



# Letters from Whatcom Lodge No. 151

F. & A.M. of Washington



Volume 4 - Issue 4

visit us at: [www.WhatcomMasonicLodge.org](http://www.WhatcomMasonicLodge.org)

April 2003

## The Master's Trestle-board

It is my pleasure to let you know that we will now begin our stated communications at 6:30 PM. I have listened to suggestions from several brothers as to the format of our Stated lodge meetings. Their counsel has been wise. So, unless we have a reason to change, the following format will be the usual procedure. Lodge will be opened on the third degree and then moved from labor to refreshment - we will then have dinner, presided over by the Junior Warden, as is his province. After dinner we will move back into the lodge room, return to labor and conduct the business of the lodge. A program could take place during dinner or in the tiled lodge. As I said, this is a basic format which can be changed as a need arises.

Now that Spring is officially here be sure to get your quota of fresh air and exercise - be well.

Fraternally,  
WM M. H. Strickland Jr.

## Its Official

On March 27, 2003 the Grand Master, MWB James Reid, signed as approved the By-laws change which sets the start-time of our stated communication at 6:30 P.M., on the third Thursday of each month, except July/August.



## In Remembrance

on July 31, 1925. Lenard moved to Washington in 1940 where he met Joyce, his wife of 57 years. They were married on August 12, 1945.

Brother Dudacek was elected on May 15, 1952 by Whatcom Lodge, to receive the degrees of masonry, and he signed the By-laws on Feb 19, 1953. Lenard was also a member of the Elks Lodge #194 for 34 years, serving as Exalted Ruler from 1980 to 1981. He was also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Lenard is survived by his three daughters, Sue Ellen Archuleta of West Sacramento, CA, Salli Dudacek McGhee and her husband Roger of Seattle, WA. His sister Vera Irwin, brother Delano Dudacek, six grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren, numerous nieces, nephews and loving family members of his wife Joyce, also survive him.

A memorial service and celebration of his life was held at the Bellingham Elks Lodge at 1 PM. Friday April 11th, 2003. Reverend Ron Reddell and his Elks Brothers officiated. Memorials may be made to the Elks Foundation, Lodge #194.

Lenard V. Dudacek, aged 77, passed away March 26, 2003 in Bellingham. Lenard was the son of Vincel and Ethel Dudacek and was born in Pukwana, SD

O Great Spirit, whose voice  
I hear in the winds,  
and whose breath gives life  
to all the world, hear me.

I am weak, and I need  
your strength and wisdom.

Let me walk in beauty,  
and make my eyes ever behold  
the red and purple sunset.

Make my hands respect  
the things you have made  
and my ears sharp  
to hear your voice.

Make me wise so that  
I may understand the things  
you have taught my people.

Let me learn the lessons you have  
hidden in every leaf and rock.

I seek strength,  
not to be greater than my brother,  
but to fight my greatest enemy—  
myself.


Make me always ready  
to come to you with clean hands  
and straight eyes.

So when life fades,  
as the fading sunset,  
my spirit may come to you  
without shame.

Native American Prayer

## Calendar of Events

**Apr. 17<sup>th</sup>** is our stated meeting, Lodge opens at 6:30 P.M.

**Apr. 19<sup>th</sup>** MFLA is hosted by San Juan Lodge in Friday Harbor. The ferry leaves Anacortes at 7:45 AM, the meeting begins at 10 AM. The PR committee will meet during the ferry ride over. 

**Apr. 29<sup>th</sup>** is the Masonic Education Council's Award Program. It begins at 7:30 PM at the W. Maplewood Masonic Hall. Come support this year's recipients, you'll feel good you did.

