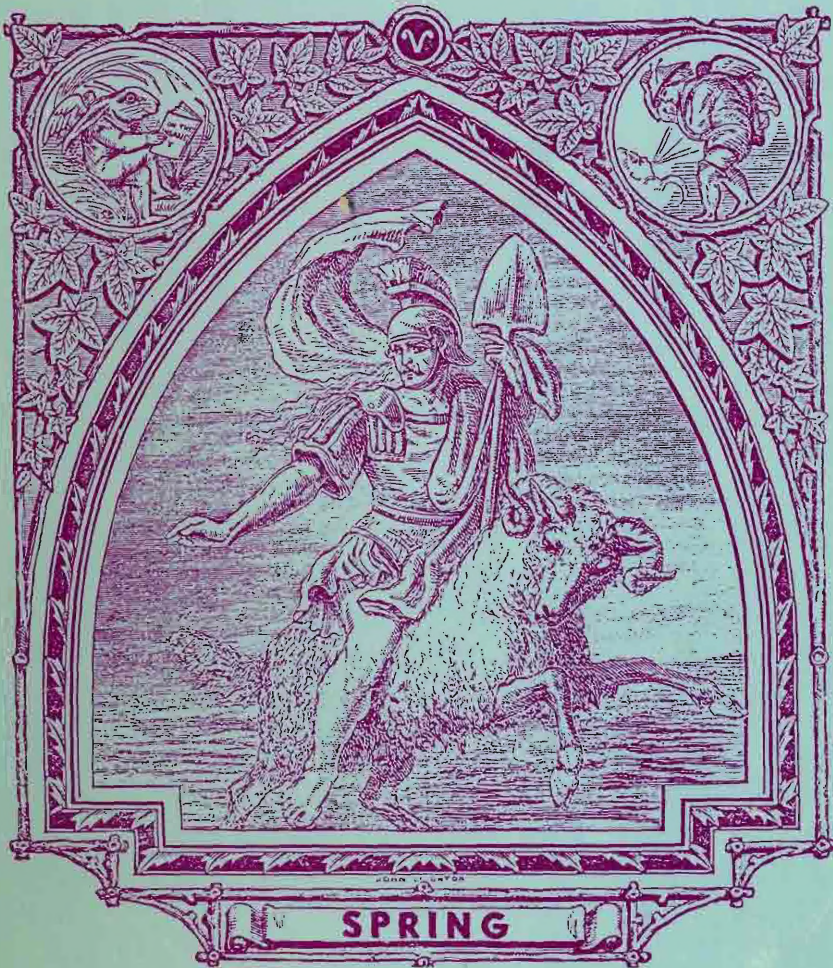


SPRING 1980

PHILOSOPHY
—
RELIGION — SCIENCE
PRS

JOURNAL



PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

• • • **PRS JOURNAL** • • •

ISSN 0030-8250

Published quarterly by The Philosophical Research Society, Inc.
3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90027

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to above address.

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\$1.75 a Copy, \$6.00 a Year. Two years or your own and a gift subscription, \$10.00.

Foreign subscriptions are \$7.00 for one year and \$11.00 for two years.

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Second-class postage paid at Los Angeles, California.

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 76-9615

ISBN 0-89314-604-8—(1)

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Most of the reproductions of the early books, manuscripts and objects of art which appear in this magazine are from originals in the collection of The Philosophical Research Society.

About the Cover: The astrological sign Aries. From *The Book of Days*.



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PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.

A nonprofit educational corporation dedicated to the dissemination of useful knowledge in the fields of philosophy, comparative religion, and psychology.

Issued Quarterly/Vol. 40, No. 1

THE MILLS OF GOD



his effort to correct the foibles of learning Lord Bacon attempted to establish the most secure way to clarify the confusion of conflicting beliefs and concepts. He laid his foundations upon the three-fold footing of tradition, observation, and experimentation. The primary source of all knowing is tradition

through the proper understanding of which we can benefit from the wisdom of the ancients. Tradition is both religious and secular. We have received as a priceless heritage the sacred books of the world which still sustain the morality and ethics of the majority of human beings. Bacon was reluctant to examine religion critically, fully aware that such a procedure would contribute to confusion and conflict. He gave considerable attention, however, to secular tradition which dealt with arts and sciences, also philosophy and economics. In these areas he felt free to censor the works of previous ages. He pointed out the fallacies of scholarship which had led to undisciplined opinionism. It was proper to be grateful for those enlightened teachers whose labors have enriched and expanded man's understanding.

Observation made it possible for the members of each generation to examine the structure of the phenomenal world and contributed to the discovery of facts. Here experience made a useful

contribution. It revealed the inconsistencies between things as they should be and things as they are. It helped thoughtful persons to escape from the tyranny of concepts. Experience justified that which was true and enabled the mind to distinguish serviceable ideals thus advancing the human state. Bacon also realized that observation depended for its usefulness upon the integrity of observers. False interpretations of facts compound the misfortunes of mankind.

The third instrument is experimentation. It is possible to rectify errors of judgment by putting convictions to the test of application. The experimental method subjected natural processes to scientific analysis. Does a certain cause always produce the same effect, and can effects be modified by changing the causes? Bacon assumed that it was possible, therefore, to release the mind from its inclination to vaguery through a disciplined procedure in which nothing is taken for granted. To a large measure the Baconian method is still accepted in the various fields of scientific research. All intellectual progress depends upon the immutability of universal laws—most especially the law of cause and effect. Materialistic intellectuals prefer to ignore the moral implications of the concept of causality. This would permit the individual to ignore the restrictions of ethics on the ground that right and wrong are merely attitudes with no foundation in certainty. Strict adherence to scientific principles contributes greatly to personal and collective security.

From tradition we have gained the realization that we live in an ordered universe governed by a supreme principle at the source of existence. Creation manifested through a structure of interrelated forces—all of which operate as extensions of those eternal certainties which reside in the divine nature. Subject to tradition, observation, and experimentation of the law of cause and effect is factually established on every level of universal and personal activity. There is no evidence that this law has ever been successfully violated.

History is the record of human experience first perpetuated orally and later in written form. It tells us in no uncertain terms

why we are in trouble today. The present crisis involves every aspect of our living. Even a superficial thinker is forced to realize that unreasonable selfishness and uncontrollable ambition have made the present emergency inevitable. The conflict between the human will and the divine will is clearly recorded on the blood-stained pages of world history. We learn, for example, that most of the nations of antiquity were religion-oriented, but there was always a readiness to sacrifice to the gods in heaven and break all their laws upon the earth.

War is the outstanding example of human perversity. In the last five-thousand years we have had thousands of wars. Many of these were little better than tribal conflicts, but not a few were major disasters. In the Bible Genesis sets forth the war in Heaven and the Revelation of St. John prophesies the Armageddon which is to be the last great war. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* set forth the siege of Troy; the Babylonian and Assyrian records are filled with bloodshed, as are also the ancient Chinese annals. Alexander the Great, after he had conquered most of the known world, died in his thirty-second year besieging the walls of Babylon.

A few centuries later came Julius Caesar, the greatest of the Roman generals, who was assassinated at the base of Pompey's column, stabbed to death by his dearest friend. Eventually, the barbarians under Alaric and Atilla devastated the Greek and Roman Empires. Genghis Khan led his Mongol hordes, but died before he could invade Austria and Hungary. Napoleon, a natural by-product of the French Revolution, assumed it to be his natural destiny to become the master of Europe; he probably inspired Adolph Hitler whose path to glory ended in a Berlin bunker. Now new conquerors are arising to perpetuate the tragic record of man's inhumanity to man. How does it happen that ambitious leaders have forgotten the law of cause and effect which, as far as military activities are concerned, has revealed on countless occasions that those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword.

Closely associated with military aggressions is the unfolding tragedy of wealth. From the beginning ancient sages and prophets

have told us that riches are a burden upon the spirit and a major cause of crime. We are not only troubled by our own possessions but by the continuing efforts to pillage our neighbors. Coinage originally intended as a convenience in barter and trade is no longer a means of exchange but a symbol of power. We have come to believe that extravagance is right and proper for those who can afford it and involves little or no social responsibility. The human being is not intended to dedicate his earthly life to the accumulations which he cannot take with him when he departs from this vale of uncertainties. Abuses of money lead inevitably to social upheaval. The poor rise against the rich and, having improved their lot, take on the follies of the wealthy. Ill-gotten gains set up karmic reactions and karma is actually the law of cause and effect applied to the conduct of individuals. The present world crisis is largely motivated by financial considerations and there is no permanent solution except the reduction of avarice. Most of the palaces of the medieval rich have been transformed into museums and other tourist attractions. As long as a few have too much and the many have too little, we will live precariously on the verge of ruin.

Cause and effect are deeply concerned with religion. There has never yet been an atheistic society which has not come to grief in the end. Many sects and denominations have become over-ambitious in the development of their beliefs. Urged on by the pressure toward self-glorification, leaders have mistaken material success for a proof of spiritual expansion. In a materialistic economy it is assumed that deity desires or requires heavy financial involvements. Whenever the threshold of ethics is lowered retribution is not far distant. Not to burden our subject further we can summarize our feelings by pointing out that the modern world has violated the findings of the ages, has blinded itself to the benefits of personal experience, and disregarded the findings of science.

In the present century philosophy has been seriously neglected. It has lost its authority to estimate both personal and collective responsibility. In complicated situations which arose in older

times reason and common sense performed useful services. The philosopher stood as a reconciler of religion and science, and spoke with the authority of long experience. What now passes for erudition is lacking in both breadth and depth. Academic opinionism has created more confusion than it has ever solved.

We are all dependent to some degree upon prevailing opinions. There is no longer a core group to perpetuate higher learning. The public mind is concerned with secondary problems and is unable or unwilling to consider the rules governing human conduct. As a standard of living has risen, the standard of integrities has fallen. Those who might give good counsel have little opportunity to influence popular thinking.

History is the biography of the human race, and the biography of an individual is the record of his conduct from the cradle to the grave. The careers of prominent citizens clearly reveal the workings of the law of karma. Each of us must face the consequences of intemperance and imprudence. Some of our mistakes were due to that natural ignorance from which we all suffer, but frequently we have been moved by a false expediency. We follow the dictates of appetite and avarice and take it for granted that we can violate universal law because of our superior intelligence. We seldom pause to weigh the merits and demerits of a career. The most common mistake is to live our allotted span without any particular reason for our survival. We go to school so that we can make a living, later we seek appropriate employment so that in due time we can retire and wait patiently for the inevitable end. We enjoy some pleasures along the way, have many disappointments and frustrations, and feel that it has all been worthwhile. Man is the only creature capable of solving the mystery of his own destiny but he has little intention of making use of this unique endowment. He prefers to kill time in front of a TV set or reading paperback novels. As long as humanity regards itself as insignificant it will remain so until it vanishes into oblivion.

Disasters are not sent from heaven and a wasted life is not predestined. Cause and effect operate regardless of human indifference. Among the basic causes of human misery is the desperate

determination to be a success regardless of consequences. In one of Lord Bulwer-Lytton's books, the father indoctrinated his son that the most important thing in the world was to have money whether gotten by fair means or foul. The son learned the lesson well and murdered his own father to get control of his fortune. Whether true or not, the story has considerable moral value. To accumulate worldly goods through improvement in knowledge, self-discipline, and thrift contributes to self-improvement, but ill-gotten gains are too heavy a burden for the flesh to bear. Because humanity has been slow of learning, all its affairs go backwards. We have lived here long enough to build a happy world but, because of selfishness, civilization has steadily declined.

Each individual brings into his present embodiment the sum of his previous existences. He has accomplished a good deal in past incarnations, but there are areas of his character which remain unregenerate. As he grows up his weaknesses begin to impair his progress. He may have excellent abilities but poor judgment; he may have brought with him great ability in music, but he has never disciplined his emotions or physical appetites. Whenever it becomes obvious that a person is not sufficient in his integrities he must recognize this shortcoming and correct it with all possible haste. Without some incentive, reformation of character is unlikely. One man told me that his childhood home was dominated by parental selfishness, his education was largely defeated by his wealthy school companions, his marriages failed as a result of his own egotism, and his children had never brought him a moment's comfort. Such a waste of natural energy resources was certainly not intended by God or nature. In terms of universal law the end attained never justified the means.

The law of cause and effect continues to operate and it will do so to the end of time. Why can we not use it as a means of advancing our culture rather than to demolish the institutions that have taken ages to build? Suppose for a moment we followed those rules which are in harmony with the universal purpose. We might then accept marriage as a spiritual and natural opportunity for sharing the privileges of growth and understanding. When the

children come we could give them the best possible heritage by good instruction and inspiring example. By such means we could earn their respect in their later years. We might be able to help to fit children for proper careers which satisfy the inner life and are not merely ways of making money. There might be considerable self-sacrifice but it would be a contribution to the future of the world. What is really accomplished when a business executive dies in his thirties from a coronary? He has sacrificed his life in a cause which has no enduring value and has placed accumulation above survival. Nature considers this decision to be unrealistic and reacts accordingly.

There is an inscription on a statue of a Babylonian deity carved on the stone nearly four-thousand years ago. The words read: "What has been will be. I am Nebo, the Lord of the writing tablet." Perhaps the deity was compiling a history; but as long as the same causes are set in motion the same effects will follow. If we plant the seeds of strife, wars will continue; if we enslave others, we will be enslaved. The time has certainly come when mankind is capable of correcting at least some of its mistakes. We have never yet made a genuine partnership with the laws of nature or the moral codes which we have received from the past. We still like to assume that misfortunes are accidental, the universe has no ethical code, and it is our privilege to exploit each other forever. This is not true and it never can be true. We are all here to advance the proper labors of creation. It is our moral duty to redeem ourselves and each other, and to use the natural resources of our environment for the good of all and not for the unreasonable profit of a few. "Though the mills of God grind slowly," Henry Wadsworth Longfellow translates the words of Friedrich Von Logau, "yet they grind exceeding small."

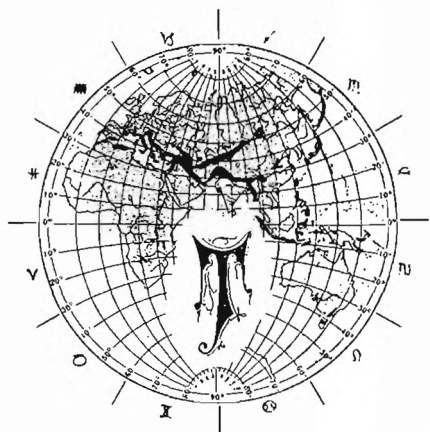


I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past.

—Thomas Jefferson

WORLD TRENDS FOR 1980

(Lecture Delivered on January 13, 1980)



he chart for 1980 is the most complex that has ever come to my attention. This is perfectly consistent with the general trend of the times and the crises which are arising everywhere in human society. The rules governing mundane astrology were established thousands of years ago in far less strenuous ages and adapting these traditional concepts to contemporary circumstances is a major undertaking. We will do the best we can but are reluctant to dogmatize. Certain generalities, however, appear to be reasonably obvious.

