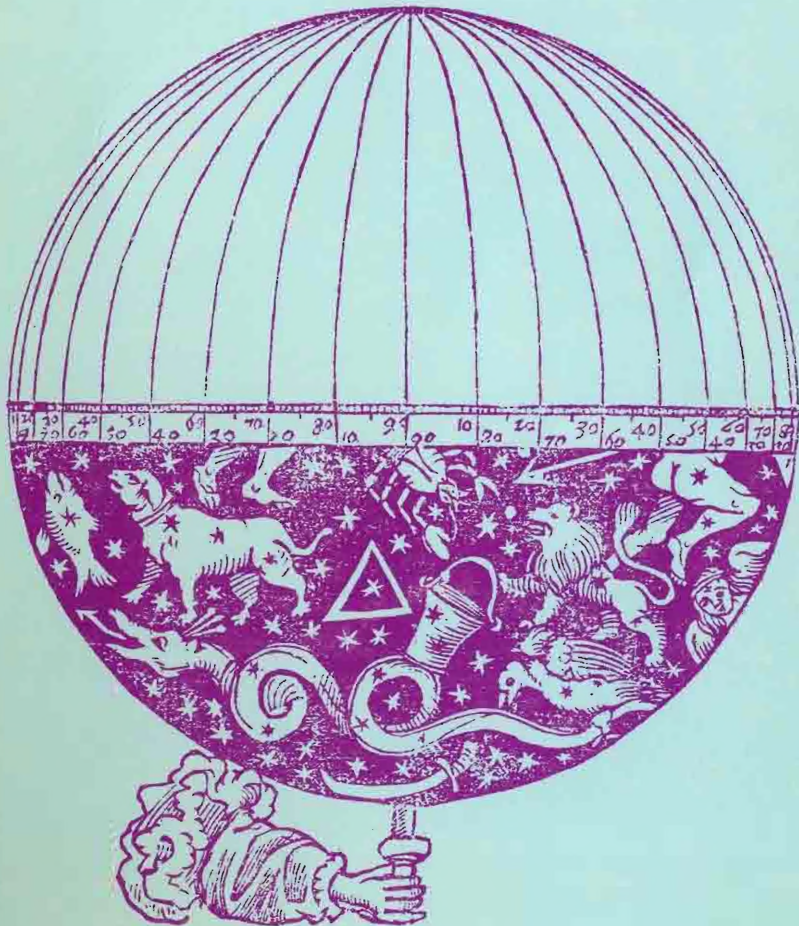


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPRING 1981— VOL. 41, NO. 1

(All Unsigned Articles are by Manly P. Hall)

EDITORIAL	Page
NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1981.....	1
FEATURE ARTICLES	
WORLD TRENDS FOR 1981	7
FRANCIS BACON'S FINEST HOUR	28
THE STORY OF PLAYING CARDS	
PART II—ORIENTAL PLAYING CARDS	39
IN REPLY	58
HAPPENINGS AT HEADQUARTERS	66
LIBRARY NOTES by Pearl M. Thomas	71

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About the Cover: A Sidereal Planisphere by Petri Apiani; from his *Cosmographia*, 1584.



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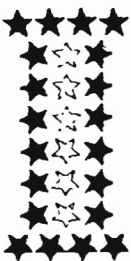
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NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1981

(Lecture Delivered on January 25, 1981)



In 1981 national affairs will be strongly influenced by public opinion. Emotional pressures will be strong but rather inconsistent. Attention will be focused upon the internal affairs of the nation. Nearly everyone will accept the fact that stronger leadership is necessary, but many resent any interference or restriction affecting their personal affairs. An invitation to self-discipline is not likely to be received with any great enthusiasm on the part of the public. Moods will rise and fall with the media, and there may be some censorship or control of alarmist literature.

The average citizen will be impelled to develop his internal resources. We may all be surprised at the ability of individuals to rise above the pressure of complex circumstances. We have been catering to weakness for a long time, but it is also possible to inspire courage and determination with which to meet and solve the negative pressures of environment. A simpler way of life is more rewarding and protects both mental and physical health. Self-reliance will result in a higher level of patriotism than we have experienced in the last fifty years. It will become obvious that cooperation and not competition is the secret of survival.

The finances of the nation are under affliction. Private incomes are likely to be reduced. Efforts to manipulate the monetary

system could make bad matters worse. Some recession is possible. Banks, building loan institutions, and the stock exchange could be in considerable trouble. Precious metals are likely to decrease in value. Commerce and trade are under adverse aspects and small businesses must watch their inventories. The prices of petroleum products continue to rise, affecting transportation and many heavy industries. There is likely to be strong public resistance toward taxation. A strong effort to exploit the capitalistic system will meet strenuous opposition.

Transportation and communication will continue to raise their rates. The postal system is certain to ask for higher mailing charges. Public transportation is afflicted with rising charges, danger of accidents, and scandals involving costs of equipment. Most automobile companies may be in serious condition, publications and publishing companies must conserve their resources, and speculative investments are not recommended for the average person. Most utilities could be involved in strikes, litigation, and inefficient labor. There is some protection as the result of the development of new commodities which will be less wasteful of energy resources. There may also be greater wisdom and discrimination on the part of consumers. Relations with foreign countries, especially the Asiatic group, may be strained but emergencies will be successfully arbitrated.

Adverse weather conditions will affect crops and food prices may rise sharply. Many commodities could be in short supply. There are difficulties involving land and soil contamination from atomic wastes which come into strong focus. Housing projects may be involved in serious scandals and new building is restricted. Under this heading also should be included danger of earthquakes, landslides, fires, and explosions. Mining is afflicted, and litigation over ecology is almost inevitable. Government spending is curtailed and a number of expensive projects will be discontinued. The new administration will meet strenuous opposition, and there is strong public sentiment against the use of public funds and heavier taxation. The political party opposing the existing administration will gain considerable support. There are many indications that benevolent reforms could result in amendments to the Con-

stitution which will ultimately prove beneficial. A major change in political morality is in the offing.

The educational system is under fire and the heads of universities and colleges face serious difficulties. Scarcity of fuel together with public protest could lead to the discontinuation of bussing. College athletics are open to serious criticism. Some degree of religious instruction completely nonsectarian may be restored in the school system. Education will be directed toward emphasis upon morality and the humanities. Public indignation against the entertainment field could bring marked improvement. Recently forty-five television productions were reviewed in a national newspaper. Of these films forty were regarded as objectionable because of explicit sex, implied sex, nudity, violence, and profanity, which factors were unnecessary to the actual subject matter. The situation as it now prevails is dangerous to public morals and will be censured if not censored. The birthrate will decline to some degree, and the delinquencies of young people become a national problem. The diplomatic staff is afflicted and American representatives in foreign countries face personal danger. Social extravagances should be avoided and "get rich quick" projects come to grief. Places of amusement which include hazardous devices are accident prone.

There is strong emphasis upon armament with some discussion of chemical warfare. Public opposition will be strong, and there could be numerous accidents in the testing of weapons. Leaders in the military field will be subject to dismissal, and scandals will appear involving the defense program. Civil service employees may lose some of their fringe benefits, and qualifications will be tightened. The year seems to be disfigured with an epidemic of labor disputes. Strikes occur with little regard for consequences. In the end unemployment will increase. The government may have to intervene and stand firmly against unreasonable demands.

The high cost of living should be carefully considered, but the cost of high living must be curtailed. As may be expected the public health is subject to further deterioration. Neurotic problems contribute strongly to the crime rate. Defenses against accidents

due to alcohol and narcotics will be strengthened and offenders more promptly punished. Transportation accidents increase, and sickness due to toxins could reach epidemic proportions. The glands of internal secretion and ailments brought in by refugees require immediate attention. There is emphasis upon social diseases and heart ailments. Those traveling in foreign countries should take all possible precautions.

Relationships between the United States and several foreign powers are apt to be strained, but with some support from the Moon and Neptune the United States can avoid involvement in a major war. Most of the difficulties arise within the country and will require wise and benevolent leadership. Large corporations could be involved in litigation with the government, and the importation of foreign goods may be curtailed. Foreign investments could end in losses and this country should not finance unstable governments. Issues involving states' rights can prove troublesome. Monopolies are endangered, and insurance companies may be confronted with heavy losses due in part to the prevailing inflation. There could be fewer marriages and the divorce rate is apt to rise. The care of small children becomes of national concern. There is strong emphasis upon women this year and they will become more involved in public affairs. In business the number of women in executive positions will increase. The life expectancy of women will rise steadily during the next few years.

Taxation is likely to get out of hand. Some ridiculous and impractical programs will meet rigorous opposition. Available tax reliefs will be reduced or eliminated, and it will prove in the end that government has become too expensive. Unusual circumstances can cause the death rate to rise, and the tendency to suicide increases with the national insecurity. Litigation over estates indicates the need for streamlining legal procedures. Financial involvement in foreign countries may result in serious losses to both private individuals and corporations. There will be a strong tendency to restore respect for historical personalities and to recognize their contributions to the growth and development of the nation with less tendency to downgrade the reputations of the illustrious dead. The concept of patriotism will be revised especially in

schools and industry. Boards of directors, trustees, and management generally will promote idealism and find ways of rewarding unusual achievements.

There is strong emphasis upon religion in the 1981 chart of the United States. There is a growing realization that spiritual values are necessary to the survival of human society. In this area controversy is inevitable and will involve the Supreme Court and the rights of the various states bearing upon religious matters. Institutions of higher learning will liberalize their attitudes and there may be a new interpretation of the rather vague statements in the Constitution regarding the religious rights of the people. The Supreme Court is under affliction and there is danger that it may become too deeply involved in partisan politics. The commercialization of religion will be viewed with increasing disfavor. Foreign trade will be involved in difficulties, and cargo ships could run into hazardous situations. Integrities will be more important in dealing with foreign powers, and science will support efforts to restrict the sale of military material to nations with insecure governments.

The president, the cabinet, and the executive branches of government in general are under severe affliction. On February 4, 1981, there is a total eclipse of the Sun on Ronald Reagan's natal Sun. This position afflicts him personally and may affect his administration. In the second half of the year his problems could multiply, having the effect of an open conflict with Congress. Public opinion may inspire or impel major changes in the structure of the government. The situation could become critical in September and October. A psychological revolution could result in a revelation concerning America's assignment with destiny. Only major changes in prevailing policies can restore foreign confidence in the ability of the United States to cope with international emergencies. Celebrities and prominent public personalities in all fields are open to criticism and will be wise to live quietly and modestly. Displays of wealth and exorbitant salaries could have disastrous results.

The Senate and House of Representatives will be subject to numerous disagreements and may come into open conflict with the

executive branch of government. Emergency legislations will be unpopular, and bipartisan strife is detrimental to the public good. Unless politicians rise to the dignity of statesmen, bickering endangers the unity of the country. State, city, and county leaders are under similar adverse influences. Many will be sincere but unable to cope with the conflicts among their constituencies. Local finances will be strained due to natural emergencies and the pressures of power groups. Many communities will be in financial distress and will be embarrassed by adverse popular sentiment. Minority groups will be more demanding, and the refugee problem must be faced with courage and justice. International relationships will present worrisome factors, and the United Nations Organization is for the most part ineffective in the strengthening of international friendships.

There is considerable emphasis upon concern for senior citizens, small children, and the handicapped. The cost of hospitalization and its effect upon the economy in general will be under scrutiny. Conditions exist which work unnecessary hardship upon patients, insurance companies, and the social security system. Mental institutions, reformatories, and prisons are troubled, and the correction of abuses will be attempted. A sincere effort will be made to prevent exploitation of the underprivileged. There could be an outbreak of counterfeiting of currency and the forging of identification cards and passports. Control of crime will be for the most part ineffective. Burglary will increase, but physical violence will lessen. Espionage will be active and psychopathic offences could be more numerous. Psychological testimony in courts of law will be less acceptable, and there will be emphasis upon mandatory sentencing of offenders. Many communities will demand stronger law enforcement. In the field of parapsychology, metaphysical factors and practices will be taken into consideration and spiritual healing will attain scientific acceptance. The use of dangerous drugs will be restricted, and in the field of medicine general practitioners should find favor with the public. Propaganda against narcotics will be increasingly successful. Private worship will be restored in many families with beneficial results.

WORLD TRENDS FOR 1981

(Lecture Delivered on January 11, 1981)



undane prediction in these troubled times must be approached with caution. The general tendency has been to emphasize disasters and make spectacular pronouncements about coming events. It has been my effort over these many years to avoid prophetic utterances which contribute to the fears and anxieties with which the human mind is already overburdened. We all know the grave problems of the hour and do not need astrological guidance. The major issues will continue to plague us until we develop sufficient strength to correct their causes in ourselves and in the environment.

The general keynote for the year is mental confusion. Sober thinking is in short supply, and many people will continue to plot and scheme to protect their own interests at the expense of society. We may expect ingenious notions as to what is necessary, which will solve nothing. The human mind is exhausting its resources trying to formulate a plan which will lead to peace and prosperity without interfering with our personal appetites and ambitions. The mental emphasis this year will be upon theories, policies, and formulas which have been dismal failures since the beginning of history; but the sound and the fury will accomplish little. Many arts, philosophies, professions, and trades will drift along, floating on the surface of unsupported optimism. Promotional programs will meet ever greater resistance. Everywhere private citizens will do better thinking than their leaders, and the less opulent are awaking to the realization that they are the victims of the mania of the mass media. We come into the year with grave doubts about the worldly wisdom of our leaders.

Special consideration should be given to the important conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in 1981. The older astrologers believed

that the union of these two powerful planets announced a major change in world affairs. It would affect the entire world and under its influence a new way of life could be born. The conjunction is essentially benign but is unfortunately afflicted by an opposition of the Sun and Mars. This could mean that a general reformation would be accompanied by a major social and political upheaval—in other words, revolution is possible. It need not however be physical violence. It might be a psychological crisis which spreads over a great part of the planet as an uprising of public conscience and a realization that constructive change is the first line of defense against a planetary cataclysm. It will be very interesting to contemplate the twenty-year span which is dominated by this conjunction and continues to the end of the century.

It should also be noted that there are four eclipses in 1981—two of the Sun and two of the Moon. These definitely afflict leaders—political, financial, or industrial. They work a hardship also upon precious metals and petroleum. Geodetically, there is heavy stress in Central Asia, also including India and the northwestern part of the United States and Canada. It has been feared that the heavy grouping of planets in Libra and Scorpio at the time of the autumnal equinox could result in earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and military conflict. This heavy planetary placement may directly affect the “ring of fire” which extends around most of the Pacific basin which has always been earthquake prone. This massive placement might also cause a major change in the world’s financial structure. A benevolent influence from Neptune could also suggest a spiritual or moral awakening and the recognition of the dangers which confront the entire human family and other forms of life on the planet.

