213, was constituted at Davao City by Grand Master Jose L. Araneta.

**JULY 24**

1976 — *Koronadal* Lodge No. 209, was constituted at Koronadal, South Cotabato by Grand Master Master Jose L. Araneta.

1982 — *Naga City* Lodge No. 257, was constituted at Naga City and *Bukidnon Bodies,* A & ASR, was constituted in Bukidnon.

**JULY 25**

1938 — The Scottish Rite degrees were conferred for the first time in Mindanao by Lakandola Lodge of Perfection at Cagayan de Oro. A class of eleven brothers were conferred the 4th to 14th degrees by a team led by Bro. Jose C. Velo, Master of Lakandola Lodge of Perfection, and Bro. Aurelio D. Rosario, Master of Rizal Consistory.

1963 — Letters Temporary were issued to Quezon City Bodies, A & ASR, for the organization of *Balintawak* Lodge of Perfection, *Kamuning* Lodge of Perfection, *Pugad-Lawin,* Council of Kadosh and *Diliman* Consistory.

1979 — The cornerstone of the new Grand Lodge Temple along General Luna St., was laid by Grand Master Jolly R. Bugarin.

**JULY 26**

1844 — Deodato Arellano, the first President of the *Katipunan* and one of two persons initiated into Masonry by Lopez-Jaena "under the celestial canopy" was born in Bulacan, Bulacan.

1891 — Sydney M. Austin, Grand Master in 1952, was born in London.

1947 — Sovereign Grand Commander John H. Cowles of the Mother Supreme Council issued Letters Temporary for the organization of *Palma* Lodge of Perfection to sit and work at Cabanatuan.

1976 — *Lantawan* Lodge no. 210, was constituted at Cadiz City by PGM Calixto Zaldivar, acting as Grand Master.

**JULY 27**

1974 — *Negrense* Lodge No. 200, was constituted at Bacolod City by

Grand Master John O. Wallace.

**JULY 28**

1910 — Edgar L. Shepley, Grand Master in 1970, was born in Sparks, Nevada.

1920 — *Lopez Jaena* Lodge of Perfection in Iloilo, was granted Letters Temporary. It is the first Lodge of Perfection in the Philippines under the Mother Supreme Council, organized outside Manila. Lopez Jaena Lodge held its first meeting on August 7, 1920.

1979 — *North Davao Bodies,* A & ASR, were constituted in Tagum, N. Davao by Ill., Bros. Manuel D. Mandac and Ricardo A. Cruz.

1979 — Quintin Salas Lodge No. 231, was constituted in Dumangas, Iloilo.

**JULY 29**

1929 — The Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children, Inc., was organized in Manila by Frederic H. Stevens, Wenceslao Trinidad, Eugene A. Perkins, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Rafael Alunan, and others.

1939 — Grand Master Clark James died after a lingering illness. He was the first Grand Master to die in office.

1940 — The Grand Lodge of the Philippines started a series of lectures on Masonry over KZPH "The Voice of the Phllippines", with the initial lecture of M.W. George Harvey on "Fundamentals of Masonry". Bros. Samuel Gaches and Bertrand Silen, President and Gen. Mgr. of the radio station, respectively, allowed the use of their station "free of charge".

1978 — *Ifugao* Lodge No. 218, was constituted by Grand Master Desiderio Dalisay at Kiangan, Ifugao.

**JULY 30**

1932 — The Lodges of Pampanga, Tarlac and Bulacan held their first joint Annual Convention at San Fernando. Aside from the lodges in the three provinces, 21 other lodges were represented at the convention.

**JULY 31**

1905 — Members of the Fraternity attended a meeting in the hall over the Post Office at Malabang, Mindanao and formed "The 19th Infantry Masonic Club". Bro. S. J. Smith, a chaplain, was elected President of the Club. This is the first known Masonic Club organized by American Masons in Mindanao.

1961 — Letters Temporary were granted for the formation of *Iloilo* Lodge of Perfection, A & ASR, in Iloilo City.

1971 — Letters Temporary, were issued for the formation of a Chapter, Council and Consistory at Roxas City to complete *Capiz* Bodies, A & ASR.

1981 — *Kamayo* Lodge No. 255, was constituted at Mangagoy, Surigao del Sur by Grand Master Simeon Rene Lacson.

1984 — Edict No. 82 was issued by Grand Master Reynato S. Puno enjoining all Masons to go through a conciliation process before filing a civil, criminal or administrative action against a brother mason.

*Unveiling of the Order of the Eastern Star Marker in Dapitan City and installation of Officers of Orchid City Chapter No. 24, Order of the Eastern Star in Dipolog City.*

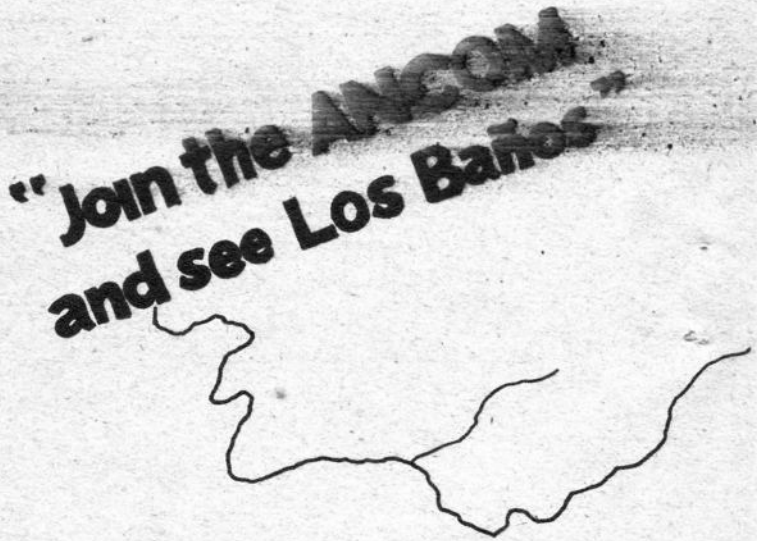
# ANCOM '90

## 74th ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION

Host: Makiling Lodge No. 72, Masonic District No. 11

Under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of F. & A.M. of the Philippines

SITE: U.P. LOS BAÑOS, LAGUNA, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 25-28, 1990




"PANGANGALAGA NG KALIKASAN: ADHIKAING MASON"

FOR PARTICULARS: LOS BAÑOS – TEL. NO. 50563/MANILA – ROOM NO. 5, PLARIDEL TEMPLE, 1440 SAN MARCELINO, MALATE, MANILA, Tel. NO. 586928

*The Brethren of Mt. Malindang Lodge No. 130 of Ozamiz City unvieled on February 4, 1990 the Masonic Marker it has constructed with the cooperation of Malindang Bodies, A. & A. S. R., Filipinas Shrine Club, Ozamiz City unit and the Order of the Eastern Star, Bukigan Hill Chapter No. 14.*

# THE MAKING OF ANCOM 90: HOW THE GRAND ARCHITECT'S HAND IS REVEALED IN THE DESIGN OF MEN

**by Dr. Alexander G. Flor**
**Makiling Lodge No. 72**

The colorful history of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines is peppered with interesting, inspiring and at times amusing anecdotes. Lately, another addition to this lore has been contributed by a blue lodge noteworthy in its membership. It is a tale of awe and wonder clearly pointing to the Almighty Architect's intervention in the designs of men. It is a tale that members of this blue lodge, Makiling Lodge No. 72, will remember and relate to friends of Masonry for a long time.

The story started on April 26, 1989 on a bus trip to the north. Three officers and a past master of Makiling Lodge No. 72 were on their way to attend the 73rd Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines in Baguio City as voting delegates. The party was composed of Worshipful Master Samuel Mancebo, Senior Warden Benito Lit, Lodge Secretary Magdaleno Dimaranan and Past Master Tito Rimando. During the long trek, two thoughts suddenly came to Bro. Ben Lit's mind. What if Makiling Lodge No. 72 hosted the next Annual Communication in 1990? What if our delegation would bid from the floor?

Both ideas seemed absurd. Although in the past three years the annual communications were held outside of Manila, it was certainly out of the question to hold it in a rural area. The annual communication is the biggest most important gathering of Masons in a Grand Lodge. Bidding from the floor itself was too bold an idea reserved only for the very adventurous. For a blue lodge such as Mt. Makiling No. 72, such a move was unprecedented. And yet, it would bring honor to the lodge.

Ben Lit, a past member and a very successful entrepreneur, was used to taking risks. This new challenge pumped and remain into his system stimulating him to present the idea to the group. The proposal was met with extreme enthusiasm by some. Others, particularly Worshipful Master Mancebo, were lukewarm about the idea. After all the lodge membership has not been consulted and financial resources seemed unavailable. Los Baños, home of Makiling Lodge No. 72, did not have an accredited (one to five star) hotel or convention center. Makiling Lodge did not even have an actual lodge edifice. Where would the ceremonies be conducted? Where would the applicants be billeted? And yet, inspite of this seemingly insurmountable impediments, everyone agreed that bidding for ANCOM 90 was worth a try.

The party arrived in Baguio in the early afternoon of the same day. Later in the evening, Ben Lit approached the newly appointed District Deputy Grand Master Rosauro Magcalas with the idea of holding ANCOM 90% in Los Baños. He gave a positive response which immediately brightened up the hopes of the group. Representatives of other Manila bodies were likewise asked to comment on the idea and they all expressed their support.

In Baguio, the group was joined by Past District Deputy Grand Master Andrew Nocon and Junior Warden Ver Umali. Both were easily convinced that bidding for ANCOM 90 was a grand idea. With all three lights present, consulting the brethren of Makiling Lodge No. 72 was merely academic. Furthermore, Makiling Lodge now had the appropriate figure to bid on the floor in the person of Very Worshipful Nocon, whose full name would pass as an anagram for ANCOM.

It was close to midnight when the officers of Makiling Lodge accompanied by the PDDGM decided to visit a cafe and brainstorm their strategy for bidding. At Cafe Amapola along Session Road, the group chanced upon brethren from lodges in Pangasinan. They too expressed their support. They promised to spread the word around and volunteered to contribute ten *banieras* of bangus should ANCOM 90 be held in Los Baños. All the obstacles, the impediments which hovered around Worshipful Mancebo's mind now began to fade like the early morning fog in Session Road. There were signs of encouragement from all quarters. This bid had to be consumated.

Shortly before 1:00 am. the group drove to nearby Tom Sawyer's Restaurant for a light snack. The excited mind of the Makiling brethren, particularly Bro. Ben Lit's, were pregnant with ideas.

First, Makiling Lodge should play up the historical fact that Rizal was a Mason. Out from nowhere came the inspiration that perhaps, 1990 was Rizal's one-hundreth year as a Master Mason and clearly such an occassion should be celebrated in an ANCOM in Los Baños. Nobody was really sure, but it was going to be stated in the bid anyway.

Second, to address the inadequacy of facilities, Makiling Lodge should take advantage of the proximity of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, a world-reknowned institution of higher learning in agriculture and related sciences. The majority of the brethren of Makiling Lodge are academicians, Ph.D.'s holding faculty appointments and professorial chairs at UPLB. To attract Mason and their families, technology seminars on cutflowers, white cheese making and others may form part of the overall program.

Likewise, first class dormitory facilities are available in the University. The ANCOM rites may even be held in Baker Hall, the grand old edifice of Los Baños, rich in history and reminiscent of the ideals of courage and chivalry so dear to the hearts of Masons. To be installed within the walls of Baker Memorial Hall woud be an honor fitting for any Grand Master.

There was only one problem: UPLB officials have yet to be consulted. What if they refuse to allow the Freemasons to hold their ceremonies in the UPLB campus? The brethen decided to bank on the good faith of the

University towards its constituents whose ranks include many from the Makiling Lodge. Hence, without being entirely sure of the University's cooperation, they decided to push through with the bid anyway.

The brethren went home at about 1:30 am, feeling tired but excited on the prospects at hand.

April 26 at 6:00 a.m. Bro.Ben Lit, who was up all night drafting the proposal, showed his work to the others. Each inserted his suggestions or corrections. Later in the morning, Very Worshipful Nocon consulted Past Grand Master Rosendo Herrera, an honorary member of Makiling Lodge No. 72, and Past Grand Master Reynato S. Puno. They were both very supportive. They advised the brethren to make a good presentation on the floor. Grand Master Raymundo Beltran was also informed of Makiling Lodge's intention.

When the time came for the bidding, the Makiling Lodge proposal was still being typed. More alarming still was the fact that Very Worshipful Nocon was nowhere to be found. Worshipful Mancebo later recalled that while the Manila 1-A proposal was being presented, Very Worshipful Nocon and the typed bid arrived at the same time. The following was part of the exchange that ensued between the past DDGM and the East when Makiling's bid was being presented:

NOCON : Most Worshipful Sir, we are proposing to bid for the next ANCOM, 1990 at Los Baños...to be hosted by Makiling Lodge No. 72.

GM : It is only Makiling Lodge No. 72 bidding?

NOCON : With some hesitation, yes, Most Worshipful Sir with the support of all Masonic Districts.

(At this point, there came thunderous applause from the gallery.)

Furthermore, we have the support of the Provincial Governor (of Laguna), who is a Past Master of Pinagsabitan Lodge No. 26.

(Another round of applause.)

Furthermore, we plan to make this ANCOM 1990, in addition to the Rizal Masonic Centennial, as a Masonic family affair...Technology seminars for the wives...A summer camp for children of Masons...and other activities.

When the voting came, Manila 1-A obtained approximately 60 votes, a clear minority. Pandemonium broke loose before the Grand Master can call for the Makiling votes. The blue lodge had won. At that point in time, Mt.

Mariang Makiling has become Mt. Moriah Makiling for Philippine Freemasonry.

Very Worshipful Nocon said in his concluding statement, "This morning, we asked for the blessing of the Almighty. This time we Have the blesing of the Brethren. Maraming Salamat Po!"

LOS BAÑOS

The elation of winning the bid gradually faded as the Makiling Lodge officers headed for home. They were faced with the reality of mobilizing the brethren to perform the most difficult undertaking ever assumed by the lodge. They also had to deal with the University officials. Very Worshipful Nocon decided upon the latter as first in the order of business.

The day after he arrived from Baguio, The PDDGM made, and was granted, an appointment with Chancellor Raul P. de Guzman of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Bro.Andrew was not sure at all of how the Chancellor would respond to the proposal. If there was another grand activity previously scheduled in UPLB for those dates, April 27 to 29, such as the UPLB Commencement Excercises, the Makiling Lodge's bid is doomed. Later, Bro. Andrew jokingly confided that had the Chancellor witheld permission for the use of UPLB facilities during the ANCOM, the Very Worshipful Sir would have taken the first plane out of town and would have stayed away for a year.

But the Chancellor did give his permission. And he gave it enthusiastically. He talked of his vision of building a Heroes Park for UPLB. Wouldn't ANCOM 90 be the best time to build this Park, since the Masons will be celebrating Rizal's Masonic Centennial anyway? Would the freemasons be willing to co-sponsor the construction of the Park? The Chancellor went on and on while Bro.Andrew listened with awe. The ANCOM 90 proposal fit perfectly with the Chancellor's plans. At the end of the meeting, the Chancellor of UPLB and the PDDGM agreed that UPLB will co-sponsor the affair!

Meanwhile, Bro.Benito Lit was doing his homework. Being an avid Masonic researcher, he had access to rare documents and historical references. In one of those documents, he confirmed that Dr. Jose P. Rizal was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason at the Solidaridad Lodge under the Gran Oriente Español in 1890. Indeed, 1990 was Rizal's Masonic Centennial. It was only fitting for ANCOM 90 to be held in Los Baños.

Los Baños, as history would attest, was dear to Rizal. Los Baños was his playground, so to speak. He bathed in its hot springs, fished in its lake, wandered through its fields, hunted game in its forests and wrote about its legends. Rizal was as much as Los Bañense as a Calambeño.

Bro. Ben Lit himself, a resident of Los Baños, was a Past Master of the Jose Rizal Lodge in Calamba. To initiate the planning process that the Makiling Lodge brethren had to undergo, he drafted a scenario for ANCOM 90. The scenario was a brilliant feat, outlining the events that had to occur, as

well as the activities that had to be undertaken that will lead to a successfull ANCOM. That single document easily convinced the brethren that it was indeed an achievable end.

Worshipful Sammy Mancebo in the meantime, was busy mobilizing the Los Baños Masonic community - the Order of the Eastern Star, the Order of Demolay, Nexus Filiae and the Order of the Rainbow - for the event. A senior member of the Eastern Star was said to have commented, "Ang lalakas ng loob ng mga Mason. Malaking sakit ng ulo iyan!"

The wish of the brethren, however, prevailed.

In the planning process, the following features of the ANCOM 90 were added: an Agro-Industrial Fair; a Fiesta Carnival; technology seminars for wives of Masons; a summer youth camp for children of Masons; the famed Los Baños Flower and Garden Show; the unveiling of the cornerstone for the Heroes Park; and a Sports Festival. The Department of Trade and Industry will co-sponsor the Agro-Industrial Fair. The Governor of the Board of Investments, Dr. Ric Gloria, a member of the Makiling Lodge, facilitated in the arrangements. Technology seminars were to be conducted by brethren of the lodge themselves, nationally recognized experts in their own fields. The summer youth camp was to be managed by Rev. Emilio Puerto, President of the Christian School International and a member of Makiling Lodge. The Los Baños Flower and Garden Show will be co-sponsored by the UPLB Department of Horticulture and the Los Baños Orchid Society. In addition, a brand-new 1990 Toyota Corolla 16-valve four-door sedan was to be raffled out during the April affair. It will be an ANCOM like no other.

Little was the brethren aware that a formidable problem was staring them straight in the eye. The UPLB Business Affairs Office had earlier committed the dates April 29 to May 6, for the conduct of an international agro-industrial fair dubbed as Phil-Agro 90. This fair will feature agro-industrial booths, products and technologies from one hundred countries including Russia, China, Israel, Germany and the United States.

The Phil-Agro 90 organizers encountered numerous difficulties in the past year. They had to postpone the affair from November 1989 to April 1990. The dates in the flyers that they sent abroad were inaccurate. Now they were faced with competition in terms of venue and audience from the Freemasons. The issue had to be resolved by Chancellor Raul P. de Guzman.

For the Makiling Lodge, this proved to be another blessing. Why not collaborate? Let Phil Agro be a joint undertaking between its organizers and Masonry. A symbiotic exchange would thus ensue between Phil Agro 90 and ANCOM 90.

The Phil Agro people wholeheartedly agreed, saying that perhaps all their difficulties in the past were there to pave the way for our eventual collaboration. Everything is well. Everything seemed to fit together.

These development made the Very Worshipful Andrew Nocon utter that the Divine Providence is with the brethren of Makiling Lodge in this undertaking. It is His will. Not ours.

Now, we call upon all our brethren, their wives and children. Come to Los Baños, visit Mariang Makiling this April. Join us in our fellowship with history, nature and destiny. Come to ANCOM 90. It will be an ANCOM like no other.

*The Grand Master with U.P. Chancellor de Guzman*

*Brethren of the Host District (Los Baños) accompanied the Grand Officers led by the Grand Master on an ocular inspection of the site and accomodation of the forthcoming Ancom.*

# Los Baños: A Symbol of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty

by Benito L. Lit
PM '87

In Hebrew, the word for Wisdom is Gomer; Oaz for strength and Dabar for beauty (G.O.D.). Concrete manifestations show that these great attributes of the Almighty are in abundance in Los Baños, a once sleepy barrio in the Province of Laguna. Previously, Los Baños was called "Mainit" which means hot, of the municipality of Bay, Laguna. Sometime in 1570, a Franciscan priest by the name of Father Pedro Bautista made a canonical visit to this place and discovered the existence of many natural hot springs that can cure rheumatism and other skin diseases. Fr. Bautista continued his pastoral works and converted some of these natural hot springs into public baths. Some time in 1592, he established a shed in the area and name it Agua Santa Hospital and named the whole barrio LOS BAÑOS. Etymologically, it means the baths. With the help of a certain Fr. Pablo de Jesus, he also established the first Catholic church under the Patron Saint of Nuestra Senora de Immaculada Concepcion. From Los Baños, Fr. Bautista was assigned in Nagasaki, Japan where he was later crucified (like Jesus Christ) and died a martyr. He was declared a Saint on June 8, 1862 and one of his statues now occupies the top most portion of the Altar of the Catholic Church in the town of Los Baños.