The keynote for the year is public involvement in national and international affairs. Leaders in every country must give greater attention to the will of the people. The average private citizen will be worried and concerned over the quality of leadership which dominates his personal life. There will be a sincere willingness to cooperate for the preservation of a good and useful way of life, and to criticize ever more consistently where abuses or misuses of power are obvious. Imagination may be out of hand. Criticism will obscure judgment and neurotic attitudes will be numerous and varied. Important changes may be drowned in trivial causes which will break up and deplete available energy resources. Numerous issues which are actually incidental will be pressed at the expense of primary objectives. There will be alternations of faith and fear, love and hate, security and insecurity; but, behind the sound and the fury, the destiny of mankind is forever in the keeping of a divine plan and purpose which cannot fail.

It does not seem likely that the inflationary trend can be controlled in the near future. Some recession is inevitable. There will be strong emphasis upon the stabilization of world currency. The spending spree will subside and there will be more discretion in the use of funds. Interest rates will have to be reduced; the stock market will be less attractive and the tendency for using funds to buy substantial items of factual worth will increase. The tendency to pool the world's petroleum resources may result in favorable changes and correct some of the inconsistencies which are endangering many nations. The price of petroleum products will inevitably rise but the results may not be as disadvantageous as generally assumed. With some thought and a little self-discipline dwindling supplies can be wisely conserved. It seems possible that oil could be found in the area around the source of the Nile and in the hinterland of Brazil.

The media will be given considerable attention. Communication systems should not be regarded as commercial enterprises but as instruments of public service. Many countries will impose censorship on the press to control the flow of malicious propaganda and irresponsible journalism. Terrorism will subside considerably if it does not continue to receive sensational coverage on television. Troublemakers have discovered that the easiest way to spread their depredation is through the media. This also applies to irresponsible journalism and the spreading of subversive ideas through books, both fiction and nonfiction, and dramatic stories for stage and screen. Accidents in transportation may become more numerous and public transportation may be in economic difficulties.

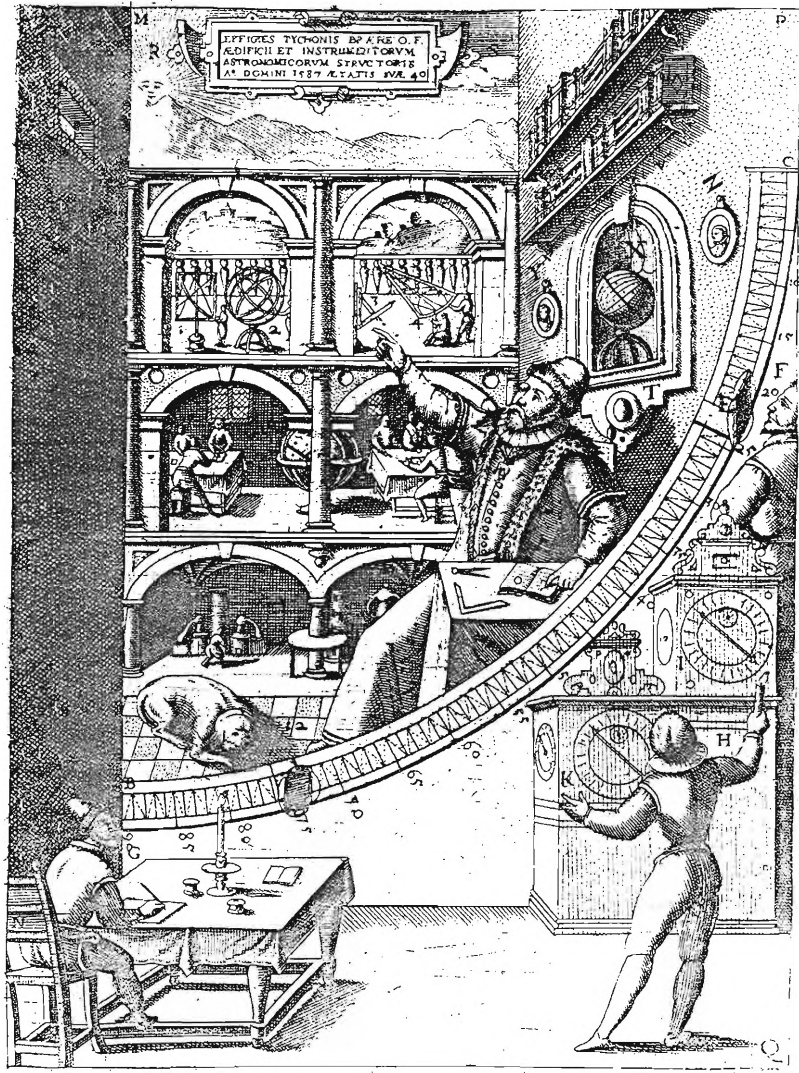
Adverse climatic conditions in many parts of the world will interfere with agriculture and stock raising. Inflation will be very troublesome in this area. Everywhere the condition of elderly people comes into sharp focus. Masses of people, old and young, driven from their homes and their lands and forced to flee as a result of political strife constitute a crisis unparalleled in history. The resettlement of these refugees is an immediate issue, and public sentiment will be strongly aroused and will demand action.

Housing will remain in shortage throughout the world, but exploitation in this area will be at least partly controlled by an almost miraculous event.

Great attention will be focused on the problems of youth in all parts of the world. Young people are being exploited individually and collectively to advance subversive causes. This is partly due to the present collapse of morality and ethics and lack of family discipline. Much light will be thrown upon the forces behind the contamination of the young which is not an accident or incident but an exploitation of fears and uncertainties of immaturity. Morality will become increasingly fashionable. A housecleaning in the public school system will inspire students and teachers alike and will help to weed out entrenched radicals from the faculties. Child neglect and abuse will result in special measures to curb such practices.

The world is not in the best of health. There are indications that undeveloped and developing nations may be faced with epidemical ailments. Refugees will spread sickness; contamination of water will endanger agricultural products. Political displacement, malnutrition, and lack of sanitation could also result in worldwide epidemics. Organized labor will be on the horns of a dilemma and some organizations may be disrupted by internal stress. In most countries, a moderate increase in unemployment seems likely; labor revolts in many countries are exploited for political purposes. Corruption in labor may cause embarrassment for officials and reveal the need for a broad federal investigation. Public confidence in labor movements is being undermined by subversive elements.

It is my opinion that a major World War in 1980 is unlikely. There are some indications of saber rattling; there may be armed conflicts between smaller countries, but these will be contained. Some of the civil wars will probably continue throughout the year and new outbreaks are almost inevitable. An optimistic note may be the rising public indignation against terrorist groups. Another factor favoring arbitration is clearly indicated in the chart of the year. This is the limited energy resources. In many countries



Frontispiece, showing Tycho Brahe in his observatory, from Brahe's *Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica*, Wandsbeck: 1598.

governments will take a firmer stand against violence and this will receive strong public support. The United Nations and the World Court will play a more prominent part in settling international disputes and will receive a favorable press. In most countries, personal family relations will be strengthened and restrictions in spending will have a benevolent effect.

Increasing budgets will affect nearly all countries, resulting in desperate measures to finance the expenses of maintaining essential institutions. Taxes will be higher, tax evasion will be more difficult, and these processes are likely to result in the curtailment of government spending. Incomes from investments will probably be curtailed and legislations will be passed which will distribute the tax burden in areas where avoidance or evasion is commonly practiced. International investing will be curtailed and losses are indicated on this level.

The death rate will be above normal and an international program against narcotics will be implemented with constructive results. Deaths due to accidental causes or as the result of sabotage will result in a tightening of security measures. Even among the more powerful countries malnutrition will spread, largely due to rising food costs.

There may be some curtailment of educational opportunities. Colleges and universities will be in financial difficulties and the whole concept of education should be remedied. Tuitions will probably be raised and there will be emphasis upon moral and ethical teachings. Stronger means will be used to eliminate violence from the curriculum.

Religion may have a difficult year. Its involvement in politics will lead to the restriction of religious privileges. Tax-exempt religious and welfare institutions will have less opportunity to avoid taxation on taxable income. Even without this factor many religious organizations will be in financial trouble and must curtail their benevolencies. There is a strong trend in the direction of interreligious tolerance and the restoration of the original principles for which religion stands and is presumed to function. Internationally, religious influence increases as a first line of defense against a corrosive materialism.

The judicial system is suffering from public indignation which in many cases is well-deserved. Legal reforms include the control of legal fees and the plugging of loopholes. The situation can be summarized in the statement of Solon that laws are like cobwebs which capture small offenders and allow the greater ones to break through and escape.

Travel will be hazardous and expensive, and the monetary situation will restrict tourism. Student exchanges will be reduced, and tourist organizations will be subject to bad publicity.

Heads of governments were seriously afflicted in 1979 and this trend continues through 1980. This affects not only heads of state but lesser officials—governors, mayors, and county officials. There is some protection, however, for those who can win public approval for their policies. Older leaders may resign or pass on, but all must guard against the danger of assassination. The scenario is simple but may be obscured by temporary policies. An unpopular government may reveal the need for useful reforms. The people become rebellious and attempt to establish a moderate, more-or-less-democratic regime. During the transition a political minority, militantly organized, will engineer the overthrow of the reform movement and establish a dictatorship. If this is once entrenched, it may be many years before the population in general can hope for permanent improvement. Several new countries will fall victims to this trend.

As the entire world is suffering from the same social and political disorders, there will be a strong inducement to unite efforts toward a solution. Every country, to maintain itself, must establish constructive relations with other countries. This is only possible when right principles dominate collective efforts. There is a strong indication that we are passing through a period of growing pains. Survival is only possible through international cooperation. There is a growing determination to create a better human society and each new disaster adds something to this unifying effort. In 1980, humanity becomes increasingly aware of the failure of prevailing concepts of living. Younger people come into greater power, and a marked tendency is to depart from present inadequate policies and build a future upon better footings.

Inventiveness takes over in personal living, and creative skills are directed toward enlarging of vision and strengthening insights.

New discoveries will be made in the fields of energy resources and the protection of the ecology. Long-range thinking will be favored over emergency policies. Useful discoveries in medicine, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases, will be made and health programs will gradually be socialized.

Senates, parliaments, and other administrative bodies may be severely shaken but most of the changes will be for the best. When political crises arise, subversive organizations will exploit the discontent. Most countries will have to face disorders initiated and maintained by militant minorities. Rumor factories will have a large output of propaganda intended to spread disruption whenever and wherever possible. While law enforcement agencies are attempting to protect their nations from enemies on the outside, they may not give sufficient attention to the elaborate network of organized crime within their nations. In fall or summer of 1980 criminal groups will be especially active.

Conditions involving the aged will be of wide concern and these older persons will suffer acutely wherever internal strife develops within countries. This will lead to the realization that medical facilities should be adapted to prevailing emergencies. In developing countries, especially the people themselves must be equipped to take care of minor ailments and guard their own sanitation and hygiene. Folk medicines and natural therapies are gaining in popularity. This trend receives official support in the months ahead. Psychological and psychical phenomena are advancing rapidly in popularity. Research is strengthening the realization of the internal spiritual resources of individuals. Results are already noticeable in religious healing and foreknowledge of impending events. Literature in this field will increase but there is immediate possibility of serious exploitation. Mystics and metaphysicians in general must censor their own intuitive faculties or this field will have a tendency to get out of hand. Destructive rumors, frightening predictions, and unverified reports are disturbing without being beneficial. Those who have extrasensory gifts must accept a mature responsibility for their use.

Experience has proven that planetary configurations which cause social disturbances are often associated with physical disasters. Such probabilities are clearly indicated in the chart of 1980. Unseasonal weather is likely in most parts of the world. Storms at sea, hurricanes, and floods involve the Indian Ocean, the North Pacific, the east coast of Africa, the Mediterranean, and possibly the Suez Canal. On land a more than normal number of earthquakes is indicated. The Pacific "ring of fire" will be active but many of the disturbances will be in sparsely populated areas. Southern and eastern Europe, Mesopotamia, parts of Africa, and the northern part of northwestern America could be affected. Toxic atmospheric conditions become more difficult in eastern Europe and Latin America. In these locations health problems will intensify. Eclipses strongly affect European and Asiatic Russia and the black republics in Africa. Extreme climatic disturbances involve western Canada and the greater part of Alaska. Due to the wide diffusion of subterrestrial activity, there is a good probability that a major disaster will not occur. Atmospheric conditions could affect nuclear installations, thereby increasing mental and emotional anxiety. Eastern Asia has many mineral resources which may be revealed through planetary transits.

Wherever labor disputes lead to extended strikes, climatic conditions will be disturbed and crops will be less abundant. Weather conditions will also worsen and the danger of droughts or floods will follow.

AFRICA

The African countries will be prominent in world affairs in 1980. The tendency will be toward progressive changes and greater stress upon human rights. Some heads of state will be replaced and border conflicts between nations may increase. Religious disputes will damage the internal economy but the hope for enduring peace finds considerable support. The Africans will

become more successful in defending against the infiltration of activists and terrorists.

ANGOLA Conflicts will lessen, and a more stable government will guide the situation for several months. After that some of the old difficulties will recur but will be controlled. Difficult climatic conditions will help to unite the various factions in a program of protecting the physical needs of the country.

EGYPT President Sadat may find himself in political difficulties. Malicious rumors will be circulated against his government. It would be a mistake for him to travel outside his own country. Egypt's progressive politics could lead to an open break with some of the Muslim states. Danger of epidemical ailments is noted and new agitations are likely to arise concerning the administration of the Suez Canal.

ETHIOPIA The immediate future of this country is uncertain. There is privation to the people and considerable intertribal strife. Religious groups will be subject to persecution, and foreign trade will suffer for lack of a stable government. The exportation of narcotics will meet worldwide resistance. It is not advisable for travelers to visit this region.

LIBERIA The strategic importance of Liberia is stressed this year. The influence of Liberia in the African Bloc will increase and its financial condition should be stabilized. There may be a small outbreak of radicalism, but this will be blocked by the intervention of other countries.

MOROCCO The Moroccan situation is likely to be complicated for some time. Psychoneurotic pressures will surface, leading to fanaticism and some danger of violence. Young people may stage demonstrations against their political leaders and those exercising religious influence. The progressives will probably come out slightly ahead, but Morocco will share in the unrest in most parts of the Muslim world. Vandalism may break out in the late spring or early summer.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

In these areas, there will be concern over employment, the curbing of inflation, and the development of internal resources. Industries will expand, new communities are likely to arise, and a move toward total independence may gain momentum. The demands of organized labor could embarrass the local economy. Further research will be devoted to the development of natural resources. Volcanic activity is possible from New Zealand to Indonesia. Scandals may embarrass these governments but, for the most part, things will go along about as well as can be expected.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA AND BULGARIA Interesting or exciting changes are not likely in these countries. The governments are communist-dominated but the citizens remain largely unconverted. Minor conflicts may arise between State and Church and some arbitration is likely. There is possible involvement in the Middle-East stress pattern and relations with European Turkey.