The tendency of the public in general will be to magnify the importance of small matters and to avoid major issues. A negative skepticism will be intensified and may lead to open rebellion against leadership. Immediate self-interest will frustrate long range policies. Efforts made to impose disciplines upon conduct will be militantly opposed. Pessimism will spread with strong agitation against all interferences with or curtailment of established privileges. Relationships between the governing and the governed

will be sorely strained and could result in a widespread psychological revolt. The public will demand a louder voice in decisions which directly affect the average citizen. The popular mind while still dominated by self-interest is contemplating utopian reforms. There is a collective neurosis which is apt to worsen as it becomes obvious that pleasure is not the principal factor in the compound of human purposes.

World finances are in lamentable condition. Wealth is the heaviest burden that flesh must bear. While profits remain more important than principles, basic problems will never be solved. There will be much emphasis upon stocks and bonds and the public will be urged to invest in corporations and municipalities already tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. The abuse of money or its equivalents has destroyed all previous civilizations and now threatens the modern world. This year efforts will be made in many areas to protect wealth at the expense of the public good. Financial corruption will continue to increase and it is doubtful that the rate of inflation can be reduced. Amateurs should be hesitant of becoming involved in the stock market. A new and more constructive handling of investments and personal funds is in the making.

Transportation and the media are also under adverse celestial influences. Strikes and labor disputes affect railroads, buslines, telephone companies, and the postal system. The accident rate will rise and it will be necessary to restrict traffic in many countries. The automobile industry is threatened with inefficiency, tariff regulations, and limitation of available fuel. Books and magazines may be subject to some type of censorship and publishing companies are likely to find themselves in deep trouble. Most countries will have strained relationships with their neighbors.

There is some protection along the food chain but harvests should be gathered as quickly as possible. Weather will be variable but heavy rain is likely. Accidents in mines, landslides, and in the handling of heavy machinery are indicated. There will be territorial disputes over lands and boundaries. Building programs will be curtailed and the refugee situation will lead to international complications. These conditions taken together will cause citizens

to revolt against governments and prominent political personalities.

Vigorous attempts are needed to raise the standards of private and public morality. An increasing revolt against prevailing educational facilities will lead to some constructive results. The birth rate will be slightly down, and the theatrical world will have a bad press. Embassies are threatened and activist movements will break out in new areas. All occasions and functions of an extravagant nature will cause strong public resentment. Steps will be taken to control the use of alcohol and narcotics by young people. These will help but will not prove solutional.

As may be expected under existing conditions, public health is afflicted throughout the world. The pollution of water is of increasing concern. Nuclear waste triggers an international research project. Virus infections become more numerous; body resistance is lowered by stress and tension. Many countries will build up their military strength but there will be strong popular resistance. Unemployment spreads through smaller countries and human rights legislation will be extremely difficult to implement. Strikes continue to cripple industry. A few countries will pass laws limiting the powers of labor unions.

International relationships are seriously strained and in some cases arbitrations are likely to break down. There is a possibility of war involving some countries, but we hope that they will be contained. The chart would indicate that the principal deterrents to a major conflict are lack of oil and financial strength to buy and maintain armament. There will be an especially critical period in the late fall of 1981. The marriage rate will increase but there will also be more divorces. Foreign trade between countries is heavily afflicted especially if it involves material that can be adapted to military use. Feminist organizations will be active but may run into some serious problems due to spreading unemployment and family pressures. Law enforcement agencies will demand stronger support from local and federal courts.

The death rate will be higher than usual, suicides will increase, and there will be further steps to prevent the unnecessary pro-

longing of life for those terminally ill. The tax burden will not be lifted but will be shifted about to protect major institutions, industries, and the banks. In these segments it could be likely that a new philosophy of financial relations might be developed of considerable public benefit.

Higher education, philosophy, and science have a more favorable outlook. A definite effort will be made to introduce the study of the humanities as part of the curriculum. Changes will occur in the courts and archaic legalities are likely to be brushed aside. There is a rapidly growing tendency for religious organizations to become more directly involved in politics and education. While in principal this may be desirable, we should be mindful of the results of religious domination in Iran: Religion is becoming a big business and this is contrary to the basic ideals of nearly all major religious groups. Temporal ambitions have ended in ruinous consequences when religions form partnerships with political leaders and privileged classes, but governing bodies seem to survive the general confusion. Trade between most countries is brisk and profitable, travel will increase, and countries now closed to tourists will welcome foreign visitors.

Heads of governments will have trouble with their parliaments and advisors. Most rulers cannot cope with the prevailing confusion and several are likely to be forced out of office. High officials will continue to be in personal danger. Parties in power may abuse their privileges and exploit their constituencies. This could result in the fall of the ruling group. Very few countries are actually solvent and may be hard-pressed to protect their credit status. Celebrities in theater, athletics, and the graphic arts will find it prudent to cultivate the simple life for many will find that their incomes will be reduced. Those in the performing arts should demand the right to reject pornographic scripts or those requiring excessive brutality or obscenity. The existing trend is contrary to both private and public good.

Most countries at the present time have governmental structures which cooperate in the administration of national affairs. These include governors of states or provinces, mayors of cities, police

and firemen, and an assortment of minor employees. Dishonesty will be rampant throughout these structures. Abuses of power are taken for granted, but troubles are brewing for those wrongdoers and during the midsummer period many of them will come to grief. Generally speaking, more important nations will be cultivating friendships wherever possible. It should not be assumed however that these overtures are entirely sincere. They are based upon mutual advantages, but this is better than nothing. Scientific exchanges will prove helpful in matters of health. Trade fairs and industrial expositions will attract customers, but buyers must be sure that the merchandise they purchase can be delivered.

So-called charitable institutions will be closely scrutinized. New and flagrant abuses will come to public attention. In many countries hospitals, reformatories, and prisons are in immediate need of complete renovation. New programs will improve conditions in prisons. Penalties for crimes will be more promptly administered, and organized crime will inspire stronger cooperation between law enforcement agencies in various countries. Spies we will have with us always, and espionage and sabotage will increase in 1981. Foreign agents will stir up racial, religious, and national minorities. Religious cults and organizations will increase in number, but means must be found to prevent them from being dominated by subversive elements. Religious fraud which cannot be regulated by secular law will be exposed by private investigators. Protection of the elderly will continue, but abuses in welfare programs and social security systems will be investigated in all countries in which such facilities are maintained.

AFRICA

African countries in general continue to be plagued with political problems. Leaders are under affliction and their followers will be rebellious and disillusioned. Several heads of state could lose office, and subversive factions will be active. Relationships between the African states are severely strained. There is a stress period in the summer months and violent outbreaks are threatened. The standard of living does not improve to any great

degree, and epidemical ailments threaten the area. Near the end of 1981 an effort will be made to unify local administrations and to correct social abuses and advance the program of human rights.

ETHIOPIA The Ethiopian people are under severe affliction. A political tyranny prevails, and little progress can be expected socially or economically. The public health is threatened and the natural resources of the country will be exploited. Serious difficulties could arise in the relationship between Ethiopia and Egypt. The state of the country may well lead to uprisings which will meet tragic reprisals. Friendly powers are likely to come to the assistance of the Ethiopian people.

EGYPT Although this country is in a precarious situation, it receives considerable planetary protection. It will play an important part in the arbitration of Near Eastern conflict. Sadat is in some personal danger especially when traveling. Egypt is a key country in the world chart for 1981 and can be a powerful factor in moderating the conflicts in the Moslem world. Climatic conditions will be adverse and the irrigation system may cause concern but the emergency will be successfully met. Religious agitators may embarrass the government. The economy of the country will be stable.

LIBERIA This African republic is under poor leadership, and an ambitious dictatorship threatens the security of the people. Much of this trouble began in 1980 and will continue through 1981. The constitutional rights of the citizens are violated, the standard of living is threatened, the country's economy worsens, and revolution is possible. Efforts will be made to alienate Liberia from its place in the free world.

MOROCCO While this country must carry its share of the common confusion, it enjoys considerable planetary support. Religious involvements will embarrass the country but a strong liberal faction exercises a constructive force. Morocco must give serious thought to its national finances. There are important natural resources but efforts to develop them will be difficult to

implement. There can be a head-on collision between conservatives and progressives, but the more liberal groups will prevail. Those in authority will have the opportunity to decide the fate of the country for several years to come. The trend will be toward the peaceful solution of its internal problems. There is considerable evidence of advancement of humanitarian enterprises.

SOUTH AFRICA This area continues to be plagued by racial discrimination. The policy of apartheid meets strong opposition this year and could lead to outbreaks of violence. White domination could be modified by a change of leadership and the appointment of conciliatory officials. The United Nations organization might become involved, and world opinion will favor the black population. Strikes will unsettle the economy with some destruction of property. Underprivileged majorities will demand better living conditions and greater authority in policy making procedures. Religious differences and demands for better educational facilities will come into focus. Disturbances are especially notable during the fall months.

ANGOLA Up to 1975 Angola was a Portuguese territory, but it has since become an independent republic. The emphasis in 1981 will be upon the strengthening of internal economy, improving educational facilities, expanding industry, and consolidating its administrative system. There will be special emphasis upon transportation, communication, and the strengthening of the monetary system. Angola must be watchful if it is to avoid domination by subversive forces which will attempt to bring it into the orbit of world radicalism.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

This year both Australia and New Zealand should devote special attention to the development of natural resources. Land values will rise and inflation may cause anxiety. Unusual weather conditions and seismic activity is noted. Although political independence may be strong in the public mind, it is not the best time to press the

issue. Crops are threatened, and the use of insecticides could affect public health. New laws affecting land, real estate, and housing may cause discontent. Political agitation on the part of those opposing the existing government is intensified. Australian travel facilities can be accident prone especially in the spring and early summer.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA AND BULGARIA It would be unwise for Albania to try to loosen its association with the Soviet Union. Bulgaria on the other hand may be inspired to follow the recent example of Poland. In both countries there is emphasis upon education, the arts, and cultural activities. Nearly all of the Russian satellite countries, while trying to gain new freedoms, may end by worsening their condition. During the early spring the accident rate will be high, and natural disasters are possible. Liberal leaders may be imprisoned or exiled. Young people develop antisocial tendencies and the crime rate will rise. Both of these countries should proceed cautiously and be satisfied with moderate improvements.

GREECE While the Grecians have trouble managing their own affairs, they usually stand firmly against foreign interference. The emphasis for the year is upon legal reforms and the enforcement of laws relating to morality, ethics, and working conditions. There is also strong emphasis upon religion, and the Greek Orthodox Church will broaden its foundation of spiritual influence. Transportational facilities will improve and foreign trade contributes to Grecian prosperity. Archaeological research results in worldwide publicity. Divorces may be more frequent, and family life is disturbed by social and political unrest. Air and water pollution could reach critical proportions. Inflation may be partly curbed by the end of the astrological year. Public health may be afflicted by virus infections and intestinal disorders.

HUNGARY Patriotic emotions become more obvious in the attitudes of the Hungarians. As Hungary is ruled by a common sign, the safest course of procedure would be to drift through the

year as quietly as possible. It may well be that Hungary is entering into a new cycle—both politically and socially. The psychology of the country may change considerably. Older traditions will be revived, and opportunities will arise to regain much of its leadership in southern Europe. Housing problems will become more acute, and utility facilities must be modernized. The winter of 1981 is likely to be extremely severe and climate throughout the year will be unsettled. Unemployment will increase slightly and young people will be especially discontented. The arts will do reasonably well, but a prominent figure in the musical world is likely to pass on. Hungarian goods will hold their own in the international markets. There may be serious fires in factories and hospitals.

ROMANIA For all the Balkan group, this is a year of watchful waiting. The chances are that there will be major changes in the government of the country leading to further discontent. Trade alliances will prove profitable. Religion will play an increasingly important role in Romania and strengthen public morale. Labor will have a larger say in public affairs but there could be unpleasant reprisals. Medical and educational institutions will be modernized, and socialized medicine will receive strong public support. There may be food shortages but better trade relations with the free world can meet this type of emergency; and also provide modern equipment, factories, agriculture, and industry. The Romanians are a hardy people and have strong determination to liberate their country. They will ultimately succeed but the gains in 1981 will be marginal.

TURKEY This country is apt to become further involved in the disturbances afflicting the Moslem world. Tension may also develop in relations with the Soviet Union. There is considerable popular unrest and the government is insecure. In late spring natural disasters are possible and the fall of 1981 brings heavy problems and responsibilities affecting the living conditions of the Turkish people. Terrorist groups will be active. Strikes and unemployment work further distress, but a fortunate discovery within the boundaries of the country could ease an energy crisis.

YUGOSLAVIA The Yugoslavs will have difficulty in maintaining the political and social advantages which they enjoyed under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Determined efforts will be made on the part of the Soviet Union to bring Yugoslavia back into the orbit of Russian communism. A progressive leader may be in grave personal danger. This is not a good year to launch a campaign to liberalize the economy of the country. Climatic conditions are adverse and there may be severe damage to crops and livestock. Crime rate will be higher, and young people may revolt against propaganda in education.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA The Austrian people receive considerable astrological protection in 1981. The inflationary trend will be more moderate, there will be less unemployment, and major reforms are likely in political policies. Trade with neighboring regions improves, and the influence of religion is greater than in the recent past. Flooding is possible and accidents on inland waterways. Special care should be given to airport facilities. Tension could develop in connection with the unrest afflicting the Balkan group. Activist organizations could be troublesome.

BELGIUM Although this country is comparatively small, it will continue to play a prominent part in European policy making. Important conferences held in Belgium may be protective of balance of power in Europe. Internally the government is not secure, and public unrest is likely to spread in later summer and early fall. The ruling family faces stress including health problems and political unrest. Inflation is likely to increase, epidemical ailments will affect the general health, and labor organizations are restive. There are strong emotional pressures and all levels of the government are likely to be severely shaken.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA Political difficulties are brewing in this area. Outbreaks of violence are probable. Disturbances involving transportation and communication are stressed and sabotage may be involved. Severe storms and natural disasters are indicated with

damage to bridges, roads, and utility systems. There is considerable illness to older people. Utility systems are likely to be disrupted from strikes, and leaders should be prudent and be as conciliatory as possible. Relations with the Soviet Union will not be especially happy. September could be a difficult month and involve major changes in leadership.

FRANCE This country must be extremely careful. Issues which disturbed it in 1980 could come to critical proportions early in 1981. The governing bodies are threatened, and France could come close to military involvement in Africa or the Near East. Disturbances within the country could lead to violent outbreaks and a decided trend to the left of center. It is possible that the French will make a major change in their form of government including a revision of many of their laws and statutes. In this country upheaval will open the way to economic and social progress, but the going will be rough.

EAST GERMANY There is a continuing trend toward the reuniting of Germany. Young people in particular are frustrated and discontented and will take desperate chances to leave the country. With a little encouragement this area would appreciate a non-Marxian socialistic structure. Heavy censorship may be imposed upon the news media. Liberal authors may be in serious difficulties. The educational system will be heavily indoctrinated and public morals will be adversely affected. The finances of the country are under affliction.

