



2014 OFFICERS	
Worshipful Master	Louis Devillon (865) 317-1453
Senior Warden	Eric Windhausen, (402) 304-2263
Junior Warden	David Alexander (865) 213-4578
Treasurer	Lloyd Cook
Secretary	Christopher Harris, P.M.
Chaplain	Jerry Brackett, P.M.
Senior Deacon	Bryce Harris
Junior Deacon	John Alexander
Senior Steward	Danny Patterson
Junior Steward	John Owings
Tiler	Dennis Myers, P.M.
Marshal	Hoke Culbertson, P.M.

TRUSTEES	
Trustee	Jerry Brackett, P.M.
Trustee	John Carter, P.M.
Trustee	Charles Ray

The Forget-Me-Not

“When the Nazis came to power, policy towards the Freemasons was equivocal. Efforts to eliminate the Freemason did not receive top priority. Those lodges that espoused tolerance and equality and had international connections or connections through their leaders to the Social Democrats or liberal democrats were subject to persecution and often pressured into “voluntary” dissolution. A few conservative German lodges that were willing to accommodate themselves to the regime were able to continue some form of existence for only a little longer. Nevertheless, the regime intended to exclude those who refused to give up their Masonic connections.

In early 1934, the chief of the Nazi Party Court System ruled that Masons who did not leave their lodges prior to January 30, 1933, could not join the Nazi party. That same month, Prussian Minister of the Interior Hermann Goering issued a decree calling upon the lodges to “voluntarily” dissolve, but requiring such voluntary actions to be submitted to him for approval. In addition, lodges and their branches in various cities throughout Germany were exposed to arbitrary violence from local SS and SA units, though this terror does not appear to have been centrally directed.

Increasing pressure in the public and professional sectors forced individuals to choose between remaining in their lodges or limiting their career opportunities. Many former lodge members holding positions in the civil service were forced or harassed into retirement. In May 1934, the Ministry of Defense banned membership in lodges to all personnel—soldiers and civilian employees. During the summer of 1934, after Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich completed their takeover and centralization of the Gestapo, the German police forcibly closed down many Masonic lodges and branch headquarters of the Masons and confiscated their assets, including their libraries and archives.

On October 28, 1934, Reich Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick issued a decree defining the lodges as “hostile to the state” and hence subject to having their assets confiscated.

he Assault Trooper) repeatedly printed cartoons and articles that attempted to portray a “Jewish-Masonic” conspiracy. Freemasonry also became a particular obsession of the chief of Security Police and SD, Reinhard Heydrich, who counted the Masons, along with the Jews and the political clergy, as the “most implacable enemies of the German race.” In 1935 Heydrich argued for the need to eliminate not only the visible manifestations of these “enemies,” but to root out from every German the “indirect influence of the Jewish spirit”—“a Jewish, liberal, and Masonic infectious residue that remains in the unconscious of many, above all in the academic and intellectual world.”

Heydrich created a special section of the SS Security Service (*Sicherheitsdienst*;SD), Section II/111, to deal specifically with Freemasonry. The SD was particularly interested, as its personnel believed that Freemasonry exercised actual political power, shaped public opinion through control of the press, and was thus in a position to provoke war, subversion, and revolution. Later, Section VII B 1 of the Reich Security Main Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*; RSHA), an amalgamation of the SD and the Security Police formed in 1939, took over the section devoted to investigating Freemasonry.

As Nazi Germany prepared for war in 1937–1938, the regime relaxed pressure on the rank and file of the dissolved lodges. Hitler amnestied members of the rank and file who renounced their former loyalties in April 1938 and efforts were made in the public sector to decide on continued employment of former lodge members on a case to case basis. Many civil servants who had been forced to retire due to their Masonic connections were recalled into service after the war began and the ban on former Masons serving in the Wehrmacht (German armed forces), even at the officer rank, was relaxed. The Nazi party continued to ban former Masons from membership, though exceptions were made after 1938 in both the Nazi party and even the SS.