GREECE There is considerable unrest in this country. Economic conditions are not good, air and water pollution threaten, and local uprisings are possible. Greece is especially vulnerable to the infiltration of radicals, and a major coup might be attempted before the end of the year. Natural disasters may occur but are not likely to take a heavy toll of life. Morale is seriously undermined and young people will be hard to control. An effort to restore many of the ancient monuments of Greece will only be partly successful due to limitation of funds. Privately, the Greeks are taking more interest in their great classical traditions, but their attention is focused upon immediate emergencies.

HUNGARY Social and economic unrest is indicated for Hungary in 1980. There is increasing demand for individual self-expression which may lead to repressive action on the part of the

government. There will be gains, however, and greater emphasis upon freedom of personal initiative. Unrest which is spreading through the Balkan countries might bring a wave of activism which will embarrass the communist-dominated political structure. Adverse climatic conditions will afflict agriculture and increase the inflationary trend. A mild recession will result in unemployment and the city of Budapest could suffer from a minor epidemic. Most of the problems, however, will be contained and will not be too obvious on the surface.

RUMANIA The leadership in this country is under affliction, with possible changes in administrative policy. The health of leaders is impaired and relations with the Western powers could be curtailed. A power struggle is likely to develop. Young people will demand greater opportunities in the field of education, and progressives will attempt to leave the country. Some natural disturbances may affect the region; there is likely to be an upsurge in religion. The Church will gain in influence, and there might be open conflict between religion and politics. Critical times will be in February and August.

TURKEY The Pan-Muslim movement will cause anxiety among the Turks. The political situation is likely to become extremely critical with some terrorist development, but benevolent aspects are protective. Turkish territory will be met with firm resistance. Efforts of foreign powers to gain control of the Dardanelles will not be successful. Asiatic Turkey could be afflicted with earthquakes or storms and could cause some political concern. There will be further efforts toward the socialization of underprivileged groups. The Greek Orthodox Church is mildly afflicted, but in the long run its condition will be stabilized. The Church hierarchy will require stronger leadership. March and April may be especially strenuous.

YUGOSLAVIA In this area the health of leaders is a cause of concern. Radicals will probably move in and create confusion in

the educational system. Generally speaking, however, the country will preserve its liberal atmosphere. Some discipline will be necessary but the people in general will be unified when emergencies arise. Relations with surrounding countries continue to improve, and Yugoslavia will be able to maintain its industries in the face of energy shortages. Labor groups will increase in strength, but any difficulties in this quarter will be successfully arbitrated. The Yugoslavs will stand firmly to protect their semi-independent status. It will be a complex year for Yugoslavia, but in the long run the condition of the country will improve.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA Most European countries will be involved to some degree in the power struggle which burdens 1980. There will be considerable unrest among young people for Austrians in general are opposed to terrorism and sabotage. Cultural projects are favored, and the educational system is brought into contemporary focus. There will be public objection to the policies of leadership, and corruption in high places could result in constructive reforms. Women will come into prominence, especially when education and cultural ties with other nations are strengthened. Writers, musicians, and artists are particularly favored. Accidents in transportation are noted; storms may cause considerable damage. Air travel is afflicted. Inflation may increase. There is a general note of stability, however, and quiet thoughtfulness on the part of the citizens will contribute to the security of the nation.

BELGIUM This small country is considerably favored in 1980. The government is not strong but enjoys constructive planetary support. Belgium can play an important part in stabilizing European politics. It will be favored by a good press and exert a pacifying diplomatic force among the family of nations. A statesman of recognized ability may arise among the Belgians.

Obviously, the country will have to be prepared to prevent activism and protect international diplomats. Without proper controls it will become a hotbed of conspiracies.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA There is a great deal of unrest in this country but it enjoys increasing popularity among nations of the free world. There is rebellion against Soviet domination, especially among young people, but the administration will do everything possible to settle disputes by peaceful means. Religion gains influence; also, an important personality will arise and win popular confidence. Climatic problems are likely to arise involving storms and floods. There will be further inflation, and financial institutions could be troubled. Psychic stress disturbs the way of life but some of the fears will be unfounded. In general the country is under relatively good protection.

FRANCE In this country the emphasis is strongly on financial concerns. Speculation could lead to a false sense of prosperity. French industries are protected and energy resources will be sufficient to meet the needs of the economy. The city of Paris is under affliction from smog or other atmospheric toxicity. Health is depressed, and agricultural products are in short supply. Expenditures for armament may increase, and nuclear research could lead to a disaster. The political structure is weak but will probably survive the year. Southern France may be invaded by terrorists and there will probably be confusion in this area.

EAST GERMANY In 1980 the emphasis here is upon agriculture, weather conditions, and mineral resources. The trend is strongly toward the unification of East and West Germany. There will be increased pressure to remove the Berlin wall and share in the advantages of free Europe. Financial concerns are strongly indicated, together with a program to improve housing and restore religious privileges. A more liberal economic policy will gain public favor but there will be difficult times affecting the present government and its policies toward the public.

WEST GERMANY Industry will be curtailed and prosperity

will not be as rapid as in recent years. Minority political groups will become hazardous to the present administration. Activists will attempt to undermine the unity of the people, especially on the labor front. The birth rate may be somewhat down, and the moral atmosphere will improve. Speculation must be restrained, and important international conferences will take place to assist in the protection of western Europe. Inflation will continue and some recession is almost certain. Accidents in moving vehicles and involving the air services will increase markedly during the summer months.

GREAT BRITAIN This country may have an important part to play on the diplomatic level. Its long experience with the complexities relating to emerging countries will prove useful and valuable. Internally, the House of Commons is under unusual tension and there may be changes in the ranks of high public officials. The financial state of the country is insecure and strikes may add further complications. The people in general will be faced with the need for continuing austerity, conservation of resources, and shortages in the energy area. The public will be loyal to government, and outbreaks of radicalism will receive very little support. Tourism will be good, and employment will be better in the second half of the year.

IRELAND North Ireland is under the adverse effect of eclipses which afflict land and properties. Terrorist groups will continue to cause deep concern, but there is a tendency for those living in North Ireland to unite their resources and try to work out a practical solution. South Ireland is also troubled and damages its own cause by internal acts of violence. There are indications, however, that moderate policies will prevail. There are health problems and several possible disasters along the seacoast. Storms and an epidemical outbreak could occur in the late fall.

ITALY Political problems confront Italy which is vulnerable to radical ideas. However, there is considerable protection and conflicting political parties are likely to find ground for cooper-

ation. Subversive factions will gain a strong foothold in southern Italy and will be supported by organized crime within the country. A well-established underworld will attempt to rise to the surface but will be blocked, possibly through the intervention of foreign powers. Volcanic disturbances are likely, but the loss of life may be slight. Disturbances may occur in the eastern Mediterranean area, pollution may become more acute, and industry will be curtailed by reduced energy availability. The prevailing uncertainties will continue, but major complications are likely to be avoided.

NETHERLANDS Smaller countries gain in psychological importance this year. Saturn protects the government, but the queen is under personal affliction. It would be unwise for her to travel extensively in 1980. The citizens of the Netherlands enjoy reasonable security and prosperity. The country, however, may suffer from storms which assail the seacoast and damage public works. A reasonable prosperity is likely, but a disciplined use of resources is essential to maintaining the economy. Greater involvement by women in the national life is noted.

POLAND This country is under generally benevolent influences in 1980. However, there will be problems. The prevailing government will make some effort to reassert its authoritarian influence, but the status quo cannot be restored. A new optimism supported by a sympathetic press will bring about major constructive changes. The Soviet Union is inclined to act moderately this year. Education facilities will improve; there is emphasis upon arts and crafts. Trade relations with democratic nations will be encouraged. The religious life of the people was strengthened by the recent visit of Pope John Paul II and any overt action against religion will be a mistake. Subversive activities may be attempted but without much success.

PORTUGAL Subversive factions will assail the government, but it seems that moderate attitudes will prevail. Religious involvement in political affairs will be increasingly obvious, and

the consolations of faith will help to preserve the state. Some recession must be expected, but the people of the country have strong internal resources. Climatic conditions may cause concern and storms along the coast are apt to be more numerous than usual.

SPAIN This country is among the more fortunate this year. There may be a tendency to strengthen national defense and improve treaties and trade agreements with other countries. The Basque situation may be temporarily arbitrated but not solved. Professional agitators are at work in this area. A sharp rise in the cost of living affects cities, but the rural population will have fair security. The government should hold through the year although it will be under attack. Strikes and labor difficulties may increase but, for the most part, the Spaniards will be attentive to world conditions. The government will make a definite effort to improve the health of the people and an experiment in socialized medicine is likely. The public will be amusement-conscious and considerable wealth will flow into the country from nations developing their industries. The Church must be cautious to maintain a neutral position in political emergencies.

SWITZERLAND This country will become more deeply involved in the political unrest prevalent in much of Europe. Switzerland is in line for special consideration by activist groups which are specifically interested in the secret bank accounts placed there by powerful financial interests. The Swiss people may suffer from adverse weather conditions affecting crops and exports. The public mind is disturbed, giving rise to disputes; and the various national groups which have gotten along together for so many years will be less compatible. Accidents will increase in the spring months and in the fall a social crisis may arise.

U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union will face a variety of dilemmas, including unexpected resistance in its expansion program. The rising tide of Islam will bring a number of delicate situations which will require careful diplomacy. A natural disaster could

occur in Asiatic Russia. Confrontations with the People's Republic of China may be expected but will receive very little publicity. Leaders of the Soviet Union are under stress; there is considerable unrest in the country. The governing body will become more liberal; the private ownership of land and small business will gain favor. Revolutions and outbreaks in the communist satellite countries will continue. Serious efforts will be made to prevent open conflict with the Muslim Bloc. Late summer and early fall is likely to bring an emergency in industrial production, and the Soviet Union must seek outside sources to maintain its economy. It may attempt to strengthen ties with the noncommunist world. The crime rate will increase at a dangerous pace, as well as narcotics addiction and alcoholism. Russia will do well to act with prudence and restraint in 1980.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BLOC The trend in this area is toward an improvement of public morals and a resolute determination to curb radical tendencies. There will be moderate inflation, the rate of taxation may rise, and industries may be curtailed. Governing bodies will be apprehensive and activist movements are met with stern resistance. The Scandinavian Bloc may play a constructive part in human rights programs. Art, literature, and science are favored in 1980.

THE NEAR EAST

IRAN While conditions in this country are likely to be disturbed for the greater part of the year, there are constructive aspects which will ultimately protect the nation. Russia has a long-range program to gain control of the natural resources of Iran but will move cautiously in the near future. After a brief period of internal confusion, the Iranians will seek to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries and the Western powers. The younger generation will continue to be troublesome. The Muslim Bloc will gain importance in world affairs, but profits will prove more important than prophets. Because both Islam

and Iran are ruled by Venus, emotions run deep and wild; violence will lead to the country's own undoing.

ISRAEL Lack of internal unity will disturb the State of Israel in 1980. Leaders will have extreme difficulty in reconciling factional pressures. Minor outbreaks over land, housing, and transportation will complicate the responsibilities of leadership. The financial condition of the country is afflicted; unemployment may increase; the young people are restive. Good planetary aspects will improve relationships with other countries. Progressives are apt to bring about useful changes.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN This country continues to be profoundly disturbed with considerable loss of life and many hardships to the people. It provides the Soviet Union with an open road to Iran and Pakistan which will create a serious international crisis. The people of Afghanistan are faced with religious complications, food shortages, a breakdown in the educational system, and a serious health crisis. Natural disasters are possible, and other Muslim states may bring unexpected assistance should it be necessary.

BURMA This country will provide improved medical facilities and give more consideration to educational programs for the young. As in most other areas of the world, there will be serious complaints against government and many administrative policies will be subject to change. Religion becomes increasingly important; strong leadership will arise to advance spiritual convictions and improve the moral and ethical standards of the country. This in turn may cause antireligious groups to desecrate shrines and temples. Social reforms will benefit the agricultural class. Climatic conditions will be adverse. Foreign powers may unite against Burma to prohibit the sale and distribution of narcotics.

INDIA The vast subcontinent of India is faced with many internal difficulties. Corruption in high places is a cause of deep concern. Subversive influences become more obvious; India cannot defend herself against strong and aggressive neighbors. Rioting and even civil war are possibilities; a general reform in governmental structure is sorely needed. The country will continue to be pillaged by opportunists, but there are helpful aspects which will likely prove protective. Constructive discipline by strong leadership could be a saving grace if the means to enforce it can be provided. The population of India wants to support progress but is having difficulty uniting its political resources. A strong and helpful personality is likely to make important decisions in late summer or early fall.

INDOCHINA Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand will be of grave concern to the world in 1980. Thailand is especially endangered, but public opinion and the compassion of many nations will ultimately prove helpful. Generally speaking, the world will continue to assist refugees from these countries to relocate themselves in hospitable regions. Both Russia and China have stakes in Indochina, but there are protective aspects which will reduce violence. Natural disasters are possible in this area.

INDONESIA Increasing population is an important factor in Indonesian life in 1980. The government is not secure, and religious differences might surface with unhappy results. Foreign trade is depressed and professional agitators may burden the nation with discords. Health conditions are afflicted with special emphasis upon cardiac and respiratory ailments. There will be considerable inflation, and the country is subject to natural disasters, especially earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Fortunately these seem to be minor, for they occur away from centers of population. Indonesian trade with surrounding countries will be brisk, but local transportation and communication are under affliction within the country. The discovery of important natural resources will contribute to long-range prosperity.

JAPAN This country faces important decisions in 1980. It will be troubled by the energy crisis and a resulting increase in unemployment. Japan will probably increase its military budget; fewer funds will be available to advance peaceful projects. Ties with the United States will be strengthened, and Japan will take serious interest in protecting Taiwan. The present Japanese administration is shaky and there is considerable difference of conviction in the Diet (Parliament). Young people continue to demonstrate against the establishment; dissatisfaction always increases when austerity is recommended. The cost of living continues to rise, but Japan will receive international assistance if the petroleum situation becomes acute. Health problems afflict the Imperial family. The militarization of strategic islands by Russia could lead to international complications. Japan is located in the Pacific "ring of fire" and seismic occurrences will be more frequent than usual. Modern religious movements develop impressive followings. Air travel is more hazardous than usual.

KOREA Relations between North and South Korea will worsen but the northern faction will have internal troubles of its own. If South Korea finds constructive leadership, the status quo can be maintained. Korean arts and crafts will gain international favor. Considerable prosperity is in the offing. Religious influence is strong in South Korea and is an important line of defense against communism. In the late fall radical forces may attempt to dominate the country but will not be given the necessary public support.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA This vast country will have a number of internal problems to solve in 1980. Weather will prove a major cause of anxiety. Heavy storms and floods will affect agriculture, and western China may suffer from droughts and heavy wind storms. Scientific institutions, including laboratories and nuclear installations, will be subject to accidents; production in government-regulated plants and factories will be far less than expected. Workers will demand grants of land, the uses of which they themselves can control.