WEST GERMANY This country will strengthen its armament. Subversive organizations will burden the government with severe problems. The public health will put a heavy strain on West German economy. Labor conditions are unsettled; strikes are likely and there will be difficulties in balancing the budget. West German leaders are vulnerable to social disorders. The economy of the country lags, and foreign trade may be curtailed. Energy shortages will be of deep public concern. Terrorists will be subject to heavy penalties. Danger of sabotage is noted affecting nuclear plants and scientific institutions in general.

GREAT BRITAIN As the year develops the British people will be under special stress. There is the possibility that the entire structure of government in this country will be subject to a major change. Many old traditional policies will be cast aside. Death afflicts heads of state, prominent diplomats, and financiers. Parliament is profoundly upset. Welfare agencies are in trouble. The country is under some planetary protection and will weather the crisis. The last quarter of the year will be especially difficult. Foreign trade will be subject to some restrictions, but energy resources will improve.

IRELAND The Irish are relatively fortunate. There will be advancements in education, science, and industry. The people in general will be more prosperous. Tension between North and South Ireland will subside and the religious conflict will favor progressives. Trade with other countries should be brisk. Weather conditions may be adverse, affecting crops. There is danger to public buildings and possibilities of accidents involving machinery and transportation. Housing is likely to become acute. The public mind is weary of violence, and subversive activities will receive less support from the people.

ITALY The Italians are deeply disturbed by the earthquake disasters of 1980. Nearly every phase of national existence will be affected, and the horoscope would indicate that there may be further seismic disturbances. A rather curious situation arises. It would appear that a new relationship will develop in which religion becomes a protecting force against political disturbances. It is possible that there could be a complete reconstruction of Italian government involving the inefficiency and cupidity of prominent officials. This in turn may lead to a more progressive spirit, inspiring the citizens to greater patriotism and determination to unite efforts for the protection and advancement of the country. Many nations will cooperate in the reconstruction of the Italian economy if the Italians themselves will show a more meaningful concern over the internal affairs of the country.

NETHERLANDS Some political and cultural changes lie ahead for the Netherlands. There will be popular discontent over govern-

ment but this may be outweighed by immediate concerns. The country is subject to natural disasters, severe weather, and coastal storms. The health of the ruling family is afflicted, and unpopular legislations add to public discontent. Subversive organizations will be active but the difficulties will be contained. Inflation will continue affecting especially food and transportation. Traffic accidents will be more numerous and public morals cause grave concern.

POLAND Conditions in Poland will be of world concern for some time to come. The country is in danger of war, and the people of Poland are under heavy affliction. This is one of the countries in which dramatic political changes may bring about a new form of government. The heavy emphasis for the year is upon human rights and world opinion will be largely on the side of the Poles. The free world may come to the assistance of Poland but may not resort to military intervention. The economy of this country is under terrible stress and the situation may be complicated by natural disasters.

PORTUGAL Although the Portuguese may contain most of their difficulties, they will also have their troubles. There is some protection however and the country may do fairly well if it can avoid involvement in the problems of the major powers. The government is under affliction and there may be a major shakeup in leadership. Religion will probably exercise a specific power and minor social outbreaks will not endanger the national survival. Coastal storms are likely to affect fishing and depress the economy. A strong leadership may emerge near the end of the year which will bring about constructive social reforms. The condition of women will improve, and educational programs will be advanced.

SPAIN The Spanish monarchy is in trouble and is apt to fall in the relatively near future. A Spanish leader may die a violent death. Difficulties involving land, employment, and the standard of living will dominate Spanish thinking. Necessary reforms may be accomplished without excessive violence, and Spain could

escape a power struggle among other European countries. There is a threat of epidemical ailments, danger to crops, accidents in mines, and increased air pollution. The situation with the Basques does not improve and may result in tension between Spain and France. A serious energy crisis will be averted.

SWITZERLAND. There is a strong psychological influence affecting Switzerland. A great many rulers and leaders of countries have secret accounts in the Swiss banks. If and when these leaders are deposed, there will be an ever increasing demand to attach these funds. However, there is also powerful interest to prevent the release of such wealth and this conflict of interests brings grave anxieties to the Swiss people. If there is a military outbreak in Europe, this country could be deeply involved. Health and labor problems will cause concern, and tourism will be adversely affected. Avalanches and heavy weather are likely and a possibility of an earthquake.

U.S.S.R. This is a year of anxieties for the Soviet Union. Satellite states become increasingly restive, and the Russian people themselves demand a greater voice in government. Several elder statesmen drop out or retire. Minority groups will be more outspoken in their complaints. An interest in religion gains some official support. Food shortages become more acute, and adverse weather conditions are indicated. An effort to control the media meets with strong resistance. Soviet military aggressions will result in strong public resistance at home. Asiatic Russia is subject to natural disasters. The crime rate rises, and steps must be taken to combat alcoholism and narcotic abuses. The Russians would be wise to guard their internal security.

SCANDINAVIAN GROUP

These countries will gradually become more involved in the stress developing among the European nations. In 1981 some radicalism may be expected, and the heads of state are under affliction. There may be some financial trouble and inflation could

worsen. In October and November the public health is afflicted, and subversive factions are likely to be especially active. Major changes in leadership add to confusion and accomplish very little improvement. Foreign trade is less profitable and the unemployment rate will rise.

NEAR EAST

The Middle Eastern Moslem states have been under pressure for nearly two hundred years. The boundaries established following World War I resulted in stress and protest. There is strong influence throughout the year upon the religious issues. Conflicts over land, housing, and displaced persons continue to burden the area. It can be hoped however that the tensions will gradually subside or at least be contained. After some further confusion these Moslem groups will probably be consolidated on somewhat liberal religious grounds.

IRAN This country will gradually create a stable government which will function for a while at least. The various factions however will not be completely reconciled. The conditions of the Iranian people will not improve greatly, and leadership will remain dictatorial. Leaders in this area are also afflicted, and ill feeling will be strong between the more prominent Moslem sects. The judicial system could be largely reorganized, and conflict with other Moslem states will not entirely cease. The financial condition becomes more or less desperate, and there is widespread suffering among the populace.

ISRAEL There is considerable political dissension within Israel. Younger people will press for innovations. The country will survive the year but may lose some recently acquired territory. Several outside nations will exert influence to protect the independence of Israel for strategic reasons. The country is in economic trouble but its finances will improve toward the end of the year. In March and April of 1981 a change of leadership is likely to bring improvement. August may bring unusual difficulties and a confrontation with a major world power.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN Afghanistan continues to be under affliction for most of 1981. The reconstruction of the country will be a long and difficult job. It appears certain that major changes must take place in the civil administration of Afghanistan. Young people are under special affliction, and there will be food shortages and serious health problems. The entire Moslem world is likely to back the Afghans in their struggle for independence. Foreigners, especially those connected with the media, could be in serious trouble; and in the course of time Pakistan can be confronted with a serious refugee situation.

BURMA This country will be concerned principally with monetary problems. Public officials are likely to misappropriate funds. Foreign trade is afflicted. Inflation is likely to worsen and the banking system is insecure. Climate is upset, and there is danger of flooding. The religious life of the people is disturbed. The flow of narcotics will be restricted. A strong revival of Buddhism will result in an improvement in public morals and ethics. Subversive factions will be unsuccessful in expanding their influence.

INDIA The Indian people are subject to numerous adversities in 1981. The political atmosphere is stormy and strife ridden. Leadership is precarious and government policies face strong opposition. Internal conflicts may reach violent proportions and the various regions of the country will demand greater recognition in New Delhi. Young people will become increasingly restive, and a major change of the Indian political structure is likely. India must beware of unfortunate involvement with either Russia or China. There will be more emphasis upon armament but it will meet strong popular opposition. There is an especially dangerous period in midsummer when the public health is afflicted and food shortages could become acute. Both Calcutta and Bombay are under adverse aspects and the crime rate in urban areas will increase.

INDONESIA There are some troubles ahead for this area which involve overpopulation, unemployment, and a continuing infla-

tion. Popular discontent may bring about political changes and labor disputes. Constructive programs involving education, medical care, and regard for the aged will make some headway. Arts and crafts are favored and foreign markets will favor Indonesian products. There is some danger of volcanic activity in the fall especially but it can occur at various times throughout the year. Political cooperation with surrounding areas will prove beneficial.

INDOCHINA Laos, Vietnam, and the Khmer Republic continue to be deeply troubled. However there is indication of important changes in the governments of these countries. Present heads of state are under severe affliction, and the wrongs they have committed will in time return upon themselves. There is possibility of intervention by larger and more powerful countries, and efforts to assist the Indochinese people will continue and be further expanded. Although the peoples of these regions appear to be hopelessly demoralized, they seem to have enough stamina to launch some kind of a revolt. It would be a dangerous move with a small chance for success. A more liberal policy may develop in North Vietnam. The native religious groups can become more effective. Climatic conditions are likely to be difficult, and epidemical ailments may complicate efforts to relieve the present suffering.

THAILAND Although the government is in precarious condition, it will probably survive the year. The influx of refugees could result in serious health difficulties for the Thai people themselves. Shortages of vital resources and raw materials could affect the economy and contribute to further inflation. Strong ties with the free Asiatic states are likely to prove beneficial. Weather conditions are adverse, affecting crops and even endangering human life. The native psychology continues to be strengthened by its religious convictions. Subversive groups will meet strong resistance and Thailand may strengthen its military arm.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA The country is gradually recovering from its isolationism and the corruption of Mao's regime. Mainland China will modify its communistic policies to encourage a moderate capitalism. Ties with the free world are like-

ly to be strengthened in 1981, and greater opportunities will be offered to find employment for better educated persons. Incentive systems gain public favor, and the government will pass gradually into the hands of younger persons with broader vision for the future. A restoration of Chinese philosophy is now in process. Religious freedom provides stronger motivations for collective and individual progress. There may be difficulties between Russia and China but serious conflict between these powers is unlikely. It will be some years however before the Chinese economy can take full advantage of Western scientific progress. Natural disasters are possible, and adverse weather affects crops and livestock.

TAIWAN There is strong emphasis upon this small but energetic country and it becomes involved politically in the affairs of the free world. Its principal concern in 1981 is over energy and raw materials. Shortages can restrict its economic growth and force retrenchments. Important trade agreements with the Philippines may prove helpful. In the early spring Taiwan is likely to pass through a critical circumstance which could end in long-range benefits to this island republic. Seismic disturbances are possible. There is a good chance for this country to maintain its independence.

JAPAN Japan faces a number of difficult decisions. It feels the insecurity that burdens most other nations. The Japanese economy could be restricted by lack of strategic materials. The imperial family is under adverse aspects. The Diet is upset, and Japan may be impelled to strongly increase its defense budget. There is discontent among younger people and subversive forces are likely to surface. A serious railway accident could result in a substantial loss of life. Events involving terrorism are indicated. Religious groups are afflicted and shrines or temples may be damaged or destroyed by disastrous fires. The fall of 1981 could bring a major crisis in Japan's internal affairs. If emergencies are met quickly, long range consequences can be averted.

KOREA North Korea is likely to show aggressive tendencies. South Korea is already seriously problemated, and in this country

broad reforms are necessary. Lack of integrity combined with inefficiency may reach critical proportions this year. Many Koreans will leave the country to escape the emergency that is rapidly developing. Intervention by foreign nations is likely, and Japan could become involved. Important scientific or archaeological discoveries receive world attention. Christianity will gain influence among the Koreans. The arts of Korea become popular in America and Europe and can strengthen the finances of the Korean state. There is possibility of a serious earthquake. The tourist trade could become more brisk in spite of continuing inflation.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO Our neighbor to the south is involved in the tragedy of prosperity. The public mind is rather provincial and shortsighted and at this moment long-range planning is advisable. The development of the petroleum resources must be wisely guided. If the people in general do not share in the benefits of an improving economy, serious discontent will arise and leadership is threatened. Relations between Mexico and the United States could be somewhat less than cordial and will be concerned especially with illegal entry.

SOUTH AMERICA

This area in general will be subject to the political discontents which are dominant throughout the world this year. There is emphasis upon religion which contributes a pacifying and generally constructive influence. However, if it becomes too directly involved in political unrest, there may be complications. The struggle for economic improvement continues and South Americans could be involved in labor disputes and autocratic leaders could be in some personal danger.

ARGENTINA Inflation may worsen in this area. There will be more unemployment and natural disasters are possible. Radical personalities may gain influence, and discontent is widespread. Public health is afflicted with ailments affecting the digestive

system. Transportational facilities are under adverse aspects, but the trend toward a better distribution of land and improved housing could tend to modify discontent.

BRAZIL Difficulties with neighboring countries are indicated. Sabotage could cripple transportation and communication facilities. The banking system causes concern, and scandals against political personalities prove embarrassing. The development of natural resources provides an optimistic note but may be attended with danger and accidents. Foreign trade will increase. Crimes against public officials are noted.

VENEZUELA A political coup may be attempted in this country but will probably fail. Important reforms, improvement of educational facilities, and a more equitable distribution of land and commodities should result from the spread of socialistic tendencies. Food shortages are caused by adverse weather conditions, and there is some probability of natural disasters in the second half of the year. The government will enjoy very little public approval.

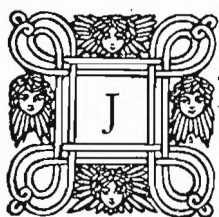
CANADA Political disturbances are strongly indicated. On both the east and west coasts there is militant discontent. There may be outbreaks of violence and the Canadian government will be confronted with major unpleasant decisions. The economy is disturbed by internal stress and there is immediate need for strong constructive leadership. Relations with Great Britain are likely to become strained and there may be political and economic difficulties between Canada and the United States. The average person however will not be too seriously affected. Trade and foreign relations suffer from the political situation. Transportation, especially shipping, is under bad aspects. The cost of living will rise in most areas.



Astrology is Philosophy itself, or it is the whole light of Nature, from whence ariseth the universal natural Wisdom, or a solid, sincere, and exquisite knowledge of natural things: which light of Nature is twofold, external and internal: external in the Macrocosm, internal in the Microcosm.

—Valentine Weigelius

FRANCIS BACON'S FINEST HOUR



James Spedding, one of Lord Bacon's most important biographers, wrote that his Lordship "had been the most laborious, affectionate, zealous, attentive, faithful, and modest of servants, and the most moderately rewarded." It is not necessary in this article to list Lord Bacon's accomplishments and achievements. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his patient labors for the good of humanity are known to most thoughtful persons. His career was slow in developing, but in 1620 he was created Viscount St. Albans and High Chancellor of England. He was a learned and able jurist and it was said of him that, although he was less than Sir Edward Coke in jurisprudence, he greatly exceeded him in philosophy and the humanities. Bacon's fall from power is one of the most tragic incidents in modern history. To understand the circumstances correctly, it is necessary to evaluate the legal practices of that time.