The municipality of Los Baños is situated at the northeastern slope of the legendary Mt. Maria Makiling, bounded on the northern side by the shorelines of Laguna de Bay lake, on the northwestern side by the municipality of Calamba and on the southeastern side by the municipality of Bay. It is about sixty (60) kilometers south of Manila, easily accessible by car or bus within one hour or less through the South Expressway. If one desires to see the countryside, another route is through the provincial highway passing thru the municipalities of San Pedro, Biñan, Sta. Rosa, Cabuyao, Calamba and finally, Los Baños. It can also be reached by train with RR stations at the town proper and at the well-known RR College Station at Junction, Los Baños, which is about two (2) kilometers after the first station. It should be noted, that Los Baños is one of the most "blessed" and "Divine-gifted" towns in the Philippines in terms of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.

Wisdom refers to the ability to make sound thinking and decisions based upon the knowledge of what is right, true, enduring, etc. Wisdom is also synonymous to Learning. King Solomon is famous for his great wisdom and sound judgment. The presence of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB), headed by a man of great wisdom in the person of Dr. Raul P.

de Guzman as Chancellor, is a clear and concrete manifestation of the abundance of knowledge and wisdom in Los Baños. UPLB is undeniably known to be a fountain of knowledge and wisdom, and a city of science and technology because it is the seat of no less than seven (7) colleges and twenty four (24) supporting pillars of learning for instruction, research and extension making UPLB one of the best universities in the world.

UPLB has a very humble and memorable beginning. On March 6, 1909, the College of Agriculture was established initially on a small clearing at the foot of Mt. Makiling. After about three and half months later, classes started on June 14, 1909 with four American teachers and twelve Filipino students housed in barrowed tents from the Bureau of Education. Undoubtedly, wisdom and resourcefulness were used in lieu of suitable equipment, tables, desks, blackboards and books. More so, their mobility in the area was marked by foot trails and trees as landmarks for there was no road to speak of.

Over the years of UPLB's existence with the guidance of Wisdom in terms of Temperance, Prudence, Fortitude and Justice continuous progress and accomplishments were attained. UPLB is known, not only in the Philippines but throughout the world as a center for higher agricultural sciences and as a leading institution in the field of instruction, research and extension. The excellence and magnificence of UPLB was further magnified and made distinct with the signing of Presidential Decree No. 58 on November 20, 1972 which transformed the U.P. System to a multi-campus university and made UPLB the first autonomous University campus.

At present, UPLB has seven degree-granting colleges consisting of Agriculture, Forestry, Human Ecology, Engineering and Agro-Industrial Technology, Arts and Sciences, Economics and Management and Veterinary Medicine, a Graduate School for Master's and Doctorate degrees; and a wide range of supportive specialized institutes and learning centers, such as:

1. Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives Institute
2. Institute of Agrarian Studies
3. Dairy Training and Research Institute
4. Institute of Animal Science
5. Institute of Biological Sciences
6. Institute of Chemistry
7. Institute of Food Science and Technology
8. Institute of Forest Conversation
9. Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Physics
10. Agricultural Machinery Testing and Evaluation Center
11. Postharvest Horticulture Training and Research
12. Framing Systems and Soil Resources Institute
13. Institute of Development Communication
14. Institute of Environmental Service and Management

15. Institute of Human Nutrition
16. Museum of Natural History
17. National Crop Protection Center
18. National Institutes fo Biotechnology and Applied Microbiology
19. Research Management Center
20. Forestry Development Center
21. Learning Resource Center
22. Center for Policy and Development Studies
23. National Training Center for Rural Development

Other institutions situated within Los Baños include the Bureau of Plant Industry Experiment Station (Economic Garden); School of Fisheries, IRRI, PCAARD, SEARCA, ERDB, FPRDI and RNAM.

Instruction, research and extension at UPLB are inter disciplinary, multi-functional and well-integrated. With this structural set up, coupled with continuous maintenance of the greatest number of Ph.D. and Master's degree holders, as faculty highly trained specialist and consultants, the tradition of excellence of UPLB and its learning institutions ensures the advancement and progress of mankind. On the other hand, UPLB and its learning institutions offer degree programs in 26, 42, and 19 fields of study leading to Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degree, respectively. Consequently, this provides for a continuous production of teachers, educators, researchers, scientists, specialists, consultants and leaders for the Philippines and the rest of the world as well.

UPLB also maintains and continually strengthens its linkages and cooperation with local and international institutions and other agencies on research and training programs. This enhances mutual opportunities for further professional growth and development and for international exposure of their respective staff.

Los Baños has long been considered an International Community with UPLB as the Center of all national and international activities. The Los Baños community is a very good example of "Unity in Diversity or UNI-VERSITY." As the saying goes, "In Unity, there is Strength". Strength refers to the state or quality of being strong. It is synonymous to power, force or vigor. The presence of the "Pillar of Strength" in Los Baños is manifested by the Unity of its people to make the Strength or power of mutual respect and tolerance prevail over their diversity on geographical origin, social and cultural background, belief or creed, color or race, profession and status in life. Many of these people are students, visiting professors, scientists, trainees, trainors, consultants, tourists, excursionists, sojourners, artists, film makers, plant enthusiasts, naturalists, leaders and dignitaries of various organizations and entities of national and international levels. Harmonious relationship and mutual understanding among the various citizens of the world living in Los Baños are the strong factors that make the town strong and progressive.

With this Strength of Los Baños in terms of peace, love and harmony, the

UPLB campus is now fast becoming the site or venue of national and international activities such as seminars, workshops, conventions, short summer courses, dialogues, study tours, trainings, conferences, consultations and the like.

Come April 1990, Los Baños will be "blessed" again by the Supreme Architect of the Universe with the convergence of a very distinct breed of GOD-loving men with their families from all over the Philippines and other parts of the world. All the accommodation facilities within and outside the UPLB campus are now being reserved for this great and important undertaking.

The splendor and exotic Beauty of the landscape of Los Baños with the Canopy of the Heavens constantly touching the tip of Mount Ma. Makiling in God-given. Los Baños is well endowed by Mother Nature with a very refreshing invigorating climate of cool mountain air from the cloud-covered top of the legendary Mount Ma. Makiling and of continuous breeze from the equally legendary Laguna de Bay lake. Clean picnic grounds abound beneath the shades of giant endemic and rare species of trees, adorned with wild orchids and other exotic flowering plants together with all sorts of flying birds, butterflies and other arthropods. About 200 known species of birds and other known fauna native to the region are found at the Mt. Ma. Makiling National Park. The majestic hue and the exotic vista of the landscape of Los Baños as a whole, when viewed from the Jamboree City or from the grounds of the National Art Center, speaks well of the bountiful "blessings and the attributes of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, a superb example of nature's Providence, not made by hands but eternals in Heavens"

UPLB administers about 4, 244.37 hectares of Mount Makiling with about 2,269 hectares of natural forest. This area serves as the UPLB outdoor laboratory for instructional research work. The UPLB campus itself sprawls over about 800 hectares of land lined with natural fresh water creeks and scenic landscapes. Some portions of this land were developed into beautiful and attractive gardens and picnic grounds. One of the most prestigious tourist spots is the Makiling Botanic Gardens. It is a forested garden with endemic giant trees and rare ornamental plants, plant nurseries, including a collection of wild and cultured orchids and exotic flowering plants, jungle trails where birds and rare species of butterflies and other arthropods freely fly and sing, steamy mud springs, white earth deposits, and a recreational area. Within the recreational area are a swimming pool, a pavilion, picnic tables and barbecue pits, picnic grounds and lover's lanes under the shades of those giants majestic trees.

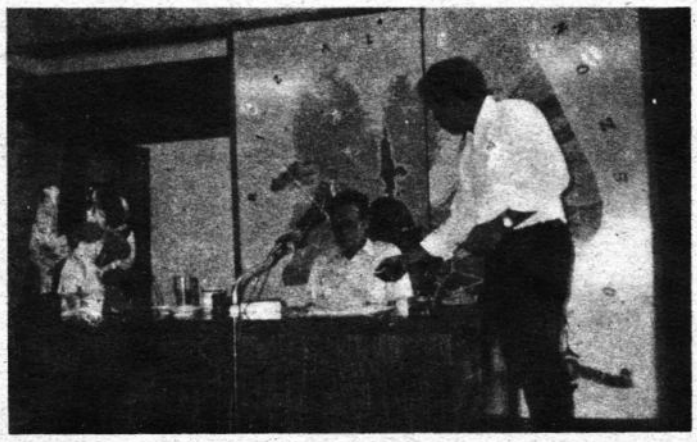
Another attractive and interesting spot is the UPLB Hortorium where the best collections of medicinal plants and other rare plant species in the Philippines are cultured and maintained. Another tourist attraction is the so-called "Jamboree City" located at the slope of Mount Makiling, the site of the 10th World Boy Scout Jamboree in 1959 which was attended by thousands of boy scouts and parents from all over the world.

This was also the venue of celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Philippine Scouting in 1973 attended by Boy Scouts from the Philippines and Asia-Pacific regions.

Within the municipality of Los Baños are some spots of historical value. There is a Japanese Shrine on the slope of Mount Makiling west of the BPI Economic Garden which marks the place of execution of Japanese generals, namely: Masaharu Homma and Tomoyuki Yamashita. Also, the house of Bro. Paciano Rizal, the brother of out national hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal has been declared as a National Shrine by the National Historical Commission. The National Art Center, on the other hand, at the slope of Mount Makiling, overlooking the whole of Laguna de bay is now being frequented by avid students of arts and music for further development of their inherent talents.

Finally, the presence of Pillars of Wisdom (Gomer), Strength (Oaz) and Beauty (Dabar) in Los Baños and in its environs under the Canopy of Heaven has made the Los Baños Community very peaceful and attractive to the world with corresponding economic developments. Today, all sorts of modern facilities found in a typical city are available within Los Baños, such as communication, transportation, hotel and housing accommodations, hospitals, health clinics, recreational and sports centers, banking, supermarkets, restaurants, library, bookstores, drug stores, churches and temples of various religion and the like. But the more significant "blessing" of Los Baños is the setting up of the International Rice Research Institute within the UPLB campus whose main goal is to alleviate hunger, not only in the Philippines but throughout the world. The production of IRRI varieties that made possible the growing of more rice crops per year and producing more rice per crop, averted the sure occurence of the predicted "Time of Famine" in the 70s.

May the Almighty keep on showering his "blessing to the people of Los Baños in particular and of the world in general."



*VW Andrew Nocon showing the Grand Lodge Program to Gov. F. T. San Luis*

# Preparation Plan for The 74th Annual Grand Communication

**to be held in April, 1990 at the UPLB Campus, College, Laguna**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITE

Traditionally, the Annual Grand Communication of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines is always held in the City of Manila. But for the first time in its history, this event was held in Davao City in 1987, then in Cebu City in 1988 and in Baguio City in 1989.

And for the first time also, this great and important Masonic undertaking will be held in a place devoid of city atmosphere, that is in the U.P. at Los Baños, Laguna, which is commonly known as the UPLB Campus. The whole UPLB Complex is a very serene place. It is well endowed by nature with a very refreshing and invigorating balanced climate of cool air from the legendary Mount Maria Makiling and of continuous tender breeze from the equally legendary lake of Laguna de Bay, a superb example of Nature's Providence, not made by hands but Eternal in the Heavens. The majestic and exotic vista of its landscape from the cloud-covered top of Mount Makiling down to the placed waters of Laguna de Bay speaks well of the bountiful Blessings of the Grand Architect of the Universe. It provides us with unceasing inspirations for its people to live in real peace, love and harmony with nature.

The UPLB Campus is located at the foot of Mount Maria Makiling, a National Park. This easily reminds us of the Masonic significance of Mount Moriah. The U.P. College of Forestry, which is located a little higher towards the peak of Mount Makiling, is filled with clean picnic grounds beneath giant trees. This also reminds us of Mount Lebanon, the rich source of the famous Cedar Trees for the building of King Solomon's Temple.

Together with these prevailing Bountiful Blessings of the Almighty, the UPLB Campus seems to enjoy the presence of the three Metaphoric Supports of a Masonic Lodge, which are Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. There is Wisdom because the U.P. Los Baños is undeniably a fountain of knowledge, a city of science and technology and the seat of no less than twenty eight (28) Pillars of Learning Institutions of Education, Research and Extension. The UP Los Baños is now ranked as one of the best universities in the world.

There is Strength because there is Unity and Harmony among the various nationals living in the Los Baños Community. This gives real life

and meaning to the common saying "In Unity, there is Strength". Los Baños has long been considered as an "International Community" and as such, it could be made a good "Show-window of Freemasonry in the Philippines" as has been exemplified when our Brother President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States of America, duly hailed and recognized in the midst of the crowd his Filipino Brother Masons during his visit to IRRI and UPLB Institutions some years ago.

There is Beauty because Los Baños is so blessed with natural Hot Springs and attractive forests; of exotic plants and flowers; of hunting and picnic grounds; of other tourist spots and resorts; but above all, of Natural Creation and other Attributes of the Grand Architect of the Universe that adorn the site of the 74th Annual Grand Communication of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines.

## II. OPPORTUNITIES

This project of hosting and holding the 74th Annual Grand Communication of Free and Accepted Mason of the Philippines at the UP Los Baños is extremely significant not only to Masonic District No. 11 and Makiling Lodge No. 72 but more so to the Province of Laguna and the entire Masonic Jurisdiction of the Philippines as a whole. This would be the most opportune time and the best occasion to pay a very fitting Masonic Tribute to our national Hero and foremost Filipino Brother Mason, Dr. Jose P. Rizal. This event will mark and celebrate in his home Province his Centennial Year of affiliation to Freemasonry. Our brother Dr. Jose P. Rizal received his Diploma as a Master Mason on 15 November 1890 issued by the Gran Oriente Español. Records state that on 5 November 1890, Jose Rizal, whose Masonic Name was "Dimasalang", was invested with the Title of Master Mason by Solidaridad Lodge No. 53 in Madrid, Spain. The occasion will be well attended by Brother Masons from all over the Philippines as well as by delegates from other countries of the Masonic World.

With the very positive and encouraging reaction of the UPLB Chancellor to our proposal to put up a "Hero's Park" at the UPLB Campus, the holding of this 74th Annual Grand Communication at the UPLB Campus would be the best time and occasion to produce and unveil the statue of Dr. Jose P. Rizal as the first statue in this park. It will aslo provide a fitting Hallowed Ground for Wreath-laying ceremonies whenever the occasion demands. U.P. Los Baños is often frequented by both local and foreign dignitaries.

The holding of the 74th Annual Grand Communication at U.P. Los Baños would be a very rare opportunity for creating a Masonic History of lasting significance not only for Makiling Lodge No. 72 and Masonic District No. 11 but also for the Province of Laguna. This event would be made into a very "Unique One" through its program of activities coupled

with come-on Attractions. It is intended that this occasion will feature an Agricultural and Industrial Fair and Exhibit; a Flower and Garden Show; a Summer Camp for Youth Development; Seminars on Cut-Flowers Culture and Production, Food Processing and Preservation, Flower Arrangement and House Decor; and other sports activities. These Come-on Attractions are expected to attract other members of the family to join the ANCOM Delegates, participate in the activities and make their sojourn at UP Los Baños a memorable and enjoyable one.

This occasion would be a very fitting opportunity for the general public and other citizens of the world living in Los Baños to have a first-hand look at the "World of Freemasonry." Its nature and the universality of its membership as a brotherhood of men under the Fatherhood of God will dispel their implied or expressed prejudices against Masons. This occasion will further strengthen the respect of those who are already familiar with the ideals of Freemasonry.

And again, this occasion would be another opportune time to express our sincerest thanks and gratitude for all the "Blessings" of the Almighty, the Grand Architect of the Universe. We hereby pray for His Mighty Hands to bring this "Gigantic Task" of hosting the 74th Annual Grand Communication of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines at the UP Los Baños, Laguna Philippines to a successful and memorable conclusion.

III. THE ANCOM '90 COME-ON ATTRACTIONS:

A. *ANCOM '90 Agricultural and Industrial Fair and Exhibits:*

Date: April 21 to 30, 1990 (inclusive)
Place: UPLB Playgrounds
Target Audience: Delegates, Family of Masons and Guests and General Public

Features:
1. Fastfood booths of oriental meals and snacks
2. Regional handicrafts and artifacts
3. Stuffed toys and garments/embroideries
4. Footwears, bags and headgears
5. Photo exhibits and visual arts
6. Household accessories and gadgets
7. Home appliances and industrial machines

B. *ANCOM "() flower and Garden Show:*

Date: April 22 to 28, 1990 (Inclusive)
Place: UPLB Social Garden
Target Audience: Delegates, Family of Masons & Guests and General Public

Features:
1. Various breeds of orchids, roses, anthuriums, others
2. Various types and kinds of indoor and outdoor plants
3. Medicinal and ornamental plants
4. Grafted and budded fruit trees
5. Garden fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides
6. Flower pots and growing medium
7. Garden tools and other equipment

C. *ANCOM '90 Youth Development Summer Camping:*

Date: April 26 to 28, 1990
Place: UPLB Molawin Creek/Boy Scouts Jamboree
Target Audience: Children of Masons, ages 12 to 18 years old
(Limited to 200 participants only)

Features:
1. Leadership training
2. Seminar on environmental conservation
3. Swimming and hiking
4. Jungle survival and martial arts

D. *ANCOM '90 Technology Seminars*

Date: April 26 to 28, 1990
Place: UPLB Lecture Halls and Laboratory
Target Audience: Masons and Family and Guests

Features:
1. Culture of cut-flowers and production and marketing
2. Flower arrangement and house decor
3. Food processing and preservation, including dairy products
4. Practicum and field trips

E. *ANCOM '90 Golf Tournament:*
(Sponsored by WB Gov. F.T. San Luis)
Date: 1st Tournament - Last week of February, 1990
2nd Tournament - Second week of April, 1990
Place: 1st Tournament - Alabang Golf Course
2nd Tournament Canlubang Golf Course
Target Audience: All qualified Brother Masons only
(Note: Green fee is to be paid by the participant but the food will be free at Gov. F.T. San Luis's expense)

Features:
1. Fellowship
2. Prizes - Gov. Felicisimo T. San Luis Cup
   - Grand Master's Cup

F. ANCOM '90 Walkaton: (Sponsored by "Brotherhood Mutual Assistance Foundation)

Date: April 27, 1990 at 6:00 am
Place: Starting from EL DANDA Compound (some 2 km. from the UPLB main gate up to UP College of Forestry Campus with finish line at UPLB Baker Hall)

Target Audience: Delegates and other members of the Masonic Family:

Features:
1. Free T-shirts for the first 100 participants to register
2. Scholarship grants (2 each) to Lodges represented by winners
3. Trophies to winners for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes
4. Free sets of 30, 20 and 10 pieces of white apron to Lodges with the highest number of registered delegates to the ANCOM '90, i.e., one set each for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.
5. Door prize of a round trip ticket to Hongkong (Mr. and Mrs.) for a lucky registered delegate to the ANCOM '90 to be drawn durign the Grand Masters Night.

IV. BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

A. That there will be no significant changes in the economic conditions in the country by the first quarter of 1990 to cause financial problems in the holding of the 74th Annual Grand Communication at UPLB Campus.

*Alternative Action Plan:* Adjust the registration fee accordingly.

B. That there will be no government laws, decrees or edicts from the Grand Lodge or any untoward event that will require major changes in the participation and implementation already executed for the ANCOM '90.

*Alternative Action Plan:* Adjust date and budget of ANCOM '90 accordingly.

C. That there will be no government laws, decrees or edicts from the

Grand Lodge or any untoward event or incident that will prevent the use of the whole UPLB facility for ANCOM '90.

*Alternative Action Plan:* Transfer ANCOM site to Manila

D. That there will be no incidental or accidental brownouts during the period from April 21 to 28, 1990, inclusive, at the convention site.

*Alternative Action Plan:* Hire stand-by electric generator.

V. BASIC STRATEGY

A. In the staffing of the various working committees, strictly adopt the bedrock of Freemasonry "WHO CAN BEST SERVE AND BEST AGREE".