Resistance to the Peking government will increase in remote parts of the country, especially in Mongolia and Sinkiang. Efforts to control this situation by force will only make bad matters worse. Better-educated Chinese demand opportunities to use the knowledge they have acquired. Trade between China and other nations will be small because China is industrially weak. Relations between China and Russia will be strained and although a serious crisis may seem to arise, both countries will be reluctant to resort to a major military effort. Restrictions on religion will be lifted in part, and philosophy will come back into prominence. Many young Chinese will attempt to leave the country and some will succeed.

Earthquakes or violent storms are possible in western and central China; in the Shanghai area an epidemical disease may break out. One prominent south Chinese leader will be in serious difficulty and may pass on soon after. China's Muslim population will cause some unrest, but open conflict is unlikely. China will strive to strengthen its nuclear armament which may create anxiety in other Asiatic countries.

TAIWAN Formosa will likely survive the year because mainland China will decide to change its tactics. It will attempt to infiltrate rather than to conquer, and the people of Taiwan will be confronted with propaganda backed by minor activist outbreaks. Otherwise, the country will be reasonably prosperous and strengthen its ties with Western powers. There will be some strengthening of national defenses and resistance to subversive activities will be implemented by the passing of appropriate laws.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

There is considerable political tension throughout this area. Brazil will enjoy a wave of prosperity. The condition of the people in general will improve. Trade relations with other countries will prove profitable, and the natural resources will be developed. There is some social unrest; this may surface in the

late summer. Internal political changes are indicated for Argentina. Colombia is likely to be in financial difficulties. Most of the other countries in this bloc are involved in the energy shortages, and unemployment may rise. The western parts are likely to have further earthquakes, and food products could be in short supply. All these countries must guard against subversive activities. Mexico becomes more deeply involved in the international petroleum market and political opportunists will be active. Latin American governments are often susceptible to corruption. Relations with neighboring countries can be mutually beneficial. Mexico will gradually increase in prestige and influence in world affairs. Some trouble may be expected in Panama; the Panama Canal could be involved in a serious international dispute.

CANADA Our neighbors to the north should have a prosperous year, but the political leadership is insecure. Efforts to arbitrate the French-Canadian group dilemma will not be especially rewarding and subversive activities will continue. Northwest Canada is under affliction which may interfere with the development of petroleum resources. In general, however, the Canadians will have adequate fuel supplies. A major transportation accident threatens in the late spring or late fall.



In China, from the days of Fohi, about 2752 years before Christ . . . Astronomy was solely studied for Astrological calculations, and . . . their Emperors were chosen on account of their attainments in Celestial Philosophy.

—A Cavalry Officer, London: 1856

The old astrologer, who had presided at the founding of the city of *Paris*, and named the city PARA-ISIS, meaning "in the power of Isis," knew, of course, that *Isis* was the Phoenician ISH-ISH, or ASH-ISH, the "Star of Being or Existence"; that is, VENUS, who has *dignity* in the sign *Virgo*, which rules that city.

—Christopher Cooke

There is a coming time when Mars will be no longer the God of War but the God of Strength.

—Alvidas

NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1980

(Lecture Delivered on January 27, 1980)



It is obvious that the charts of nations will be substantially influenced by the world horoscope for 1980. The keynotes for the year indicate the need for courage of conviction, willingness to face hazardous undertakings, and dedication to constructive principles. The general attitude will be tempered with prudence and considerable self-discipline. Selfishness and self-interest must be brought under the discipline of necessity. The people of the country will become more personally involved in political matters and leaders in all branches of society will be more responsive to popular opinion. Projects relating to national defense will have high priority and the conservation of natural resources will have greater support from the citizenry. There may be a tendency to overdramatize passing situations, and emotions will run high. Difficult aspects of planets will unite people for the common good and patriotism will be strengthened. The end result will be the protection of the country's future. The basic concepts and convictions which made possible America's place in the family of nations will become vital factors toward the preservation of the Union. Political leaders must become statesmen and set the example of personal integrity to hold the support of their constituencies.

The financial condition appears to be receiving considerable protection. While some fluctuation is to be expected and a moderate recession has been generally predicted, investments will be more conservative and steps will be taken to restrain speculation and distribute the tax burden more equitably. "Get rich quick" programs will be subject to frustration and investments for quick gains will be increasingly dangerous. Those seeking to

maintain extravagant life styles must curb their spending and restrict their luxuries. It will be a bad year to take on unnecessary debts, plan expensive vacations, or place further taxes on available energy resources. In the long run wiser spending will benefit all. The tendency for responsible thinking will become more obvious and will protect the individual against excessive hardships. Interest rates are likely to be lowered, but this should not lure the public to plan further extravagances. The program for developing energy sources within the country will be expanded, but nuclear energy installations will continue to give trouble.

Advertising will be curtailed, and misrepresentation in the area of promotion will be subject to investigations and heavy penalties. The news media will meet with increasing popular disapproval. News programs which distort facts and fail to protect the public from unreasonable neurotic reactions may be subject to government censorship. Public transportation gives concern. Costs will rise and public services will be less reliable. Conservation of energy requires watchful economy. Unnecessary travel should be discouraged. Special consideration, however, will be given to those areas of the country which are faced with unusual transportational conditions. Efforts will be made for better communication between the United States and other friendly nations. Treaties will be signed; several important steps will be taken to polish the nation's image in different parts of the world. High costs in printing and publishing will have a restrictive effect in the book trade. The administration may also take a special interest in the flood of pornographic and subversive literature and penalize such productions with new legislations. The printing of books, records, tapes, etc. will be subject to public censorship and government action.

The housing situation will become more acute. Land values will remain steady but will be considerably influenced by location. Condominiums are under affliction and will be subject to legal complications. Eccentric weather conditions are likely to raise food prices. High winds, electric storms, and unseasonal rain will

cause unusual property damage. Mining is under adverse aspects suggesting special danger from explosions and minor earthquakes. Political campaigns may be physically hazardous to some candidates. There will be a great deal of verbal violence and the probability of sudden and unexpected shifts in public opinion. Older persons will have unusual protection and special funds will be made available to alleviate distress for those in the lower income bracket. Construction programs will be generally restricted due to the escalation of costs and a number of government building projects are likely to be abandoned. Individuals over sixty-five years of age will find better opportunities for employment. Communities will have further financial setbacks and the citizens must combine their efforts to maintain essential public services.

The birth rate is likely to decline, but the number of defective births will increase. Public pressure will be exerted against juvenile delinquency. Law enforcement agencies will be required to take direct action against drug addiction, moral deterioration, and physical violence in high schools and junior colleges. Steps will also be taken against the spread of venereal disease. It will become increasingly evident that in the United States and many foreign countries students are involved in subversive activities. Investigation will extend to teachers and faculties. Children in ethnic minority groups will have better opportunities for improvement. Political scandals will come to light and may require strenuous correction. The entertainment field is in trouble, and prominent personalities will be involved in serious moral delinquencies. In this area, a general housecleaning is indicated. Speculation will get out of hand, and substantial losses are likely, especially in the second half of the year. American consulates abroad will be subject to further harassments and some foreign representatives will prove untrustworthy. Extravagances on the social level will become increasingly unfashionable due to the pressure of national and international emergencies.

The public health is undermined as the result of anxiety, neurotic pressures, and social disorders. Epidemics involving the

respiratory and digestive systems are probable. Damage to the environment, air and water pollution, and the high cost of medical services are contributing factors. Accidents due to scientific research programs can have unfortunate long-range consequences. There is emphasis upon the strengthening of the military arm which will deflect funds otherwise allotted to stabilizing the economy. The Golden Age of Organized Labor is coming to a close. Unions will have difficulty within their own ranks, and as unemployment increases workers will break away and take whatever jobs are possible. The public in general will bitterly oppose those labor programs which disrupt transportation, communication, and endanger the public health. The civil service system could face considerable reorganization. It will become increasingly evident that those whom the country has supported must now support the country. Between June and September these issues will come into sharp focus.

A number of predictions are now being circulated prophesying that the United States could be involved in a war before the end of 1980. While numerous troubles may arise, I do not feel that a major war is likely. While there are karmic factors to indicate that the country has been amiss in some of its international policies, there is a good chance that situations can be controlled by arbitration. The planet Pluto seems protective, indicating a higher level of insights and the presence of divine assistance. Increasing comprehension and dedication to principles could help to meet the emergency and religion will strengthen its influence to unify world opinion. International relationships will improve, and the United States will regain some of the prestige it has lost in recent years. Foreign trade will increase and the dollar will strengthen as the country becomes more responsible in its dealings. There is strong emphasis on the economic and social advancements of women. They will spend more wisely, vote more thoughtfully, and contribute much to idealistic thinking. Home life will improve, and there will be fewer divorces. More women will seek public office, become business executives, and enter the learned professions.

Economic policies may become inconsistent and confusing. Changes in tax laws are indicated, but some of these will be short-lived. The general trend, however, is toward a more equitable distribution of wealth. There will be changes affecting inheritance taxes, and exemption privileges will be reduced. Insurance rates will be adjusted downward, and the flow of money out of the country could be curtailed. Efforts will be made to limit the rights of states and communities to act at variance with national policy. The death rate may rise slightly, and extreme psychological pressures could make suicides more numerous. Definite efforts will be made to strengthen the American tradition. The destiny of the country as outlined by the Founding Fathers will be better understood. Prominent citizens who make genuine contributions to public improvement will have greater recognition and the tendency to downgrade public personalities will lessen. There will be some tightening on the policy of importing foreign goods and exporting technical machinery. Action will be taken regarding aliens who enter the country illegally, especially in cases of those with subversive intentions.

In 1980 there is strong emphasis upon religious, philosophic, and scientific institutions. In these areas also there is considerable confusion. Religions continue to expand and their influence is for the most part constructive. The trend is toward the personal experience of faith. Believers will divide into two distinct groups—those who are drifting back to the orthodox churches and those seeking inspiration by following the dictates of personal conscience. Metaphysical organizations will increase their memberships with emphasis upon the practical aspects of self-improvement. The quest is for internal strength against the pressure of worldly conflict. At the same time the commercialization of man's search for truth will bring some sects into legal difficulties. Churches have enjoyed certain economic advantages on the basis that they are nonprofit organizations. Where these privileges have been abused, public censure will follow and litigation is likely. Materialism is contrary to human experience and in institutions of higher learning idealism will be more strongly

emphasized. Both education and science will include an in-depth study of the spiritual needs of human beings. Comparative religion gains support of thoughtful persons and raises the level of the public mind. As idealism spreads it will bring important changes in legal procedures. Jurists will realize that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." The cost of litigation will be analyzed to the end of curbing unreasonable profits. Travel will be more expensive and hazardous. There will be scandals involving air transportation, railroads, trucking, and shipping. The Supreme Court will be censored for interference with both the legislative and executive branches of government.

The political trend will be conservative. Lobbying will be very active and powerful interests will seek to dominate the president. Efforts to reduce the cost of government will meet bitter political opposition. There is some constructive support, however, and citizens in general will approve of stronger leadership. Some degree of austerity will be accepted without serious complaint if leaders will practice it themselves. Labor groups, however, will be reluctant to accept the simple facts of life and will continue to press for special advantages. Credit will be curtailed, and trade with foreign countries will be reduced. On all levels the emphasis will be upon greater efficiency, higher integrity, and closer public cooperation.

Congress is likely to suffer for excessive opinionism and there will be violent disagreements with little consideration for the needs of the country in general. As uncertainties multiply, politics are likely to dominate statesmanship. Personal ambitions will divide factions, and cooperation between Congress and the president will be nebulous. Even where good intentions dominate, mentation will be deficient. Emergency measures will backfire and in many cases will be very expensive. That which is true on the national level is also noticeable in state, town, county, and city governments. Where personal interests are too obvious, national problems are neglected. International relationships will be strengthened. Foreign dignitaries will visit this country, and important American leaders will travel extensively. There is some

danger to persons in high office and also to famous and well-known personalities in other fields. Although we do not speculate on the coming elections, the chart would suggest that a strong, quiet, and earnest candidate will have an advantage.

The country will continue to accept fugitives and refugees but must face the responsibilities involved. In the long run the open-heartedness of the American people will be well rewarded. The United States is quickly becoming involved in international situations and with these responsibilities a broader foundation of insight and understanding is necessary. Reforms are imminent in hospital care, especially centering upon the out-patient plan. Charitable institutions will have strong public support with emphasis upon rehabilitation and planned activities. Mental hospitals are also concerned with out-patient facilities which are becoming increasingly successful. Crime may be somewhat reduced, and there will be less juvenile delinquency. Psychiatric procedures will develop spiritual overtones. Astrology has wider acceptance; and esoteric research projects such as alchemy, the cabala, and hermetic philosophy will gain prominence. Oriental meditation disciplines attract a number of scientific minds, and fraternal orders will enlarge their areas of activity. Conversely, espionage and sabotage are likely to increase and criminal organizations will be increasingly active. Some refugees will be exposed as foreign agents, and the government must strengthen itself to cope with these contingencies. The clergy will be progressive and less bound to traditional policies.

Baltimore may be faced with minor political emergencies and important legislations will result from public pressure. Health problems involving nuclear energy are possible. Boston will experience damage to public buildings, labor disputes, and administrative scandals. Chicago will be in trouble on the employment level, and a serious fire may occur in the late summer. The school system presents further complications. Cincinnati must give due attention to its financial situations, and there may be trouble over public utilities. New York is reasonably fortunate, but there will be scandals in its housing program and

its airports are under affliction. Los Angeles may be problemmed with rising unemployment and minority racial and national groups will be discontented and cause difficulties. Housing shortage becomes more acute and damage to property is threatened. Philadelphia could have anxiety over an increase in juvenile delinquency and violence on school grounds. A high death rate among its prominent citizens is also noted. St. Louis becomes prominent in cultural activities and may review its local tax structure. San Francisco is confronted with a traffic crisis and troubles involving its communication facilities and newspapers. Housing in this area will be under heavy public criticism. Washington, D.C., will enjoy a better-than-usual press and a number of prominent statesmen will receive public support. Unemployment may lead to radical demonstrations.

Eclipses threaten disaster in the defense program and promote subversive activities. They also warn of upsets in the educational system, especially affecting minority groups. I do not feel that the United States will suffer from a major earthquake, but minor temblors might occur in areas generally regarded as free from such happenings. Climate will be extremely variable and detrimental to crops. Storms at sea will be more numerous with danger to shipping and coastal communities. A major petroleum crisis is not likely. The general tone in the country will be upgraded with greater sense of mutual cooperation. Nuclear installations will lose favor as a solution to the energy emergency.

While the year will not be especially enjoyable, it will prove instructive to those who are thoughtful. So-called unfortunate aspects indicate areas of unsolved problems. Long-neglected corrections of abuses and delinquencies come into focus. Causes which we have inherited from the past bring their consequences. It is essential to move from a competitive to a cooperative basis in personal and collective relationships. A crisis in world and national affairs is rapidly approaching and America must set a good example to other nations if it is to retain its leadership in world affairs. Self-discipline will more than justify the adversities of the year.



A JAPANESE MEDICAL CODE

I.