James I, though Scotch, was a rather expensive king and his court was more extravagant than himself. James, like Elizabeth I, was reluctant to pay his bills; and his most able advisors were seriously undervalued financially. They were expected to live high on low means. Judges depended considerably upon gifts from grateful clients who had received fortunate verdicts. The practice had been general for centuries and such gratuities were taken as matters of course. On the occasion of his being formally inducted as Lord Chancellor, Bacon stated that he hoped to accomplish major reforms in legal practices. This may well have been interpreted as bearing upon gifts to jurists.

In 1616 Bacon came into head-on conflict with Sir Edward Coke and was at least partly responsible for the removal of Coke as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A survey of Coke's career indicates that he was strong willed, rather belligerent, but firmly

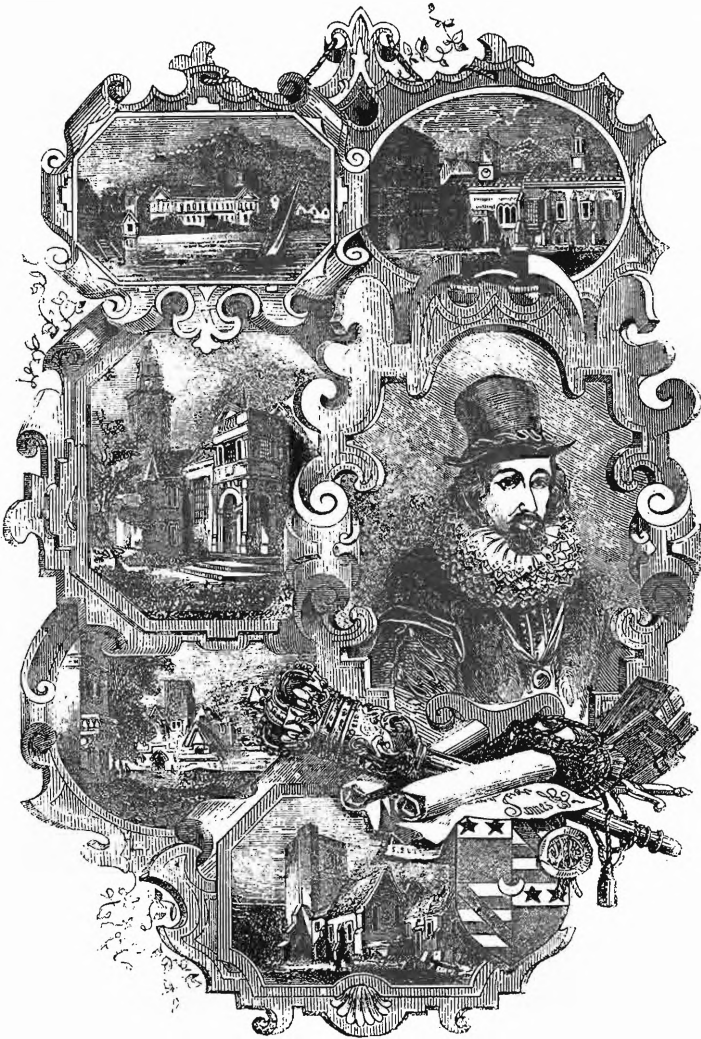
dedicated to the letter of the law. It is a known fact that Coke engineered the plot to indict Bacon for bribery.

The two principal witnesses against Bacon were unsavory characters, and sometime later for another crime one of them was hanged. It would have seemed that even these perjured witnesses should have influenced the court in favor of Bacon. Both complained that in spite of their gifts they lost their cases.

Richard Ince wrote a historical romance around the life and career of Lord Bacon under the title *England's High Chancellor*. He described one of the witnesses who gave testimony against Bacon: "Somehow, from somewhere (nobody quite knew how or whence) a man named John Churchill came forward and offered most magnanimously to give evidence before the Committee of Grievances. Tom Meautys, dimly aware of what was happening, rose to protest. 'This,' he cried, 'is disgraceful, utterly dishonourable, that a man who is a dismissed servant, an extortioner, a forger, should be heard in evidence against his lord!'"

Coke immediately went into a tirade and most of those present were utterly confused. Some of them at least as learned attorneys must have doubted the validity of the testimony of Churchill. But it was dangerous to disagree with Coke on any subject, sacred or secular.

Bacon declared that his verdicts were never influenced by gratuities of any kind. Modern historians and biographers have checked the records carefully and have found no evidence that Bacon was ever corrupted or influenced by gifts. He might well have defended his case, but to do so he could have brought serious embarrassment to the courts of law and might even have compromised the king. After having carefully evaluated his situation, he made a written confession admitting all that was charged against him and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court. He may have hoped that by relinquishing his office as Lord Chancellor he could escape further humiliation. Coke and his other enemies however saw a golden opportunity, stripped him of his titles and estates, fined him forty thousand pounds and forbade him to ever again hold public office. Then to cap it all, they sentenced him to



Lord Bacon and his localities. The portrait from the engraving by Marshall. Beneath the portrait his arms, the Chancellor's Mace, autograph of King James, and other insignia of office. At the top to the left, York House; to the right, Old Gray's Inn. At the left side, Gorhambury with the Old Church. At the bottom, St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's.

the Tower of London for the duration of the king's pleasure. What happened immediately after that is not quite clear. Apparently the king stepped in because of his recognition of Bacon's scientific and philosophical accomplishments.

Ince in his book dramatizes a secret meeting between King James and Bacon at Gorhambury. The king pleaded with Bacon not to challenge the findings of the court. To do so might result in the overthrow of the government and endanger the very person of the king. It was a painful scene but Bacon consented to sacrifice his own honor in defense of the monarchy. Incidentally, Coke was hard at work limiting the privileges of the king in every way possible. Although James made no effort to involve himself in Bacon's trial, he came to the rescue of Bacon at the appropriate time. In those days final judgment was subject to the pleasure of the king. It was the pleasure of Coke to commit Bacon to the Tower of London, but it was the pleasure of the king to release him three days later and relieve him of the fine. By further use of his royal prerogatives, James restored everything that was taken away except the chancellorship, the restoration of which would have been too dangerous for the whole structure of English law. There is even a report that Bacon sat in Parliament at least once during the reign of Charles I. The question arises as to the motives which caused Bacon to sign a confession which he knew to be untrue.

After release from the tower, Bacon went to the house of Sir John Vaughan. Here he contemplated his misfortunes and considered possible means of restoring his estate. Of this interlude, James Spedding writes in his *Account of the Life and Times of Francis Bacon*: "Hopes, however, and encouragements, were not altogether wanting, and about the call itself there could be no doubt. It was to contribute what he could to the realization of the sacred vision of his early youth; which had attended him through all his fortunes, in which he had lost neither faith nor interest; the accomplishment of which he held to be merely a matter of time, and its importance beyond all measure or calculation. It was to prophesy and prepare the way for the coming of the Kingdom of

Man. All his life he had been wishing to be free to devote himself to this work, though the time had never come when some other service did not put in a claim which seemed at the moment to be more urgent. Being now, though not honorably, yet effectually discharged from other demands upon his activity, the first aspirations of returning health pointed to this; as we see in the few words addressed the next day to Gondomar, in acknowledgment of a letter expressing regret that he had so little power to repay him in his adversity for the kindness which he had received from him in his prosperity; and offering, if he thought it would do any good, to engage the King of Spain to intercede with the King of England on his behalf: an offer which could only be gratefully and handsomely declined.”

A clue to the answer may be found in a letter written to Bacon by King James to the effect that his Lordship was far more important to the well-being of the country as a philosopher and scientist than he could ever have been in political office. In the six years after the trial Bacon did some of his most important writing. Only a few Baconians have sought a deeper explanation of why Bacon decided to sacrifice his worldly honors. It is now generally accepted that Bacon was dedicated to a deep and broad program for the universal reformation of mankind. He was pioneering a new way of life for England and the rest of the world. He had drawn around himself an illustrious group and integrated them into a secret society. Had the case against him been pressed further, it could have involved the entire undertaking and destroyed the very “wits” he had brought together.

England was insecure politically, religiously, and economically. Charles I who succeeded James was executed for high treason and the Commonwealth under Cromwell virtually dismembered the nation. Something had to be sacrificed and Bacon decided to let the charges center on his own person thus leaving his projects undisturbed. The influence of his secret society, used discreetly, may have had a part in protecting Bacon from the penalties which the court had inflicted upon him.

The secret empire of learning over which Lord Bacon presided had numerous causes to advance. These included the colonization



Frontispiece of the French edition of the *Wisdom of the Ancients* featuring Pallas Athena, Paris: 1641.

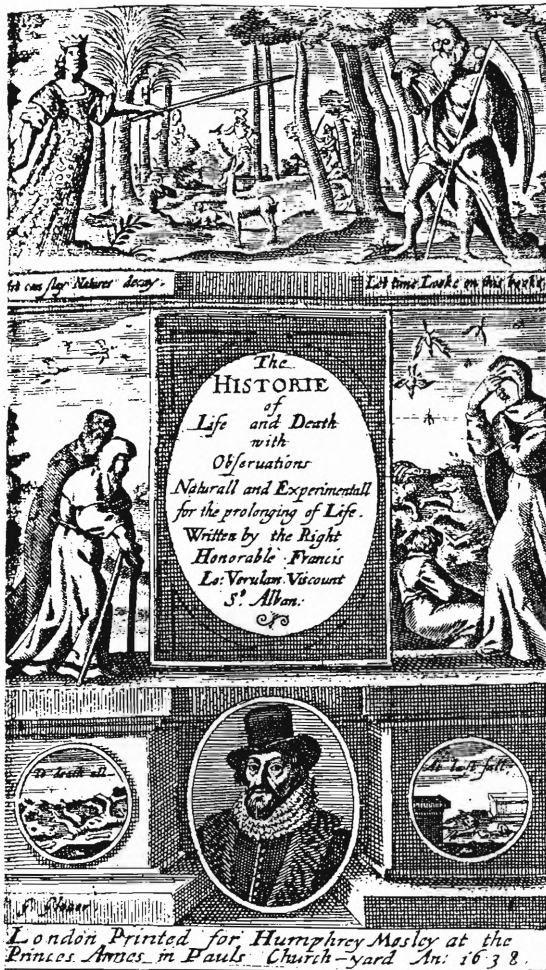
of the Western Hemisphere and the founding of the Royal Society of London. It is possible that King James knew something of the larger undertaking. The financing of Bacon's program was also a major consideration. Bacon himself could not have carried the

burden alone, and it is known that he was nearly always short of funds. However he had patrons in high places who assisted him as need arose. Bacon was nearly sixty years old at the time of his famous trial. His friends could take care of his legal reforms, but they could not do his creative labors. Although Gorhambury was only a few miles from London, distances seemed greater in those days. He could gather with his friends in the privacy of his own home with very little likelihood of interruption. He is known to have had several secretaries to handle his vast correspondence and a faithful chaplain to minister to his spiritual needs.

The Reverend Dr. William Rawley was Bacon's chaplain, faithful unto death and after. On occasions Rawley acted as an amanuensis and wrote down his Lordship's notes for the *Sylva Sylvarum*. Rawley was convinced that Bacon derived his knowledge not from books but from some grounds and notions within himself. King James also stood in awe of Bacon's learning. He seemed to be intuitively aware that the man he had five times advanced in fortune and three times ennobled in estate belonged to future ages.

There was always a problem to which Bacon devoted much time and thought—his own health. According to Dr. Rawley, Bacon suffered fainting spells when there were eclipses of the moon. He was actually too ill to attend the opening sessions of his own trial, and it was evident that unless he conserved his energy the real work of his life would not be fulfilled. No longer burdened by the weight of the Great Seal, he could advance the king's secret desire—the advancement of learning. It is also noted that, along Bacon's journey to Gorhambury after the trial, there were crowds to bid him welcome. He was one of those rare men who is a hero in his own household. The Prince of Wales was also well-disposed toward Bacon and seemed happy and satisfied that he had sacrificed a lesser labor for a greater.

We have in the Library of the Society an interesting manuscript dated 1621. It is a document addressed by James I to Sir James Ley, Knight and Baronet and Chief Justice of the Pleas. In it the king writes: "Whereas our right trustie and right well beloved



Engraved title page of *The Historie of Life and Death*. This has been described as an unauthorized edition but was issued the same year as the translation by William Rawley. This engraving occurs in copies of both editions. The book is devoted to the prolonging of life by due regard for natural remedies and personal self-discipline.

cousen and counsellor Francis, Viscount St. Alban our chancellor of England, is at this tyme so visited by sickness, that he is not able to travell to the upper house of this our present Parliament, houlden at Westminster. . . .” The document is dated the eigh-

teenth of March. This may be a secretarial copy of the original letter's patent. In those days all letters or important documents were prepared in duplicate by secretaries. There is ample testimony by reputable witnesses that Bacon was seriously ill and during the same period he wrote his will. It has also been noted that Bacon was not imprisoned immediately after the sentence was passed because of the critical condition of his health, and the king is said to have used this excuse to justify Bacon's release from the tower. The letter to Sir James Ley was actually written while the plans for his trial were in preparation.

Among Lord Bacon's nearest and most trusted friends was Sir Toby Matthew who had also known the pains of outrageous fortune. He was the son of the Anglican bishop of Durham and in spite of the relationship Toby became a convert to Roman Catholicism. He was imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance but was finally liberated through Bacon's intercession on the condition that he would leave England. He was an admirable scholar and the translations of Bacon's *Essays* and *De Sapientia Veterum* into the Italian language have been ascribed to him. Matthew was certainly one of Bacon's secret "pens" and he served in other confidential capacities. In his letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Matthew pays a beautiful tribute to Bacon—"It is not his greatness that I admire, but his virtue; it is not the favors I have received from him (infinite though they be) that have thus enthralled and enchained my heart, . . . if he were of an inferior condition I could not honor him the less, and if he were my enemy I should not the less love and endeavor to serve him." Those who gathered around Bacon to serve the advancement of his purposes must have had a similar regard for him. They were bound to him not by obligation but by dedication.

Bacon is supposed to have died in 1626, but a certain air of mystery shrouds his end. There seems to be no record of the funeral and it is not known that any person viewed his body after his death. His actual grave has never been found, but there is a memorial figure of him in the Church of St. Albans. There would have been no special difficulties in falsifying the account of his

SAGGI MORALI

DEL SIGNORE

FRANCESCO BACONO,
CAVAGLIRE INGLESE.

Con vn altro Trattato
DELLA SAPIENZA DE.
GLI ANTICHI.

Tradotti in Italiano.



IN LONDRA

Appresso da **GIOVANNI BILLIO.**

1 6 1 7.

Title page of the first edition of Bacon's *Wisdom of the Ancients* in Italian. The translation as attributed to Sir Toby Matthew is not substantiated but the epistle dedicatory which prefaces the book is definitely from his pen.

decease had it served any useful purpose. There is at least a legend to the effect that he retired to the continent of Europe and lived there for a number of years guiding the destiny of his secret labors. If England chose to forget or ignore Bacon, this attitude may have contributed to his security. In his prayers Bacon humbly admits

the failings and shortcomings of his nature and asks the grace and forgiveness of God for any offenses against truth which he had committed.