B. Maximize utilization of manpower and resources by assigning a "One-man Committe" for each particular and distinct job or function under the principle of "Command Responsibility".

C. Ensure maximum support from both Masonic and Non-Masonic Institutions and business establishments for the success of the affair thru effective promotion of its Plans and Program by Press Releases, Group Presentation and/or words of the Brethren.

D. Utilize past ANCOM information (Davao, Cebu and Baguio) and explore possible areas of improvement to avoid costly activities of less significance and/or errors that may dilute the effectiveness and success of the whole affair.

F. Ensure maximum participation of all available Brethren within and outside Masonic District No. 11 who can make positive contributions to the success of the whole ANCOm '90 Affair.

G. Systematize all approaches and methods of accomplishing any particular and distinct job or goal, particularly the scheduling of activities, and/or brethren of wisdom meetings and coordination works.

H. Negotiate and utilize the expertise and experiences of the Grand Lodge and/or Brethren of wisdom and experience in the conduct of ANCOMS.

I. Conduct periodic or monthly evaluations and reviews of the preparation plan of ANCOM '90 and institute immediate remedial meas-

ures or alternatives action plans on any problem of serious magnitude.

VI. OBJECTIVES

A. To bring this 74th Annual Grand Communication of Free and Accepted Masons fo the Philippine to a successful and satisfactory conclusion in April, 1990.

B. To mark and celebrate during the ANCOM '90 Affair the Centennial Year of our national hero, Bro. Dr. Jose P. Rizal, as a Mason by unveiling his statue in the UPLB Hero's Park with a fitting Masonic ceremony.

VII. KEY ACTION PLANS: (Preparation Phase)

| ACTIVITIES | TIME FRAME | UNIT/COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Secure approval from UPLB authorities for the use of the whole UPLB facilities for ANCOM '90 | 5/2 - 5/30 | S. Mancebo/Excom |
| 2. Present and promote the whole Preparation Plan to MD #11; to WB Gov. F.T. San Luis and other concerned Brethren for their comments/suggestions to maximize cooperation and co- | 5/2 - 5/30 | A. Nocon Steering Committee |
| 3. Conduct survey of accommodation facilities and ocular inspection of the Convention site and submit evaluation results to Excom. | 5/2 - 5/30 | B. Mercado Accommodation Committee |
| 4. Formulate a system of coordination to secure guidance/direction/support/ and/or encouragement from the Advisory Council/Grand Lodge and other Brethren of wisdom and experience | 5/2 - 8/31 | S. Mancebo/Excom |

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| 5. Formulate survey questionnaire and obtain response from prospective delegates/participants to have a very sound basis in the formulation of the final implementation plans and program | 5/2 - 8/31 | S. Mancebo/Excom |
| 6. Design and formulate plan for the conduct of the raffle with statement of expected revenues and expected expenses, including the listings of major prizes, the printing of the tickets and duration of the raffle and submit final plan for approval by the Excom | 5/10 - 6/30 | M. Jarmin/RCH Raffle Committee |
| 7. Design and formulate a worthwhile Souvenir Program on self-liquidating basis, submit prototype for approval by Excom cause its printing and distribution | 5/2 - 6/30 | B. Lit/Souvenir Program Committee |
| 8. Design and submit ANCOM '90 log and poster for approval by the Excom | 5/10 - 6/15 | A. Flor/Information Center Committee |
| 9. Finalize and submit ANCOM '90 preparation plan for approval by Excom and Grand Lodge | 5/2 - 6/30 | B. Lit/Plans & Program Committee |
| 10. Prepare plan for the establishment of UPLB Hero's Park, coordinate with UPLB corresponding committee for this purpose, submit regular report on development to Excom and submit final plan on how to produce or procure the statue of Dr. Jose P. Rizal for installation at said Hero's Park for use during the intended wreath-laying ceremony. | 5/10 - 8/31 | P. Alviola III/Hero's Park Committee |

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| 11. Prepare and submit plans for the agricultural fair and trade exhibits, coordinate with external agencies like the Department of Tourism/Department of Trade and Industry/UPLB and other concerned parties, update Excom on statues and development | 5/2 - 8/31 | B. Lit/Fiesta Affairs Committee |
| 12. Prepare and submit plans for the conduct of the Flower and Garden Show, coordinate with UPLB's own committee and periodically update Excom on status and development | 5/2 - 8/31 | T. Rimando/Flower and Garden Show Committee |
| 13. Prepare and submit plans for the conduct of the Youth Development Summer Camping, make ocular inspection of the site with due considerations on the safety and security of the participants, update Excom on status and development | 5/10 - 8/31 | P. Alviola III/Youth Summer Camping Committee |
| 14. Prepare and submit plans for the conduct of the night program activities (i.e., past Masters night, Grand masters night, grand wardens night) with emphasis on the venue and facilities for approval of the Excom and Grand Lodge | 5/10 - 8/31 | M. Jarmin Jr./Night Activities Program Committee |
| 15. Identify and make a listing of both internal and external supporting agencies or establishments, (i.e. other Masonic Lodges/Bretheren, Coke, SMC, Asia Beer, PAL, Nestle, Eveready, etc.) obtain form commitments of their participation and/or material support, periodically update Excom of stat- | 5/10 - 8/31 | A. Nocon/External Support Committee |

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| ues and progress of negotiation. | | |
| 16. Formulate and submit a system of receiving, storing, recording and releasing of all material donations for the ANCOM Affair | 5/10 - 8.31 | T. Rimando/Material Donation Committee |
| 17. Formulate and submit a system of receiving, recording, banking and releasing of monetary donations and other ANCOM '90 revenues for funding the various budgetary requirements of ANCOM '90 Committees | 5/10 - 8/31 | E. Enriquez/Fund Committee |
| 18. Formulate and submit plans on the System of providing food and snacks to all delegates/participants for the whole period of the convention, with emphasis on the menu and budgetary requirements for approval by the Excom. | 5/15 - 8/31 | OES Sis. E. Nocon/ Food Committee |
| 19. Prepare and submit plans on the system of providing satisfactory accommodation to all delegates/participant, proper reception and ushering on their arrival at UPLB Campus | 5/10 - 8/31 | B. Mercado/Reception & Accommodation Committee |
| 20. Prepare and submit plans for the physical arrangement of the convention hall (Baker Hall) including interior decorations, installations, sound system and lightings, lodge furnitures and other facilities with emphasis on the manpower and budgetary requirements for approval of the Excom | 5/10 - 8/31 | M. Dimaranan PHysical Arrangement Committee |

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| 21. Formulate and submit a system of communication and information dessimilation, including a system of recording and filing for easy reference and immediate action or attention of these concerned, with listings or equipment and other facilities needed for acquisition on rental or loan basis. Submit budget for approval by Excom | 5/10 - 8/31 | A. Flor/Information Center Committee |
| 22. Prepare budgetary requirements for the whole ANCOM '90 affair, formulate guidelines on how to meet the financial requirements within the expected revenues and provide auditing services for the whole ANCOM affair. | 5/10 - 8/31 | OES Sis. J. Licuanan/ Budget Committee |
| 23. Canvass for presentable convention bag and submit prototype for approval, including a sample of souvenir white apron, make a listing of the components of the convention kit, particularly the various reports, cause their production and distribution during the convention and submit budgetary requirements for approval | 5/10 - 8/31 | B. Lit/Convention Kit Committee |
| 24. Formulate and submit a system to ensure the peace and security of the convention, particularly the delegates and participants in coordination with police station commander of Los Baños and the University Police Force of UPLB | 5/10 - 8/31 | V. Umali/General Services Committee |
| 25. Conduct survey of clean and worthy restaurants/eateries and reliable jeepneys and drivers | 5/15 - 8/31 | V. Umali/General Services Committee |

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| for possible accreditation by ANCOM '90 for exclusive servicing of the need of ANCOM '90 delegates/participants and family of Masons | | |
| 26. Design and submit plans for sport activities, particularly the Walkaton event with starting point, route and finish line, coordinate with Bro. Oscar Fung of BMAF | 5/15 - 8/31 | V. Umali/Sports Events Committee |
| 27. Formulate and submit a system of providing immediate medical attention to delegates/participants in cases of emergency | 5/15 - 8/31 | OES Sis. Dra. Necta Fellizar/Sis. Susing Mancebo |
| 28. prepare the over-all implementation plans and programs, realign all basic strategies and action plans, including the workload of various committees on the basis of "Who can best work and best agree" | 8/31 - 9/30 | S. Mancebo/Executive Committee |

VIII. NEEDS AND SUPPORTS

| ITEMS AND GOALS | DATE NEEDED | UNIT/COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Written approval of UPLB authorities on the use of the UPLB facilities by ANCOM stating among other things terms and conditions and other limitations | 5/30 | S. Mancebo/ Excom |

REMARKS _____

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| 2. Written forms of commitment of DTI, DOT, BOI, other supporting agencies, specifying among other things the kind and extent of their involvement | 7/31 | B. Lit/Fiesta Affair Committee |

REMARKS _____

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| 3. Printed raffle tickets for early promotion and selling and purchase arrangement for prizes | 7/31 | M. Jarmin/RCH/ Raffle Committee |

REMARKS _____

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| 4. Summary results of survey of accommodation facilities and survey questionnaire | 8/31 | B.Mercado/ S. Mancebo |

REMARKS _____

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|---|---|---|
| 5. Copy of approved architectural design of Hero's Park and the definite participation/involvement of Makiling Lodge No. 72 and/or Masonic District #11 | 8/31 | P. Alviola III/Hero's Park Committee |

REMARKS _____

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| 6. Final and definite listings of supports from internal and external institutions/agencies | 8/31 | A. Nocon/ External Support Committee |

REMARKS _____

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| 7. Final and definite listings of materials/equipment/supplies and other necessary facilities | 8/31 | A. Nocon/ Steering Committee |

REMARKS _____

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| 8. Final and definite listings of materials coming from the Grand Lodge for the convention kit and its approval of the final preparation plan | 8/31 | A. Nocon/Steering Committee |

REMARKS _____

IX. BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT (Based on 1,00 Registered Delegates)

A. *Expected Revenues:*

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|---|---|
| First period registrants | : P350 x 300 = P105,000.00 |
| Second period registrants | : P375 x 300 = P112,500.00 |
| Last period registrants | : P400 x 400 = P160,000.00 |
| Total expected revenue | P377, 500.00 |

B. *Expected Expenses:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Food: 4 meals at P50/meal | P200,000.00 | |
| 4 snacks at P15/snack | 60,000.00 | |
| coffee/tea/juices "Ad Libitum" | 10,000.00 | |
| Sub-total for food | | P270,000.00 |
| Convention kit: P15/bag | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Souvenir white apron: P10 each | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Supplies and reproduction of printed materials for the kit at P30/kit | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Physical arrangement: | | |
| Sound system and lighting | 5,000.00 | |
| Chairs/table rental | 12,000.00 | |
| Construction materials/decor | 2,000.00 | |
| Stand-by generator rental | 2,000.00 | |
| Manpower/labor/facilities | 10,000.00 | |
| Sub-total | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous/contingency fund | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 |
| Total Expected Expenses | | P377,500.00 |

## X. PERIODIC EVALUATION OF THE PREPARATION PLAN

A. *Schedule of Plan Evaluation and Review:*

The Executive Committe shall evaluate the performance of the various working committees and institute immediate remedial measures on any problem of serious magnitude on the following dates: May 27; June 24; July 22 and August 26, 1989.

B. *System of Evaluation of the Whole Plan with Ratings:*

There are a total of 28 definite action plans to be performed and the ratio between the accomplished and unaccomplished action plan shall give a certain percentage of performance and thus the rating would be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | A deviation of + or - 10% ..... | Highly satisfactory |
| 2. | A deviation of + or - 20% ..... | Satisfactory |
| 3. | A deviation of + or - 30% ..... | Needs remedial measures |
| 4. | A deviation of + or - 40% or more... | Needs total revision of the plan or implement alternative acton plan |

XI. ALTERNATIVE ACTION PLAN

A. Any committee chairman who was not able to accomplish its assigned task or job on time shall request for re-assignment to any other committee where he or she will be more useful and the Steering Committee shall immdediately assign a replacement.

B. Any expected need and/or support from the internal or external sources which are doubtfully obtainable shall be considered unreliable and therefore shall be excluded in the preparation of the final implementation plan.

C. Any action plan which may be too unrealistic or not feasible to accomplish or may negatively affect the effectiveness of the whole program and objective shall be totally eliminated.

D. Any proposals or suggestions not originally included in the preparation plan but which may add more elements of success or color to the satisfactory conclusion of ANCOM '90 may be considered by the Excom provided such inclusion will not entail or require additional resources and that time factor will not be against it.

XII. *BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE SCENARIO OF ANCOM '90:*
(Expected Results)

On April 21, a Saturday, the ANCOM '90 Fiesta Carnival together with the ANCOM '90 Agricultural and Industrial Fair were officially opened to the public and lasted up to April 30 or a whole 10-day festivity. A simple opening ceremony was conducted immediately after the arrival of Laguna Governor Felicisimo T. San Luis and the representatives of the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Tourism, Board of Investment and other sponsoring agencies, who were met and given warm welcome by the UPLB Chancellor and Party.

The major Prizes for the ANCOM '90 Raffle were prominently displayed at the center of the Fair, especially the CAR which served as a Magnet and attracted so many people, including the ANCOM '90 Delegates and participants, to buy Raffle Tickets from the nearby Raffle Booth to take their chance of winning it.

On April 22, the ANCOM '90 Flower and Garden Show was also

officially opened to the public and lasted up to April 29, 1990. Rare breeds of Orchids, Roses and Anthuriums and other types of Indoor and Outdoor plants attracted a multitude of visitors and guests from Manila and vicinity.

On April 23, and 24, the Brethren of Makiling Lodge No. 72, together with other Brother Mason from nearby Lodges were all busy making the final finishing touches on their preparations for the forthcoming 74th Annual Grand Communication. A final briefing and coordination was conducted in the evening of April 24, well attended by all members of various Committees, together with the Sisters of the Order of Eastern Star, the members of the International Order of DeMolyas, Rainbow for Girls and other appendant Bodies of the Masonic World.

In the afternoon of April 24, some Delegates and Guests started to arrive and a fitting reception and ushering them to their respective places of accommodation were effectively rendered by the assigned Committees with the assistance of the DeMolay Boys.

In the early morning of April 24, the registration of Delegates and Guests was started at the UPLB Baker Hall with the assistance of the Sisters of the Order of Eastern Star and the Rainbow for Girls. Registration continued up to April 27 to accommodate some late comers.

During registration, each Delegate and visiting Dignitary was requested to have his picture taken for his ANCOM '90 ID card, given his Convention Kit and separately handed a Pop-Sheet containing the following information, to wit:

1. The location of Delegate Servicenter with Microphone Paging System.
2. The location of the Medical Booth for emergency medical need.
3. The location of the Coffee/Tea/Juice Booth where these drinks are provided to all Registered Delegates only, "Ad Libitum"
4. The list and location of ANCOM '90 Accredited Restaurant/Restaurant/Eateries.

(Note: Meal Tickets at "Student Rates" are on sale at the Delegates Servicenter Booth)

5. The Routes and Jeepney Fares within the UPLB/Los Baños/Calamba area which are duly honored by Jeepneys bearing the Ancom '90 Stickers.
6. The Menu of the ANCOM '90 Ticketed Meals and Snacks for the advance information of the Delegates and for the benefits of those Delegates who have some *Food Allergies, to wit:*

*Thursday, April 26:*

Morning Snacks ... Buko Pie with suitable drinks
Lunch ..... Chicken/Inihaw na Tilapia/Vegetable/rice
Afternoon Snack .. Boiled Super Sweet Corn on Cob or Saba/Drinks
Dinner ..... Beef slice/Asado/beans/buttered veg./rice

*Friday, April 27*

| | |
|---|---|
| Morning Snacks ... | Pandesal with White Cheese/suitable drinks |
| Lunch ..... | Calderetang Baka/Chicken/Dried Bangus/ rice |
| Afternoon Snacks . | Toron Banana/Nangka/Boiled Saba/drinks |
| Cocktail ..... | Hotdog/Onion Ring/Dried Squid/Cornick/ Peanut/French Fries/Special Lambanog/ Beer |
| Dinner ..... | Lechon/Chicken B-Q/Green Peas/Eggs/ Baby Corn |

At 9:00 AM of April 25, the Conference of Past Grand Masters of Asia-Pacific Region was held at the Conference Room of SEARCA Building where the Brethren of Makiling Lodge No. 72 hosted a Luncheon in honor of the Conferees. At 2:00 PM of the same day, the 6th Annual Convention of the Grand Guild of Past Masters was held at the same place and was adjourned at 5:00 PM. In the evening a Fellowship Dinner was held in the same Building with a fitting Program, food and drinks for only P65.00 per cover.

On April 26, the day was greeted with an early morning Reveille with the use of the PHILAB Mini-band going around the UPLB Campus playing the Grand Lodge Hymn, which sounded the official start of the Convention Proper. At 7:00 AM. the Delegates and other distinguished Guests assembled at the UPLB Hero's Park where a wreath-laying ceremony was held in honor of Brother Dr. Jose P. Rizal and other Masonic Heroes. A symbolic tree-planting ceremony was also held, after which, the whole group proceeded to the Office of the UPLB Chancellor for a courtesy call. At 9:00 AM, the Convention Hall was tyled and the Grand Lodge was opened in due and ancient form by the Grand Lodge Officers and the ANCOM '90 Convention proper was duly started. In the evening of the same day, the Grand Masters Night was held at the Pollside of the Baker Hall with fitting programs and ceremonies. During the occasion, the Ten Most Outstanding Brother Masons, who distinguished themselves in their respective field of endeavors were duly honored and each awarded a plaque of appreciation.

On the same day of April 26, while the Convention was going on at the Baker Hall, the Technology Seminar on the Culture and production of Cut-Flowers for the wives and other Guests was being conducted at the Department of Agronomy Lecture hall for the whole morning and the corresponding Practicum and Field Trip was conducted in the afternoon. Simultaneously, the Summer Camping for Youth Development for the younger members of the family of Masons (ages 12 to 18 years old) was also being conducted at the Poolside of the Baker Hall and along the Molawin Creek, coupled with hiking up to the Boy Scout Jamboree site.

On April 27, at 6:00 AM, the Walkaton Contest was conducted starting from EL DANDA Compound at the College Crossing, some two kilometers from the UPLB Main Gate, up the U.P. College of Forestry Campus with

Finish Line in front of the UPLB Baker Hall, covering some 6 to 7 kilometers in all.

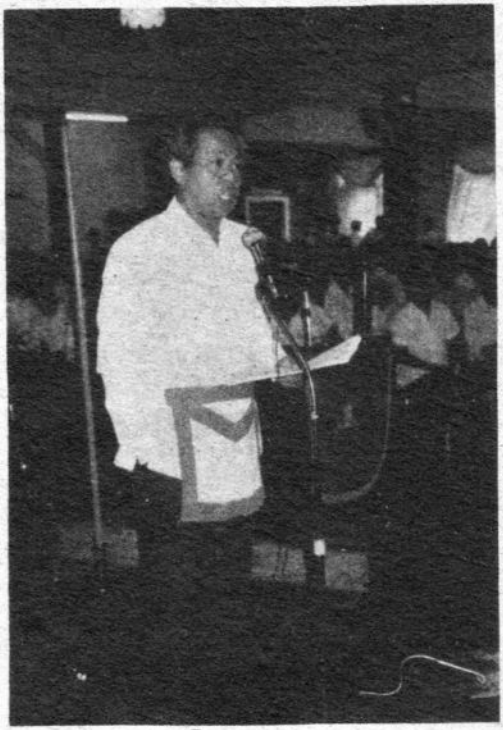
At 8:30 of the same day, the Convention Session was resumed, culminating in the election of the Grand Lodge Officers in the afternoon. On the other hand, the Technology Seminar on Food Processing and Preservation was being conducted at the Laboratory of the Food Science and Technology Building with the Mason's wives and other distinguished Guests in attendance, with a Field trip to the Dairy Research and Training Institute. The Youth Development Training Summer Camping was also continued for the second day with hiking and camping in the Picnic Grounds of the U.P College of Forestry in the afternoon.