As they conquered Europe, the Germans forcibly dissolved Masonic organizations and confiscated their assets and documents wherever they established an occupation regime. After a lodge was closed, it was ransacked for membership lists, important library and archival items, furnishings, and other cultural artifacts. Items seized would be sent on to the appropriate German agency, primarily the SD and later, the RSHA.

As part of their propaganda campaign against Freemasonry, the Nazis and other local right-wing organizations mounted anti-Masonic exhibitions throughout occupied Europe. German-occupied Paris hosted an anti-Masonic exhibition in October 1940, as did German-occupied Brussels in February 1941. Displaying Masonic ritual and cultural artifacts stolen from lodges, such exhibitions aimed to ridicule and direct hatred towards Freemasons

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Some of Germany's Axis partners decreed police and discriminatory measures against Masons. In August 1940, the Vichy France regime issued a decree declaring Masons to be enemies of the state and authorizing police surveillance of them. The French wartime authorities even created a card file that identified all members of the Grand Orient of France, a leading French Masonic organization; the card file survived the war and was later microfilmed for the holdings of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives.

In 1942, Alfred Rosenberg was authorized by a Hitler decree to wage an “intellectual war” against the Jews and Freemasons. To that end, Hitler permitted Rosenberg's “Deployment Staff of Reich Leader Rosenberg (*Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg*; ERR) to seize and evaluate Masonic archives and libraries to best equip them to carry on the “methodical intellectual fight” that was “necessary to win the war.” The members of ERR were guaranteed the support of the High Command of the German Armed Forces (*Oberkommando der Wehrmacht*; OKW) in fulfilling their mission.

After the end of World War II, vast collections of Masonic archives and library collections that had been seized by German authorities were captured, in turn, by Allied and Soviet forces. For example, a significant Masonic archive was found in Silesia, in eastern Germany, by Soviet troops in the last days of World War II. The Soviet authorities shipped the records to Moscow, where they were held in secret archives. Other Masonic-related materials were recovered in Poland; some of this material has been microfilmed and stored in the archive of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Since the end of the Cold War, many Masonic-related collections have been returned to their countries of origin, while others continue to be held in foreign repositories.

Because many of the Freemasons who were arrested were also Jews and/or members of the political opposition, it is not known how many individuals were placed in Nazi concentration camps and/or were targeted only because they were Freemasons. Some former lodge members, as individuals, participated in or were associated with German resistance circles; and some were arrested and murdered during World War II.” [1]

“Freemasons began using the flower in 1926 as a symbol well known in Germany as message not to forget the poor and desperate. Many other German charities were also using it at this time. In later years, by a handful of Masons, it was a means of recognition in place of the square and compass design. This was done across Nazi occupied Europe to avoid any danger of being singled out and persecuted. Today it is an interchangeable symbol with Freemasonry and some also use the forget-me-not to remember those masons who were victimized by the Nazi regime. In English Freemasonry it is more commonly now worn to remember those that have died as a symbol that you may be gone but not forgotten.” [2]

[1] *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*

[2] *Wikipedia*

EVENTS AT UNION LODGE

October 17, 2014 - Scottish Rite Club Chili Supper. 5 p.m. until Roane County H.S. football kickoff. Proceeds for purchase of shoes for children in need in Roane County.

November 3, 2014 - Stated Meeting

November 8, 2014 - Burlington Forest No. 207 Tall Cedars of Lebanon stated meeting.

November 13, 2014 - Scottish Rite Club meeting. Eat at 6 p.m. Meeting to follow.

December 1, 2014 - Stated Meeting

December 6, 2014 - Installation of Union Lodge officers for 2015.