In his "Student's Prayer" Bacon's religious convictions are clearly stated: "To God the Father, God the Word, God the Spirit, we pour forth most humble and hearty supplications; that he remembering the calamities of mankind, and the pilgrimage of this our life, in which we wear out days few and evil, would please to open to us new refreshments out of the fountains of his goodness, for the alleviating of our miseries. This also we humbly and earnestly beg, that human things may not prejudice such as are divine; neither that from the unlocking of the gates of sense, and the kindling of a greater natural light, any thing of incredulity, or intellectual night, may arise in our minds towards divine mysteries. But, rather, that by our mind thoroughly cleansed and purged from fancy and vanities, and yet subject and perfectly given up to the divine oracles, there may be given unto faith the things that are faith's. *Amen.*"

His achievements were so numerous and diversified that his failings are of little moment and have been for the most part forgotten. Reflecting upon the loss of the chancellorship, he observed, "My affliction hath made me understand myself better and not worse; yet loving advice, I know, helps well."



Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.

—Washington Irving

The greater the obstacle the more glory in overcoming it.

—Moliere

Education is like a double-edged sword. It may be turned to dangerous usages if it is not properly handled.

—Wu Ting-Fang

THE STORY OF PLAYING CARDS

Part II — Oriental Playing Cards



he study of Oriental playing cards involves a number of problems, some of which have not yet been solved. Language barriers limit available information and the cultural backgrounds of most Eastern peoples must be taken into consideration. Persian and Hindu cards are usually hand painted and differ greatly in quality and details of design. Decks of exceptionally fine quality are seldom to be found complete. The miniature paintings are exquisite works of art and are often collected separately. Like the European tarot decks, mystical and metaphysical symbolism, while intriguing to scholars, has slight significance for those to whom gaming is largely a form of amusement. In our library we have assembled numerous examples of Oriental cards and are reproducing a few of these with the present article. Asiatic cards are seldom offered in this country but they can occasionally be found in antique shops or antiquarian book stores. I discovered a small but interesting group in Scottsdale, Arizona, a most unlikely spot.

In popular Eastern thinking, cards were among the blessings bestowed upon humanity by the gods. We must assume therefore that they were intended for divinational purposes and were part of the paraphernalia of the sacerdotal arts. It was inevitable however that they would be secularized as games of chance. Card games reveal the early influence of dice and dominoes and some card games retain elements of chess and checkers. Mah-Jongg was directly developed from early types of Chinese playing cards.

JAPANESE PLAYING CARDS

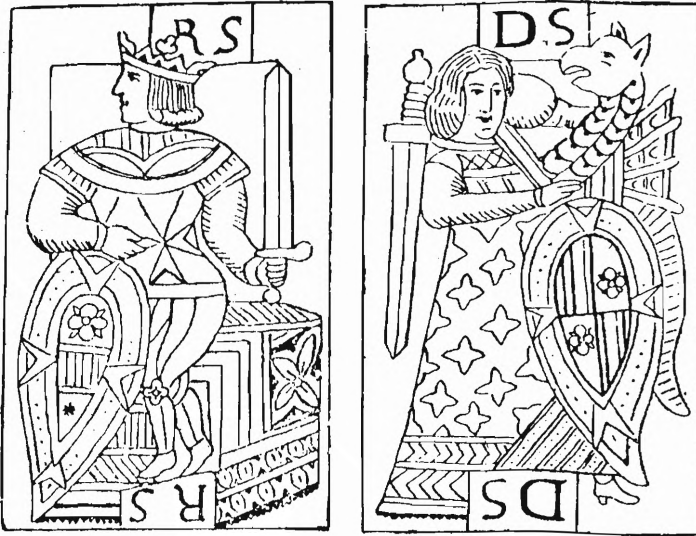
While many writers assume that playing cards were introduced into Japan by the Portuguese, it seems to me that this is an over-

simplification of the subject. The Japanese had strong cultural ties with China and Korea for over a thousand years before European merchants and traders established footholds on the rocky Japanese coast. The European cards which the Portuguese introduced to the people of the island-empire were soon copied by native wood-block carvers. Certain modifications were inevitable and are especially noticeable in the attires of the court cards. Attempts to imitate the writing, which also occurred on some of the European decks, likewise ran into difficulty. There were many errors in spelling and the letters of the alphabet were frequently ill formed. They served the purpose however for which they were intended—namely, the amusement of the local population.

Although the Japanese people today have a fondness for gambling, the most interesting of their native playing cards are educationally and aesthetically oriented. One very old and rare deck is composed largely of religious designs and includes portraits of venerated persons, including the Zen patriarch Daruma and the Shinto deities of good fortune.

Probably the most important and refined of the Japanese card games is the *Hyaku-nin Isshu*, or the Game of Poets, played only during the New Year season. Each of the poems consists of thirty-one syllables; they were written by illustrious persons—including seven emperors, one empress, twenty court ladies, fifty-seven courtiers, and fifty-seven priests. The deck consists of two hundred cards. Half of the deck is devoted to miniature portraits of the famous intellectuals composing the poems and the first seventeen syllables of each poem. The remaining fourteen syllables are on cards without illustration, and these must be matched with those on which the author is portrayed. The players are divided into two groups and a reader recites the first half of the poem which must then be matched with the second half. The game is regarded as very cultural because all the players must be able to instantly select the lines which complete the poem.

Some years ago I was able to acquire a sample book of rare Japanese playing cards. The collection consists of two samples each from fifteen different varieties of the Game of Poets. The



Japanese versions of Portuguese playing cards. Left, King of Swords; right, Queen of Swords.



Rare Japanese hand painted playing cards in full color on gold. Left, Daruma with suit symbol; right, the Ace card of the same suit; from *Unsun Karuta* (Unsun playing cards) by Yamaguchi Kichirobe.

album is particularly rare because it consists entirely of early printed examples. As was usual in playing cards for the aristocracy, only the figure of the poet is printed, the verse above his head being written afterwards by a master calligrapher. In our collection only two cards have printed calligraphy and they date from the late seventeenth to middle eighteenth centuries. As this was before the widespread use of color printing, all but two of the examples are hand colored and these two exceptions have traces of crude tinting made from stencils. Hand coloring at that time was by a bold wash technique similar to that used by the folk artists of Otsu. Each sample is accompanied by the verse card which completes the poem.

A very interesting book dealing with Japanese cards was published in 1961 with Japanese text by Yamaguchi Kichirobe. In his book *Unsun Karuta* he introduces many rare types of native cards including those hand painted on the insides of clam shells. I found several such examples in Tokyo and Kyoto antique shops. The designs are beautifully executed in brilliant colors, and we have one in our permanent library collection. There is a fascinating detail about these clam shells. An expert on this subject explained that the structure of the shell is such that only original pairs can ever be perfectly fitted together. It is only in this way that it can be proven beyond doubt that they are the correct pair. Complete sets of these shells must be extremely rare as they are only offered singly.

The Japanese also created beautiful scenic cards celebrating the natural grandeur of the country and spots of historic interest. Up to quite recently these decks were hand painted on a medium weight cardboard. Each was mounted with a protective border and the backs of the cards were blank. The hand painted cards were probably somewhat costly and were especially prepared for the wealthy. The quality of the art work has deteriorated to some degree but much of the native charm has been preserved.

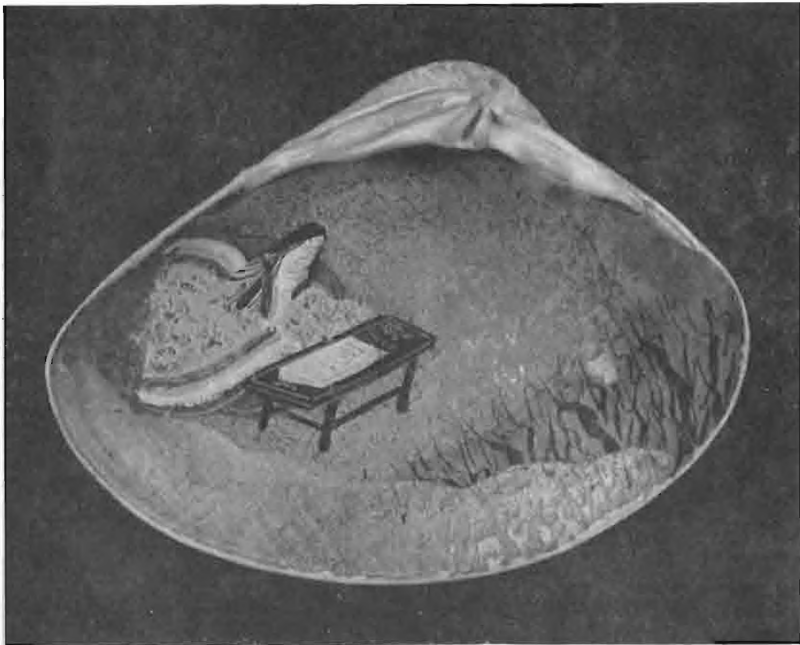
The Japanese are inveterate gamblers as is testified to by the Pachinko parlors where the rich and the poor find recreation at a reasonable price. In the privacy of their homes or shops, the game



The Game of Poets. Upper, seventeenth century deck with portrait of the poet hand painted and the poem written in by hand. Lower, two cards from another deck, figure of poet shows faint traces of color probably put on by stencil.

of flower matching can be costly if the player runs into a streak of ill luck. The cards now printed commercially feature the plant or tree associated with each month of the year. Therefore there are twelve suits, each consisting of four cards to represent the four weeks of the month during which period each flower buds, blossoms, and fades.

Very little attention has been given the possibility of Japanese cards being used for divination. The people are well equipped with fortune telling devices. The astrologer plies his trade and the scholarly resort to the I Ching while the religious shake bamboo sticks out of a cylindrical box. Divination by these sticks may be a survival of the early Chinese practice of fortune telling by arrows, and in modern Western cards the Jack of Diamonds is often



Clamshell card. A unique form of game was played in Japan with the one hundred poets or other appropriate subjects painted on the inside of clamshells. It was discovered that no two shells could be fitted together except those that originally belonged together. The game consisted of matching the designs, thus uniting the correct pairs of shells. This example is probably late eighteenth century.



Kokinshu selections of ancient poetry from a set of 457 small cards bearing verses from the ancient Japanese poets. Two hundred twenty-one of these are beautiful little drawings in watercolor by an artist of the Tosa School with the commencement of the poem, and the remaining cards bear the conclusion of the poems.

shown carrying a quiver of arrows. Those interested in modern Asiatic cards can secure current decks wherever an Oriental district is close at hand.

PERSIAN PLAYING CARDS

Old Persian playing cards are very scarce and complete decks extremely rare. They are hand painted on heavily lacquered cardboard about one-sixteenth inch thick. They are smaller than Western cards, being one-and-five-eighths inches wide and two-and-three-eighths inches long. It is believed that some exist hand painted on ivory. There are no suit markings but the suits they belong to are indicated by the color of the background surrounding the central design. Five different subjects have been noted and listed. The first is a lion, dragon, or allegorical creature; the second is a king seated on a throne or sometimes mounted on a horse; the third is called the queen, a female figure seated, often attended by children; the fourth, either a dancing figure or a huntsman in a more or less dancing posture; and fifth, a soldier—sometimes with an attendant carrying a drum or an old-fashioned musket. Mrs. Van Rensselaer notes that these cards are very difficult to find even in Persia. She has two incomplete sets, one containing six and the other eighteen cards. She points out that there are similarities in the designs with the major trumps of the European tarot decks. We reproduce two of these cards—one representing the queen and the other, the soldier.

From the clothing shown in the pictures, these probably date from the nineteenth century. We have in our collection thirteen of the Persian cards. Most of them are so dark that photographing is impractical. We have seen no pip cards nor are they mentioned by other writers. The game played with these cards is called Ganjifa. Of these decks Mrs. Van Rensselaer writes, "The Persians are secretive about their games, probably because the religion of Mahomet, following that of the Jews, forbids any representation of the human form. Therefore, games bearing such an emblem must be used in private, and descriptions of them are not readily obtained by foreigners." See *Prophetical, Educational and*



Persian playing cards. Left, the Queen; right, the Soldier.

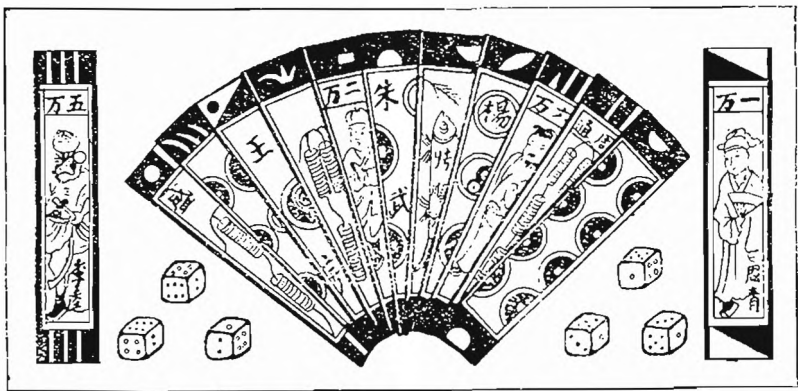
Playing Cards by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. As Muhammad disapproved of gambling this may have further contributed to the lack of available data on this intriguing subject. It should be noted, however, that many illuminated Persian manuscripts do include representations of human beings and portraits of celebrated persons, so it is not certain that Muhammad's disapproval influenced the distribution of the Persian decks. Mrs. Van Rensselaer notes that in a deck brought from Persia in 1904 there is a Joker with the likeness of the late Shah of Persia. The Persian pack certainly is unique among Asiatic decks of cards. The question has never been settled as to whether these cards were ever used for purposes of divination or other esoteric arts. As the Persians had several elaborate systems of fortune-telling and were advanced in the study of the cabala, it seems most likely that their playing cards were principally intended for amusement purposes.

CHINESE PLAYING CARDS

In his *Outlines of Chinese Symbolism and Art Motives* C.A.S. Williams devotes a few lines to Chinese playing cards. "There is

scarcely any one vice to which the Chinese are so generally addicted as gambling; it prevails among rich and poor, young and old, and to the injury of all. There are various games of cards; an ordinary pack of cards consists of 160, about 2½ by 3/4 inches in size, with black backs. . . .” Other games related to playing cards are dominoes and Mah-Jongg. This is played with 144 tiles which take the place of cards. Mr. William Chatto in his *Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards* advances the hypothesis that they originated in the Far East and there is at least a tradition that Chinese decks were in use a thousand years ago. To understand the complication of this subject, it must be remembered that there are more than twenty-five different kinds of decks in use among the Chinese. They compete successfully with the diversity of Western decks. Some are intended primarily for fortune-telling, others for gaming, and still others for education or amusement.