In the evening, the Grand Wardens Night was held at the Poolside of the Baker Hall with a "Whole Roasted Beef" as the main Menu for Dinner, coupled with Finger foods and Cocktail Drinks. The whole affair was much enlivened with Cultural Presentations and by some TV personalities and singers from Manila who were invited by the Senior Grand Warden to perform during the occasion. In the middle of the night's program, the Raffle for the Car and other Prizes was drawn and awarded to the winners. All other prizes for the winners in the Golf Tournament, Walkaton and other Sports Events were likewise awarded.

On April 28, the Convention Session was again resumed where the main feature of the day was the Installation of the Incoming Grand Lodge Officers for the ensuing Masonic Year.

The last major activity for the day was a Field Trip for all the Delegates/ Participants and other guests to the International Rice Research Institute, National Art Center and other important places within the UPLB Complex. During the send-off time, each registered Delegate was given a Live Souvenir Item, the GUAPPLE, a plant hybrid, whose fruit is very similar to an apple with a very pleasant and enjoyable taste. The Brethren of Makiling Lodge No. 72 hoped that the recipient Delegates will endeavor to plant and grow it in their respective home yard and make it bear fruit as a living memory of their sojourn in the UPLB Campus during the 74th Annual Grand Communication.

*Somebody Said:*
*To live above with those we love*
*O, that will be glory,*
*To live below with those we know*
*That's another story.*



*VW Andrew Nocon bidding to host the 1990 Ancom in Los Baños*

*The Brethren of District No. 11 and the Grand Officers in front of a resort Hotel.*

# FREEMASONRY - ITS THRUST IN THE 1990s

**by MW Raymund Wilmarth, PGM**

Several years ago, prior to the People Power Revolution, an editorial appeared in a prominent Manila newspaper asking, "Where have all the Freemasons gone?" The article expounded on the need for Freemasons to lead the country out of the crisis of that time. EDSA effected the change being sought, yet, we continue to be faced with crisis upon crisis and, while the People's Power Revolution was bloodless, recently failed attempts to effect change have become sanguinary.

Tensions continue to mount because fundamental concerns precipitating crisis have not been adequately addressed. More importantly, these concerns have neither been eliminated nor controlled, but are spreading throughout the land, intensifying rather than receding. Again the cry is for change, Apparently the denial of permanency by the ancient philosopher Heroditus continues to hold true - "The only thing permanent is the law of change."

By contrast, Freemasonry appears to be the exception that proves the Heroditic rule. Our landmarks clearly require Freemasonry to remain unchanged, if the Craft is to remain Freemasonry. The appparent conflict between Heroditus and Freemasonry is easily explained and not difficult to comprehend when the teachings of the Nazarene are carefully examined. He taugth that although man is *in* the world, man must not be *of* the world. For Freemasons this is a clear distinction of the "exoteric" being *in* the world, from the "esoteric" not being *of* the world. Freemasonry accepts constant change in its exoteric work, but denies change in its esoteric work, since the latter is as immutable as the Divinie Law of God!

In answer to the editorial question, "Where have all the Freemasons gone?" we explained that Freemasonry has existed and will continue existing for centuries to come because of its unique and simple structure, predicated upon the tenets of truth, brotherly love, and relief. We stressed the purpose of Freemasonry was not to involve itself as an institution in any crisis and become a part of the problem, but through its institution prepare its members not only to become men in matters Masonic, but to prapare men to be national leaders, as evidenced by history.

No one can question either the Masonic dedication or the national leadership of Brother George Washington of the United States, Brother Marquis de Lafayette of France, Brother Simon Bolivar of Peru and Boliva, Brother Guissippi Garabaldi of Italy, or Brother Jose Rizal of the Philippines. These are but a few of the hundreds, perhaps even thousands of Freemasons who have exhibited their dedication to Freemasonry as well as their devotion and patriotism to their respective countries, some making the supreme sacrifice as did our Brother Jose Rizal under the Spanish regime and Brother Jose

Abad Santos during the Japanese occupation.

The Philippines has survived many crisis before and will survive those of the present time. Filipinos are extremely resilient and adaptable people. This has strengthened their perseverance and determination to overcome all odds, both internal and external to their homeland. Regionalism has often hindered, rather than helped, unify the nation. Yet, Freemasonry has flourished in all regions of the Philippines, transcending political differences, religious controversies, and extreme economic inequality. It has been the bond of brotherhood that has crossed the lines of regionalism as well as economic, political, and religious differences.

Although Freemasonry as an institution stands clear of involvement in crisis, it views the day-to-day situational changes from a completely unbiassed position thus evaluating what appears to be reality to the participating parties in the crisis and by carefully following the dictates of the Divine Law, eliminates consideration of the purely selfish, materialistic objectives of leaders using their power, wealth, and influence for personal gain rather than exemplifying sacrifice of the person for the welfare of the nation, which is the ultimate objective Freemasonry seeks to make an actuality for all men.

God above country, country above person must be the fundamental creed of every citizen and Freemason, if the realities of materialism are to be set aside by a concentrated will of the people to ensure the actuality of Divine Law is not trampled upon by those oriented to causes divisive to national unity.

Napoleon exploited the theory of divide and conquer and for a long period of time succeeded. But, in the end the counter-theory of unity of purpose overcame him. And, as great and important as Napoleon was, he ended in exile and defeat. The Twentieth Century has witnessed its Hitler, Mousilini, Hierıti, and countless others greedily massing power and material wealth rise and fall. No material thing has actuality in itself, unless it is used constructively for mankind in conformity with the objective of Divine Law.

Order is the first law of Nature. Without order the Universe would be in utter chaos. Order is the basic essential for operation of the Divine Law. Material never beget material. God created all things material and spiritual.

The heated arguments of political parties, religious wars betwen believers in peace on earth presumably for all men, economic pressures crushing the already crushed to produce one more "ounce" for the oppressor is a part of the Revelations spoken by the Nazarene and predicted by the Prophets before and after his time. Man left to his personal dictates seeks only to satisfy his carnal passions and selfish material appetite. So, too, nations of men left to their individual dictates have only one aim—the survival of the fittest.

Centuries of history record the crisis of the world since the beginning of time. Stripping away irrelevant causes and events ultimately brings us to the root cause of crisis. It is simply the willful nature of man to dominate all else to secure maximum satisfaction of his personal desires. That word "desire" is

the key to peace or war, crisis or tranquility, victory or defeat. If what man wants so badly he willingly will sacrifice all he has to secure it, and if it is in conformity with God's will, it will come to pass in God's own appointed time. It will be granted, if it be the Cosmic Will.

Our Fraternity has never ceased to inspire its members to be active not only within the Lodge, but also outside the Lodge in impressing upon society, government, and religious organizations of all denominations the moral truths taught within the Masonic Lodge. If Freemasonry is to serve any useful purpose it must translate the moral truths taught within its Lodges into action outside the Lodge. Ideas are perishable. If not put into action they will "wither on the vine" and serve no useful end.

Every Freemason is an exponent of truth, brotherly love, and relief. He is obligated by his Masonic allegiance and the sacred oath voluntarily assumed by him; to practice out of the Lodge the moral truths taught in it by both precept and example, leading others to join forces in *eradication the undesirable,* and more important, *building the desirable* into more durable and indestructible political, religious, or social institutions founded upon democratic principles in conformity with the Divine Law.

Today we are in the closing decade of the Twentieth Century. We are entering the decade preliminary to the coming of the Twenty-first Century. This decade, the 1990s, is perhaps the most important decade in the history of the world, particularly of the Philippines. It will be a decade of transition, closing out a century of perhaps the greatest advancement and achievement the world has ever experienced, particularly in science and material things. By comparison it is depressing to have seen so little progress made spiritually. In fact much retrogression and degradation of high ideals and promiscuity of morals, has increasingly challenged man's relationship with God.

It also has been a century of gargantuan crisis, two World Wars, many revolutions, and nearly continuous conflict by and among warring people throughout the world. While in some cases old problems appear to have been solved, it seems more have been expanded with growth in knowledge, power, and the ever shrinking of the time distance relationship between nations. The needs of "interdependence" are fast making mankind realize how the personal independence enjoyed by our ancestors has eroded into dependence of one upon another. If civilization is to progressively mature in the years to come, we must initiate action to learn how to replace independence with acceptable interdependence and to live as one world under the Divine Law.

After all, this has been the objective of Freemasonry for thousands of years, a Brotherhood of Men under the Fatherhood of God!

The fact that Freemasonry is the oldest and largest Fraternal Order in the world is evidence it has a uniqueness of government that has survived thousands of years of crisis, while political forms of government have come and gone, crumbling into the ashes of the past. It would be most deceiving to pretend Freemasonry has not dwindled in its numbers at times, dimmed in its luster at others, but its inherent resiliency founded upon immutable esoteric

truths has made it a survivor over all other forms of government.

Perhaps, the failure of other governments results from the lack of an esoteric foundation into which it can sink its roots for survival. Perhaps governments of the people, by the people, and for the people have only a material body without a "spiritual" soul essential to sustain life. Perhaps this is why the Twentieth Century had such materialistic advancement and spiritual retrogression. Perhaps it is Freemasonry's absolute trust in God, the creator of all things, the Infinite Cosmic Source, that is the missing element in governments of the people, by the people, and for the people. Man can build beautiful bodies but only the Creator can give the body and soul essential to life. Perhaps it is the living spirit God has given Freemasonry that has allowed it to endure crisis while political governments of men have crumbled because their citizenry lacked the spirit of national unity of purpose essential to survive.

Whatever it may be, as Freemasons we each know esoterically what it means to us. In the practice of our tenets it is our obligation and dedicated purpose to pass on to all mankind any benefit by which civilization may progressively mature.

What then should be the thrust of Freemasonry in the 1990s?

There can be no other answer than ACTION.

Masonic spirit must be infused into a confused world. Freemasonry as an institution must take action within the Lodge to intensify its esoteric work inspiring Freemasons to individually and collectively organize groups oriented to the cause of national unity of purpose, to infuse the citizenry with the spirit of action to achieve that purpose, and to stop looking backward upon political differences but start surging forward with only national interest above self as our unity of purpose to be achieved.

It is crystal clear we of the Fraternity must rededicate ourselves to the strict obedience of our obligations and responsibilities. We must educate all whom we come into contact with that the "rights" of men must be for the "rights of all men," not just a selected few. We must inculcate into every person with whom we associate that God and the world owes us nothing. It is each of us that owes God our existence and the privilege of living in a world that can be a Garden of Eden, if we are willing to be "of God" although we are "in the world." The thrust of Freemasonry must be to act!

Freemasonry as an institution must actively inspire its members to go forth into the world, into politics, into society, into business, into religious organizations and by precept and example attract respect and attention to meaningful leadership.

The thrust of Freemasonry must be to determine achievable objectives and with faith in God, go forth as individuals giving life to the dormant, apathetic, multitudes who, like the sheep of the Gospels, wander aimlessly without the Shepherd.

Freemasonry must provide the Shepherd!

The thrust of Freemasonry must be to inspire Freemasons into action, to

unify mankind into a true Brotherhood of Men under the Fatherhood of God. Particularly in the Philippines, Fremasonry must produce leaders who will apply the first law of Nature and make order out of chaos, producing an objective unity of purpose for the nation to follow, above self.

Every Freemason must constantly hold foremost in his mind - MY FAITH IS IN GOD.

He must speak and act so that by precept and example all men will follow and place their FAITH IN GOD.

The thrust of Freemasonry must be to motivate the nation and inspire the world to shout in one single voice: **OUR FAITH IS IN GOD!**

Freemasonry must spread to all the world its most vital obligation - "The true Mason will at all times pray, Father in Heaven, Thy will, not mine be done." - and then go forth and do our Father's will.

*Delegates approved Los Baños bid*

*Palawan Masons Observe Rizal Day. Brethren pose in front of the monument after a floral offering and prayer on Bro. Dr. Jose P. Rizal's 128th Birth Anniversary on June 19, 1989. Photo shows front row (from left) WB. Freddie Ciriaco, GLI; Bro. Manny del Valle; Bro. Delfin Ganapin, Jr., Standing (from left) WB. Bert Trinidad, PM; Bro. Francis Moraga, Bro. Philip Papa, WM Vic Magay and Bro. Philip Hung.*

# Improving Blue Lodge Masonry

**by MW Damaso C. Tria, PGM**

I. PLANNING

a. To induce others to improve themselves is to improve one's self first, to set an example. It is the desire and wish of the Grand Lodge that the Blue Lodges improve themselves in their operations and administration. Efficient operation of the Grand Lodge will surely boost the morale of the Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge Officers should set an example, not only in their dedication to the Craft but also in the sincerity of their intentions.

To improve the operations of the Grand Lodge, it may be necessary to activate the corporation, Grand Lodge of the Philippines, Inc. The corporation takes charge of the business aspect of the establishment on financial matters, employer-employee relations, building administration and maintenance, budget planning and implementation, accounting, etc. The other face of the coin is the Masonic Fraternity, the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, and is incharge of the administration of the Blue Lodges and its relation to the outer world. The powers of the President of the Corporation, who is also the Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, are embodied in the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws, and can not be encroached upon by the supreme authoritative power of the Head of the Fraternity.

b. Holding the regular meetings of the Lodges in the First Degree may improve attendance and the quality of the members. This is the practice of several Grand Lodges in other jurisdictions. The advantages are very obvious:

1. The Entered Apprentices and the Fellowcrafts can attend the meetings and fraternize with the other brethren. Our present practice excludes them until they are Master Masons; they feel they are lost. The EPs and the FCs will be induced to attend the initiations and passing respectively, and they can be asked to take parts in the ritualistic works by giving the lectures on the working tools or the apron. Asking them to retire when working on the higher degrees may influence them to work harder and take the higher degree so they would not be asked to retire.
2. The meeting in the First Degree will truly show the quorum in a business meeting of seven (7) or more members.
3. The opening and closing will always be on the First Degree, regular or special meeting, passing to the Second Degree in full form when necessary, and raising to the Third Degree in full form when re-

quired, and back to the Second and Third, all in full form, thus improving the proficiency of the officers, elected and appointed.

c. There was a move to print or to decode the Monitor being used today. The ritual is borrowed from the Grand Lodge of California, and they can not and will not allow it. Our Past Grand Master Shepley took this up with the Grand Lodge of California during his term as Grand Master. What we can print is a Ritual of our own. Our Grand Lodge can adopt its own Ritual, have it published in print with all the secrets in code. Other Grand Lodges have their Rituals in print.

II. CRITERIA IN CHOICE OF OFFICERS

The best Rule to follow and to be borne in mind by the brethren, especially those aiming to be candidates, is "OFFICE SEEKS THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN SEEKS THE OFFICE." When the office seeks the man, his best qualification is his PERFORMANCE. What has he done when he was at the helm of his lodge, and/or when he was a member of a Grand Lodge Committee, and/or when he was an appointed Grand Lodge officer? All these should be considered when the Blue Lodge or the District makes the recommendation to the Grand Lodge of a candidate, and not on his popularity alone or upon a solicited resolution. Many brethren think that the Past Grand Masters are nominating the three (3) candidates every year. Far be from it. They are only recommended to assist some brethren pick from it. How many Junior Grand Wardens were elected outside of the three recommended?

When the man seeks the office, he will be moving heaven and earth to attain it. Has ELECOM been able to disqualify any one from being a candidate because of campaigning?

III. FINANCES

a. The yearly audit of the finances of the Grand Lodge by an Outside Auditor is highly recommended. Recommendations of such Auditor in the procedures of handling the funds of the Grand Lodge should be studied and implemented.

b. The President of the corporation must see to it that all collections are deposited in the bank and daily reports are submitted to him.

c. All disbursements must be by checks, except those covered by the Petty Cash Fund.

d. The President must not allow the joggling of budgeted funds, unless on emergency cases and approved by the Board of Directors.

IV. MASONIC EDUCATION

a. There are four (4) pamphlets prepared by a Committee on Education headed by the then WB Aurelio Corcuera: *The Candidate, The Entered Apprenctice, The Fellowcraft* and *The Master Mason.* All the lodges should hand these pieces of literature to the Candidates as they progress.

b. There should be a follow-through in maintaining the membership of newly raised Master Masons by Masonic Education. The Masonic Education Committee can prepare a list of books to start a personal library of a member. Additional books may be recommended later.

V. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER MASONIC BODIES AND NON-MASONIC BODIES

a. The Grand Lodge should revive the MASONIC COORDINATING BODY, which includes the Grand Lodge, the Supreme Council and the York Rite. The appendant organizations may be invited where they may be involved in projects affecting the Fraternity as a whole and the community. The Masonic body is chaired by the Grand Master, being the Supreme Authority of Masonry in the Philippines. The different bodies can coordinate and work together instead of working separately.

b. Many Blue Lodges are sponsoring scholarships in their localities. This is a good manifestation of their involvement in the community. Several of the students are from non-Masonic families.

c. There is no foreseeable reason why Masons can not plan and work together with Rotarians or Lions or Jaycees in promoting projects that will benefit the community. Such undertakings should be encouraged by the Grand Lodge. Public forums being held by Masons should be attended by invited guests from the different societies.

VI. ELECTIONS

The procedure of voting now being practiced by the Elecom is very commendable. I would like to suggest that if there is no election in first balloting, only the two (2) leading candidates should be balloted upon to minimize time.

While PERFORMANCE is a desired qualification of the candidate for Junior Grand Warden, it may be worth considering also the region where the candidate comes from. The brethren from the Visayas and Mindanao are very vocal about the successive elections of the brethren from Luzon as Junior Grand Warden. To avoid discontent and to preserve the unity and solidarity of

the Fraternity, it may be necessary to elect Junior Grand Wardens from the three regions - Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao - one after the other. The practice will represent the regions in the Grand Line of Officers. The Overseas Lodges may be considered the fourth group if there is a brother among them who will be willing to serve for four years up to becoming Grand Master. Each of the regions may pass on the opportunity to put up a candidate at a designated year to the next region in line until the next opportunity when the cycle is completed.

*Traditional Christmas gift project of Aguinaldo Memorial Lodge No, 31, F. & A. Yearly 250-300 poor families received gift packages.*

*Dental staff trying to calm down the patient before extracting his tooth.*

# On Planning and Finances

**by. MW Rosendo C. Herrera, PGM**

It s a pleasure to have been requested by our MW Reynato S. Puno for an article of interest to be printed in *The Cabletow*.

Somehow, it had brought me years back to one of the most treausured memories of my life—when I was Grand Lodge Officer and Grand Master.

Although I am not keen on writing articles, I found this very inspiring, especially in thinking that this could help clear one's intentions, as well as polish and improve implementation.

Of the several topics presented to me, I have chosen Planning and Finances, whose importance to an organization is like that of a horse to a carriage.

While finances could be the moving force of a successful administration or undertaking, careful and tactful planning could ensure smooth implementation and administration not only of schedules of program, but also the budgeting of finances. Thus planning could prevent wastes in expenditures.

Having been a Marine Officer before I became an active Mason, I believe I am keen on planning.

The risk of my profession at sea, which could mean loss of limb, life, and property, had sharpened my ability to plan in advance, not to mention that before the hard climb to being Captain of the ship, I had to pass apprenticeship, licensure of Third Mate, Second Mate, and Chief Mate Positions: two years of Apprenticeship before the Second Mate exams, another year of service as Second Mate before the Chief Mate exams, and two years as Chief Mate to qualify to take the Master's Licensure exams.

My interest for, and the challenge of, the profession had gotten into my system that I always plan for whatever my undertakings will be. And as a skilled seaman, one had to understand that you do not plan for safety when the storm is there already—you plan before the storm comes.

The interest and challenge I have for Masonry is of the same intensity. I can even say that it is more intense because it is coupled with love for the fraternity.

In so many ways, Masonry had gotten into my system, and that of my family too. Long before I became a Grand Lodge Officer, planning for the undertakings was much so easy with the strong backing I received from my wife and children, as well as from brethren who had worked with me through thick and thin.

I did not really plan to be a Junior Grand Warden, much more to be a Grand Master. I was just challenged by some brothers and friends to run barely three weeks before the election.

I am very thankful that such office did not require much time, finances, and other amenities. I guess the good camaraderie and rapport I have with the

brethren from Metro Manila up to the South and some parts of the North, which I had come to visit when I was still active in the Shrine as well as the Blue Lodge, worked and covered up for the lack of planning to hold the position.