“The physician lives not for himself but for others. This is the essence of his profession. Do not look for fame or profit. Work to save others though you lose yourself. Maintain life, restore the sick and ease the suffering of men. You have no other object.

II.

“Face to face with the patient, remember only that he is sick, not his station or his wealth. Compare the rich man’s handful of gold with the poor man’s tear of gratitude. Which will you have?

III.

“When practising your art remember that the patient is the target, not the bow or arrow. Do not play with him. Think without prejudice; consider with narrowed eyes.

IV.

“Besides being modern and erudite, learn how to win the confidence of your sick man through word and action. But let these be not superficial, casual or pretentious. Do not mouth deception and queer hypotheses.

V.

“At night think over the happenings of the day. Record your experience and observations. Such benefit the patient and the world.

VI.

“One deliberate examination and one visit are superior to many careless examinations and many visits. But do not refuse to make frequent calls on the ground that such degrade your dignity.

VII.

“Even when the disease is incurable, understand the sufferings of your sick man and do your duty by trying to maintain his life. It is inhuman to surrender. Even when you cannot save him, you can comfort him. This is the human act. Try to prolong his life even though it be but for a moment. Do not tell him of the hopelessness of his state. Through your discretion in word and manner you will not let him guess the real situation.

VIII.

“Make the patient’s illness cost him as little as possible. Of what use to save his life when you take away the means of its maintenance?”

IX.

“The physician must win the good will of the public. However skillful your science, however dignified your conduct, you cannot impart to advantage the good within you unless you hold the confidence of your people. You must understand man and the public’s state of mind. You who are interested in life, who must listen to naked truth, who must hear the confession of shameful sin, need character and gentleness. Avoid gossip. Silence is better. Nor need I warn you against gambling, drunkenness, sexual excess and anxiety for fame.

X.

“Respect and love the colleagues of your profession. But, if possible, at least be patient. Do not discuss other physicians. To narrate their shortcomings is the shame of the wise man; to talk their defects is the business of the small. A moment’s discussion of a single error may work perpetual injury to a reputation. Consider such consequences. Every physician has his own characteristics and his own methods. Do not judge lightly. Respect the older physicians and endear the young to you. Stress their better side and refuse to comment on their treatment, since you have not seen the patient.

XI.

“A consultation should not include many—three at most. Select the right men. In conference, consider only the safety of the sick man and argue nothing else.

XII.

“A patient may leave his physician to consult you. Do not be deceived. Hear the former physician’s side. But where convinced that the treatment has been in error, it is against the code to be indifferent. Especially when critical, act, and with vigor.

“These twelve mandates have I written and showed to a few, but mainly did I write them for my own guidance.”

Fushi Ikai No Kyaku
Koan Ogata 1812-1863



SIR ANTHONY COOKE AND HIS REMARKABLE DAUGHTERS



n the century between 1560 and 1660 one of the greatest mysteries of history occurred. The English language emerged as preeminent among the tongues of the earth. Prior to this fortunate occurrence it was one of the heaviest burdens which the British people were forced to bear. It was a compound of colloquialisms, argots, and dialects; and persons living a few miles apart had the greatest difficulty in communicating every day events. Then of a sudden it gained literary elegance; thousands of new words were actually created. The noblest examples of English literature including the Shakespearean plays, the King James Version of the Bible, and the philosophical writings of Lord Bacon were published by small printing houses whose owners could scarcely read or write themselves. In this golden age of letters the English language took all knowledge as its province, and it may be interesting if we can do something to unriddle this phenomena.

In the library of our Society is a curious work—*The Book of Days* in two volumes, royal octavo, London: 1863. From this we learn that Sir Anthony Cooke was a pedagogue of good parts and preceptor of King Edward VI. He was a sedate and scholarly man and it has been said of him that his Latin was fluent and proper; his Greek, critical and exact; his philology, curious and pertinent; his logic, rational; his history and experience, general; his rhetoric and poetry, copious; his mathematics, useful. It is quite reasonable therefore that he should have been born at Giddy Hall in Essex. David Lloyd in his *State Worthies*, of which we have the edition of 1670, notes that Sir Anthony died in 1576 not only certain of the resurrection but even more certain that his children and his pupils would perpetuate in the mortal sphere the instruction which he had communicated to them. *The Book of Days* describes the education of young ladies of refinement in England of the Elizabethan period. It is explained that “gentles” gave great attention to the schooling of their daughters—especially in belles

lettres. It is quite understandable that these young ladies would not be subjected to the infirmities of the prevailing schools and universities. Even great institutions like Oxford and Cambridge were sadly deficient in morality and ethics. The young men attending these sanctuaries of higher learning were for the most part high livers and low thinkers. Unless a degree was essential to a career, such schooling was a waste of time. The curricula was outdated, and those individuals with special requirements dealing with contemporary matters often left college without graduating.

When Elizabeth I came to the throne she set a good example of an educated woman. She was an excellent scholar in both Greek and Latin, with sufficient skill in the living languages of her time. It might seem that mastery of the classical tongues was more or less of an affectation, but it should be remembered that practically all books on theology, philosophy, the sciences, jurisprudence, medicine, and the arts were available only in Latin or Greek. Some critics have suggested that young ladies were educated to improve their probabilities for a good marriage. However this is doubtful, for in modern times most young men are reticent to marry intellectually oriented women. In the good days of Queen Bess, however, it often occurred that when a man received some important document in a classical language it was necessary for his wife to read it to him. Sir Anthony put it this way—it was only fair that wives should marry *compleat* men and their husbands should find happiness in *compleat* women. Heaven blessed Sir Anthony with four beautiful daughters, all of whom made excellent marriages and gained wide reputations for wisdom and benevolence. It is recorded that every evening after Sir Anthony returned from tutoring the king he gave precisely the same information to his daughters, and it is generally acknowledged that no better teacher could have been available. His theology convinced him that all souls are equal, that women are just as capable of learning as men, and also that they possess a special sensitivity to the overtones of learning.

The eldest daughter whose name was Mildred was preeminent. In due time she married William Cecil who was advanced to the

peerage as Lord Burleigh, one of the outstanding statesmen in Elizabeth's court. Mildred could read with critical accuracy Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. She presented a Hebrew Bible to the University of Cambridge accompanied by a letter written by herself in Greek. Her reading included most of the Greek and Latin classics and writings of the early Christian authors, some of which she translated. Her benevolencies were numerous; at one time she financially assisted impoverished persons who were in prison for debt. She lived harmoniously with her husband for fifty-three years. When she died in 1589, Lord Burleigh said, "I ought to comfort myself with the remembrance of her many virtuous and Godly actions wherein she continued all her life."

The second daughter of Sir Anthony was named Anne. She was also a good Latin and Greek scholar and was especially proficient in the Continental languages. While still young she translated twenty-five sermons from the Italian and this work was published. From the Latin she translated Bishop Jewel's *Apology for the Church of England* which was so faithfully and skillfully executed that the Bishop on reviewing the manuscript did not find it necessary to alter a single word. When sending a translation of the *Apology* to the Bishop, Anne wrote him a letter in Greek which he answered in the same language. It is of special interest that Anne married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. She was largely responsible for the education of Sir Anthony Bacon and laid the solid foundation for the extraordinary scholarship of Sir Francis Bacon, later Lord Verulam, generally regarded as the most enlightened man of his age.

Elizabeth was the third daughter who, to use an old phrase, also well bettered herself. She wrote original epitaphs and eulogies for her friends and relations in Greek, Latin, and English, and published a translation of a Tract on the Sacrament in 1605 out of the French into English. She married Sir Thomas Hobby who was named ambassador to France by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1566 while on the Continent. Elizabeth had a second marriage to Lord John Russell whom she survived. Russell performed many services for the Crown and became a



Anne Cooke, the second of Sir Anthony's learned daughters. She married Sir Nicholas Bacon.



Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. From an original painting by Zuccherò.

knight of the Order of the Garter and later Lord Privy Seal. His last service was his journey to Scotland to be present at the baptism of King James. Lady Russell wrote the epitaph for her husband which is on his tomb in Westminster Abbey.

The youngest of the daughters, Catherine, was famous in educated circles for her scholarship in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; she also composed excellent poetry. She married Sir Henry Killigrew who is described as a spotless man who carried a heavy burden of responsibility. He considered idleness to be a disaster and that a home which was not dedicated to useful purposes was a devil's workshop. Catherine was buried in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle where a handsome monument was erected to her memory inscribed with the following epitaph written by herself:

To God I sleep but I in God shall rise,
And, in the flesh, my Lord and Saviour see.
Call me not dead, my soul to Christ is fled,
And soon both soul and body joined shall be.

There can be no doubt that the extraordinary advancement of learning in the Elizabethan period was well planned and carefully carried out. The project could not have been perfected without high scholarship and ample means. Lord Bacon may well have been the moving spirit of the enterprise but he lacked the wealth to bring it to perfection. Men of large estates and close to the queen's ear subsidized the program or love's labor would have been lost. Public opinion of that day would not support fine English editions of Cicero, Seneca, or Marcus Aurelius. Most of Bacon's important books were first issued in Latin and, in at least one instance, he personally made the English translation of his own Latin original. A dedicated fraternity of similar minds with firm resolution thrust knowledge on a reluctant citizenry. For various reasons many early English translations were issued anonymously or with fictitious names. Theologians shuddered at the spread of secular knowledge and the entrenched academicians were deeply concerned when their opinions were assailed. It was wisest therefore that those concerned with the universal reforma-

tion should remain well hidden from their enemies.

In England the rise of the Church of England freed the educational system from clerical domination. Secular causes freed from the censorship of Rome advanced far more rapidly than had previously been possible. Henry VIII is remembered principally for his multiple marriages but, in the terms of his time, was a well-educated man and gained distinction as a musician and poet. He also sponsored major reforms among the lawyers who had previously been trained only in Roman law based upon the Justinian Code. By the year 1600 A.D. the number of educated women had markedly increased and their attainments became especially noticeable in the literary tastes of the period. The number of poet-playrights added much to the luster of Elizabethan letters. Among these can be mentioned George Wither, William Davenant, Joshua Sylvester, Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher, Thomas Heywood, John Barclay, John Taylor, and rare Ben Jonson. Sir Philip Sydney and Edmund Spenser are



A portrait of Sir Philip Sidney based upon a painting by Sir Anthony More.

worthy of special mention. Ben Jonson wrote a commemorative verse to honor the Countess of Pembroke:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;—
Death, ere thou hast slain another
Fair and learn'd and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

Mary Herbert, Countess of Pembroke, was the sister of Sir Philip Sidney who dedicated to her his *Arcadia*. She wrote a eulogy and a pastoral dialogue honoring her brother. She also translated some of the psalms into English and a tragedy called *Anthony* from the French.

Emblem books produced originally in Italy or the Netherlands usually included religious or moral poetry and complimentary verses were added to countless volumes. May we suspect that the emphasis upon classical and cultural subjects is directly traceable to the classical education of women? Many of the books of this period were also coded and relate to the universal reformation of society which was dominating the popular mind. The secret Baconian group may well have included among its pens a number of brilliant ladies whose refined attainments helped to shape the English language for all time. It is also possible that the story of Sir Anthony Cooke's daughters was carefully perpetuated to call attention to those accomplished women who helped to raise the English language to its exalted place in the realm of letters.



Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.

—Sir Richard Steele

The worst thing about new books is that they keep us from reading the old ones.

—Joseph Joubert

A young math major at Trinity
Found the square root of Infinity
But fumbling the digits
Caused him such figits
That he switched his course to Divinity.

BY APPOINTMENT



Americans visiting the British Isles are amazed and sometimes amused by England's policies and practices. In the United States we accept without question the flamboyant advertising with which we are bombarded daily. Each detergent is superior to all the others and it is a serious mistake to purchase the wrong brand of toothpaste. Banks can hardly wait to serve us and we take it for granted that competition is the spice of life. Although the English have become considerably influenced by their American cousins, they still cling rather tenaciously to their traditional life-way.

London shoppers seem to be more interested in who buys a product than those who sell it. It is taken for granted that an establishment patronized by distinguished citizens merits our confidence. One day I dropped into Burberry's in Piccadilly to buy a suit of clothes. When the time came to select the cloth, it seemed to me that a black and gray, all wool cheviot would best serve my purposes. The salesman finally selected a sample which he regarded as appropriate. We went out on the sidewalk so that the fabric could be seen by natural light, and I inquired as to the wearing quality of the material. With a bright smile the Burberry man assured me, "Have no worry, sir. This cloth will see you out."

After this reassuring remark he made his final and most impressive sales pitch. "We have just done a suit of this goods for his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury." One could scarcely resist such an endorsement, in due time the transaction was consummated, and for a number of years I was attired in garments of quality.

At Sotheby's famous auction house there is a story or, perhaps, a legend. They received a visit from the Grand Duke Michael of All the Russias. A clerk asked him to have a seat but the Grand Duke continued to stand, pompously repeating his name and

title. The clerk, abashed and completely confused, finally gasped out: "Yes, your Grace, please have two seats."

As one walks along the streets a person may note that a few shops have over their doors the British coat of arms which indicates that they are "By Appointment." This important fact may also be lettered on the door or window. The designation means that the stores are purveyors to the royal family. If it appears at the front of a tobacconist shop, it likely means that the king has shown a preference for the proprietor's blend of pipe tobacco. A shoemaker further down the street has at least once shod the royal feet. The theory behind "By Appointment" is very simple and convincing. Those residing in Buckingham Palace have the same needs as those of lesser or no distinction. Royalty can buy what it pleases, but it is assumed that it buys the best. We have nothing quite equivalent to this in the United States. It would seem ridiculous for any form of business to announce: "By Appointment to Senator Sorghum." We are more impressed by the size of a corporation and the praise which it bestows upon itself.

As easy believers, we are imposed upon every day. We take it for granted that there is no remedy. The English, however, solve this dilemma in a different way. As one Londoner told me, "The royal crest over the door is a great distinction but also a fearful nuisance." A place of business so-certified is subject to the strictest rules and regulations. Duly appointed examiners can audit the books of the company at any time they deem fit. They can ask the most intimate and embarrassing questions, and satisfy themselves that every transaction is based upon scrupulous honesty. Flagrant advertising casts a reflection upon the government. The king's pipe tobacco must never vary in quality and each can must be the full weight as specified on the lid. In a sense, "By Appointment" elevates the proud possessor to association with those honorable men and women whose conduct is above question.

One day I passed through the portals of an internationally famous book store which had the royal arms proudly displayed; also on the windows were the heraldic devices of several foreign

BY APPOINTMENT



TO HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V

monarchs. Finding a book which interested me at a remarkably low price, I decided to purchase it. A salesman, one of the managers, approached me remarking, "Yes, sir, it is a very good working copy, but the frontispiece engraving has been re-mounted. A corner of the title page has been restored, leaf eleven is in facsimile, and there is a little worming in the last few pages. The binding has been repaired; otherwise it is sound. If you find any unlisted defects you may return the volume within a year." It seemed to me that he was taking his "By Appointment" seriously, and that honor took precedence over profit.