The Chinese religion included many godlings who, for one reason or another, influenced the destinies of mortals. Communication with these celestials was largely through the divinatory arts. For the learned there was always the I Ching, the use of which was endorsed by Confucius and other ancient sages. Those less

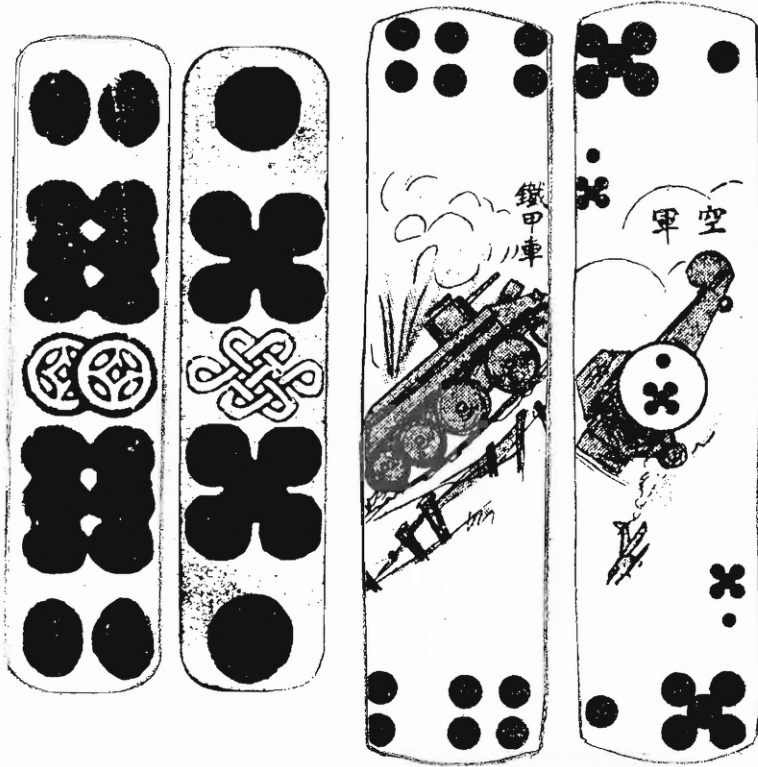


Chinese playing cards and dice from *Outlines of Chinese Symbolism and Art Motives* by C. A. S. Williams.

informed could resort to oracle bones, Chinese astrology, the casting of dice, or patterns formed by falling arrows or slender bamboo sticks. No important project was ever attempted without consideration for the pleasure of the deities. Diviners were called in to approve the arrangements of rooms in a house, the proper time to engage in business, or to decide the careers of newborn children.

Recent Chinese decks of cards also resemble dominoes, but they are somewhat larger—approximately an inch wide and from three to five inches long. They are still popular not only in China but in Chinese communities throughout the world, and modern decks can be purchased in this country. The Republic of China is well represented in recent card designs which include airplanes, tanks, and figures in military uniform. Many decks are merely printed in black on a very light weight of pasteboard. Some have touches of red and contemporary decks are printed in full color. Somewhat earlier examples are embellished with the various fortunate emblems which have been cherished in China for many centuries.

Among the Chinese various games are transferred from one medium to another. Cards, for example, may be based upon chessmen, gambling with coins, or from ideographs—word and syllable combinations. Everything is done to encourage good fortune. The robes of mandarins were embroidered with fortunate emblems to protect the wearers from evil spirits and ambitious rivals. Most utensils were protected with magical figures, and they were placed on doors and the walls of houses. Two of the cards which we reproduce here have such ornamentations. One is the endless knot prominent in both Taoist and Buddhist symbolism, and the other has two coins to represent wealth, happiness, and general prosperity. The endless knot symbolism is one of “the eight glorious emblems.” These are said to appear in representations of Buddha’s footprints and are found on innumerable articles, both religious and secular. The linked coins is one of “the seven world-ravishing gems” according to the Tibetan symbolism. They are usually simply considered as conferring wealth, but the actual emblem is said to have been based upon the earring of a king. It therefore stands for the royal prerogative. There may be a connec-



Four Chinese playing cards. At left, domino type with fortunate symbols; right, modern Chinese cards with dominoes and military symbols.

tion between the two coins or earrings and the I Ching in which Chinese coins take the place of dice in the casting of lots. The other two cards probably dating from the mainland Republic suggest that the deities are on the sides with the heaviest armament.

TIBETAN PLAYING CARDS

It is probable that the Tibetans used cards largely for the purposes of divination. We have a group of such cards with representations of various divinities of the Lamaist pantheon. There are similar decks in which sacred symbols are substituted for the deities. The group of cards we have vary slightly in size but average about four inches square. The decks are protected by wood covers



Two Tibetan ritual cards with figures of deities.

with designs painted yellow and red. This packet was found inside of a large bronze figure of a deity, probably Manjusri. Two examples of these cards are reproduced herewith. Some have lengthy inscriptions on the back in the Tibetan language and others, one or two identifying words.

Like most other nations the Tibetans are inveterate gamblers, but it is unlikely that they used deity cards. In his book *The Buddhism of Tibet*, L. Austine Waddell tells us that the poorer Tibetans practiced divination by cards, rosary beads or pebbles, dice, and the shoulder blades of sheep. It is probable that the older methods of divination are regarded with disfavor by the Chinese Communists but, even under the existing regime, annual almanacs are still available and traditional methods for predicting the future are privately resorted to in times of emergency. Waddell describes an oracular use of playing cards. A small thread is attached to each card and the cards are neatly stacked with the ends of the threads hanging out. The questioner selects a thread, pulls out the card attached to it, and the priests interpret the meaning. To give all possible opportunities for a fortunate reading, each petitioner draws three cards and that with the most favorable reading signifies the answer. There is a religious game that can also be played with cards. It is a little like backgammon and sets forth the perilous journey ending with perfect illumination. The number of cards in the religious set is unknown to us as the cards we have are obviously accumulated from several different sets, some of which are much older than the others. In some cases the cards are printed from wooden blocks and are then hand colored. The technique is similar in quality to that in the *tankas*, or vertical scroll paintings.

HINDU PLAYING CARDS

Nearly all Hindu playing cards are circular, hand painted, and gaily colored. They are on lightweight cardboard and appear to be varnished. The backs are plain and the cards measure about four inches in diameter. The regular deck consists of 120 cards divided into ten suits, each with two court cards and ten pip cards. The

background colors of the ten suits usually differ, but in a few instances they are the same for the entire pack. Our deck is neatly boxed in a hand painted wooden case. The decorations are similar to those on the cards and the lid pictures Ganesha, the elephant-headed deity of wealth and good fortune, accompanied by his faithful rat. Other surfaces of the container are also brightly decorated.

The deck described above is based on the Hindu sacred tradition of the ten incarnations of the god Vishnu. According to ancient legends, the world became so corrupt that the deities determined to destroy the human race. A very pious man with his wife, their three sons and their wives built and boarded an ark, accompanied by pairs of animals. The Lord Vishnu then took upon himself the body of a fish and guided the ark until the flood subsided, thus preserving the human race. In his second embodiment Vishnu incarnated as a turtle and supported the sacred axis mountain together with the world on his back. The third incarnation was in the form of a boar, and the fourth combined the body of a man and that of a lion. In his fifth incarnation Vishnu appeared as a dwarf, and in the sixth was born in a normal human form for the first time. The seventh *avatara* of Vishnu was the Rama Chandra incarnation, the story of which is the subject of the great Indian epic, the *Ramayana*. The eighth embodiment is the Krishna incarnation, and the legends surrounding this account are innumerable. The ninth embodiment of Vishnu is generally known as the Buddha incarnation although a great number of Hindus disagree with this designation. The tenth *avatara* called the white horse incarnation is yet to come. No one actually knows when this will occur, but Vishnu will rescue humanity from the sorrows of mortal existence.

In the card deck the first card of each suit shows Vishnu in one of his embodiments. The second card usually presents two men on horseback with the suit symbol displayed. We reproduce here four of the *avatara* cards. In the first Vishnu rises from the body of a fish and the pip cards use the fish as a suit symbol. The second card represents the tortoise embodiment and the suit cards have



Modern Hindu playing cards. Upper left, the fish avatara of Vishnu; upper right, the turtle avatara; lower left, the Rama Chandra incarnation—the deity is shown warring against the many-headed king of Lanka; lower right, the white horse incarnation of Vishnu.

miniature representations of tortoises. The third card depicts the Rama Chandra incarnation, for it was in this body that he slew the many-headed evil king of Lanka. The suit symbol is a bow and arrow. The last card we reproduce is the Kalki, or white horse incarnation, which is yet to come. The suit symbols are swords. The box containing the cards is sufficiently interesting to serve as an illustration.

We have also a group of cards which probably originated in South India. They are beautiful, little works of art and are ornamented with the signs of the zodiac. On each card the deity is presented seated and one of the zodiacal signs is centered below. Those we reproduce are Taurus the bull, Cancer the crab, the vase—probably Aquarius, and the two fishes of Pisces. It is believed that there were twelve suits and that the pip cards were numbered by repetition of the proper suit symbol. Incidentally,



In the esoteric sects of Japanese Buddhism, the patron divinities of life are shown accompanied by zodiacal animals. At left, the Buddha Amitabha is accompanied by the Dog (Aries) and the Wild Boar (Pisces). At right is the Buddha Dainichi in the posture of uniting the superior and inferior worlds. He is accompanied by the Sheep (Cancer) and the Monkey (Gemini).



Four cards from a zodiac deck, very beautifully painted with astrological symbol at the base of each card.

signs of the zodiac appear in the sacred art of the esoteric Buddhist sects of Japan. Two signs are usually allotted to the bodhisattva images as shown in the accompanying illustration.

East Indian cards are largely influenced by the schools of local artistry. Each district has its own style and, while the subject matter agrees in general, there are numerous modifications of designs. Indian cards painted on ivory are extremely rare and in some cases there are inlaid areas in gold or silver. Most known examples are in museums. India was one of the rare areas where it was believed that the deities themselves played a variety of games. Deities surrounded by their attendants are deeply absorbed in forms of chess, checkers, and dice. There are probably certain elements of Persian artistry because of the large Moslem population. Cards are known featuring rulers enthroned and surrounded by their attendants.



IN MEMORIAM

It is with the deepest personal regret that I have learned of the death of Mr. Boris De Zirkoff. He was a close personal friend, and I have known him as a most dedicated man who took upon himself the monumental labor of making available in print the collected writings of Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. I received the twelfth volume in this series a few days before Mr. De Zirkoff's passing and am told that the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes will be issued posthumously. In 1950 the Philosophical Research Society collaborated with Mr. De Zirkoff in publishing Blavatsky's *Collected Writings for 1883*. On that occasion a lasting friendship was established and has remained unbroken for over thirty years. His accomplishments will be of inestimable value to future generations of students in their quest for esoteric wisdom. He has departed from this life to join those servants of humanity in whose names and memories he gave his full measure of devotion. May he have a time of rest until his next assignment.

In
Reply



A Department of Questions and Answers

Question: We have been married for six months. I am twenty years old and my husband is twenty-three. We hope to have children and I am hoping that you will share with me your thoughts about raising a family under present world conditions.

Answer: It is unfortunate but inevitable that young people must plan their way of life at a time when their understanding of the responsibilities of maturity are likely to prove inadequate. I will try to point out factors that should be given serious consideration. Both you and your husband should ponder these matters together and estimate your assets and liabilities earnestly and thoughtfully.

We must always start from the beginning and examine your own childhoods. Did you come from secure homes? Did you have brothers and sisters, and did you adjust well with your domestic environments? If you can answer these questions in the affirmative, there is likelihood that you can become good parents. If you came from a broken home, were an only child, and grew up with numerous doubts about the integrity of family relationships, you must try to estimate the degree to which you have been adversely affected or have developed frustrations or neurotic tendencies. As you grew up, how has education conditioned your mind or influenced your emotions? In your schooling years, did you plan your personal career? Did you daydream about the future and set up patterns in your own mind which will be difficult to change? Have either of you been involved in the drug subculture?

If you have conquered any type of addiction, what effect may linger on in your mind, your emotions, or your physical body? Have you developed a drinking habit which might, under stress, result in alcoholic addiction?

Does your husband have a planned career? Is he well adjusted in his work and on good terms with his associates? Is he capable of establishing a financial pattern which will sustain him through his mature life? Does he suffer from attitudes which are detrimental to success in his chosen field? Is he a job jumper or does he assume that wealth is the secret of happiness? Are there traits of self-centeredness in his nature which in the course of time could damage his family life?

How about your own career? Does personal independence mean a great deal to you? Are you interested in continuing education to protect your own economic future and which will be of inspiration and encouragement when your children are grown? If you have a tendency to be competitive with your husband, are your personal likes and dislikes contrary to his? Is your maternal instinct stronger than your economic or social ambitions? If you have married an only son, are his parents likely to prove disruptive?

Religion is one of the most important elements in a congenial home life. A conflict of beliefs has destroyed countless homes and damaged the lives of innumerable children. It is best that you share your spiritual convictions or respect each other's beliefs. A home in which each of the parents is attempting to convert the other can be in serious trouble. Small children are in real need of faith, hope, and love; but their natural idealism must be supported by the convictions of their elders. Many families pay little attention to religion until the children come; and parents must be open in communicating religion, ethics, and morality to their sons and daughters.

To survive as a family unit, the home must be maintained on a high level of personal and collective integrity. Any compromise of marriage obligations can endanger the lives of children. Parental infidelity is a heavy burden upon future generations, and it may require several generations of misfits to work out the damage.

We must also take a hard look at the financial conditions of a family. If there are no worries on this level, perhaps there should be. If young people are reared in luxury, their characters may be weakened and their sense of personal responsibility seriously damaged. Extravagant tastes or habits may develop in childhood and carry over into mature years. It is usually best that young families live within their own earning power. Both husband and wife should do everything possible to avoid debt and should not divert to the ends of personal pleasure funds which should be conserved and budgeted. The cost of living is rising every day and at the same time the impulse to spend becomes more compulsive. Economic worries have broken many homes and have weakened the mutual regard which protects family relations. To state it briefly, in our society children are expensive.

In a recent television program it was stated that the cost of bringing a baby through the first year of life has risen sharply, partly due to the inflation of items necessary to babies—including Pampers. Some industrial organizations cooperate in the expenses of childbearing, but in many cases the young people involved must depend upon their own resources or seek help from relatives. The cost of raising children may result in a two-job family. This is certainly not desirable but often becomes inevitable. Various ways of augmenting income interfere with home life and increase anxieties which end in emotional conflicts. Children are an irrevocable commitment. Both parents should be mutually dedicated to the responsibilities of parenthood and be equally desirous of raising a family. If a marriage is insecure, it is a serious mistake to try to strengthen it by having children unless this is mutually desired.