Being in the Grand Lodge, I tried to make myself available for all informations and insights on how it is being run. I have established a strong camaraderie with our former Grand Secretary, the MW Manuel Crudo, and the late MW Esteban Munarriz, of course with the Finance Officer, and the Accounting Staff.

I also established a stronger relationship with the brethren, by granting as many invitations for visitations, installations, and speaking engagements as I could. To my delight, some of the brethren commented what I was doing was bringing the Grand Lodge nearer to the Brethren.

I must confess that this innocent remark had given me the idea of putting it into realization—thus, my early, if silent, plan to visit the entire jurisdiction, if I will be Grand Master.

To make a long story short, I had taken it into heart my plan for each coming term while I was still very much active in my then existing position, trying to grasp at anything that could be benificial not to me but to the office that I was holding and am about to hold, trying as much as possible to inculcate the value of love, of interest to what is being undertaken, hoping that this love and interest will beget love and interest among the brethren for a healthy and meaningful interaction whether be it inside the Lodge, or in fellowship.

I have to emphasize at this juncture that it is at this planning stage that I have come to love Masonry more. For and in the process of bringing the Grand Lodge to the brethren that early, I, in turn, have gained their closeness. I have learned so much from the experience, from the very simple folks, especially the retiring Senior Masons, to the most prominent, intelligent brothers we have. To this let me humbly mention MW Rey Puno as one of the most respectable with whom I always appreciate a healthy interaction.

The equity of men, the brotherly love, the wisdom shared, and the happy fellowship that strengthen the ties of bortherhood, had rendered my vision very clear of the responsibility that the position of Grand Master holds, in addition to the early advice of Senior and knowledgeable Masons.

A year before I was Grand Master, I had a full of view and had already planned my activities.

I visited some of the Past Grand Masters to seek their advice and observe their program of administration, having in mind their wisdom that could still be very well applied.

Although I might seem to have been very presumptuous, by that time, I had already carefully planned for my administration, especially on programming the finances and the activities which at that point really went hand in hand.

I had a 365-day calendar of activities that all Masons could refer to, if they needed to see me.

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I had timed my visitation to coincide with whatever significant occasion the District, the Lodge, or the Appendant Body intended to hold, so that both they and the Grand Lodge could save on expenses.

It seemed that the calendar had worked well for I received quite a number of feedback that districts saved a lot with the arrangement wherein they only had to receive visiting dignitaries once.

I also saved the Grand Lodge from unnecessary expenses by cutting the trip to a maximum of one visitation per District. It also enabled our brothers who would like to join their chosen District, to adjust their time.

In short, the planning saved not only finances, but time and effort as well. It was always a happy occasion for there were times that two or three Districts would hold their joint Convention.

Of course, the Convention was also timed for my fund raisng campaign for the Grand Lodge Temple construction that time.

I recall how generous most of our Brothers could really be when properly informed of the necessity. I never recalled coming home empty-handed from a fund raising campaign. The thing that touched me the most was the support of the widows and orphans of Lincoln Lodge Number of Olongapo City, from where I was able to raise about P60,000.00 in a single fellowship-fund raising night. The widows and orphans made their donations in the name of their loved ones who had already dropped their working tools.

Special mention is also but proper to the widow of our late Bro. James Limpe, Sis. Teh Siu Yong Limpe, and her children, who also donated a big sum, in the name of our departed brother.

Of course the big bulk of expenses in the Grand Lodge went into the salary of the personnel in the office. And I saw to it that they were never wanting in compensation that time. My Deputy, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden and the rest of the Grand Lodge Officers established a good relationship with them. For we believe that happy and contented employees will work better.

The chunk of transportation expenses on visitations was saved for there was always a pool of cars joining, when the place to be visited could be reached by land. Incidental expenses were held at a minimum level.

There were always offers from a brother to share or shoulder some expenses. That is, of course, not to mention the share which my family afforded to add meaning to my service as Grand Lodge officer and Grand Master.

It is in this light that I emphasize the importance of planning in relationship with finances.

The network of our fraternity is great, but finances are limited, especially thinking of the financial obligation the Grand Lodge has.

It takes careful planning, evaluation of expenses, and a tight system of implementation, to keep the Fraternity going, most importantly, to help it maintain the dignity that it holds.

I hope to share these thoughts with all our Brothers in charge and those

who will be in charge of the administration of their respective Lodges, Appendant Body, or even the Grand Lodge itself.

But of course you should have the love, the dedication and determination, before you will have the ability to do it.

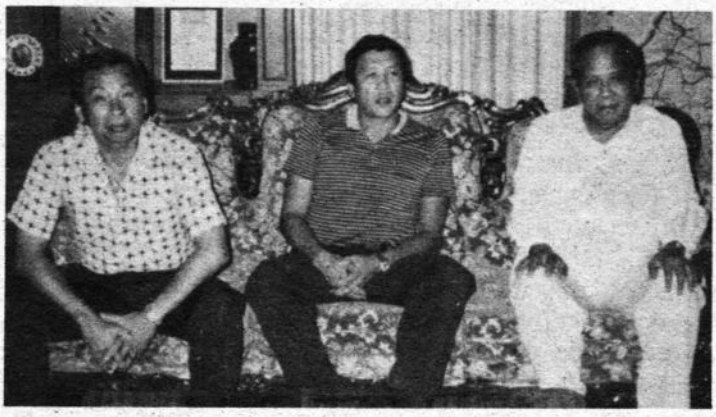
Remember, many are called but only a few are chosen. And the few who are chosen will be judged accordingly.

Ley your conscience be your judge always.

It may not be very easy, but if we work hard and wholeheartedly, someday, somehow we could look back with fond memories to the things that we have done.

Just like our ancient brothers who had planned and silently implemented the same to hand us the Fraternity we are now enjoying, maybe, we will be able to be proud of ourselves, that we have done the same.

Plan and implement for the glory of the Fraternity.



*Vice Governor Rolando N. Abadilla, Governor Rodolfo Fariñas and MW Juan C. Nabong Jr. during the courtesy call at the Office of the Governor*

*The Grand Officers exchange pleasantries with Catbalogan Mayor (L-R) RW Jose R. Guerrero, Mayor of Catbalogan, RW Agustin V. Mateo, MW Juan C. Nabong Jr., and WB Vicente S. Gacia.*

# The Organizational Structure and Administrative Functions of the Grand Lodge

**by: VW Agerico V. Amagna, Jr.**
**Administrative Assistant to the Grand Master**

A better understanding of our Grand Lodge management and its objectives and functions will surely result in our ability to understand the actions of the office of the Grand Master and his staff.

But first let us have a background on the set-up adopted in the Grand Lodge as approved by the Elective Officers and the Board for General Purposes on September 28, 1988.

After conducting a thorough study of the situation prevailing at the Grand Lodge at the time, it was found out that there was no formally adopted organizationa structure and to some extent, the Grand Lodge office is lacking in some of the traditional principles of organization, such as:

1. *Unity of Command* - No employee should report to more than one supervisor on any single function.
2. *Span of Control* - There is a limit to the number of subordinates that one supervisor should supervise.
3. *Chain of Command* - Authority and responsibility should flow in a clear unbroken line from the highest official to the lowest.
4. *Departmentation Principle* - Related or similar activities/functions should be grouped to gether.

It was also noted that some of the office personnel have somehow aligned themselves to form an informal organization - a human group interaction that occurs naturally over long period of time, hence, the presence of cliques, factions and other human behavioural problems, such as diverse loyalties, low morale and moral values.

In the analyses of the existing working methods at the Grand Lodge, many alternative measures and solutions were studied to determine which could more or less approximate improvement of work, better employee attitudes and the provision of more economical, efficient and effective services.

A formally approved organization structure and staffing pattern as adopted is the result of a study, which introduces some accepted management and administrative concepts, such as:

1. To achieve efficiency and simplicity in the day-to-day operations of the Grand Lodge, the personnel were grouped on the basis of related functions.
2. To reduce red tape and free the higher level officials from Administrative details and relieve them of unnecessary involvement in routine office management matters, adequate authority has been delegated to subordi-

nates.

3. To show the organizational and functional relationships as well as the line of authority from the Grand Master and between/among the Grand Lodge officers and personnel, the organizational structure follows the principle of hierarchy.

4. To clarify, delineate and pinpoint direct responsibilities and duties of all personnel, job descriptions were prepared for each of the employees.

5. To improve work methods, detailed instructions on how to perform their routine activities were specifically included in the job description of the employees.

It is noteworthy to mention that all the innovations mentioned are in accordance with existing Edicts and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines.

Considering that an organizational structure is flexible and does not remain static, ample consideration was taken so that in the future, if necessary, minor changes can be introduced whenever such factors as:

a) change in the employee's effectiveness and capability;
b) increase or decrease in the number of personnel; and
c) additional major functions, if so required.

This organizational structure has taken into consideration the basic structural needs of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and, therefore, should be the basis of future expansion or reduction in personnel and functions.

Under Article III of our Masonic Law Book, the Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in the Philippine Jurisdiction, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary - limited only by strict adherence to the landmarks of the Order and to its own Constitution, Uniform Code of By-laws for subordinate Lodges, Edicts and General Regulations.

Its *legislative power* extends to every case of legislation not by itself expressly delegated to constituent Lodges. The Constitution, Uniform Code of By-Laws for Constituent Lodges, Edicts and General Regulations of Freemasonry are binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction.

Its *executive powers* include the granting of dispensation and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges; the arrest, withdrawal or revocation of charters and the reactivation of Lodges; the issuance of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by the provisions of the Constitution; the awarding of Masonic honors; and, in general, the exercise of all authority necessary to carry out its legislation.

Its *judicial powers* are of two kinds:

a) *Original* - the decision on controversies involving the Grand Lodge of its incumbent, Past or Honorary Officers; all controversies between or among two or more Lodges, or their members, or between one of them and a member or members of a subordinate Lodge, and the enforcement of discipline upon all Masons and Lodges under its jurisdiction.

b) *Appellate* - the review of all matters of controversy or discipline proper for masonic investigation which may have arisen in any subordinate Lodge, over which it does not have original jurisdiction.

All the actions of the Grand Lodge are final and executory.

The *Grand Master*, between communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers, except the granting of Charters, all its judicial powers and all its legislative powers. All his actions are effective immediately. We can now fully appreciate the vast powers of the Grand Master.

The Deputy Grand Master assists the Grand Master in the performance of any and all his official functions and duties. To perform the official functions and duties of the Grand Master in the event of the latter's death, his absence from this jurisdiction, or his inability to perform his official functions and duties, the Deputy Grand Master becomes the Acting Grand Master.

The *Grand Wardens* assist the Grand Master at all times and, in his absence and that of the Deputy Grand Master, to preside at communications of the Grand Lodge in the order of their rank. In the event of death, absence from this jurisdiction or inability of both the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, they shall, in the order of their rank, be vested with all the powers and duties assumed.

The *Grand Treasurer* directs and supervises the work of the Accountant, Cashier and other financial employees of the Grand Lodge.

The *Grand Secretary* shall have the power to direct and supervise the work of the Assistant Grand Secretary and the Secretariat Staff and to attend to all other duties and responsibilities related to his office.

In any organization, the best indicator of a successful operations is its sound financial condition. As a Grand Lodge, we exist on the revenues derived from, among others:

a. Fees for dispensation, charters diplomas and other documents.
b. Proceeds from sales of Masonic supplies.
c. Dues levied upon the Lodged relative to their membership and degrees conferred.
d. Contributions levied upon recipients of masonic degrees.
e. The funds and the proceeds from sale of property of dissolved Lodges.
f. Rentals and other income from offices, buildings and the premises of the Grand Lodge.

On the management of its revenues, the Accounting Department in the Grand Lodge is only as effective in accomplishing its assigned task as the Blue Lodges would allow them. Late submission of reports is just one of the many problems confronting the Grand Lodge.

At present, only about 35% of the 238 Lodges in this Jurisdiction submit their reports on the first three months of the year; about 50% during the four week period before the Annual Communication (ANCOM) in April; and about 15% on the week or during the ANCOM.

As for the remittance of the required dues, fees or other charges within the first 15 days of January, only about 60% out of the 238 Lodges are able to comply, while the remaining 40% pay their dues only during the ANCOM.

What then is the problem here? The Accounting Department close its books of accounts on the 1st week of April and the outside its books of accounts on the 1st week of April and the outside Auditors are given two weeks to finish the Financial Report. So one could just imagine how busy the month of April is for the office staff. This is further compounded by the mistaken notion entertained by some of our Brethren that the Accounting Department is to be blamed for the inability or failure of some Lodges to vote during the ANCOM. In this regard, the Brethren should focus their attention to Section 29, Article VI, chapter 1, Part 1 of the Constitution which states that "No Lodge which failed to submit its Annual Report with payment in full of its dues and fees, shall be entitled to representation at the Annual Communications."

It is hoped that with this article, a better understanding of the Grand Lodge's administrative functions and day-to-day operations has been achieved.

*PC/INP, Doctors and Bro. Dr. Jose Galvez busy in their Medical examination of patients during the Operation "Hand Clasp" Nov. 30, 1989 Union Lodge No. 70.*

*A basketball donated to the Barangay Council during the Operation "Hand Clasp" Nov. 30, 1989 Union Lodge No. 70. From L to R — WB Rele R. Cuesta, Bro. Ernesto Marzan, Brgy. Captain, Council Woman, Youth Representative, hidden are VW Paulino I. Aunigo and Bro. Doroteo B. Lea.*

# PAMANA NG LAHI

• Irineo P. Goce

## DAKILANG PAG-IBIG, UNAWAAN, AT PAGKAKASUNDO

Ang buhay at kasaysayan ng mga bansa ay sumusunod rin sa pag-ikot ng gulong ng palad. Ito marahil ay batay sa batas ng kalikasan. At ang bansang Pilipinas ay nasasaklaw rin ng ganitong kautusan.

Sa bawa't panahon ng kasaysayan ay nadarama ng alinmang bansa ang iba't-ibang mga yugto ng karanasan: katahimikan, pagkabalisa, paghihikahos, lagim, kaguluhan, pagbabagong-tatag, katiwasayan, kasaganaan, kapayapaan, at muling katahimikan. Ang pagkasunudsunod ng mga yugtong nabanggit ay puwede ring magpabagubago. Sa pansamantala ay tanggapin muna nating ang ganitong kaayusan.

Nagkakaiba ang tagal o lawak ng bawa't yugto ng karanasan, at ito ay nasasalig sa kulturang inangkin, o naging angkin, ng alinmang bansa. Gayundin naman na ang alinmang yugto ng karanasan ay isa lamang munting tuldok sa panahon ng kasaysayan; at ang bawa't panahon ng kasaysayan ay isa ring munting tuldok sa magpakaylanman.

Ang kasalukuyang yugto sa kasaysayan ng bansang Pilipinas ay masasabi nating tumatahak sa magkakasanib na ispektrum ng paghihikahos, lagim at kaguluhan; at sana, hindi magluluwat at unti-unting sasapit ang ating lahi at bansa sa larangan ng panibagong-tatag. Ang mga pangyayaring nagaganap sa buong daigdig ay naghuhudyat ng ganitong pangitain.

Sa pagtatapos nitong ikadalawampung siglo ay umaasa tayo, at matimtim na dumadalanging upang unti-unting maibsan ang mahabang panahon ng paghihikahos, lagim at kaguluhan sa ating bansa, at magbukang-liwayway na rin ang maliwanag na umaga na pag-ibig, unawaan at pagkakasundo nating magkakalahi, na siyang tanging landas tungo sa katiwasayan, kaunlaran, kasaganaan, kapayapaan, at muling katahimikan.

Magugunita natin na sa kasaysayan ng daigdig ang alinmang bansa ay may tanging pagkakataon, o kapanahunan, na matampok o manaig sa kalipunan ng mga bansa. May tinawag na *Ancient Babylon,* may *Byzantine Empire,* may *Ancient Greece,* may *Holy Roman Empire*, may mga *Latin-American Republics,* may kung anuano pang mga imperyo kagaya ng *British Empire,* mayroon ding *Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics*, at sa kasalukuyan ay may tinatawag ng *American Imperialism/Neo-Colonialism.*

Ang naging lakas at tatag ng nasabing mga imperyo ay kaagapay ng bisa, lawak at sigasig ng pagpapalaganap ng kultura buhat sa namamayaning bansa. Sa kasalukuyan ang Estado Unidos ay mabisa at masigasig ang pagsaklaw sa malawak na kalipunan ng mga bansa sapagka't ang kulturang Amerikano ay nagawa, at ginawa, nitong palaganapin ng puspusan sa pama-

magitan ng mabilasik nitong propaganda sa lahat ng sulok ng daigdig. Napakatatag ng kulturang USA, at ang karamihan sa ating mga kalahing Pilipino ay nagigng kasangkapan sa pagapapalaganap nito, hindi lamang sa Pilipinas kungdi pati na rin sa ibang dako ng daigdig.

Mabuti sana kung ang kulturang pinapalaganap ay nauukol sa mahalaga—hindi yung pambasura—na mga sining at agham. Ang itinuturo at kinagigiliwan ng mga Mason ay sining at agham. Subali't ang malungkot na katotohanan ay higit pang malaganap ang pagkalat ng mga sandatang pamuksa ng buhay, mapanganib na gámot, krimen, kasakiman at pagkaganid; anupa't waring tutoo pa rin ang panaghoy ni Balagtas sa sinabi niyang..."Sa loob at labas ng bayan kong sawi, kaliluha't sama ang nangyayaring hari; kagalinga't bait ay nalulugami, ininis sa hukay ng dusa't pighati!"

May nagsabing wasak ang kulturang Pilipino. The Philippines has a damaged culture, ayon kay James Fallows. Waring may katotohanan iyan. May katutubong kultura ang ating mga ninuno, subali't magkakaiba, at hiwahiwalay rin. Nung nasakop ng Espanya ang Pilipinas ay nagsimulang lipulin ang mga bakas ng ating lumipas. Ang sinasabing *Code of Kalantiao* na mga batas ng komunidad sa ating Kapuluan, ay hindi na natin matagpuan. Mga batas at kaugaliang buhat sa Espanya ang ipinatupad at sinunod sa Pilipinas.

Nung nasakop tayo ng Estados Unidos ay mabilis na napalitan ang mga kaugaliang Castillan, at mabilis ding naging *Americanized* o *stateside* and ating mga gawi. Subali't ngayon, halos kalahating siglo nang naibalik ang ating kalayaan, ang marami sa atin ay nakalubog o nakagapos pa rin sa mga sistemang Amerikano. Dahil diyan ay nanatiling wasak ang kulturang Pilipino. Iyan ang napakalaking balakid sa landas ng pagkakaisa ng ating lahi at bansa.

May mga istratehiyang ginamit ang Estados Unidos upang tayong mga Pilipino ay magkahiwahiwalay ng landas. Lubhang masalimuot at mahirap ipaliwanag ang mga paraang ginamit, at ginagamit hanggang ngayon, nguni't untin-unting namumulat ang ating mga lider, at maging ang karaniwang mga mamamayan, sa mapait na katotohanan.

Sa ating Kapatirang Masoneriya na lamang ay may isang maselang na suliranin. Ito'y ang pagkahiwahiwalay ng mga Pilipinong Mason dahil din sapagkasakop sa atin ng Estados Unidos. Nung inagaw ng mga puwersang Amerikano ang kalayaang halos napagwagihan nina Heneral Emilio Aguinaldo sa pamahalaang España (1898) ay 38 na ang mga Lohiyang umiiral sa Pilipinas—29 ang nasa ilalaim ng *grande Oriente Español,* na kinatawan ng *Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas*; anim (6) ang sa ilalim ng *Gran Oriente de España*; isa (1) sa ilalaim ng *Grand Lodge of Scotland.*

Nung kahigpitan ng mga malupit na paghihirap sa ating bayan ng mga nanakop na US Army, ang mga Pilipinong Mason sa miting ng *Lohiyang Modestia* ay ang pasyang manawagan sa Lohiya sa Amerika, at nagpadala nga ng isang mensahe na nagsaad ng: "malungkot na nagdadalamhati sa kalunuslunos na mga pangyayaring nasasaksihan ng aming kapus-palad na bansa at ng mga dugong dumaranak sa aming kaparangan, sumasamo kami

sa inyo na sana'y gamitin ang inyong impluwensiyang moral at materyal sa Pamahalaang Washington upang wakasan ang kahambal-hambal na digmaan ito."