PAST MASTERS OF UNION LODGE NO. 38 F&AM

1821-22 John Brown *	1917 John W. Bowman *	1957 H. K. Deatherage *	1991 David M. Bunch
1823-24 R. Richardson *	1918 John G. Harding *	1958 E. E. Smith *	1992 Hoke S. Culbertson
1825 William G. Dunlap *	1919 A. H. Stegall *	1959 William G. Harvey *	1993 W. Dale Brown
1826-28 R.S. Gilliam *	1921 W. T. Ferguson *	1960 W.E. Pierce *	1994 J. Donald Bowers
1829-37,50-52 Lewis W. Jordon *	1923 O. N. McCallum *	1961 Kenneth E. Deal *	1995-96 Thomas Boduch, PGM
1838-49 Henry L. Welcker *	1924 William R. Ladd *	1962 William Seaver *	1997 Michael R. Mann
1853,55-56,59 Henry Liggett *	1925 William A. Smith *	1963 John A. Davis *	1998 Jerry L. Brackett
1854 Thomas A. Brown *	1926 John L. Fritts *	1965,71 Victor M. Hovis *	1999 John R. Carter
1857-58 Edward A. Yost *	1927,44 Janes C. Fly *	1965 A.T. Wallace *	2000 Eugene J. LaBounty *
1860-65 N. A. Patterson *	1928 Hugh E. Wyatt *	1966 John B. Arp, Jr. PGM *	2001 Ross L. Hickey*
1866-67 James W. McNutt *	1929-30,41,43 Robert S. Ladd *	1967 M.E. Wimberly *	2002 Johnnie C. Trivett
1868-69, 72-73 Evan E. Young *	1931 Martin L. Howard *	1968 Fred H. Rasco, Jr. *	2003,05 Terry W. Jones
1870, 78-79 H. Crumbliss, Jr. *	1932 A. Sl White *	1969 L.C. Hubbard *	2004 Daniel H. Morgan
1871 James Sevier *	1933, 45 Henry Parker *	1970 Ocee C. Cole	2006 Ronald B. Sales
1874-75,77,86 James M. Melton *	1934 Lewis E. Johnson *	1972 Leon A. Mead *	2007 Louis J. Scherf, Sr.
1876 J. M. Denning *	1935 James R. Heifner *	1973 K. C. Patterson *	2008 Eugene W. Livesay
1880-82,83 Evan E. Young *	1936 Thomas W. Pickel *	1974 Alvin Arthur *	2009 Joel M. Crowe
1881,85,87,91-92 H.Crumbliss Jr *	1937 Jessie R. Johnson *	1975 Fred J. Barger *	2010 Fritz Stevens
1884 W. L. Welcker *	1938 John R. Evans *	1976 C.G. Ruffner *	2011 John M. Parkinson
1888 W. C. Shelly *	1939 Clair W. Liggett *	1977 G.R. Jackson *	2012 Christopher Harris
1889 G. W. Henderson *	1940 Paul C. Henry *	1978 Roger L. Guinn *	2013 James Tucker
1890 R. W. Gambill *	1942 John G. Roberts *	1979 Robert L. Sneed *	2014 Louis J. Devillon
1893-95 J. C. DeArmond *	1946 S. L. Bowman *	1980 Charles L. Smiddy *	
1896-97 J. Frank Corman *	1947 Thedor E. Howard *	1981 E.I. "Bill" Leach *	
1898-99 J. B. Goodwin *	1948 H. D. Wattenbarger *	1982 Eddie Parish	
1900-1,3,7 J. G. Crumbliss *	1949 Samuel S. Henley *	1983 E.T. Strunk *	
1902 Geroge L. Burk *	1950 Robt. H. Crowder *	1984 Alvin Pierce	*At Rest
1906 James C. Pope *	1951 Earl L. Loop *	1985 Howard M. Trapp *	
1908-9 W. M. Gambil *	1952 A. G. Spurgeon *	1986 C. C. McPheeters *	
1912 Edward A. Wyatt *	1953 Mack H. Smith *	1987 Russell O. Thornton *	
1913 Jehu C. Pope *	1954 Walton T. Hall *	1988 L. Dow Odum *	
1914 Dr. John Roberts *	1955 William B. Logan *	1989 Marion E. Zeigler	
1915-16,20,22 John S. Parker *	1956 Avery L. Bright *	1990 Evertt Massengill	