There are also rules strictly regulating the use of "By Appointment" in advertising or promotional work. Every letter, pamphlet, or advertisement in which the symbol appears must be of good quality and completely honest. The entire procedure gains importance because of the general psychology of all involved. Loyalty and patriotism are virtues which the Britisher respects. He voluntarily submits himself to the ethical requirements approved by his government. He feels that self-respect is indispensable to right character and unites the governed and the governing in a psychological partnership.

Citizenship is not only a right but also a responsibility. The loyalty of cooperation has enabled Great Britain to survive many crises. Without the structure to support an honor system, it would be very difficult for any country to preserve high standards

of integrity. Patriotism is not flag-waving but a sincere desire of each individual to make his own personal contribution to the security and progress of his country. While there are great fortunes in England, distinction does not depend upon wealth. Those held in the greatest esteem are the ones who have been recognized by the government as defenders of those principles on which the nation was established centuries ago.

What would happen if a multibillion dollar, industrial conglomerate in this country wished to earn some such endorsement as "By Appointment to the Government of the United States"? It is unlikely that such an honor would be sought after, and less likely that it would be conferred under present conditions. Would any economically-oriented group permit its books to be audited by an incorruptable accountant? In business the individual is most likely to be loyal to himself rather than his government. As a result the government itself is degraded and the public is exploited.

Some like to feel that the British way of life is archaic and centuries behind the time. There are aspects of it which might be improved, but nothing can be completely obsolete which justifies and rewards dedication to the protection of the common good. Freedom is not the right to cheat each other but an invitation to live better than the law requires. Until outstanding merits win public approval, demerits will overshadow society.

Churches are built for the greater glory of God and the service of mankind. It would be interesting if each of our shops had over its door the sacred symbol of our faith and, beneath it, "By Appointment to Truth."



Truth is of such high value that we economize too much in its use.

—Stanleigh Palmer

A truth that's told with bad intent
Beats all the lies you can invent.

—William Blake, *Proverbs*



Curiouser & Curiouser

A DEPARTMENT DEDICATED TO ALICE IN WONDERLAND

JOHN BUNYAN'S MAGIC FLUTE

Among the more or less permanent residents of Bedford Jail was a pleasant-faced man, somewhat portly, and neatly dressed in Conventional Black. His cell was sparsely furnished but immaculately clean. He usually sat on a four-legged stool behind a rough deal table on which stood an inkwell and a box of blotting sand. The quill pens showed signs of excessive wear and some indications of biting. These were accompanied by a stack of cheap writing paper and a copy of the Holy Bible.

The prisoner was a man of some distinction and was occasionally allowed to wander out of jail and visit his friends and relatives. He also ate better than the average inmate of the jail. There are some reports that he was in prison for debt, for which he remained incarcerated until his death. This was malicious gossip, however, for it was not poverty that had been held against him but nonconformity to the Church of England. He was one of a considerable group officially known as Dissenters, or religious liberals, most of whom had their own definitions of piety and morality.

Mr. John Bunyan (1628-1688) was born at Elstow, about a mile from Bedford, in rural England. He was the son of a tinker, a God-fearing man, who took great pains to ensure the salvation of his son but was not entirely successful. Young Bunyan enjoyed

few educational privileges. He may have attended what passed as a grammar school dominated by a Protestant curriculum.

From childhood, John Bunyan revealed strong neurotic tendencies. He was subject to terrifying dreams and nightmares in which he saw himself dragged by evil spirits down into the lowest depths of perdition. He came to the conclusion that he was the innocent victim of Original Sin and could only atone by repenting sins he had never committed. By the time Bunyan had finished his schooling, he is said to have had a remarkable vocabulary; he could outswear anyone in the community. He was so accomplished in this art form that he finally became a Baptist preacher—but we are ahead of our story!

Like many rugged individualists, Bunyan was largely the victim of his environment. King Charles I was in trouble from the beginning of his reign; and the disgruntled people finally found a champion in Oliver Cromwell who decided that it was his spiritual destiny to take over the country. The result was a civil war, and in this crisis Bunyan made an important political blunder. He entered the parliamentary army and served against the king in 1645. There is nothing notable about his military service, except that it increased his doubts concerning Providence. King Charles's army was defeated in the field; the king himself was tried for treason and duly executed.

The civil war added to Bunyan's spiritual conflicts, and biographers have more or less decided that he became psychopathic as a result. Convinced that he had broken several of the Ten Commandments, he looked back upon his dissipated youth with fear and trembling. He remembered that he had once liked dancing, had read several books with doubtful moral undertones, and had even sunk so low as to have played card games. He finally decided by way of penance he would become a Baptist and a lay preacher. He was so fervent in his ministry that he was later fully ordained.

When the monarchy was restored under Charles II, those who had sided with Cromwell fell upon evil times. Even though the new king himself was unpopular for a number of years, he ulti-

mately gained the confidence of his subjects. When Charles took over in 1660, he founded the Royal Society of London and punished the defenders of Cromwell's cause. The Royal Society contributed to the emancipation of the human mind, but the edicts against the Commonwealth caused Bunyan to be incarcerated in Bedford Jail for the most part of twelve years. Having an abundance of leisure, he advanced his literary career by writing several works of an allegorical nature in which he set forth the victory of piety over adversity.

On numerous occasions, his jailers became weary of his presence and offered to release him if he would stop his preaching against the Church of England. His answer was always the same; namely, that the moment he was free, he would make further contributions to the prevailing heresies. One day, when all was quiet in Bedford Jail, something very mysterious occurred. The melodious tones of a flute echoed through the gloomy hallways. The jailers finally traced the melodies to Bunyan's cell which was heavily locked and barred. While they were engaged in the arduous task of unlocking the door, the music ceased. As the ponderous portal swung open, there sat John Bunyan quietly writing at his long table. He looked up with a startled expression and smiled sweetly. The cell was immediately searched, but there was no trace of a musical instrument on his person or in the room. Had Bunyan lived 200 years earlier, he would have been brought into the Inquisitional Court and promptly charged with sorcery. The flute music was heard on a number of occasions thereafter, but the mystery was not solved until after Bunyan left the prison. He was released from the Bedford Jail in 1672 and immediately became the official spokesman for the local Nonconformists. He became known in the area as "Bishop Bunyan." As the result of his explosive fervor, he was again arrested but gained his liberation after a few months.

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During his years of confinement, Bunyan developed a simple but dramatic literary style. He wrote and published in 1660 a mystical autobiography under the title *Grace Abounding* in which he

sought to plumb the depths of his own internal life. According to some reports, he wrote his immortal classic *The Pilgrim's Progress* during his imprisonment. The first edition appeared in 1678 printed by "Nath. Ponder at the Peacock in the Poultry" and was sold for one shilling. There was a second printing the same year; the book passed through ten editions before Bunyan's death. It is evident that the work was intended for those of limited education and moderate means. It appeared on the poorest grade of paper, the typesetting was bad, and the editing invited considerable revision. As might be expected, the intellectuals of the period passed over the book with a few depreciatory remarks; but those seeking spiritual refreshment found it indispensable. It gained fame as a children's reader, next only to the Bible. Literary fashions are usually set by persons of distinction but, in this case however, the opposite was true. The quaint little volume intrigued the intelligentsia, gaining in influence and authority over the centuries, and is currently available in numerous editions.

Due to the poor grade of paper, few copies of the first edition have survived; only two or three perfect copies are now known to exist. Some authorities hold that the book was actually "read to pieces." Even with several leaves in modern facsimile, the volume is a great rarity. Today, an original copy in fair condition is worth a small fortune.

The text has proven especially valuable in the missionary field. It translates easily; the simple, moral message helps to spread the Christian Gospel. We reproduce herewith an illustration from a Korean printing of the nineteenth century.

The rapidly increasing interest in allegory and emblemism has focused attention on *The Pilgrim's Progress*. The hero of the book who is named Christian is certainly Bunyan himself, but the story suggests many tales and legends from the classical mythologies of the Greeks and Latins. It is the perilous journey of the truthseeker through the vicissitudes of mortal life in search for the Celestial City which rises in splendor beyond the River of Death.



The Pilgrim sets forth on his journey. From a Korean translation of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* published in Seoul on the 200th anniversary of Bunyan's death.



Christian passes successfully through the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

As his fame spread, Bunyan traveled considerably and held numerous religious meetings in London. On one of his trips, he attempted to reconcile a family quarrel in a Christlike manner. After this pious labor he was exposed to a heavy storm and arrived at the house of Mr. Strudwich, a friendly London grocer. Here, Bunyan died, probably from pneumonia. He was laid to rest in Bunhill Fields which has been described by Southey as "the *campo santo* of the Dissenters." Here, he rested among other freethinkers, including George Fox, Daniel Defoe, Susanna Wesley, and William Blake. It was not until 1862 that a monument featuring a recumbent figure of Bunyan was erected over his grave. We are including herewith a portrait of Bunyan and a facsimile of his signature taken from an old book.



JOHN • BUNYAN • 1662.

* * * * *

In the course of time, the mystery of Bunyan's magic flute was solved. He had taken one of the legs of his stool and fashioned from it a simple flute with the aid of his eating knife. It took so

long to unlock his cell door that Bunyan had ample time to replace the stool leg. He seemed to have gained a certain worldly satisfaction from this exploit—perhaps one of the imps which haunted his early dreams inspired this mischief!



He who bestows his goods upon the poor,
Shall have as much again, and ten times more.

—John Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress*

Had I learned to fiddle, I should have done nothing else.

—Samuel Johnson

I have told you of the man who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, in order that the fruit might look larger and more tempting. In like manner I always make the most of my enjoyments, and, though I do not cast my eyes away from troubles, I pack them into as small a compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.

—Robert Southey

For I fear I have nothing original in me—Excepting Original Sin.

—Thomas Campbell

Humor has been defined as the salt of life. . . . It may take the form of a play of wit, sarcasm, satire, irony or the like. . . . Humor in the hands of an artist has an unfailing power to win an audience, and it is the best means . . . for relieving the stress of a serious action.

—O. R. Lamb

There is a foolish corner in the brain of the wisest man.

—Aristotle

The wise man yields to the fool and the fool rejoices over it.

—Polish Proverb

ERRATA NOTE: In my article on valentines, *PRS Journal*, Winter 1979, I have committed a literary *faux pas*. The four lines on p. 42 under the heading "Be My Love" are from the pen of Sir Christopher Marlowe. Two letters have come in pointing out the error. Please ignore my remarks about this verse and judge its value for yourself.

—M. P. H.

In
Reply



A Department of Questions and Answers

Question: Having considerable time at my disposal I enjoy reading but do not wish to waste thoughts on books that have little or no important content. Perhaps you can tell me something about the broader and deeper value of books and the significance of reading in general.

Answer: Obviously, it all began with the invention of writing. The earliest forms were pictographs and these laid the foundation for alphabets and, in due course, they led to vocabularies by which oral traditions were systematized; and an enduring literature came into existence. The most impressive and highly refined languages of Western civilization were Greek and Latin which made possible the perpetuation of classical learning. At this point book publishers made their first appearance. We read that publishers flourished long before the invention of printing and it may be useful to discuss these early purveyors of information. They were to be found in most large communities, especially those in close proximity to public collections of ancient tablets and manuscripts such as the libraries at Alexandria, Ephesus, and Athens. We can restore in our minds the bookdealers of long ago.

The head of such establishments presided over a group of professional scribes, usually persons who were well educated and skillful writers. Each store had a reference library with authentic copies of works in constant demand. For exceptional items the national collections were consulted. A customer who desired to own one of the Platonic dialogues or an authentic copy of Euclid's *Mathematics* made his wishes known to the bookseller.

The scribes went to work immediately; several might be employed on a single volume. If a manuscript was illustrated, the pictures were also faithfully reproduced. Such transcripts were written on vellum and, when completed, were compared with the original by an editorial staff to make certain that no mistakes remained uncorrected. The purchaser was notified when the work was completed and he had a valuable treatise which he could take home to enjoy at his leisure. The rental library also existed which loaned scholars desired texts for a reasonable consideration. The publishing houses therefore made possible the establishment of private libraries; Roman patricians accumulated extensive collections of their favorite authors.

The Greek booksellers did a thriving business perpetuating the works of Homer and treatises setting forth scientific speculations. The Romans were fond of poetry, hero legends, history, and jurisprudence. After the acceptance of Christianity versions of the Bible and early commentaries thereon were in steady demand.

Monastic orders of the church carried on the labors of the earlier scribes. The monks, with much leisure time on their hands, illuminated manuscripts for the nobility and to supply inspiration for an increasing number of congregations. Charlemagne was a leading spirit in this program.

With the introduction of paper into Europe in the fourteenth century, the book publishers were quick to make use of its numerous advantages. It was more convenient to work with and the sheets could be assembled into attractive volumes. The introduction of movable type from China and the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg were prestigious events. Manuscripts continued to be circulated after the invention of printing, but these were generally limited to works for which there was very little public demand. By the end of the fifteenth century book-publishing houses had been established in many countries and did a flourishing business. However, very little trivia reached the press and fiction was virtually unknown. In terms of present prices the early volumes were inexpensive and beautifully designed. Special copies often included handpainted

initial letters and woodcut engravings received appropriate coloring.

By the seventeenth century authors were writing on almost every conceivable subject. As the quantity of books increased, the contents had a tendency to be less important but, in cultural centers such as London and Paris, bookstores could be found around almost any corner and did a thriving business. Fine bindings became fashionable and were often decorated with the crests of noble families. Translations into modern languages were popular and inspired commentaries and interpretations. Growth was more or less normal during the nineteenth century but with the twentieth came the deluge.

The discriminating reader is so confused that he may be inclined to give up in despair. Yet it is a mistake to be defeated by such an attitude. Many volumes are useful if not indispensable. There are delightful cookbooks and texts dealing with countless arts, crafts, and trades. The written records of humanity may be likened to personal memories. To separate oneself from the knowledge of his environment may be compared to amnesia. One gains not only relevant information but aesthetic satisfaction by good reading. As Lord Bacon put it, "Reading maketh a full man." While older texts may be difficult to secure, many are now available in photographic facsimile. Most public libraries have publications listing books in print. These bibliographical reference works include under their author's names all titles which can be ordered directly from the publishers or through local book-dealers. Larger bookstores have copies of these short title catalogs and will assist the serious customer. The increasing interest in esoteric material is reflected throughout the publishing trade.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries writers had abundant time on their hands, and the level of scholarship was higher than it is today. Those desiring an in-depth study of ancient Rome, for example, will find *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by Gibbon a master work on this subject. If a person wishes to explore the mature opinions of celebrated thinkers he will find the Bohn Classical Library well worth consideration.

Modern authorities depend heavily upon earlier writings but are likely to be heavily influenced by personal opinions. One should be cautious of popular digests and condensations of literary works. I have examined a number of these and have found that significant sections dealing with philosophy and mysticism have been deleted by unsympathetic editors.