Sa aking palagay, matapos manawagan ang mga Amerikanong Mason sa Pamahalaan ng Washington, ang mga awtoridad sa White House ay nakasilip ng butas, nakakita ng magandang pagkakataon upang kasangkapanin ang Kapatirang Masoneriya sa kanilang pananakop at kampanyang pamayapa sa nalalabi pang mga mandirigmang Pilipino. Kaagad nilang inamuki mga Mason sa US Army dito sa Pilipinas na magtatag ng mga Lohiya, at ng *Grand Lodge.*

Ang nanakop na puwersa ng mga Amerikano ay nagtatag kaagad ng tatlong mga Lohiya sa ilalim ng *Grand Lodge of California: Manila Lodge No. 342, Cavite Lodge No. 350,* at *Corregidor Lodge No. 386.*

Hanggang nung 1906 ay nagbibisitahan ang mga Mason sa ilalim ng *Grand Lodge of California* at ang mga Mason sa naunang mga 38 Lohiya dito sa bansa. Subali't nung 1908 ay ibinawal ng *Grand Lodge of California* sa mga kasapi ng Lohiyang Amerikano na makisama o makihalubilo sa ibang mga Mason, maliban sa mga Lohiyang nasa ilalim ng *Grand Lodge of Scotland.*

Ang *Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands* ay itinatag ng mga Kano nung 1912, na binuo ng tatlong mga Lohiyang Americano, sa kabila ng mahigpit na pagtutol ng *Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas.* Sa aking pag-analisa, ang mabilis na pagkatatag ng GLPI ay bahagi ng taktika ng nanakop na bansa—at dito'y ginamit ang Masoneriya—upang ang ating mga lider ay paghiwa-hiwalayin at maging madali ang kanilang pananakop.

Nagsimula na nuon ang pagkakahiwalay ng mga lider ng ating bansa, na sila ring mga namuno sa Masoneriya. Si dating Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ang nanguna sa mga sumapi sa Lohiyang Amerikano, at si Heneral Aguinaldo naman ang sa kabilang panig. Ang pagkahiwahiwalay ng mga Mason sa Pilipinas ay bahagi rin ng ating wasak na kultura. Subali't napipinto na tayo sa panahon ng pagbabagong-buhay, at pagbabagong-tatag.

Ating idalangin na sana'y hindi na magtagal at mag-uusbong sa puso at damdamin ng bawa't kalahi nating ang tahas na pagpapahalaga, at ang banal at dakilang pag-ibig at pagmamahal sa kapuwa Pilipino, alan-alang sa kapayapaan, kaunlaran at kasaganaan ng ating bansa. Sa larangang ito ay napakalaki ang magagawa ng ating Kapatiran—ang paghahasik ng binhi ng dakilang pag-ibig at pagmamahalan sa damdamin nating magkakalahi. Dito magmumula ang patuluyang pagkakasundo ng ating mga lider at mga mamamayan.

*WE MAY NOT HAVE IT ALL TOGETHER*
*BUT TOGETHER WE HAVE IT ALL*

*See you in Lodge... smile... wave... at a Brother and communicate your happiness to others. it will return to you tenfold.*

# EARLY THOUGHTS ON HOW TO IMPROVE OUR CRAFT

**by Rt. W. Agustin V. Mateo, JGW**

## 1. HOW TO ADMINISTER THE GRAND LODGE

The present administration of the Grand Lodge is very well defined under the provisions of the Masonic Constitution, particularly in Edict No. 72 of 1976. It very well defines and delineates the powers and responsibilities of the Grand Secretary as well as the studies and functions of the Administrative Assistant to the Grand Master. Hand in hand, they administer the Grand Lodge under the direct supervision of the Grand Master, with each performing his assigned functions.

The Grand Lodge, however, has grown in the number of Blue Lodges and membership as well as in facilities especially with the expected completion of the new temple. Such growth has been accompanied by more services to the general membership as well as to the maintenance of added facilities; hence, the addition of more personnel is imperative. This also means more men to supervise and more functions to attend to.

The office most affected is that of the Administrative Assistant to the Grand Master. He might be needing more men to assist him in the performance of his duties.

It would be to the benefit of the Grand Lodge, however, if a survey could be conducted on the functions of the present offices and positions to discover candidates if there are any overload or underload of work assignments and thus make the necessary corrective measures.

The present workload of the Administrative Assistant, based on actual observation, has multiplied with the growth of the Grand Lodge. He has now attained a more important position with the corresponding added duties and would be in order, from Administrative Assistant to that of Grand Lodge Administrator. The appointment of Assistant Administrator, however, should be retained until after the results of the proposed survey is completed.

In brief, the present system should be maintained but with an option for necessary changes if need be.

## 2. CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING OFFICERS

The Grand Lodge Appointed (Ceremonial) Officers:

The Constitution is silent on the matter of qualifications of the Ceremonial Officers but is very explicit regarding the description of their duties. It is deemed implied that all those duly appointed must be Masters and knowledgeable on the duties and the position each one is assigned.

To avoid accused of partialism towards a particular region on the part of the appointing authority, it is proposed that distribution of the positions be done equally among the members of the three regional groups; i.e.; Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. No particular regional group should have a monopoly on the appointments as Grand Lodge Officers.

The Grand Lecturers:

The Constitution likewise is silent on the qualifications of the Grand Lecturers (Grand Lecturer, the Junior Lecturers for each of the regional groups, and the Grand Master's District Lecturers). It is also implied, therefore, that they are very knowledgeable on their duties and responsibilities. It is suggested, however, that availability should be a third qualification, for in some cases some of them hardly attend Masonic functions.

The District Deputy Grand Masters:

The Constitution clearly states the manner of selecting the District Deputy Grand Masters; i.e.; each District, during its district convention, nominates three of its members and then submit the nominations to the Grand Master for his consideration. In some cases, however, the ones appointed are those not nominated, to the embarrassment of some Brethren.

It is suggested that to avoid embarrassment through an Edict, the manner of selecting the DDGM's be changed from the present practice to that of nominating also three candidates but coming only from the succeeding host Lodge of the convention for the ensuing Masonic year. This is the practice now adopted in Masonic District No. 10 (Cavite) and initiated by MW Raymundo Beltran. This has prevented disharmony and strengthened camaraderie and assured complete cooperation. This system of each Lodge having the privilege of hosting a district convention also assures a well-prepared assembly for each Lodge would know in advance when it would be the host.

The Grand Lodge Inspectors:

Grand Lodge Inspectors may be the lowest of the Grand Lodge Officers, but they perform a very important role because of their frequent direct contact with the officers and members of the Lodges they are assigned to; hence their duties and responsibilities are explicitly stated in the Constitution. They must therefore, possess qualifications commensurate to their duties and responsibilities.

Among others, they must be very knowledgeable on the Ritual, the Constitution, and other important rules and regulations. They must also be up-to-date on new Edicts, circulars, and other communications coming from both the Grand Lodge and their own respective districts. This is because the officers, as well as the members of the Lodge wherein they are assigned would be, from time to time, seeking clarifications regarding communications from the Grand Lodge. Hence, they should be able to give satisfactory answers to any or all questions addressed to them.

Another qualification which should be given more weight by the officer recommending the nominees should be physical ability. This would prevent the occurrence of "ghost inspectors" which is unfair to Lodge members who are active and striving to achieve honors and whose achievements would go unreported to and unappreciated by higher authorities.

## 4. IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCES

A social organization like the Masonic Lodge thrives only on the membership dues and other fees. Hence, the budget is tight and needs the most judicious decision on expenses. The budget becomes tighter if increases in cost of materials needed, not to mention increase in salaries and wages are not foreseen. Tightening of the belt, so to speak, becomes the order of the day, and the output of the organization, in materials and services, suffers to the detriments of the membership at large.

One of the remedies is to prepare an actual operating budget based on the actual expected income and to limit all expenses to those included in the prepared budget. The Grand Lodge is one organization which cannot afford to spend more than it earns for two main reasons: Firstly, it has no other sources as yet to cover over-expenditure; secondly, it will establish, as it has already established, the carry-over of expenditures to the succeeding year which is improper, unjustified and very unfair to the succeeding administration.

To date, the revenue sources of the Grand Lodge are limited to only six, which contribute measly sums each. There is yet a 7th source left unexplored and that is the voluntary contribution or donations from affluent members for the main purpose of covering up the expenses incurred in the preceding year which are over and above its budget. If this is done, the new administration will have a fresh start but must strictly conform to the actual operating budget based on the expected income for the year.

Other suggestions to improve finances are as follows:

1. Conduct a survey on the actual work-load of each employee, regular or casual, based on the function of each position. If the outcome of the survey would reveal a duplication of work which is based on an actual observation, the end result would be to get rid of excess manpower.
2. While only recently, the fees for Masonic related services such as dispensations, and cost of all Masonic forms have been increased, it is timely to have at least a minimum of fifty percent (50%) increase for the second time. This is highly justified because the cost of materials as well as salaries and wages have also increased. Said increases will also offset the expected increase of materials and services. The per capita dues must be left alone in the meantime since they have just been increased by 50 percent (50%).
3. Minimize the electric bills by setting up rules to control use of lights, airconditioners, etc.

4. Minimize water consumption by repairing leaks, and other water-conservation procedures.
5. Print just enough copies of monthly circulars, other Grand Lodge communications for Blue Lodges, with ample number of copies left for office files.
6. Office personnel must be instructed to use the back sides of over-printed materials for making drafts, etc.
7. It has been observed that hundreds of copies of the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge Communications of the past several years are in stock. This might have been the result of over-printing. It is therefore suggested that only enough copies should be printed with ample copies only to be stocked in the library.

## 5. ON MASONIC EDUCATION

"Each day evidence indicates many Masons interpret Masonry according to their personal frame of reference. It is right and proper that this is so. But what is most disturbing is that in many cases personal interpretations are based upon "how much can I get out of Masonry" rather than upon "how much can I give Masonry." It is in this basic motivation that Masons need reorientation," so states Ill. Raymund E. Wilmarth on his essay, "Orienting the Mason".

Ill. Wilmarth hit the nail right on its head. It is a fact, and a sad one at that, that majority of Masons, especially among the new members do not possess the proper concept of what Freemasonry is, and this can only be attained through proper Masonic education. Grand Masters, past and present, have always included Masonic education as part and parcel of their programs. They have issued Edicts and circulars focusing on the need for more and intensive Masonic education for the Brethren. There is always a continuing Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education created for the main purpose of establishing a system for the enlightenment of the general membership. A great Mason once said that the study of Masonry is more than one's lifetime because of its rich field of symbolism, not to mention history which, it has been claimed, is still misty because of the lack of documents. Be that as it may, however, there still exist some documents attesting to moral teachings and practices which are left to Masonic scholars and students to delve on.

It is also said that "there can be no dedication without education." It is a fact that no one may be motivated about something that one knows little or nothing about. So it is true in our Order because of ignorance of our Institution. Hence, Masonic Education, as it is emphasized in the past and at present should also be emphasized at all times.

The Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education of 1918 had done a great service to the Fraternity in preparing the outline, "Elementary Course of Masonic Study." It has been used by past Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education because it is very comprehensive. It is still in use at present. What remains to be done, however, is the dissemination of the

results of the work of the committees concerned.

To have an intensified continuing Masonic education, it is suggested that:

1. The present Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research, works, studies and researchers, as well as those of past Grand Lodge Committees, be disseminated to Blue Lodges through the Districts.
2. The Grand Lodge schedule seminars, as often as necessary, for delegates of each district on a regional basis, i.e., one in Mindanao for all districts of the island, etc. Delegates are to be appointed by the District Deputy Grand Masters based on capability to learn the intricacies of Freemasonry, personal interest, and availability. They will be the "trainors" for their districts after schooling.
3. The "district trainors" upon their return to their respective districts will, in turn, "teach" Blue Lodge lecturers and those interested, who, in turn, will "teach" in their respective Lodges.
4. District seminars should be held also as often as needed.
5. Blue Lodges must include in their regular meeting agenda at least fifteen (15) minutes for Masonic education and also hold special meetings for the purpose.
6. Since books on Freemasonry, especially those available only from abroad are hard to obtain, perhaps the Grand Lodge can make arrangements with the publishers of these book, to allow the re-printing of the same locally through the Grand Lodge, so as to make them available at low cost. It is a fact that some brethren have the interest and capability to study Freemasonry but are deterred by the non-availability of these books. For it is also a fact that very few Lodges have even a token of a Library for the use of their members. It has been the dream of Grand Masters, past and present, for each Blue Lodge to have its own Masonic Library.

Among others, Masonic education should include a clarification of the duties and responsibilities of the Grand Master's District Lecturers, Grand Lodge Inspectors, and management of Blue Lodges. More often than not, the GMDL's and GLI's do not or fail to perform their duties due to lack of knowledge of their functions. In the case of the GMDL's, they are only often seen and not heard in the Lodges during visitations, if they do visit at all with the District Deputy Grand Master. They also are not given any function during district conventions for reasons known only by the other District Officers. Likewise in the case of GLI's they do nothing but give a brief speech and nothing more. They never try to look into the record of the Lodge as to their reports, financial and otherwise. The common reason is "nakakahiya naman" if I inspect their records. They do not know that one of their duties is to help the Lodge straighten out their records if they need correction.

In the case of Lodge secretaries, especially among the first timers, they need to be taught even how to prepare minutes of meeting, the compilation of records, and other important phases of their duties and responsibilities.

In April of 1974, a Leadership Training Seminar was held at the Grand Lodge under the auspices of the Committee on Seminar-Workshop of Masonic District No. 1. It was a three-day seminar and workshop. Its main thrust was "Effective Leadership in Masonry" and covered as many aspects as necessary in Blue Lodge management. This kind of seminar should be given at least every three years and should be open to the three Lights, Secretaries and Treasurers and those interested.

## 6. ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR SELECTION PROCESS

The present system of selecting nominees for the position of Junior Grand Warden by the assembly of Past Grand Masters was a wise decision on the part of our past Grand Lodge officers. It was the contention then that those selected as nominees are the best in the field at the time. They do this with nothing but the best interest of Freemasonry in this part of the world.

Times have changed, however, but sad to say, not for the better. Tc minimize, if not totally eradicate electioneering, perhaps it should be left alone to the responsibility of the assembly of Past Grand Masters but with the participation of all districts. Allow each district to submit only one nominee to the Grand Lodge and from which the Past Grand Master may choose only ten (10) nominees. Nominations from the floor may no longer be allowed.

With this system, the democratic process is not curtailed since each district is given the chance to send its nominee. The names of the candidates shall be made known only during the annual communication.

## 7. ON THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Charges and disputes very seldom occur in this jurisdiction. Charges of any kind, however, are well covered in the Constitution.

If and when disputes do occur between Masons of the same blue Lodges or of different Lodges but of the same district, they should be resolved within the district immediately upon receipt of information of the case and should not, as much as possible, reach any more the Grand Lodge. Proper guidelines from the committee concerned upon the direction of the Grand Master should be made and issued to the parties concerned with the advice to resolve such dispute the soonest possible time.

Disputes between Masons of different districts or between districts should also be assigned to both districts if in the case of the former; while in the latter case a third district may be assigned to resolved such dispute. Again, proper guidelines may be issued by the Grand Lodge committee concerned upon the directive of the Grand Master. To bring the matter to the Grand Lodge for decision would be time-consuming and too costly especially if such dispute occurs in provinces too far from Manila.

The main idea is to resolve the problem within the shortest possible time and within the confines of the area and prevent it from growing to larger

proportions.

## 8. ON MASONIC ELECTIONS

Election of Officers of Blue Lodges:

The present system of electing the officers of Blue Lodges is very effective in minimizing, if not totally eradicating, electioneering. It is also a very simple process. A division, short of partisanship, usually occurs but vanishes right after the voting. Peace and harmony always prevail.

Elections of Grand Lodge Officers:

The present system of electing the Grand Lodge Officers, as amended, so far is the best system. If changes are to be made, it should be only in the manner of casting the ballots.

Such change should be:

1. There shall be as many tables (for distributing ballots) as are necessary. If at all possible, each district should have its own table. From these tables, ballots are to be distributed to the delegates upon presentation of their proper credentials.
2. Delegates then proceed to any of the voting booths duly assigned for their respective districts. As many booths as are required should be installed. Portable booths similar to the ones used in the last election for barangay officials may be used. It consists of a cardboard the material of which is slightly thicker than an ordinary office folder, 36 inches in width to be folded in the middle, and 18 inches tall when made to stand to form a square enough to cover two sides of the voter. This can be placed in school desks or even long tables assures that each delegate writes on his own ballot. This might be a longer process but minimizes, if not eradicates electioneering.

## 9. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER MASONIC AND NON-MASONIC BODIES

The Grand Lodge relationship with other Masonic and non-Masonic bodies should be friendly and cordial to achieve the same in return. The present relationship with other Masonic bodies leaves nothing else to be desired but might be enhanced even further. On the other hand, relation with non-Masonic organizations should be exploited to the hilt if we are to extend our image to them. Perhaps, the creation of liaison officers with all these organizations are in order.

Firstly, a communication to this effect should be sent to heads of this organization. With regards to the other Masonic bodies, not much problems would be encouraged since officers and members are also Masons.

With regards to the non-Masonic organizations like the Lions, Rotary Clubs, etc., a good start would be to initiate said proposed relation wit one prominent chapter first and when it is successful, then work on the national organization. This can be done with the assistance of a Brother who may be a member of the particular non-Masonic organization. Said Brother to be assigned must first be briefed thoroughly on the objectives of his mission.

Another way of drawing these non-Masonic organizations is to invite officers to any of our Masonic functions open to the public especially during the installation of the Grand Lodge Officers, or even the installation of any of the Blue Lodges. The primary objective is to manifest to them what Freemasonry is and for them to understand better, first-hand, our purposes for existence.

The appointment of liaison officer should be mutually accepted and such liaison officer should be a member of both organizations.

## 10. IMPROVING THE MAILING SYSTEM OF THE CABLETOW

The Cabletow is one of the great links between the Grand Lodge and Brethren of subordinate Lodges because it is the medium or instrument which provides:

1. A source of information on the affairs and important events in the Grand Lodge and Districts and other Masonic organizations;
2. Masonic education, especially in the field of history of the Order, Masonic philosophy of great Masons, Grand Lodge Officers, past and present, through their essays or speeches printed the Cabletow; and
3. A venue for Masonic scholar and students to have their studies or researches published for the benefit of the general membership.

For these important reasons, therefore, The Cabletow must exist for all times. It is sad to note, however, that some brethren, have failed or have been receiving inadequate copies for a number of years now. This fact has been voiced out in some district conventions. Those who come personally or represented by their lodge secretaries to the Grand Lodge, are courteously attended to by the staff. They are assured that their copies have been mailed religiously. To what, therefore, can we attribute this matter?

Without malice to the staff of The Cabletow and without undermining their efforts, it is suggested that their system of mailing the copies of The Cabletow be reviewed. And if complaints would persist, it is suggested that a complaint to the Post Office bureau be file. The following suggestions may be worth looking into:

1. Include the Zip Code of every addressee in the address plate. This would mean added expenses because there are over 15,000 subscribers but the expense would be worth it if only to further improve the system and assure that proper mailing procedure has been followed.

2. Postage stamping shall be made by the Staff themselves by procuring a portable stamping machine from the Post Office, which is prepaid.

3. After postage stamping, copies should be sorted out and grouped together (bound) according to their respective destinations. This would mean extra work on the part of the Cabletow staff and less work for the staff of the Post Office, but assures proper assignment of destination. This system has been used and has proven effective.

4. Assign a staff member who will be responsible for checking on annual as well as monthly reports of Blue Lodges on suspensions, dimits, deaths, restorations, change of addresses, etc. and act accordingly. It's still happening today that those not deserving to receive copies are still included in the mailing list. This will be minimized, if not totally eradicated, if this suggested procedure is followed.

If complaints of non-receipts of copies would perish it is also suggested to advise Blue Lodges secretaries or District Deputy Grand Masters to check on the respective local post office.