**May 1<sup>st</sup>** is our spl. Communication.

**May 10<sup>th</sup>** MFLA is hosted by Bellingham Bay Lodge at the State Street Masonic Hall, begins at 10 AM.

**May 15<sup>th</sup>** is our stated meeting, Lodge opens at 6:30 P.M.

**June 5<sup>th</sup>** is our spl. Communication

**June 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup>** Grand Lodge, Tacoma.

To contribute to this newsletter please send your letter, comment, historical fact, poem or calendar announcement, by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of each month, to:

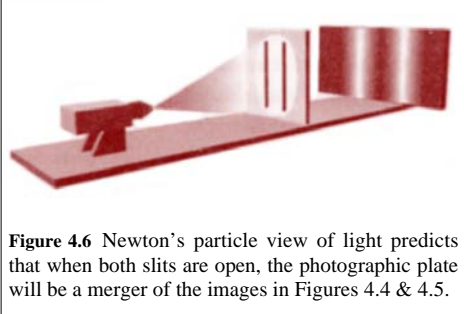
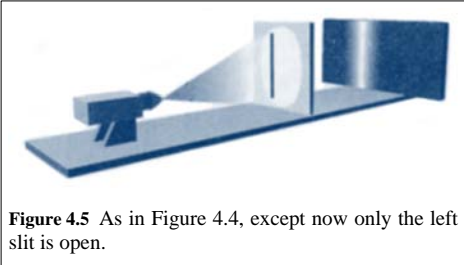
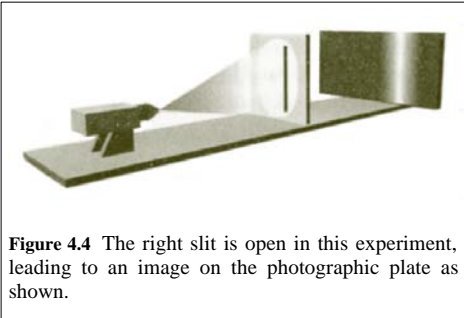
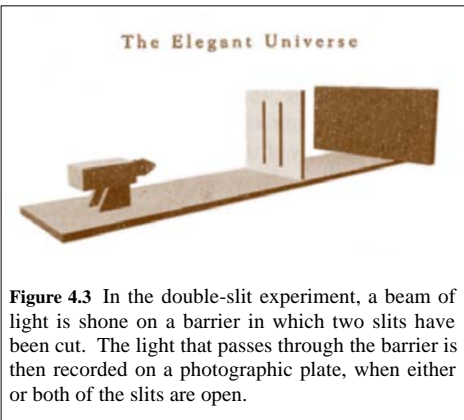
John F. Browne      109 South 43<sup>rd</sup> Street  
ph. 738 - 1537      Bellingham, WA. 98229  
e-mail    [jbrowne@telcomplus.net](mailto:jbrowne@telcomplus.net)



# Book Report

## The Elegant Universe

The next component to this puzzle is the interesting subject of light. Is it a particle or is it a wave? It turns out to be a particle which acts like a wave. Professor Greene walks us through a mind-blowing sequence to show us that light is pretty amazing stuff. Some 300 years ago Newton declared that light was made up of particles. His opinion was challenged by Dutch physicist Christian Huygens who said no light is a wave. In the early 1800s the English physicist Thomas Young showed that Newton was wrong. The figures 4.3 thru 4.8

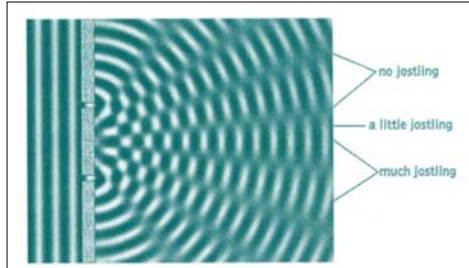


**Figure 4.3** In the double-slit experiment, a beam of light is shone on a barrier in which two slits have been cut. The light that passes through the barrier is then recorded on a photographic plate, when either or both of the slits are open.

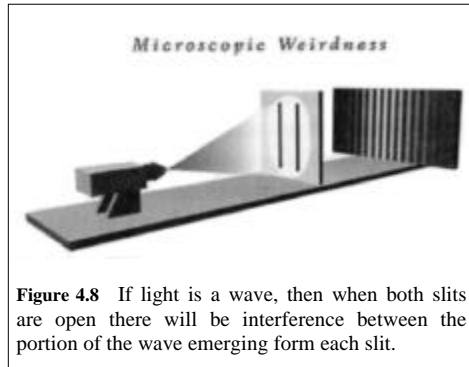
**Figure 4.4** The right slit is open in this experiment, leading to an image on the photographic plate as shown.

**Figure 4.5** As in Figure 4.4, except now only the left slit is open.

**Figure 4.6** Newton's particle view of light predicts that when both slits are open, the photographic plate will be a merger of the images in Figures 4.4 & 4.5.