Paperback editions frequently lack the notes about the author which appear on the dust jackets of casebound printings. It is useful to know something of the background and career of an author. Bacon tells us frankly that when we read a man's book we want to know something about him. Is he an honorable person? Is he properly qualified for his labor? Is he sympathetic to his subject, and does he give full recognition to his sources of information? Sometimes it is not easy to gather such information about modern writers on esoteric subjects or the groups which they represent. A certain volume may be important but, for lack of precise information, it must be read with caution.

It is always helpful if a serious textbook includes a bibliography of authors quoted or referred to and an adequate index. If the bibliography reflects serious research, the reader can proceed with greater confidence. If it includes too many names whose literary labors are dubious, the reader should bear this in mind. Indexes can be scanned to indicate coverage of the material. By checking one or two of the entries a thoughtful person can appraise the author's knowledge or opinions.

Oral transmission was the earliest means for the communication of learning. In recent years, a persuasive teacher can overwhelm his listeners with dubious doctrines. When exposed to such allurements, to borrow a line from Omar Khayyam, "the thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires" until glamour subsides. It is a tragedy for a sincere person to spend a lifetime laboring with material which has no foundation in facts.

Everyone desirous of enlarging his knowledge should have a set of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but not necessarily the most recent edition. Articles dealing with classical philosophy and comparative religion have been reduced, or in some cases eliminated, to make space for recent events and modern tech-

nology. The *Britannica* follows each of its major entries with a list of approved reference books. The present tendency is to eliminate whenever possible older authorities; this is unfortunate.

Be conservative when friends and neighbors advise, or in some cases insist, that they have found a book which you must read immediately. Such recommendations are well intended but may lead to a serious waste of time. Recent biographies of celebrated persons are often disappointments. To make such works more salable the policy seems to be that a person's good works are buried in his grave and his faults and foibles are preserved forever in popular-priced editions. Semifictional works supposedly based upon facts may be of little or no value to those seeking reliable information. Recreational reading is outside the scope of the present article.

The original writings of outstanding mystics of the past are available in English or have been translated into that language. Unfortunately, translators have a tendency to be influenced by personal conviction. The best known translation of Plato's works is by Dr. Jowett of Oxford. It shows a splendid acquaintance with the Greek language but a less intensive understanding of the teachings of Plato. The writings of Paracelsus have never been completely translated, but he is being treated with respect by several modern writers. The works of Jacob Boehme, Meister Eckhart, Dante, and Milton are easily available through book-dealers. Writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are apt to suffer from theological bias and those of the twentieth century are forthrightly prejudiced by their materialistic attitudes. The best chance of an honest evaluation will be found in writers of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. They were free from the temptation of high royalties and film rights.

Areas of modern research with little or no historical background are more difficult to evaluate. Frequently estimation has to be based on the attitudes of the author as these are revealed through his writings. In such cases it is best to weigh and consider, neither accepting nor rejecting until further evidence is obtainable. Those interested in alchemy will naturally be

attracted to new publications in this field and believers in reincarnation will be comforted by contemporary researches in this area. Poetry has strong appeal for the mystically inclined and is available in fair abundance. A poet now generally neglected in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; if possible obtain his works in an edition with large type on good paper. Several of Kipling's poems have mystical overtones, and the *Testament of Beauty* by the British Poet Laureate Robert Bridges is a great comfort in times of despondency.

Folklore and fairy tales can be stimulative reading. The legends and allegories which they set forth invite interpretation and give expression to the depths of our own understanding. They provide gentle stimulation to the mind and help us to integrate our own beliefs. They also provide opportunity to acquaint children with many of the deeper values of living.

It may also occur that you might like to condense your literary holdings. Textbooks on scientific subjects published twenty or more years ago are obsolete unless the authors emphasized philosophical aspects of the subject matter. Fiction can be passed on as rapidly as possible, and most volumes dealing with political criticism are simply frustrating or annoying. Everyone has books they cherish for private reasons and these naturally will be kept. Bible students will be wise to secure a comprehensive concordance. Those found in popular Bibles are inadequate. The student of Oriental philosophies will do well to consider the Scriptures from which these teachings stem. The text may not be easily comprehended but most faiths have official publications which set forth their doctrines in concise form. Many recent interpreters of Eastern teachings have strayed far from the original instruction.

Psychic revelations have complicated the lives of countless persons; if accepted too readily they have a negative effect on discrimination and common sense. Many volumes in this category contain lofty sentiments and inspiring concepts. These may be derived from reputable sources but, if they are mingled in an elaborate context of fantasy, a sincere individual can be led

astray. The only defense against deception is mental self-discipline and basic personal knowledge assembled from reputable texts. Thus, reading becomes essential in the fields of religion, philosophy, and the esoteric sciences.

Books dealing with various aspects of psychic phenomena are becoming more numerous. They include not only works on spiritualism but researches in extrasensory perception, life after death, psychometry, and prophetic revelations. Scientific methodologies are being applied to these problems and a number of useful texts well documented are available to the public. However, some of these must be approached with caution because they have a tendency to be alarming and confusing to the average reader. Persons accustomed to everyday difficulties are not equipped to discipline their attitudes toward such abstractions. Imagination takes over and may result in serious disorientations. There is always the unhappy possibility that such publications are aimed at a wide circulation profitable to their authors and publishers but unprofitable to their readers. This danger was well known to the ancients and the Bible contains warnings against sorcery, witchcraft, and the invoking of spirits. The black arts burdened medieval Europe and even reached the Western hemisphere with a serious outbreak in Salem, Massachusetts. Those inclined to explore the ocean of the unknown will do well to keep close to shore.

That exploitation exists in the area of religion is becoming painfully obvious and is supported by books and pamphlets and generous use of the media. Just as improper food endangers the body, so unwise beliefs damage the inner life. Important systems of thought have survived the test of time, and innovations must be justified by their consequences. The easy believer is always in trouble—especially if he is tempted by promises of peace, power, and plenty. We are not here to dominate others or to escape our proper obligations, and books which incline their readers to the belief that there are shortcuts to enlightenment should be avoided. To paraphrase Euclid, there is no royal road to knowledge.





Happenings at Headquarters



Our Vice-President Dr. John Ervin presented the initial talk of our winter quarter Sunday lecture series on January 6, his topic being *Reincarnation and the Bible—Also, The Work of Ian Stevenson, M.D.* Manly P. Hall delivered *World Trends for 1980* on January 13. *The Kingdom of Heaven—What Is It? Where Is It? How to Achieve It* was explained on January 20 by Dr. Ervin. Mr. Hall gave his *National Trends for 1980* on January 27.

On February 3 Dr. Ervin spoke of *To Marry or Not to Marry?—The Proper Use of Creative Energy. Personal Trends for 1980, Part 1 (For those born March 20th through July 20th)* was given on February 10 by Mr. Hall; and on February 24 Mr. Hall explained *Personal Trends for 1980, Part 2 (For those born July 21st through November 21st)*.

Dr. Ervin's March 2 lecture was "*The Jefferson Bible*"—*Thomas Jefferson's Views of Greek, Hebrew, and Christian Law and Morals*. On March 9 Ralph Sterling delivered Mr. Hall's *Personal Trends for 1980, Part 3 (For those born November 22nd through March 19th)*; and on March 16 Mr. Hall spoke regarding *Teacher and Student Relationships and Responsibilities*. The topic on March 23 was *The Challenge of Conscious Evolution* given by George Perkins, President of the International Center for Strategic Studies and Consultant to the Society. Mr. Hall's subject for March 30 was *The Inside of the Cup—Exploring the Underworld Within Ourselves*.

Understanding Jung—The Fundamental Principles of Jungian Psychology and *Journey into Self—Spiritual Transformation Portrayed in John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"* were the subjects of Dr. Stephan Hoeller's two lecture series delivered on Wednesday evenings at 8:00.

The first series began on January 2 and ended on February 20; individual talks were: *The Anatomy of the Soul—Jung's*

Teachings of the Structure of the Psyche, Patterns of Spiritual Growth—The Jungian Image of Psychic Growth and Development, The Night Journey of Dreams—Jungian Keys to Dream Interpretation, Understanding Human Character—Jung's Psychological Types, Jungian Therapy—The Sacred Art of Healing the Soul, Jung and the Occult—The Psychology of Borderline Experience, The Evil Within—Jung's Epochal Discovery of the Shadow, and Jung and the New Age—His Spiritual Contribution to Our Time.

The second series running from February 27 through March 26 included: *The Pilgrim's Progress—A Transformation Myth of Timeless Relevance, Beginning the Inward Journey—How to Enter the World Within, Valleys of the Shadows—The Alienation Experience of Humiliation and Death, Adventures of Transformation—The Heroic Quest of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and Reaching the Center of Self—The Celestial City as a Symbol of Spiritual Wholeness.*

On Saturday mornings at 10:00 the well-known astrologer Ralph Sterling presented his *Astrology Workshop* from January 5 through March 29. In several of the classes capsule-horoscope interpretations of an attending person were given; emphasized was how and why astrology works; also, students were instructed in understanding their own horoscopes. Individual class topics were: *Introduction of the "Cast" in the Celestial Drama, The Importance of Time, Alchemy of Personality, Qualities and Elements Analyzed, Insights of the Divisions of Life, Your Rising Sign, The Key to Your chart, Meet Your Moon—The Focus of Your Emotions, Man-Woman Relationships, Star Mates—How You Blend with Other People, "The time has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of Many Things," and Mid-Life Crisis.*

Everts Green Loomis, M.D., conducted an all-day seminar on February 9 on *Holistic Healing and Health*. Dr. Loomis is co-author of *Healing for Everyone* and is Executive Director of Meadowlark, a live-in rehabilitation center. In this seminar the total person was visualized as a physical, mental, and spiritual being on the path of life, dealing with a personal and social

environment which can be a support to more abundant wellness or a stumbling block along the way.

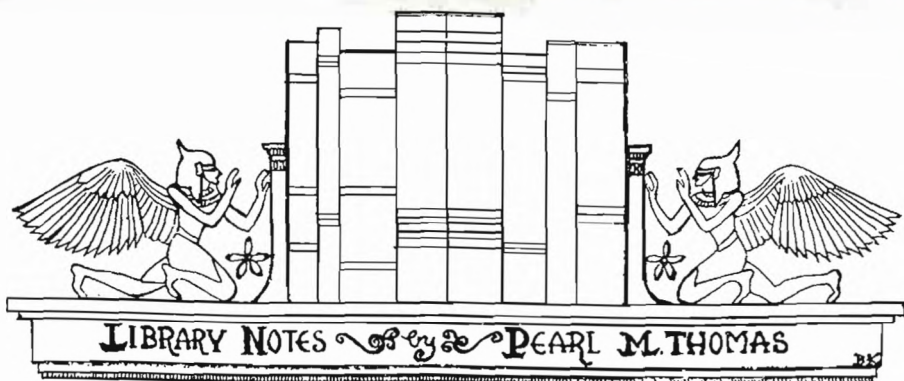
The Adastra Quartet returned for a second PRS concert on March 2. Ruth Bruegger (1st Violin), Paul Kerstein (2nd Violin), Juan Barfield (Viola), and Amy Simon (Cello) performed a program of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven. Works shared with an appreciative audience were the Brandenburg Concerto, No. 3; String Quartet, K. 589; and String Quartet, Op. 59, No. 3.

The Winter Open House was held on Sunday, March 30; all facilities of the Society were open from 10:00 until 4:00. Light refreshments were served by the Hospitality Committee. At 2:00 Mr. Hall presented his informal talk *Notes on Oriental Character Analysis*.

Astronomical and Astrological Books and Manuscripts was the focus of the PRS Library exhibit from January 6 through March 30. Early publications of celebrated classics such as first editions of seventeenth century works by William Lilly, John Gadbury, Henry Coley, and Richard Saunders were on display along with those of William Ramsey, Valentine Weigelius, and John Middleton, amongst others. Featured was the atlas of Cellanus with magnificent hand-colored and engraved plates. An early eighteenth century French manuscript called *A Grand Universal Almanac* indicated that 1980 would be a good year.



We announce with deepest regret the passing of Mr. Maynard Jacobson who was for many years leader of the PRS Local Study Group in Littleton, Colorado. The Study Group will continue to carry on the good work to which he gave so much time and loving thought. Our sympathy is with his wife and children.



EMERSON AND HIS FRIENDS

Gemini people invariably have a tremendous knack for expressing themselves; they are good talkers. Ralph Waldo Emerson, born May 25, 1803, was no exception. It was not necessarily what he had to say that attracted an audience but the convincing way he expressed his ideas which held them enthralled. He had no basic philosophy of his own that he was trying to instill in others; but he could take ideas from many sources, couch them in his own words, and lo! they became something new and stimulating.

Emerson did not always have this knack for self-expression. As a young student at Harvard he was rated somewhere in about the middle of his class. At one time, as a young man when he was scheduled to deliver a talk, the audience thought so little of his rendition that most of them left. But as he matured, Emerson's voice became stronger and more penetrating, and seemed to have little relationship to the physical man. His presence was dynamic and with very little movement he sustained a breathless hold on his audience. Emerson was aware early in life of a quality within himself that could and would come forth. In moments of solitude—always in solitude—he felt a power within that filled him with a sense of reverence. Early in his *Journal* he wrote: "I know that I was made for another office, a professor of Joyous Science, a detector and delineator of occult harmonies and unpublished beauties, a herald of civility, nobility, learning and wisdom, an affirmer of the One Law."

Both fortunately and unfortunately, the sentence or at most the paragraph was his unit, his true sphere of influence. This is good when sentences can be separated from context and become epigrammatic. For the most part, a great majority of his paragraphs do not build up from a lead-in sentence with each sentence adding something to bring the paragraph's ideas forth. There are two writings from Emerson however that are well organized. They are his essays "Nature" (1836) and "English Traits" (1856), both of which have ideas he was consciously or unconsciously building upon and sustaining his interest in the one subject throughout.

By nature Emerson was kindly bestowed toward all humanity. He had his differences with some of his friends but, as a rule, he was generous in his appraisal of others. He could complain that he recognized his own ideas in Thoreau's writings. "My own," he said, "quite originally drest." Yet it was Emerson who brought out posthumously many of the writings of Thoreau for he was convinced that Thoreau's *Journal* would produce a good crop of naturalists in New England.

Emerson's personality was a maze of contradictions. He loved people but disliked being around them to any extent. His home wore the welcome mat at all times and there was a constant stream of visitors, both American and English. Margaret Fuller, early in their friendship, came for a week and stayed for three; the Emerson household was just as enthusiastic about her visit at the last as they had been at the first.

Another paradox of contradiction was his dislike for traveling. Getting ready to go always upset him; the vast inconveniences of all forms of transportation was appalling to him; and yet he went. On his return from one of his European jaunts he remarked: "Travelling is a fool's paradise."

In all Emerson made three visits to Europe, and each one had a profound effect upon his work. After his first visit of almost a year (1832) on the European continent and England, he returned to Concord well established in his mind what his life's work was to be. On his second visit (1847-1848) he made, as usual, copious notes in his journals on English traits which went into book form

in 1856, one of his best organized writings. And in his last trip (1872-1873) he renewed valued friendships and made important new ones.