*Mayor So Lam Sing of Kao Shiong, Taiwan pauses for a souvenir picture with the Grand Master's party after dinner hosted by the Mayor*

*RW Jose R. Guerrero shakes hand of Bro. Conrado Sta. Romana, a Senior Mason and owner of Lakeview Resort in Laguna*

# Freemasonry and Press Freedom

• VW Mabini G. Hernandez

Dear Dad,

Pardon me for taking a posture not thoroughly and totally compatible and congruent with your thinking, which I respect, on Freemasonry and Press Freedom.

You and I believe and agree that in a democratic society Freedom of the Press must not be abridged. Neither should it's practice be curtailed. But it should not be abused. Freemasonry stands four square on these. A brother is free to print his views on and about the Grand Lodge and his Blue Lodge—its officers, activities, its doings and undoings—within the parameters of the law, and the rules and regulations of of the Fraternity. However, the exercise of press freedom must be responsible, accountable, and ethically discriminate.

Within the confines of Freemasonry, a brother must discipline his writings. His writing must be guided by propriety and by what is Right, Just and True. These guides must be observed collectively. Not isolatedly. Will his writings do good? Or will it harm? If harmful, then Prudence and Restraint must be observed. Fairness and Propriety applied.

As press freedom is no "License to Kill" one's person, character or reputation, the habitual and constant use of the Masonic Compass will help bridle the reins of our pen. My view is, the writings of a Master Mason on anything and everything about Freeemasonry must not vilify of malign and/or bring the Fraternity, the Grand Lodge, Blue Lodge, or a brother into bad light. More so if the writings involve the Most Worshipful Grand Master—his competence, his honor, his integrity, his person.

I was asked, "is this not suppression of press freedom?" My answer is NO—as far as the press freedom of a Master Mason writing about the fraternity is concerned. We have to recall and keep in mind that portion of the Charge to every newly raised brother: "As a Master Mason, you are authorized to correct the irregularities of your less informed brethren, to fortify their minds with resolution against the snares of the insidious, and to guard them against allurement to vicious practices. *To preserve unsullied the reputation of the Fraternity ought to be your constant care,*" With this we have been charged.

There is no gainsaying that among us brethren of this noble Fraternity, the

room for improvement is large— a lot of things to be corrected and straightened up. And every Master Mason is duty bound to contribute his share in this never ending endeavor. We have to remember that from the moment a brother took his vow and obligated himself as a master Mason, the sharp and sensitive scalpel of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice cuts a part of his freedom in matters involving the Fraternity, the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, Blue Lodge, or a brother Master Mason.

In bringing into the open matters which require corrections and/or in suggesting corrections, Cautions, Propriety and Decency must be observed in the exercise of press freedom through print media. More so if its circulation covers a wide area and transcends the premises of the Grand Lodge and Blue Lodges. As there are several ways of killing a cat, we should avoid print media and seek other avenues less harmful to all parties concerned. Being documentary, the grievious harm which found its pathway to print is difficult and laborious to erase. As long as a single copy of that which is printed exists, the painful and agonizing effect is lasting and is always fresh.

As no freedom is ever absolute, in printing opinions, ideas, heartaches and grievances and the like, Fairness, Prudence, and Decency must not be overlooked. To do otherwise, we succeed in pointing an accusing finger, without being aware that three other fingers are pointing back at us. As we sort out and seek the fine threads in the tapestry of our Masonic brotherhood as guide in resolving divergent views on Freemasonry and press Freedom, the bottomline is—avoid that which is divisive; avoid that which brings disharmony; and avoid that which is basically unmasonic.

Dad, in our discussion on Freemasonry and Press Freedom, I am aware that we differ somewhere and you are not totally sold to my thinking. But as we agreed to disagree until the better opinion crystallized, may I conclude, from one brother to another—"To write is human, but to avoid putting into print that which hurts is divine."

Regards and may God bless us all.

With love,

Sonny

*Bethel No. 22 officers taking their oath.*

# POINT AFTER

**Samuel P. Fernandez**

DDGM VW Ernie Cua and WB Oscar Suguitan went avisiting the senior citizens of Laoag Lodge No. 71 before the installation ceremonies of their Lodge. A touching experience indeed. This beautiful Sunshine Committee activity started during MW Raymundo N. Beltran. Every installation the officers of Laoag Lodge No. 71 do their ritual sentimental visitation to inform the brethren who could no longer make it to the Lodge of their concern.

RW Jose R. Guerrero, Chairman, Grand Lodge Sunshine Committee and I witnessed this modest experience. We felt the old sincerity, admired the contaminating eagerness and heard the Senior Citizens recall their active participation in the Lodge during their memorable heydays. How blessed it is to be able to fellowship physically once a month with our brethren in our productive days when our limbs can carry us to our respective Lodges to share our joys and successes. But we take for granted our privilege to be felt visibly by our brothers.

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I wish to congratulate Laoag Lodge No. 71 officers and members for having a fine building literally on top of a hill. Laoag Lodge No. 71 is not of course a Parthenon but certainly it is a testimony of the resolve of its membership in concretizing their aspirations and visions.

Very noticeable in the solemn ceremony of installation was the attendance of wives of Masons and their families. I suppose installation in Laoag Lodge No. 71 is a family affair-their *in excelsis.*

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Naga Lodge No. 257 is another shining example of how the *hermanas* can put up a show to the delight of the brethren. Energetic Pinky Ramchand, wife of the incumbent Worshipful Master, together with the better halves of Past Masters whirled and spinned to the old favorite tune of yesteryears while their children gyrated to the "in thing".

The Order of DeMolay sang the Grand Lodge Hymn with flair as the Dad.Masons green-eyed listened with envy secretly wishing they could join their enthusiastic singing. I suggested to a Brother that we learn the DeMolay hymn if only to return the compliment. Ironically we have an official Grand Lodge Hymn that is only heard on tape but seldom sung in formal gatherings.

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Inviting outsiders to speak on relevant and contemporary subjects for additional pomp and pageantry to the auspicious installation solemnity is a subtle way of exposing Masonry to the uninformed public. Unfortunately though, we have not given importance to the orators whose task is to tell the public of the glorious history of the respective Lodges and their Masonic involvements in Masonry in particular and to their respective communities in general. Orators should not only play an important role in the Grand Lodge but also in Blue Lodges. If we must have a sense of continuity, a sense of historicity, a sense of destiny, the orators should record the exciting present so the future membership will have an idea of the past. It is rather disconcerting that the position of orators are but ceremonial in Blue Lodges. It is time that orators were tasked with the responsibility of such information to the public so they will be updated of their Masonic as well as the social, civic commitments and involvements of our Craft.

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WB Roland V. Sublay finally sent us the complete addresses of members of Kutang Bato Lodge No. 110. What struck me was his statement that most of the brethren's enthusiasm was *extinguished* and the interest of many *waned* for reason that *The Cabletow* as usual reached the brethren rather late. He further mentioned that the postal service is "just and fair" in terms of mailing *The Cabletow* on time. So why the delay?

I congratulate WB Roland V. Sublay for lighting the candle rather than cursing the dark. Our Brother is not the only Worshipful Master who sent us letters about the delay of *The Cabletow.* This is one thorny issue that has to be resolved in the Annual Communication. Time was, when *The Cabletow* had a separated budget. Now the money for *The Cabletow* forms part of the general funds of the Grand Lodge. This makes it quite difficult for the Editor to schedule the publication if there is no fraternal transparency on how we handle our stewardship. It is my opinion that if we wish to expedite the release of the copies of *The Cabletow* then the handling of the funds must be separated from the Grand Lodge funds. Anyone going beyond his budget will be liable for his fiscal mismanagement. *Dura lex, sed lex.*

Putting out a quality publication necessitates qualified people to man the Editorial Staff who could separate the grains from the chaff so to speak. It is not easy to get knowledgeable Masonic scholars who will dedicate their talents for a song. Just the simple task of asking for news of the doings of Blue Lodges can be a trying experience. Few ever realize that their action on our request can help us. Result? We wait for nothing. Our *critics* up to now are critics. They tell us what to do but never help us to do what is supposed to be done.

How much can we afford quality articles?

Efficiency can only be had if we can afford to entice others to write. Depending on voluntary efforts will not expedite quality controlled situation.

Any suggestion on what we should do if Blue Lodge will not submit the

third copy of the Annual Report on time? This is one for Guinness book-GM J.C. Nabong Jr.'s term is about to end (as of Press time-March) but a number of Blue Lodges have complacently put into oblivion their responsibilities of coming across their requirement.

Arrest the Charter? That would be the day. We can only rely on the good graces of the Blue Lodge's Secretaries to translate their criticism into positive action. It takes *two* to tango!

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Noli Me Tangere Lodge No. 148 is now Noli Me Tangere Lodge No. 42 Noli is young again!

If one considers the Blue Lodges declared inactive and charters arrested some of the nomenclature is worth considering. I am informed that concerned brethren would like to resuscitate Keystone No. 100 to be composed of Past Master who will be Grand Lodge esoteric instructors of Masonic knowledge. Membership is by invitation.

Noli Me Tangere No. 148 has set an example of reviving a Lodge Number that would have been consigned to the dustbin of history. Now the brethren of Noli can say that their Mother Lodge was chartered during the incumbency of Pres. Manuel L. Quezon and Grand Secretary Newfort Comfort.

Kudos to the present leadership of Noli Me Tangere Lodge No. 42 led by WM Virgilio S. David, SW Angelito L. Martinez, JW Fernando M. Vinculado, Treas. Rene S. Ang, and Sec. Francisco M. Lovero, PM.

VW Rene Damian was the proponent of said change of number.

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Time to bid adieu. This is a sentimental ritual which I have to make before welcoming the new leadership. I have no illusions that my star will stay in the firmament so I can articulate forever whatever wisdom I have imbibed in my years of service to this prestigious Magazine in particular and to the Grand Lodge in general.

Time was that to be candid about the doings in our fraternity, specially when it touches on the fringes of sensitive issues, ostrich-like we bury our heads into the muddy ground instead of squarely holding on doggedly to the bull horns of logic. No man-made institution can claim *ex-cathedra*.

The approach of this column is not confrontational but a gentle persuasion and a fraternal reminder on how to resolve the multifarious endemic problem which has become a historical load in our fraternity. Before I kiss the Masonic year goodbye let me offer to the Temple some "prescriptions" so like the ancient we will be able to prevent "cancerous" situations.

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The Ancom is the Legislative Body to decide relevant laws and

regulations to give direction to the Brotherhood. The buddy-buddy bond pervading the almost fiesta atmosphere in the Ancom at times degenerate into midnight carousing, exchanging of pleasantries leaving little space for serious consideration of important and relevant legislations. What percent of the three day encounter have we devoted for considering resolutions and what percentage have we assigned into the ritual of welcoming dignitaries? It is time that we lessen pomposity and grapple with the issues confronting our time.The crux of the matter is that we have institutionalized form rather than substance. So we hear the sounds of cymbals signifying nothing.

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Let us not put the horse before the cart. For many years now we elected Blue Lodges Worshipful Masters and Officers who invariably will charter their destinies with their well laid programs from December to February only to be confronted with the burden in April of the Grand Master's program. Why are we electing the Grand Master after the Blue Lodges have firmed up their directions? No wonder we do not have participative program. Blue Lodges are informed of the year round program of activities of the Grand Master with little and/or nil consultation from them. If we wish to make effective the vision and goals of the Grand Master he must be first elected before the Blue Lodges settle their leadership.

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Charity must first begin in Jerusalem and in Judea before reaching out the uttermost part of the earth. I do not question the many still to be institutionalized civic concerns of Blue Lodges but what we are doing in terms of accommodating our families, relatives, and friends? We concentrate on Temple Building but hardly any District has thought of having Masonic club where Masons, relatives and friends can relax and/or intellectually peruse the wisdom of the age in well appointed Masonic libraries. Such sports and library centers are left to other civic organizations. The time is now that we consider Jerusalem before becoming missionaries of goodwill. The time is now that we knew how to make our kith and kin part of our fraternity.

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There is no truth to the cynical taunt that if you did not make it to the Grand South, run, run again.

There is no truth to the belief that if you want some brethren to be beholden install, install again.

There is no truth to the idea that if you want to be known, drink, drink again.

But it is true that:

1. We need a leader with administrative ability and statemanship coupled with deep understanding of our endemic problems.

2. We need a leader who is knowledgeable and whose ways are tempered with the wisdom of the ages.

3. We need a leader who understands the meaning of stewardship.

4. We need a leader who will wield the gavel judiciously with truth and justice.

5. We need a leader who is uncompromising in the pursuance of his vision, aspirations, and goals.

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EL SHADAI!

# HADJI BUTU WAS NOT THE FIRST

It is generally believed that **Hadji Butu** is the first Muslim raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in the Philippines. In the interest of historical truth we must correct this misimpression.

Brother Butu was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in 1917, but 11 long years elapsed before he was finally raised on october 23, 1928. in the meantime, Bro. Mahammed Nandy Warner beat him to the gun. In the June 1925 issue of *The Cabletow* we find this item:

> "On May 5th Mahammad Nandy Warner, a Mohammedan, was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in Tupas Lodge No. 62. This is the first time a Mohammedan has been given the Masonic degrees in Cebu. The Koran was used on the altar. The newly raised Brother is the adopted son of Bro. Fred Warner, of Duero, Bohol, who was formerly stationed in Jolo, and who belongs to the Fraternity in Battle Creek, Michigan. Bro. Warner came to Cebu to see each of the three degree conferred on his son. It is interesting to note that three earthquake shocks were felt while the third degree was being conferred, the hardest during the obligation, but the work was carried on without interruption".

It was indeed an earth shaking event.

# MASONIC EDUCATION

VW Conrado V. Sanga, PDDGM

111. What are the mystical ages of some Masonic Rites?
Three, five and seven years for the Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason respectively.
112. What is the definition of Econology?
The science of that teaches the doctrine of images and symbolic representations, and is somewhat collateral with Masonry.
113. What is Theosophy?
A mystic cult, which seeks a closer union with the Divine, by a higher spiritual development?
114. What is Mystic Tie?
That sacred and inviolate band which unites men of the most discordant opinions into one band of brothers, and Freemasons—because they alone are under the influence of this tie, or enjoy its benefits, are called "Brethren of the Mystic Tie."
115. What is the true meaning of the Lost Word?
The word must be conceived to the symbol of Divine Truth; and all its modifications—the loss, the substitution, and the recovery—are but component parts of the mythical symbol which represents a search after truth, becomes a symbol of the personal progress of a candidate from his first initiation to the completion of his acquiring all the lights when he receives a full development of the mysteries.
116. What is the Star and Garter?
This Order was and still considered the highest decoration that can be bestowed on a subject by a sovereign of Great Britain.
117. What is the symbolic interpretation of the phrase from the xiii chapter of the Ecclesiastes, "The almond tree shall flourish"?
It refers to the white flower of that tree and the allegorical significance is to old age, when the hair of the head shall become gray.
118. What is meant by "Or ever the Silver Cord be loosed"?
In this beautiful description of the body of man suffering the infirmities of old age we find those words followed by "or the golden bowl be broken." The silver cord is the spiritual marrow, the golden bowl is the brain, and so on.
119. To what does "the keepers of the house shall tremble" refer?
The keepers of the house are the arms, shoulders and hands, the trembling comes with the feebleness of old age.
120. To what does "Those that look out of the windows be darkened" refer?
The windows are the eyes. Failing sight is the trait common to old age.

121. To what does "The doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low," refer?
The doors are the lips, the streets are the mouth by which nourishment enters, and the round of the grinding is the human voice. In old age when the teeth are lost, mumbling is a very common attribute.
122. To what does "And he shall rise up at the voice of the bird" refer?
The bird is the crowing cock. In old age mankind is more restless in his slumbers and early rising is a habit with many.
123. To what does "And all the daughters of music shall be brought low," refer?
The daughters of music are the ears . The voice its strength and hearing becomes less acute in the aged.
124. To what does "They shall be afraid of that which is high,? refer?
In the declining years men fear to scale the heights which in their prime or youth they ascended with ease and alacrity.
125. To what does "And fears shall be in the way," refer?
Timidity is a common fault of older people. They become more cautious and are filled with apprehension at the first sign of danger.
126. To what does "The grasshopper shall be a burden" refer?
To the weaknesses of old age, even the weight of so small a thing as a grasshopper is a burden
127. To what does "And desire shall fail," refer?
The appetites and desires of youth ceases in the declining years.
128. To what does "Man goeth to his long home," refer?
Literally to his grave. "To that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.
129. To what does "The mourners go about the streets" refer?
To the oriental custom of having official mourners, (A Chinese custom) who make public lamentations for the dead. It is even practised by the orthodox Jews.
130. To what does "The golden bowl be broken," refer?
The brain is called the brain, from its yellow color. Death prevents its further functioning.
131. To what does "the wheel broken at the cistern." refer?
The pitcher is the great vein which carries the blood to the ventricle of the heart, here called the fountain.
132. To what does Low twelve mean?
In masonic language midnight is so called. The reference is to the sun, which is then below the earth. Low twelve in Masonic symbolism is an unpropitious hour.
133. High twelve? The hour of noon, at which time the craft were called from labor to refreshment. Refers to the position of the sun at meridian height or twelve high noon.
134. LUXE TENEBRIS
Latin word, meaning light out of the darkness. A motto very commonly

used in the caption of Masonic documents as expressive of the object of Freemasonry, what the true Freemason supposes himself to have attained. It has a recondite meaning. In the primeval ages and in the the early mythology, darkness preceded the light. Of these early ages it was believed that the sun was the child of night or darkness. So Lux being Truht or Freemasonry, and tenebrae or darkness, the symbol of initiation. a Lodge at London comprising Brethren devoted especially to the welfare of blind persons has been give this appropriate name.

135. Heal—A technical term which signifies TO MAKE VALIE OR LEGAL. Hence one who has received a Degree in an irregular manner or from incomptent authority is not recognized until he has been *healed*. If done in a clandestine lodge, the ceremony/ies would not be valid and legal. The difference lies in that, ceremonies done in the "irregular Lodge" the problem being only technical one of legal competence, it is only necessary to exact an obligation of allegiance, or in other words to renew the covenant.

*Inter-Lodge Visitation. WM. Benny Ty of Manila-Mt. Lebanon No. 1, in the company of DDGM Nap Soriano's Party, visited on Aug. 11-12, 1989 and participated in its conferral ceremonies as Senior Deacon in raising of Bros. Aurelio Agudelo and Percival Salazar. He is shown above on his send-off at the airport (from left) Bro. Agudelo, Bro. Lannie Villaos and Bro. Percy Salazar.*

# Anecjokes

• VW Bienvenido G. Ongkiko

## RESTORED POSTHUMOUSLY

A Brother in a certain Lodge was suspended for non-payment of dues (SPND) on May 14, 1974. He died on September 26, 1989. The Secretary of the Lodge reported in the Monthly Membership Report that the Brother was posthumously restored on October, 14, 1989.

## MATRIMONIAL DISASTER

A young woman known in their community for her beautiful face and body was married. After three years she had three children. Her bosom friends visited her.

They did not recognize her immediately and inquired what happened to her as she was haggar and thin. "Are you suffering from any ailment?"

The father and mother of the girl who were with her readily answered, "Oh no, she is only an exact picture of a matrimonial disaster."

## ASKED TO RETURN

A young beautiful girl had a boyfriend but was forcibly married to another. After a month of married life, he wrote his former girlfriend and related all about what happend to him and requested that she return all he gave her including his love letters.

She was not only in despair but also very bitter. She wrote a sarcastic letter telling him that she will return what he asked for.

When they met, she had with her the love letters, the necklace, the ring and other things and turned them over to the boyfriend. The boyfriend looked at what were returned to him and said "these are not all." The girl at once asked, "what else?" The boyfriend replied: "What about my kisses?"

## NOBODY PAID

Three gentlemen from different regions were having lunch near the swimming pool of a five-star hotel. One of them suggested that they dive into the swimming pool and the first one who comes out will pay for the cost of their lunch.

The two others agreed and they all jumped into the pool. Nobody came out live.

## I'M GOOD ALSO

A policeman used to have his coffee for free in a restaurant near his beat.

One day, after drinking his coffee, he offered to pay for his coffee and told the owner that he is already a good man.

The owner of the store said in return that he is likewise a good man, "From now on I will clean the cup where I place your coffee," he continued.

## THE HAIRCUT

A middle aged Man went to a barbershop at 8:00 in the evening. Since it was late and the barbershop was about to close, there were only two Barbers left.