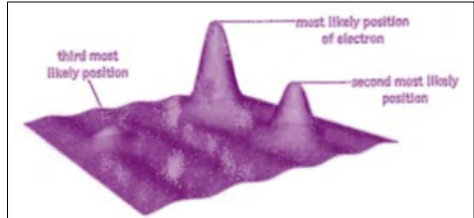


**Figure 4.7** Circular water waves that emerge from each slit overlap with each other, causing the total wave to be increased at some locations and decreased at others.



**Figure 4.8** If light is a wave, then when both slits are open there will be interference between the portion of the wave emerging from each slit.

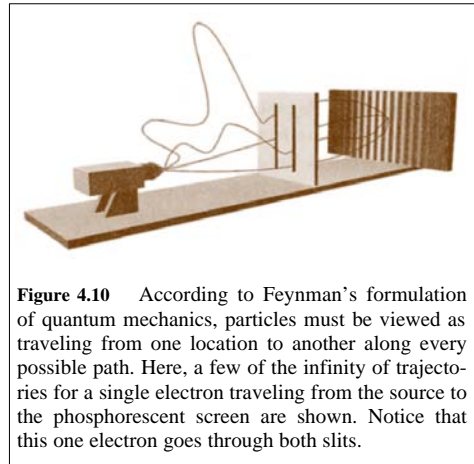
shows the system he used to establish that light was a wave. But, then along came our friend Albert Einstein who up and resurrected Newton's light-as-a-particle model by introducing us to the photon. What is truly amazing is that if one could slow light [photons] down, to where we could shoot them one at a time toward the two open slits, as seen in the figures, we would still get a result like figure 4.8. Given enough time the single-fired photons would still behave like a wave. In the 1920's, at the Bell Telephone Company, two researchers also discovered that electrons exhibited wave-like behavior. Prof. Greene then adds: "Although we have described this in the case of electrons, similar experiments lead to the conclusion that all matter has a wave-like character." The wave-like character of electrons caused quite a stir. The question arose, waves of what? The Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger suggested the waves were "smeared-out" electrons. This was somewhat vague and an alternate description came in 1926 by German physicist Max Born. "He asserted that an electron wave must be interpreted from the standpoint of *probability*. Places where the magnitude (a bit more correctly, the square of magnitude) of the wave is *large* are places where the electron is *more likely* to be found; places where the magnitude is *small* are places where the electron is *less likely* to be found." This is represented in figure 4.9. The next half century of related experimentation supported and confirmed that the wave-like nature of all matter must be described fundamentally in a probabilistic manner. So, there went the long held view of



**Figure 4.9** The wave associated with an electron is largest where the electron is most likely to be found, and progressively smaller at locations where it is less likely to be found.

the clock-work universe. Even Einstein had his problems accepting it and said so in his most famous statement, "God does not play dice with the universe." None-the-less the data supports the probabilistic model. "As the British theoretical physicist Stephen Hawking has said, on this point 'Einstein was confused, not the quantum theory.'"

The next big jump came in the years after WWII under the guidance of one of the greatest Theoretical physicists since Albert Einstein, Richard Feynman. Think back to the light experiment ( figures). Richard Feynman challenged the notion that an electron particle only went through either the right or left slit in the plate. "Feynman proclaimed that each electron that makes it through to the phosphorescent screen goes through *both* slits. It sounds crazy, but hang on: Things get even more wild. Feynman argued that in traveling from the source to a given point on the phosphorescent screen each individual electron actually traverses *every possible trajectory simultaneously*; a few of the trajectories are



**Figure 4.10** According to Feynman's formulation of quantum mechanics, particles must be viewed as traveling from one location to another along every possible path. Here, a few of the infinity of trajectories for a single electron traveling from the source to the phosphorescent screen are shown. Notice that this one electron goes through both slits.

illustrated in figure 4.10. As Feynman once wrote, "[Quantum mechanics] describes nature as absurd from the point of view of common sense. And it fully agrees with experiment. So I hope you can accept nature as She is—absurd." For those who cannot embrace uncertainty and change, the world at the atomic & subatomic level is no place to tread. WOW!!



More to come - so - I'll be back, Bro. John