Emerson was ever willing to try new ideas, to attempt to be a well-rounded person, interested in most everything. He was, for instance, interested in the suffragette movement for he distinctly believed in equality. His only real disagreement was that he had never met a suffragette whom he could honestly like. He also thought that gardening, getting close to nature, was very commendable and would be helpful to produce some beautiful or useful product from his soil, such as tulips or roses for his wife's sake or melons from Thoreau's excellent seeds. So he called in Thoreau to teach him how to acquire the art of husbandry, and there could be none better for the job. But it did not work. Emerson was just not cut out for the labor involved. He came into the house after such a bout much too weary to take up his writing, so this enterprise lasted a very short time. He tried vegetarianism—it seemed to agree with the Alcott family. There again he soon discovered that this way of life was not for him. But in each instance he honestly tried.

One of the most beautiful qualities of Emerson was his deep concern for others. He put the interest of others before his own. When he was editor of *The Dial*, he saw that Thoreau's writings received recognition but seldom had anything of his own published.

In spite of being fearful and hesitant in groups or crowds, Emerson loved to be in on the planning stages of group activity. He bemoaned the fact that most people with related interests had their clubs or meeting places where they met to compare ideas. But literary figures, he said, seldom came together in a group as a regular thing to share their common interests. When such a group started in Boston, Emerson was one of the first involved. In 1856 when the Saturday Club had its initial meetings, Emerson was there; he missed very few times in the twenty years he belonged. Once a month the literary personages of the Boston area met for a Saturday night dinner which was held at the famous Parker House. These meetings were attended regularly by Longfellow,

Louis Agassiz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Richard Henry Dana, Whittier, Prescott and, of course, Emerson. These were marvelous opportunities for a "meeting of the minds." While Emerson did not say a great deal there, he loved to listen and seemingly thoroughly enjoyed each encounter with the group. Typically, he tried to interest his Concord friends to join with him but none of them were interested. Thoreau wanted no part of it, and was quick to say so. Alcott had too many interests at home to desire to get away. Hawthorne actually joined but remained a very silent member.

Bronson Alcott, Emerson's friend, was a beautiful person, beloved by his wife and four daughters. He patterned his life after the Christ whom he did not consider to be divine. Emerson first met Alcott in Boston where he had set up a progressive school in the Masonic Temple. The atmosphere of the large, airy room was conducive to serious study with its Grecian statuary, its fine art on the walls, and the relaxed, gentle attitude of the instructor who with Socratic inducement encouraged his students to share ideas and do their own thinking. Alcott's method of teaching proved to be too bold for his times and he was forced to close the school, although in years to come his ideas came to be part of advanced educational methods.

Alcott always had about him an aura of peace and quietude which was both stimulating and endearing to his family and his true friends. Unfortunately, the knack for making money and being successful was not in his makeup, and many turned against him for this very reason. Very late in life he was made Superintendent of Schools in Concord, but it is unfortunate that it took so long for him to receive recognition. His wife regretted so strongly that he had to earn a meager living by working at menial jobs for those who did appreciate him. She had many a good cry over the situation, then would dry her eyes, and return to her usual cheerful self. The daughters were educated by their father; Louisa, in particular, achieved tremendous goals in her writing. She became a nurse during the Civil War where she contracted typhoid fever and was sent home. During the remaining years of her life she was never really well. The letters she had written to

her family while in service became her first popular book and gave her the initial taste of success. Her publisher encouraged her to write a book for girls and reluctantly she began her story of *Little Women* which remains a classic for all times. An entry in her journal after this book was widely accepted shows that her chief concern was to help her father by paying all bills and getting the family finances in good shape. And they remained in good shape.

Emerson found in Alcott the friend he had been seeking. One who could share interests with him and who could talk the same language. Many people either depressed or silenced Emerson, but when with Alcott he felt very much alive and stimulated. Both men had a feeling that they were predestined to accomplish some great good. Regarding the Law of Compensation, Emerson once said that only three people really understood its implications: Thoreau, Alcott, and himself. He was grateful that they were all friends and neighbors.

Emerson's love for the Alcott family showed up in many ways. Alcott was a gentle creature who never spoke ill of anyone, but where money was concerned he was not very prudent. It was unwise to give money directly to Alcott. He would be apt to make a special trip to Boston just to buy some beautiful paper for writing in his journal. Emerson helped financially to build their home and, when merchants clamored for household payments, Emerson would hide twenty-dollar bills in various places in the home that he knew Louisa would find. He did his many kindnesses quietly, without any expectation of reward or show of appreciation. The Alcotts themselves worked from the same premise. Little as they had, they were forever seeking to share with others who did not have quite as much.

Our astrological friends might be interested to know that Alcott was born on November 29, 1799; and his daughter Louisa May was born November 29, 1832. He died at age eighty-eight, March 4, 1888; and Louisa May died March 6, 1888, at fifty-five years of age.

For better than forty years, Emerson entertained a dream of a university in Concord, a Platonic Academy, which would attract

great teachers and would achieve high ideals to counteract the materialism of the age! He talked about his ideas with Alcott who was in full accord. They discussed what subjects could be covered and who among their neighbors and friends would be qualified to teach. When the ideas were finally achieved, the format was quite different from the original plans but, nonetheless, very worthy and well received. The Concord School of Philosophy was started primarily by Bronson Alcott and from start to finish it was his enterprise. Emerson was delighted with it but his age prevented him from taking too active a part. While Alcott was actually older in years, eighty years of age when the school started, he remained ever young and enthusiastic in spirit. The outstanding feature of the school was the fact that it was conducted only as a summer session, and met every summer for nine years. It was able to draw professors and other authorities who had regular winter commitments but who wished to spend their summers in a beautiful atmosphere where they were accorded a greater freedom of expression than they could expect from winter assignments. The environment was invigorating yet pleasant, restful, and inspiring. Young people, delighted with the well-known faculty, came from all over the country and enjoyed both the learning processes and the extracurricular activities which included rides into Boston, visits to Elizabeth Peabody's store there, dances, and singing at night. The school was built on the grounds of the Alcott home; many classes were conducted out of doors under the tall elms.

The year that Emerson met Alcott (1836) was also the time that Margaret Fuller came into the Emerson atmosphere. Here indeed was a character. A little ugly, fat, and frumpy, Margaret realized as a young person that she had much to give; whether her personal appearance was particularly presentable did not seem to matter to her. Margaret was an independent spirit; she had been a precocious child, and as an adult had a brilliant mind. She had a knack for drawing people out to express the best that they knew. And she knew some wonderful people! There were many who could say that it was a casual word from Margaret which set them on the right track. She was the first editor of the Transcendental-

ist journal *The Dial* beginning in 1840. Also, she was one of the small group who met later at Emerson's home to make plans for the founding of Brook Farm, the communal enterprise which George Ripley and his wife Sophia were launching at West Roxbury, near Boston. The basic ideal here was a place for intellectuals to live together—to be self-sufficient in raising their own produce, to have the time to commune with nature, and to study the higher branches of learning. Margaret was in on the planning but, like Emerson, was too independent to be willing to accept the idea of communal living. Margaret too was convinced that she had a destiny to fulfill. During 1847 she was invited by Horace Greeley who admired her writing to come to New York to become the first literary critic of the *New York Tribune*.

Aside from Margaret, Emerson was influenced all his life by a number of remarkable women. His maiden Aunt Mary, somewhat of an eccentric but a pleasant one, had a wonderful influence over his formative years. It was she who insisted that the Emerson boys were born with a high purpose to achieve. Her dear friend Mrs. Sarah Ripley who guided young Emerson's studies as a youth was a paragon of virtues in many areas. She raised nine children and did all of her own housework; but IN HER SPARE TIME she studied French, Italian, Spanish, along with Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Chaldean, and she could read and write in each language. As if this was not enough, she took up the study of chemistry, physics, and biology; she tutored many a Harvard student along with a few professors! With little or no formal education, she had the courage to undertake many subjects; she was always a welcome addition to any group for she was ever gracious, kindly bestowed, and had something to say and knew how to say it.

Another notable lady, a friend of many years, was Elizabeth Peabody, one of the three famous Peabody sisters of Salem. Elizabeth met Emerson when they were both nineteen, and ever after they remained close dear friends. Aunt Mary tried to do a little matchmaking between Elizabeth and Emerson after his first wife died but she met with no success. These two enjoyed each

other's company but—they both liked to talk a great deal and this seldom works in a partnership. Elizabeth could and did often live in a world of make-believe and could be most oblivious of her surroundings. One of the delightful stories told about her was related to the time she walked into a tree and bruised her nose. "I saw it," she said, "I saw it, but I did not realize it."

Elizabeth tried to interest Emerson in the writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne—after all they were all Concord neighbors—but met with little success. She neglected to inform him that Hawthorne also felt no particular drawing toward Emerson but was on good terms with Thoreau, Alcott, and Ripley, and even spent a number of months at Ripley's Brook Farm before he was willing to eventually admit that the communal life did not suit him.

Emerson, so it seems, felt that he achieved about all he needed of the communal life right in his own household; from time to time he would make an escape to do some writing and would seek out some country inn during the summer or go to a Boston hotel in the winter.

Lidian Emerson was another remarkable woman who had a profound influence on her husband's life. The mother of his three children, she was also the gentle hostess who encouraged visitors to partake of the hospitality of their home. However, she did for a number of years seem to "enjoy ill health"; it would appear that her husband was not particularly cognizant of her loneliness and need for his closer companionship. Much to the family's delight, in her mid-seventies Lidian took to giving lectures and led such an active, vital life of her own that she hardly noticed the weakening condition of Emerson. Their marriage was, in spite of seeming inconsistencies, one of mutual respect and love.

As early as 1844 Emerson was expressing his disdain for the institution of slavery. By 1851 he was making use of every opportunity to support the Abolitionist movement. He wanted to see slaves freed by purchase as the British had done in the West Indies. For his ideas he was reviled in the press and maligned from many pulpits. But at no time, however, did Emerson ever strike back at his detractors. He simply continued in his quiet way

to talk sensibly to his audience; never did he talk down to them. While he did not aid in the actual helping of fugitives on their way to Canada and freedom as many of his Concord neighbors had done, in his talking he showed clearly where his sympathies belonged. Two of his most famous epigrams could be related to Emerson's interest in the Abolitionist movement—"Whoso would be a man, must be a Non-conformist" and "Nothing great was every achieved without enthusiasm." These qualities stood out prominently in all of his undertakings.

Emerson met Thomas Carlyle on his first trip to England (1832) and the friendship endured through all the years. There were times when the two held quite opposing viewpoints and were particularly bitter over their respective attitudes on the American Civil War. Elbert Hubbard in his *Note Book* most adequately sums up the nature of these two men when he remarks: "Emerson loved the good more than he abhorred evil—Carlyle abhorred evil more than he loved the good." Emerson tried his best to urge Carlyle to come to America on a lecture tour, Emerson willing to guarantee him success. Carlyle was desperately poor and could have profited by the experience. On the third trip to England these two fine old men resolved their differences and made much of being together, knowing this would be the last encounter.

When Emerson last went to Europe he was sixty-nine years old, and his visit was quite unplanned. One night his home had caught on fire; the ensuing cold, exposure, and thoughts of loss put a heavy burden on the aging "Sage of Concord." His memory very shortly started to fail. Friends and neighbors collected more than sixteen-thousand dollars to renovate the house and had enough money to also send Emerson on a final European jaunt. This trip took him as far as Egypt, then on to Italy, France, and England; it lasted for six months. On this voyage his elder daughter Ellen accompanied him, and her letters home gave every indication that this was indeed a "whirling dervish" of activities where honors were constantly bestowed upon her father. One of the really outstanding pleasures was meeting Max Muller, the great Oxford Professor of Comparative Philology and editor of the *Sacred*

Books of the East. Muller wanted Emerson to lecture at Oxford, but Emerson realized that he was not capable of this effort. However, he did continue his rounds of meeting the great personalities of the day, including John Stuart Mill, Carlyle, George Eliot, Robert Browning, Prime Minister Gladstone, Mrs. Edwin Arnold, and "dear Mr. Max Muller."

Emerson's last entry in his ever-present journal was made six years before his death. He literally faded out of the picture. But honors continued in many forms, including degrees from universities, dedications of books to him, and acknowledgments from dear friends—James Russell Lowell, the younger Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Daniel French (the sculptor who did a bust of Emerson), among many others. During 1866 when Emerson was sixty-three Harvard presented him with the honorary degree of LL.D., and the following year President Eliot of Harvard appointed Emerson as an Overseer. This was quite an honor after his alma mater for thirty years had denied him the right to speak on campus because of his so-called radical views. Now these were gone and he was welcomed back into the fold.

By the 1870s when requests for essays were pouring in, it became necessary for some one to take charge and assume the writing and editing tasks. Ellen, his eldest, tried valiantly; but not until after she was thirty did she learn much about her father's essays although she was well acquainted with his poetry. A dear friend from Boston, James Eliot Cabot, was called in to work with Ellen and they assembled material in much the same way as Emerson had done during all of his writing career.

Manly P. Hall in his chapter on Emerson in *Pathways of Philosophy* mentions that he has visited Emerson's home in Concord and was particularly impressed with the fine array of excellent scholarly works which the sage had gathered in his library. It was Mr. Hall's suggestion that the neatly written notes in the various books should be collected and published for they reveal the depth and breadth of the great American thinker.

Close to the end of his writing career, Emerson was encouraged to submit an introduction to the newly-edited *Plutarch's Essays*

and *Miscellanies*. This request came from two editors—A.H. Clough, an English friend from Oxford, and Professor W.W. Goodwin of Harvard. Emerson's last paragraph in this introduction, quoted below, could hopefully suggest a possible renaissance of his own writings:

“Plutarch's popularity will return in rapid cycles. If over-read in this decade, so that his anecdotes and opinions become commonplace, and to-day's novelties are sought for variety, his sterling values will presently recall the eye and thought of the best minds, and his books will be reprinted and read anew by coming generations. And thus Plutarch will be perpetually rediscovered from time to time as long as books last.”

* * * * *

For further study on Ralph Waldo Emerson, Manly P. Hall's book *Pathways of Philosophy* has an excellent chapter dealing not only with the man but also includes a clear resume of his most outstanding writings. *Lectures on Ancient Philosophy* by Manly P. Hall likewise has a chapter dealing with “Emerson's Concept of the Oversoul.”



It seems to me much better to read a man's own writing than to read what others say about him, especially when the man is first-rate and the “others” are third-rate.

—George Eliot

The bad workmen, who form the majority of the operatives in many branches of industry, are decidedly of opinion that bad workmen ought to receive the same wages as good.

—John Stuart Mill

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.

—Thomas Carlyle

I go to prove my soul!
 I see my way as birds their trackless way.
 I shall arrive! what time, what circuit first,
 I ask not; but unless God send his hail
 Or blinding fire-balls, sleet or stifling snow,
 In some time, his good time, I shall arrive:
 He guides me and the bird. In his good time!

—Robert Browning, *Paracelsus*

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