The man sat down on the chair and the Barber asked him what style of haircut he wanted. The man was already half asleep and when asked, was merely murmuring. The barber continued cutting his hair until the man was clean shaven. After the haircut, the barber left leaving only the caretaker of the shop.

When the man awoke, he was surprised to see through the mirror his clean shaven head. He asked the caretaker the whereabouts of the barber. The caretaker said that the shop is already closed and the barber had left.

The man was mad about his clean shaven head but before he left he told the caretaker, "never mind, anyway, I did not pay the barber."

## DRAWING A CARABAO

The pupils were instructed to draw a carabao. All have drawn the carabao except for one pupil who had drawn a brown ball or baloon.

The teacher asked the pupil what the drawing was. The pupil answered, it is a carabao eating grass. "Where is the grass and the carabao," asked the teacher.

The pupil explained that the grass was already eaten by the carabao and the carabao had left after eating.

The teacher asked agaiN "What is that you have drawn?"

Carabao shet.

## MAN'S SUCCESS

A prominent speaker was introduced by a prominent man. In the introduction, the countless achievements of the speaker were mentioned. It was further stated that behind the success of the speaker is a woman.

When the speaker stood to deliver his message, he thanked the man who introduced him and said that if a woman is behind the success of a man then more woman will mean more success for a man.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A certain former Grand Lodge Officer had a son, a Member of the Bodies in Quezon City. The son died and immediately after the funeral service the father asked the Secretary of the Bodies, "How much will I pay for the life membership of my son."

## MARUNONG MAGMANEHO

Isang driver and nahuli ng pulis sa pagbababa ng pasahero sa hindi dapat pagbabaan. Sabi ng pulis, "lecensia pare." Iniabot ang licensia. Tanong ng pulis, "marunong ka bang magamaneho?" "Opo," sagot ng Driver. "Papaano?" sabi ng pulis.

Ang sabi ng Driver ah: "start muna, kambiyo primera, segunda, tersera at kuarta." Oh, saan nandoon ang kuarta?" sagot ng pulis.

## BROWN OUT

A brother visited his relative in the suburbs in the Greater Manila area. After their conversation, when the brother was about to depart, there was a brown out. The relative requested the brother to stay saying, "How can you drive your car when it is brown out?"

## NOT FOR THE RED CROSS

In the Makati, during the coup, there was a woman who was sprawled on the ground near the deployment site of the Philippine Army soldiers. One of the soldiers upon seeing the woman, immediately called the Red Cross ambulance to pick her. When the ambulance arrived to pick the woman, the woman was alive. Neither was she injured. She was a beggar.

## NANAWAGAN

Doon sa broadkast ng isang istasyon ng radyo, may isang babae na nakiusap sa announcer para manawagan sa kanyang asawa na kasama ng mga rebel. Ang sabi ng babae ay ganito: "Darling, asawa ko, sumuko ka na para sa Paskong ito ay magkasama tayong mag-anak. Nandito ang mga anak mo at inaantay ka. Sumuko ka na." Ang babae ay humahagulgul ng iyak. Lubos pong nakakaawa. Pagkatapos nitong babae na ito ay may sumunod namanag isang babae na kapatid naman ng rebel. Nakiusap na siya ay payagang manawagan sa kanyang kapatid at pinayagan naman ng announcer. Nang hawak na nang babaeng ito ang mikropono ay ganito ang panawagan niya;

"Kuya, huwag kang susuko." Nagulat ang announcer at kinuha agad ang

mikropono at ang sabi ay baliktad pala.

## TOGETHER BRETHREN

In a fellowship meeting of a Lodge, a Brother ordered beer, cigarettes and other things. He invited the other brethren and said, "Brethren, when I drink, everybody drinks. When I smoke everybody smokes. When I eat everybody eats. When I pay, everybody pays."

*Part of the audience that were served by the Medical-Dental Civic Action Team of Capitol City Lodge No. 174 held at Barangay Buli, Muntinglupa Metro manila.*

*Grand Secretary Alejandrino A. Eusebio, reading Citation & Award of the Honorary Past Senior Grand Warden – Rt. Wor. Hilario G. Esguerra ("Larry").*

# CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR NO. 14
Series of 1989 - NABONG JR.

TO : ALL DDGMs, DGLs, MASTER, WARDENS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LODGES IN THIS JURISDICTION

SUBJECT : ANCOM '90: THE PLAN, ITS FEATS AND FEATURES

With RW John L. Choa, DGM, RW Jose R. Guerrero, SGW, RW Agustin V. Mateo, JGW, RW Alejandrino A. Eusebio. GS. VW Manuel I. Lee, GMsl, VW Oscar L. Fung, Cabletow, VW Jimmy E. Arcebuche, GM Personal Representative to the ANCOM '90 Steering Committee, and Sis. Conchita Ramos, the Grand Master met with the ANCOM '90 Steering Committee (VW Andrew O. Nocon, PDDGM (II), WB Samuel T. Mancebo, Master, Mt. Makiling Lodge No. 72 (Host Lodge), WB Emeterio Y. Bandung, Jr., WM, Sierra Madre Lodge No. 181, WB Generoso B. Opona, Master, Jose P. Rizal Lodge No. 270, VW Leandor B. Balquiedra, GMDL (II), VW Eduardo R. Altobar, PDGL (II), WB Magdaleno B. Dimaranan, PM, Secretary (72), WB Leopoldo M. Ongkiko, Jr. PM, Secretary, Pinagsabitan Lodge No. 26, WB Benito Lit, PM, SW (72), Bro. Virgili M. Umali, JW (72), Bro. Cesar N. Paelmo, JW (181), Bro. Raul A. Chepeco, Member (270), and Bro. Gregorio A. Tabuena, (72) on a Wednesday near noontime, July 5, 1989 at Los Baños, Laguna.

We proceeded to the Office of the Chancellor at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños where Dr. Raul P. De Guzman, Chancellor, received us with all cordiality and warmth. Appropriate introductions of the delegation were made by VW Nocon to President de Guzman. The Grand Master talked with him on the purpose of the trip. President de Guzman told the Grand Master of the University's participation in ANCOM '90: the available facilities and infrastructure of the Campus, an international setting; the proposal to erect a Heroes Park Plaza, similar to the Vietnam Memorial Center which he had visited in Washington, D.C.; a campus-wide face-lift along artistic and historical themes; and the renovation of the Convention Site the Baker Hall situated amidst verdant trees and sprawling green grounds and cool winds. The establishment of the Heroes Park will be a joint endeavour of Grand Lodge and the UPLB.

The chancellor mentioned of a possible project with Mowelfund, headed by Senator Joseph Estrada, a 35-minute documentary to heighten awareness of environmental protection, this, to be shown in colleges and universities (Lodges too) throughout the land. VW Nocon throught of the possibility of sharing in the cost with proceeds of a raffle to be conducted, as an ANCOM '90 project. He further mentioned of setting up a Masonic Center for the

Handicapped Youth within the U.P. Campus. He briefed the delegation of the ANCOM '90 theme of "Pangalagaan ang Kalikasan, ito ang Ating Kinabukasan". This is "Protecting Our Environment: A Masonic Commitment" or "Mother Nature is our Future". This is also why a seedling will be given as a souvenir to each delegate so it may be planted as a memento of the ANCOM '90.

The Chancellor intimated of a Rotary Club plan to construct housing facilities for foreign students, self-liquidating. He inquired if the Masons could look into the financing aspect of it. RW Choa said he would sound off potential investors of the idea.

Lunch was served at the Nocon residence with VW Andrew. Sis. Ester, sons Neil, Noel (DeMolays), Noah and Daughter Nina, all gracious hosts.

Chancellor de Guzman graced the occasion to lunch with the Grand Master and his Party, and the Bretheren. After lunch VW Andrew further briefed the gathering of the general profile and specifics of the ANCOM '90, its day-to-day activities and events, its feats and features. The highlights would include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, April 24, 1990 - | Registration. |
| | Breakfast of Officials and Members of the Confederation of PGMs of Asia-Pacific, with the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master. |
| | Grand Guild of Past Masters Annual Convention and Dinner. |
| Thursday, April 25, 1990 - | Opening of the Grand Lodge. |
| | Reveille at 6:00 a.m. featuring the Grand Lodge March around the Campus and environs. |
| | Wreath-laying in honor of Bro. Dr. Jose P. Rizal, whose centennial of his raising as a Mason will be celebrated. Tree-planting with the Chancellor. |
| | Welcome to Delegates and guests by the Chancellor, Mayor of Los Baños and Governor Brother of Laguna. |
| | Lunch at Baker Hall premises beside the pool. |
| | Guest Speaker. |
| | Grand Master's Night beside the pool with Grand Lodge, York Rite, Scottish Rite, Eastern Star, Amaranth, Shriners, and Youth Organizations. |
| | Awards. |
| Friday, April 26, 1990 - | Business of the Communication. |
| | Election of Grand Lodge Officers. |

Evening. Grand Warden's Night. Grand Fellowship. Solidarity Socials. Family and friends.
Outstanding Master Masons honored.

Saturday, April 27, 1990 - Breakfast.
Walkathon. Tour.
Evening. Public Installation of Grand Lodge Officers for the Masonic Year 1990-91. Good-byes and until ANCOM '91.

The ANCOM '90 Steering Committe bares the "ANCOM '90 COME-ON ATTRACTIONS" hereunder listed:

THE ANCOM '90 COME-ON ATTRACTIONS

1. ANCOM '90 AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND TRADE EXHIBITS

   Date: April 22 to 28, 1990
   Place: UPLB Academic Grounds
   Target Audience: Delegates/Family of Masons and the General Public
   Features:
   a. Fastfood Booths of Oriental Meals and Snack
   b. Regional Handicrafts and Artifacts
   c. Stuffed Toys and Garments
   d. Footwears, Headgears and Handbags
   e. Photo Exhibits and Visual Arts
   f. Household Accessories and Garden Tools

2. ANCOM '90 FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

   Date: April 22 to 28, 1990
   Place: UPLB Social Garden
   Target Audience: Delegates/Family of Masons and the General Public

   Features:
   a. Display and Sale of Orchids, Roses, Anthurium, others
   b. Sale of Indoor and Outdoor Plants
   c. Ornamental/Landscaping Plants
   d. Grafted and budded Fruit Trees
   e. Garden Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides
   g. Growing medium for Garden Plants

3. ANCOM '90 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SUMMER CAMPING

Date: Apirl 25 to 27, 1990
Place: UPLB Parade Grounds

Target Audience: Children of Masons ages 12 to 18 year old (limited to 200 participants only)

Features:
a. Leadership Training
b. Seminar on Environmental Conservations
c. Swimming and Hiking
d. Jungle survival and Martial Arts

4. ANCOM '90 TECHNOLOGY SEMINARS (Participants to be awarded Certificate)

Date: April 25 to 27, 1990 (2 to 3 hours per Session)
Place: UPLB Lecture Halls and Laboratory
Target Audience: Family of Masons

Features:
a. Culture of Cut-Flowers and Production
b. Flower Arrangements and Plants Decor
c. Food Processing and preservations
d. Dairy Products Processing and Preservations
e. Briefings on UPLB Courses and other Special Studies

5. ANCOM '90 GOLF TOURNAMENT

Date: 1st Tournament: Last week of March, 1990
2nd Tournament: Second week of April, 1990
Place: 1st Tournament: Alabang Golf Course
2nd Tournament: Canlubang Golf Course

Participants: All qualifed Brother Masons (Note: Green Fee is to be paid by participant but the food will be sponsored by G. F.T. San Luis)

Features:
a. Grand Master's Cup
b. Gov. Felicisimo T. San Luis Cup

6. ANCOM '90 WALKATON

Date: April 26, 1990
Place: UPLB Grounds
Target Participants: First One Hundred (100) delegates to register in the walkaton

Features:

a. Free Tee-Shirts for the first One Hundred (100) participants
b. Scholarship grants (2 each) to lodges represented by the winners of the walkaton.
c. Trophies to winners (first, second and third prize)
d. Sets of 30, 20 & 10 pieces of white aprons to lodges with the first 3 highest number of registered delegates to the ANCOM.
e. Door prize of a round trip ticket to Hongkong (Mr. & Mrs.) for a lucky registered delegate to the ANCOM. to be drawn during the Grand Master's night.

After considering the ANCOM "90 Steering Committee's Preparation Plan, focusing on background information of the site of the ANCOM (U.P. at Los Baños), shorn of city atmosphere, serene, refreshing, with cool wind from Mt. Maria Makiling (reminding one of Mount Moriah), the grounds reminding one of Mount Lebanon, a "City of Science and Technology", and "International Community", a "Show-window of Freemasonry in the Philippines", blessed with Naturla Hot Springs, and numerous resorts; projecting a hosts of opportunites and come-ons; prividing basic strategy, objectives, key action plans, activities and goals with time frame and unit/committee responsible, needs and support systems, budgetary requirements (expected revenues and expenses), periodic evaluation of the plan (schedule and system of valuation), and the alternative action plan, together with a scenario of the whole Communication, and after meetings with them at the Office of the Grand Master, and continuous conference and talks with VW Nocon, at least on Wednesdays, I most heartily and fraternally endorse, and call upon all the Brethren to extend their full support to, the Plan, the Nationwide ANCOM '90 Raffle Project, the Special Souvenir Program, and all activities and events arrayed for you. By this time communication (letters, registration forms, advertising contracts, raffle tickets) must have reached you and you have taken them for action in your Lodges.

TOGETHER, BRETHREN! ONCE AGAIN WE HEAR THE CALL OF MORE LIGHT IN MASONRY, MORE LIGHT FROM MASONS," "MORE MASONRY AMONG MEN, MORE MEN IN MASONRY"; WE HEAR "MASONRY IN THE BEST OF MEN, THE BEST OF MEN IN MASONRY," "MASONRY AMONG MASONS, MASONRY AMONG NATIONS" FOR "UNITY, PEACE, AND MASONRY", FOR "A MASON AMONGST MEN IS A DIAMOND AMONGST GEMS"!

TOGETHER, BRETHREN, MAKE IT HAPPEN THE BROTHERLY WAY, AND MAKE THIS ANCOM HAPPEN THE BROTHERLY WAY!

This Circular shall be read in Open Lodge at the Stated Meeting next following its receipt and the reading recorded in the minutes. But I call on you to spread the news individually, to each and every mason and his family, telling them to come and join you and us at Los Baños, Laguna!

Manila, Philippines
November 25, 1989

JUAN C. NABONG JR.
Grand Master

ATTEST:

ALEJANDRINO A. EUSEBIO
Grand Secretary

# EDICT

EDICT NO. 107

MARCH - MASONIC YOUTH MONTH

WHEREAS, there are three youth organizations (the Order of DeMolay, the Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and the Order of Job's Daughters) which the Grand Lodge of F. & A.M. of the Philipppines wholeheartedly sponsors and supports throughout these years because they develop character, instill nationalism and patriotism, promote the conduct of being and growing up to be good citizens, and eke art and science of leadership while they are still in their teens;

WHEREAS, we the Masons must render our all-out and continuous support and encouragement to their programs and activities:

WHEREAS, it is the further resolve of the Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, to seek the support and endorsement of the Grand Lodge of F. & A.M. of the Philippines in designating the month of March every year to be declared the "Masonic Youth Month";

WHOREFORE, I, JUAN C. NABONG JR., Grand Master of Masons in the Jurisdiction of the Philippines, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby DECREE that effective the month of March 1990 and every March thereafter, the month of March shall heretofore be designated as the "MASONIC YOUTH MONTH" whereby all Subordinates Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction (and I further call on all appendant and Masonic-related Organizations to join in this effort and activity) shall undertake programs and projects geared to the welfare and success of the Youth.

This Edict shall be read in open lodge at the Stated Meeting next following its receipt, this action recorded in the minutes.

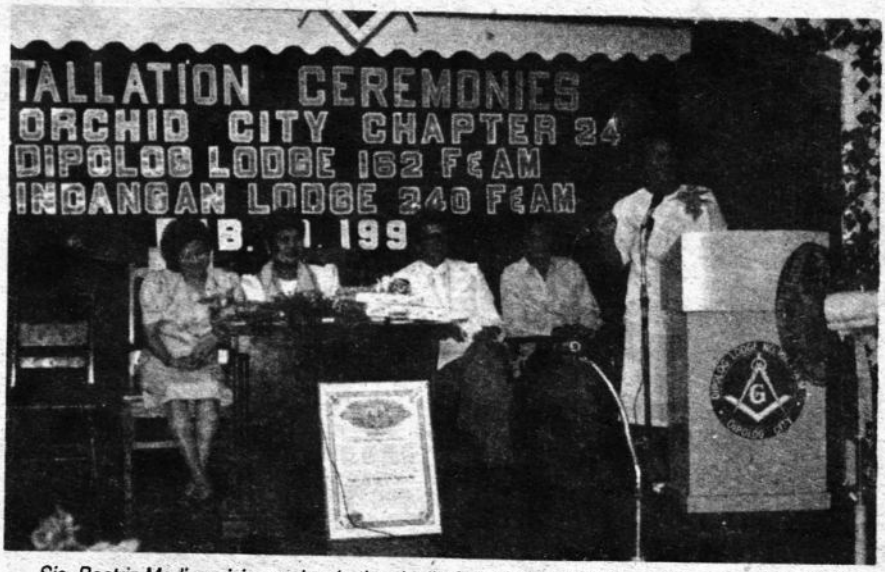
Given under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge affixed hereto, the is 24th day of November, 1989 A. L., A.D. in the City of Manila, Philippines.

JUAN C. NABONG JR.
Grand Master

ATTEST:

ALEJANDRINO A. EUSEBIO
Grand Secretary

*The Grand Master addressing the brethren during the fellowship at Aguinaldo Memorial Lodge No. 31, F. & A.M.*




*Sis. Beatriz Medina giving an inspirational talk during the installation ceremonies of Orchid City Chapter 24.*

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Reynato S. Puno
(Signature)
Editor in Chief
(Designation)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 9th day of February 1990 at Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibited to me his/her Residence Certificate No. 730319 issued at Manila on January 19, 1990.

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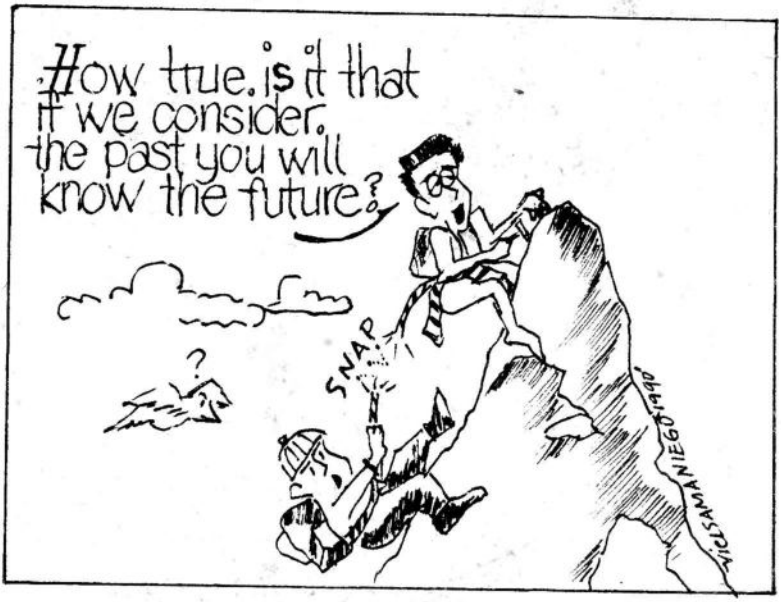
Series of 1990

No documentary stamp required under Section 3, Act 3789 (Person Administering Oath)

*Maginoo Shrine Oasis Installation of Divans and Officers: Noble Romeo S. Musngi, High Shereef; Noble Peter J. Saad, 1st Na-ib Shereef; Noble Rafael J. Roxas, 2nd Na-ib Shereef; Noble Fernando F. Mariano, Amcen El Sundok; Noble Reynaldo V. Paz, Ma Hab Zu; Noble Dolorsindo Paner, Katib; Noble Samuel P. Fernandez, Imam; Noble Doroteo L. Rocha, Auditor; Noble Francisco V. Trias, Public Relations Officer.*

# CURIOUS IKKO

CONCEPT BY: SAMUEL FERNANDEZ
ART BY: SAMANIEGO, VIEL F.



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