In some instances a child is an invasion of privacy. Young people wrapped up in each other are suddenly faced with a third member in the household. Babies are not dolls or toys. They are often rugged little characters with potential minds of their own. From the moment the baby arrives, living is triangulated. A possessive husband can resent this and become obviously sulky. The center of attention has been transferred to the infant who gets the

obvious love and attention which was previously bestowed on the head of the family. If the firstborn is a girl, the husband is less likely to be unhappy but, if it is a boy, he becomes the apple of his mother's eye and may be subject to maternal spoilage. Many families seek out family counselors at this point or fall back upon conflicting viewpoints of relatives and friends. Social activities are also likely to be limited. The ability of the family to travel and maintain avocational activities is restricted, and by the end of the first year fatigue often becomes acute. One mother summed up a problem thus: "I delivered my son once in the hospital, and for the next sixteen years I delivered him daily to school." Between the high cost of living and the cost of high living, a newly established home is between an upper and lower grindstone. Love is supposed to take care of this, but that degree of affection is becoming increasingly rare.

Naturally, parents want their children to have all possible advantages. The most expensive of these is a college education. Public funds, private grants, and scholarships are helpful but, if these are not available for a particular child, it is estimated that the cost of bringing a child from nursery school to a doctorate will be approximately sixty thousand dollars by the time your children come of age. Even if it is necessary to bear only a third or a quarter of this amount, it can present a major financial problem.

In the meantime, what is happening to the parents? If their dedication to the children's needs is complete, it will require much self-sacrifice, restrict the standard of living, and present further problems when the parents reach retirement age. There is a proverb in the Talmud which says: "It is more difficult for ten children to take care of one mother than for one mother to take care of ten children." Many young people are thoughtful and grateful but there are some unfortunately who are very forgetful. The tendency of modern parents to spoil their children has contributed much to the self-centeredness of the young.

Other things being reasonably normal, the best chance for family security lies in the middle income range. Here, young people learn to cooperate with their parents, carry a certain share

of the household chores, and prepare themselves for a constructive marital status. Ambitions are not excessive and luxuries are only moderately available. Parents are able to hold a fair degree of influence up to and through the high school years. Above this level this influence diminishes rapidly and various types of sophistication result from the overinfluence of peer groups. Unless the foundation is well set by the tenth year of life, the future remains uncertain.

The number of children in a household must be given careful thinking. An only child is at a disadvantage, and large families have a tendency to become uncontrollable. Under existing social conditions it is best to contemplate two children or, at the most, three. Attention and affection should be equally divided and no partiality of any kind permitted. This is often difficult because some small children are naturally more likeable than others. We get along best with those whose tastes and interests are similar to our own. No child should be corrected by an angry or emotionally upset parent, and the reason for the correction should be communicated with it. Young people should be well disciplined, but adults often attempt to avoid this responsibility. Discipline however must not be excessive or cruel. When children are punished for mistakes which they do not understand, resentments are inevitable. Parental leadership should be relaxed to the degree that the child shows that it can handle its own life in an orderly and constructive way.

According to the biblical admonition, human beings must be fruitful and multiply. Nature has appointed to each living creature a natural pattern suitable to its own needs. We are all happier, healthier, and more efficient when we obey the laws of the plan to which we belong. A home is both a responsibility and an opportunity. It must be guided by unselfish love and wisdom. We are all being taught by every circumstance of living to assist one another.

A family without children is incomplete and imperfect. To remain childless to protect personal freedom is a mistake. The very concept of freedom is a delusion if we remain in bondage to personal ambition. Some childless families have adopted children,

but if this choice is made it usually requires greater patience and understanding on the parts of adoptive parents. A fair number of those adopted turn out well, but there can be serious exceptions to this rule and the procedure should be guided by agencies which have been established for this purpose.

As the years go by, it is wise for the wife of the family to give increasing consideration to the development of her own life. She may look forward to grandchildren upon which she can bestow a measure of her affections. Many women continue their education or advance careers with which they were associated before marriage. They may go into business, politics, arts, or industries. One thing is certain, they must accomplish the release of latent ability.

After the young birds have flown from the nest, relations between husband and wife must be reoriented. They are back where they started from—hopefully, two human beings in love. They are older, perhaps a little disillusioned, but with a greater understanding of each other. At this time there is a tendency to think in terms of years. Maturity may take on a stodgy look and the natural emotions they felt when they started out together can appear inappropriate to those of middle age. We should all remember that while some people look their age, very few have the internal experience of aging. It is not often that one attends a diamond jubilee wedding ceremony. I officiated at a family gathering in which the guests of honor had been married for sixty years. They wanted the original marriage ceremony to be repeated with all the vows and obligations. While I repeated the marriage rite they sat side by side and held hands with the shyness of adolescents. The mutual devotion of these two people was truly beautiful. One of the grandchildren told me afterwards that three generations were gathered numbering over twenty families, and there had never been a divorce among them. This is truly a consummation greatly to be desired.

Life is fulfilled in the home. Here the eternal chemistries work and the Divine Plan is fulfilled. Those starting out cannot have the experience which only time can bestow, but it is perfectly right and

proper to plan a home life with the same courage and diligence that one plans a business career or the fulfillment of the mundane labors of living. We often hear today in referring to a marriage: "If it does not work, we can break it up and try again." Under such conditions love has been seriously misinterpreted. Mature affections are not bestowed for a short time and a marriage held together only by physical attraction is usually short-lived. It is proven only by that kind of devotion which gives much and asks little. It is constant serving, protecting, and forgiving. If it is true and proper it naturally fulfills the obligation of marriage. Those thus united cling unto each other for the duration of life in a quiet gentle romance that goes on to death and perhaps after. It is only in an environment of this kind that children learn the truth about themselves. They learn the mystery of the four loves: love of God, love of parent, love of marriage partner, and love of children. These are four aspects of one emotion, the will, courage, and compassion which binds all the worlds together. You will notice that love of self is not included, for when this arises the true purpose of human relationships is compromised.

I would recommend that you become a little better adjusted in your personal relationships before you contemplate a family. You are young—so wait at least one year. Learn to share and guard each other's happiness. Make sure that your husband is ready for the experience of fatherhood. Many homes have been broken because young men starting out have found the responsibilities of parenthood bewildering and disorienting. Ulterior motives nearly always lead to disaster. A young woman marrying to escape from home or to avoid uncongenial employment may be heading into a disaster; and a man, searching for another mother to take care of him or build up his ego, is making a bad start.

Incidentally, marriage is one of the most binding of our legal contracts, and unless the separation is by mutual consent a divorce can prove expensive in more ways than one. In such cases the children are often the real sufferers. Unions without benefit of clergy (or the justice of the peace) have a bad history and are contrary to the best good of society in general and individuals in particular.

It is usually best to start a family between the second and fifth year of marriage. Parents themselves are still young and problems involving the generation gap are less serious. Children of elderly parents are frequently early orphans. Late marriages should be contemplated with care. Persons married for the first time in their fifties or sixties have lived independently so long that they are set in their ways and are faced with serious adjustment situations. If they have been previously married and are widowed or divorced, the probabilities of success are much greater.

The bearing of children is a sacrament. It involves a mystery regarded as sacred throughout the entire span of history. If it is not a spiritual as well as a physical experience, it loses most of its religious overtones. Parenthood is part of the destiny of every normal person. It brings many blessings, but sometimes deep tragedies. We must be grateful for the blessing and strong enough to bear the tragedies with dignity.

One more thought—it is not intended that we should become overpossessive of children. We think of them as ours, but in reality each child belongs to itself. It is part of a growing and unfolding process in nature. As our parents guided us until we were able to lead our own lives, so in turn we must release our children to their destiny of personal growth and experience. They may be flesh of our flesh, but their souls belong to themselves. We can help or hinder according to our own insights, but in the last analysis families are held together not by biology but by mutual respect and affection. The final relationships are those of friendship. Even brotherhood is not enough. Cain slew his own brother, but friendship leads to a voluntary commitment to the good of each other. We are told in the scriptures that in heaven there is neither marriage nor taking in marriage. We are all children of one parent whose Divine Life and Light ensouls us all, and honorable parents must be true friends of the children they bring into the world.



Love is an ocean of emotions, entirely surrounded by expenses.

—Thomas Robert Dewar



Happenings at Headquarters



The PRS *Sundays at 11:00 A.M.* lecture series for the winter quarter was begun on January 4 with *A New Interpretation of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—Psychological Tests or Archetypes through Which Each Soul Must Pass toward Perfection* by John W. Ervin. On January 11 Manly P. Hall presented his *World Trends for 1981*; and on January 18 John Ervin gave *How to Interpret Your Dreams and Use Them for Spiritual Growth and Mental and Emotional Health—C. G. Jung's Principles and Archetypes*. Mr. Hall talked of *National Trends for 1981* on January 25.

Personal Trends for 1981 were delivered by Mr. Hall on February 1, 8, and 22; the first in the series covered those born March 21 through July 22, and the second and third covered those born July 23 through November 21 and November 22 through March 20 respectively.

Robert Muller, Secretary of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, on March 1 spoke of *Toward a Global Spiritualization—The Healing of the Nations—What You Can Do for Peace and the U.N.* On March 8 Dr. Ervin gave *The Bible and Fundamental Laws in California—Contracts, Marital Property, Inheritance, Wills, and Trusts*. On March 15 Mr. Hall talked of *The World Soul Under Stress*. Dr. Ervin on March 22 lectured on *Integrating Philosophy, Religion, and Science*. The Sunday series for the quarter was concluded on March 29 by Mr. Hall with *Philosophical Reflections on the Use and Abuse of Money*.

On Tuesday, January 6, at 8:00 P.M. the society presented its *Gala Inaugural Concert* to initiate use of the PRS Auditorium for regular musical events. The Pacific Soloists—Endre Balogh, Violinist; John Walz, Cellist; and Edith Orloff, Pianist—were joined by Mary Heyler, Mezzo-soprano, and Thomas Hampson, Baritone, in a program which gave the performers an opportunity to share their talents with the public. This concert was well re-

ceived, and the reviews in the local papers praised the acoustics of the auditorium and the attractiveness of the outside courtyard; the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* stated in its review that "Los Angeles has a splendid new place for chamber music—the Philosophical Research Society's 350-seat auditorium, where an inaugural concert was held Tuesday night with the Pacific Soloists."

Dr. Stephan A. Hoeller presented his *Wednesday Evenings at 8:00* series in two segments—the first from January 7 through February 25 featured *Jung for Everyone—The Practical Application of C. G. Jung's Psychological Theories*, and the second from March 4 through March 25 covered *Gnosticism—A New Look at an Old Form of Christianity*. The first segment included the following individual topics: *C. G. Jung; Portrait of a Sage—An Evaluation of Jung's Personality and Historical Mission; Discovering the Inner Person—Keys to the Structure and Dynamics of the Psyche; Ego and Archetype—Principal Factors and Problems of the Individuation Process; Dreams of the Night and of the Day—Dream Interpretation and Jung's Active Imagination Techniques; Jung and Human Relationships—Transformation in Friendship and Love; Alchemy, Sacrament, and Magic in Jung's Teachings—Ancient Modalities of Transformation Revived; and Individuation and the Fate of Human Society—The Social and Political Implications of Jung's Psychology*. The second segment included: *New Light from an Old Tomb—The Message of the Nag Hammadi Coptic Gnostic Discoveries; The Secret Sayings of Jesus—The Gnostic Gospels of Thomas and Philip; Self-Knowledge As Knowledge of God—Psychological Depth Elements in the Nag Hammadi Gnostic Scriptures; and God the Father and God the Mother—The Restoration of Masculine-Feminine Balance in Gnostic Spirituality*.

The King and Queen in the Quest was the main topic under discussion on Thursday evenings at 8:00 by Roger Weir from January 8 through March 26. This series included: *Odysseus and King Arthur—Paradigms of Kings in the Quest; Penelope and Guinevere—Paradigms of Queens in the Quest; Mythic Cycles of Initiation for Kingship; The Homeric Return and the Round Table As World Orders; Plato's Symposium and the Cosmic Person;*

Plato's Parmenides and the Cosmic One; Manly P. Hall's Orders of the Quest—Especially The Holy Grail; Sir Gawain and the Green Knight; Thomas Taylor's Version of Cupid and Psyche—Eric Newmann's Version of Amor and Psyche; Spiritual Quest Guides: Athena and Merlin; Spiritual Quest Guides: Plato and Manly P. Hall; and Divine Kingship in the Quester.

Gerow Reese initiated the quarter's *Lyceum Programs* on January 2 with *New Year's Calligraphy* which presented the spirit of brush writing; Mr. Reese also served tea formally in the Japanese manner. *Japanese History* as portrayed in art, philosophy, customs, and costumes was presented by Pearl Thomas on January 9. Judy Rich on January 16 and 23 shared *Balancing Life's Energy Flow through Sound-Toning*; the first lecture centered on the experience of removing disharmonies, blocked energy, and releasing the flow of creativity through the natural use of the voice; the second lecture stressed goal setting, releasing stress build up, and integration of self into centeredness using sound as meditation. On January 30, Charles Valle, a haiku poet, presented *Haiku, A Way of Life* which designated the haiku poet as a conservator of nature.

On February 6 Jean Houloose explained *Uses of Paper in the Japanese Home*; and on February 13 Frank Stanovich spoke of *Behavioral Astrology* which took in the Air, Fire, Water, and Earth concept in understanding one's potentials. Both on February 20 and 27 Marie Filatreau presented *Numerology*, showing that through numbers one can understand one's problems and improve the self image and how to make numbers work.

On March 6 Pearl Thomas talked of the *Yedo Period of Japanese Art*, featuring many slides of the ukiyo-e prints of Hokusai, Utamaro, and Hiroshige. The last lyceum program of the quarter was presented on March 20 by Irene Bird who gave *Trends in Humanizing Death and Dying in the Hospice Movement*.

In the afternoon of Saturday, January 10, Shafica Karagulla, M.D., co-author of *Breakthrough to Creativity*, presented *Higher Dimensions of Awareness*; Dr. Karagulla spoke of the dynamics of the energy fields of man and what happens in health and disease, at birth and at death.

Integrative Medicine—A New Approach to Understanding Health and Dealing with Disease was the subject under discussion on Saturday, January 17, in which Edward A. Taub, M.D., spoke of optimum levels of health and well-being that are attainable through a natural balance and a dynamic equilibrium of body, spirit, and mind. Working with a new concept involving a “white light,” he regards health as **Harmonious Energies Actualizing Loving Thought Habits**.

Dr. S. M. S. Chari, a scholar in Indian philosophy and a visitor from India, on Saturday, January 24, presented the all-day *Seminar on Raja Yoga Way to Spiritual Realization* which was designed to present an authentic and comprehensive account of Raja Yoga as expounded 2,500 years ago in the original Sanskrit text by Patanjali.

On Saturday, January 31, Dr. Zipporah Dobyns conducted an all-day seminar on *Psychological Roots of Illness As Seen in Astrology*. She has worked with astrology extensively since 1956 and has a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Arizona.

Drs. J. Marie Dalloway and Harold A. Cahn, members of a professional group known as Wellness Research Associates of Arizona, on Saturday, February 21, presented their *Consciousness Modification—An Effective Method for Achieving Wellness Goals*. The all-day seminar, teaching that if you can modify your consciousness you can modify your experience—including chronic pain, headaches, and possibly even hardcore pathology, was held in four sessions—two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

Encounter Astrology—A Combination of Astrological and Psychological Insights for Human Growth and Self-Actualization was the subject of an all-day seminar led by Maritha Pottenger on Saturday, February 28. The morning session emphasized growth—a way to expand one’s limits, have wider vistas, and more possibilities in both actions and feelings. The afternoon session emphasized exercises through which a student could feel and experience traditional astrological meanings.

Nona Passalacqua, on Saturday, March 7, held an all-day seminar on Psychosynthesis, a psychology developed by Dr.

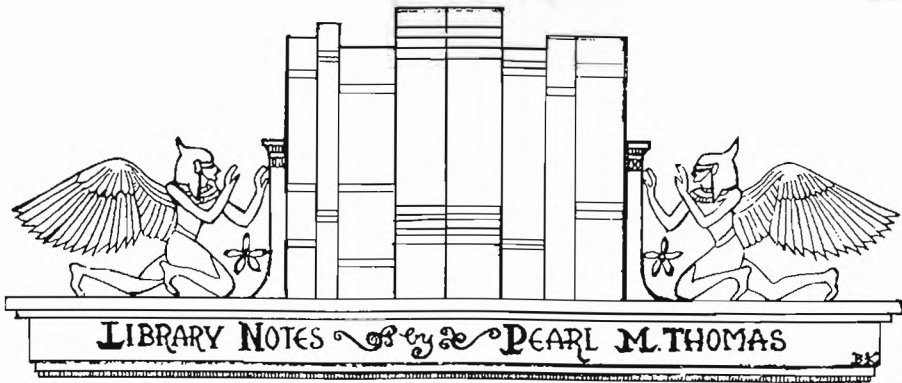
Roberto Assagioli. Psychosynthesis combines aspects of the theories of Freud, Jung, William James, and A. Maslow with insights from Raja and Karma Yoga; it is a synthesis of many techniques of centering, disidentification, meditation, inner dialogue, and positive uses of the imagination to enable the individual to move beyond limiting beliefs, emotional blocks, and habitual reaction patterns.

The "Friends of the Library" Third Annual Book Sale was held on Saturday, March 14, from 9:30 to 4:00 P.M. and on Sunday, March 15, from 9:30 to 2:00 P.M.

An all-day seminar was conducted on March 21 by Irene Bird and Annabel Chaplin. The morning session on *Continuum, The Immortality Principle* led by Irene Bird featured a one-hour award-winning film which explores death and dying, after-death states, and the immortality of consciousness, also Dr. Raymond Moody's life-after-life research and the hospice movement in America. The afternoon session *Release and Freedom* which was conducted by Annabel Chaplin, author of *Bright Light of Death*, explored release from fear, anger, hate, envy, guilt, pride, and release from children and release from parents.

Dr. James W. Ingebretsen, a Trustee of the Society, and Dr. Stephan A. Hoeller presented the morning seminar *The Rites of Spring and the Inner Meaning of the Four Seasons* on Saturday, March 28. This seminar encompassed the Festival of Spring (Vernal Equinox) as the ancient Spiritual New Year's Day, the psychology and mystical vision of ancient peoples and modern schools regarding the symbolism of the seasons and the Rites of Spring, and how one may profit from spiritually celebrating the cosmic festivals.

Japanese Wood-Block Prints of the Yedo Period, the PRS Library exhibit for the winter quarter, ran from January 2 through March 29. This unusual display of ukiyo-e prints by the celebrated artists Utamaro, Toyokuni, Kunisada, Hokusai, and Hiroshige, some of which showed whimsical Western influence—also presented rare Japanese maps and several rare surimono along with other items.



PYTHAGORAS OF SAMOS

During the early 1930s, there was among the volunteers at Philosophical Research Society a remarkable lady in her eighties who had a myriad of interests. Poetry was one of them and she loved to share favorite verses with others of like interests. But what invoked more enthusiasm was her preparation for a novel which was formulating in her mind. Manly P. Hall tells me that she did extensive research in the library on Pythagoras of Samos who was the protagonist for this novel.

She began her story with the final years of the life of Pythagoras and showed the profound influence he exerted over his followers. As a novelist, the author had the prestige of taking dramatic license and was able to develop her theme as fancy dictated. For example, she described in considerable detail the establishment of a school of Pythagorean philosophers in the land they called Albion where many of the students sailed after the death of *The Master*. Stonehenge entered the picture as well as the great Stone of Destiny upon which English monarchs have for centuries been crowned.

The author who wrote under the pseudonym of Grove Donner seems to have been of the opinion that Pythagorean philosophy reached the shores of England and deeply influenced the Druidic philosophy. The interesting novel *The Stone of Destiny* by Grove

Donner was published in 1938 by the Philosophical Research Society, and is available for reading in the library.

In ancient Greece the oracles were universally held in high repute and many famous ones were regularly visited by the populace. Then, as now, people were interested in knowing what the future held for them; and the priestesses, or pythonesses, were women or maidens of high esteem. The young couple who were to become the parents of Pythagoras frequently visited these centers of oracular knowledge. On one occasion when consulting the Oracle of Delphi, they asked the pythoness a question which she ignored. Instead of answering, she told them that they would have a child whose influence would be far-reaching through the centuries.

All their lives the parents of Pythagoras were very supportive of his many interests. By the time he was eighteen, the young man had conferred with most of the leading sages of his day, including Thales and Anaxamander. He was surprised and somewhat dismayed to realize that many of their basic teachings were not in accord. On one point they stood firm—Pythagoras should go to Egypt for deeper study because only the priests in the land of the pharaohs had wisdom which far surpassed any knowledge the Grecian sages had acquired. So Pythagoras went to Egypt supplied with glowing letters of recommendation. However he encountered much difficulty in gaining entrance to the sacred schools. It was said that he sought acceptance every day, and every day he was refused. But he realized that he had a guiding star and knew instinctively that he was being tested. In due time the priests accepted him, and he spent twenty-two years studying the secret sciences of the Egyptians.

At the end of this period he intended to return to his native Samos, when suddenly Egypt was at war and the Persian conquerors made Pythagoras a prisoner and took him to Babylon. Here he remained for twelve long years, but he continued to study with the magi, or heirs of Zoroaster. These sages possessed wisdom which they willingly shared with the Grecian thinker. No one was allowed to leave Babylon without written permission from the king of Persia who perceived that it was his responsibility to

encourage this brilliant scholar by allowing him to return to his native land.

On his return to Samos, almost everyone who had known him as a young man was surprised that he was still alive. His faithful mother, however, had believed that he would return—for had not the oracle at Delphi predicted that her son would have an important mission? But Samos had always been a disruptive area, full of intrigue and turbulence. Pythagoras soon realized that his ideas and ideals for establishing a philosophical school could not be fulfilled in Samos, and he began to look for an area where his teachings would be appreciated.

The place which seemed most suitable to his needs was a Dorian colony in southeastern Italy. It was to this place that Pythagoras with his mother and a band of faithful followers journeyed to found their school. The magistrates of the town of Crotona (or Croton) received the teacher and his group with kindness and interest. Pythagoras was given the opportunity to explain to them his explicit purpose for an academy which would not only serve individual needs but would be a constructive example to the entire community. In a short time the wealthier citizens of Crotona offered to erect buildings on a hill overlooking the city where the Pythagorean teachings could be promulgated. It was to serve as an academy of the sciences, a school of initiation for sincere scholars, and a model city for the improvement of all the citizens.

The tests for entrance to the school were exacting and, as the students progressed, the rules became more severe. There were two types of students: the Pythagoreans and the Pythagorists. The former gave up their earthly possessions and devoted their whole efforts to the philosophy, sharing in a communal life. If at any time they wished to go back into the world again, their possessions and their money were returned to them with considerable interest added. The Pythagorists, on the other hand, lived away from the precincts and joined the activities when they so desired.

Pythagoras was a remarkable person whose tremendous sincerity expressed itself in his life and teachings which were exemplary in every way. He set up rules for his followers and obeyed

them with far more exactitude than he expected from any one else. But he was never an extremist. He captivated his audiences with his beautiful speaking voice and the messages it carried. He was always kindly disposed toward all people, regardless of their states. He never chastised anyone. He coined the word *philosophia* meaning "a lover of wisdom." Wise men before his time were called *sophists* which implied they had already achieved wisdom. While Pythagoras was alive, his disciples never addressed him by his name but referred to him always as "the master" or "that man."

Pythagoras deliberately made it difficult to gain entrance to his school at Crotona. He set up severe tests which were calculated to reveal character as well as aptitudes of the aspirants. Mathematics, music, and astronomy were three of the fields which were considered basic; and tests in each category had to be passed in order to qualify. Unfortunately the very thing that gave the school its outstanding pupils was also the cause of its downfall. Not everyone could pass the rigid requirements, and some of the people caused ill will for the school they had previously sought to enter when they were found incapable of meeting its high standards.

Those young students who had the good fortune to pass the various examinations entered a lengthy period of study and initiation. Pythagoras believed firmly that the whole person be developed equally—the mind to think, the heart to feel, and the hand to labor.

Edouard Schure in his books *The Great Initiates* (London: 1913; two volumes) devotes a considerable section to the life and teachings of Pythagoras. Here he described quite fully the initiations the student encountered and what was accomplished in each.

There were four degrees of initiation which guided the progress of the novice. The first degree was largely a period of preparation for the work to come. This degree, which did not encompass much of the actual Pythagorean learning, extended from two to five years depending on the aptitude of the student to understand and fulfill his obligations. The average day for the novice began at day-break when it was decreed that each person should spend the first hours of the day walking in solitary silence. Before he had the pro-

per attitude to encounter others he must be mentally and emotionally at peace with himself, consciously summoning his forces to obey his commands for right thought, right action, and right attitude. After this period of private peaceful contemplation, students gathered together to listen to words of wisdom, either from the master himself or one of his advanced interpreters. When "the man" Pythagoras spoke to his beginning students, it was always from behind a curtain with just his feet showing. There was to be no possibility of revering the man rather than the teachings.

Often these lessons were held outdoors for the mild climate made a beautiful and appropriate atmosphere for the inspiring philosophy. Prayer was offered before the noonday meal. This simple repast usually consisted of bread, honey, and olives. Gymnastic exercises followed, for the body was considered a very important instrument that must be kept in shape. For the novice chastity was considered essential, but marriage for the advanced and mature initiate was admired and was looked upon as sacred. After the noonday meal, time was allotted for meditation before reviewing the notes on the morning lesson.

Incidentally, there is very little writing actually known to be that of Pythagoras. His devoted followers recorded some of his teachings and such fragments have come to be accepted as the writing of Pythagoras himself.

In the late afternoon, prayers were again offered, and after the simple evening meal the novices read aloud from especially selected writings. Novices were expected to keep their personal opinions to themselves and to accept with a peaceful attitude the instructions of their great initiate master. Silence was the absolute rule. If a student could not obey the rules of the society, or if of his own free will he decided to leave the school, a tomb was set up with his name on it as if he had died. Pythagoras did his utmost to train them to develop intuition above everything else. In the evening walking was also encouraged, but this time two or three students walked and conversed together, thus learning to share and to develop friendships. Each evening students were to mentally review the entire day by practicing retrospection—that is, com-

mending constructive actions, and repenting mistakes, either of omission or commission, and determining to do better in the future. Such reflection helped the student to benefit from his own experiences.

With the second degree, the real work of the school came into focus. The keynote was purification. Here actually began the profound teachings which could only be revealed to those ready to receive them. The emphasis was primarily on numbers and theogony. Pythagoras had studied the mystery of numbers in Egypt; later he studied in Chaldea where the magi were versed in mathematics and astronomical lore unknown to the Egyptians. Pythagoras did much of the teaching in this degree and loved to give his talks in the beautiful Temple of the Muses. Grove Donner in her novel *The Stone of Destiny* makes these sessions very intimate and uses quotation marks, implying she is actually quoting the words from Pythagoras. In her book there are also a number of quotations from the writings of Manly P. Hall which are based upon early records.

Music was also introduced in the second degree. Thomas Taylor in his translation of *Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras* states clearly that the master employed music as a means of improving health, and by the use of certain tone alone could purify both soul and body. In the evening before the classes disbanded, Pythagoras often employed certain odes and songs to aid his students to have restful sleep and bring about pleasant and meaningful dreams.

The keynote of the third degree was perfection—with the emphasis on cosmogony and psychology. These lessons Pythagoras preferred to give at night, only completing them when dawn appeared. They were usually held by the seashore outside the Temple of Ceres which was the home of Pythagoras. In this degree both male and female initiates were present, a custom which had been followed in ancient Egypt and India. Pythagoras held women in great respect and gave them equal opportunities for spiritual development. During the earlier degrees he saw that their instruction was of a nature suitable for all women in general, and given by priestesses. As they progressed in their development, women were entitled to the same lessons as the male students. As a result the

“Pythagorean women” were the most highly honored of all feminine types. It was the belief of Pythagoras that only spiritually advanced women could give birth to enlightened men.

The fourth and final degree was called *Epiphany* which indicated direct spiritual guidance. Pythagoras bestowed upon disciples the learning he had gained in Egypt, Chaldea, and in the rock caves of Ellora and Elephanta in India. Although it is questioned that Pythagoras actually reached India, our good friend Dr. Framrose Bode is firmly convinced that Pythagoras visited and studied there. Among the papers the PRS Library has in its collection written by Dr. Bode is one which he prepared and presented at the 2,500th Celebration of Pythagoras held in Athens in 1957. In this paper the emphasis is on the Oriental sources of the Pythagorean doctrines. The imposing of silence on the Crotona students was, in his estimation, learned in India where there are records of the Brahmins describing a man they called *Yavanacharya* which means “Ionian scholar.”

Among favorite forms of teaching used by the Pythagoreans were aphorisms and symbols. Two of these aphorisms attributed to Pythagoras are indicative: “Declining from the public ways, walk in unfrequented paths,” and “The wind blowing, adore the wind.” The explicit meaning must come from the neophyte’s internal comprehension and the interpretation should express the innermost recesses of the individual mind. Each student should seek to comprehend inwardly what was practical, meaningful, and proper for himself. The symbols used by the master had deeper significance for those who had advanced in the school. The famed tetractys of Pythagoras was a sufficient foundation upon which entire philosophy could be built.

Pythagoras was trying to train his disciples to realize that we inherit from ourselves, not from our parents or grandparents. Therefore the belief in reincarnation was an integral part of the philosophy. According to Pythagoras we are the sole arbiters of our destiny and can advance as rapidly as we have the foresight and courage to accept the problems that come our way as opportunities for soul growth. Like his contemporary Gautama Buddha, he remembered many of his past lives and even the length of time he



Pythagoras

had spent in certain areas. The Pythagorean belief in reincarnation has sometimes been interpreted as transmigration, but Pythagoras taught that once the soul achieves the human kingdom it remains there and does not go back into animal form.

One of the most remarkable lessons learned under the guidance of the master was the value of friendship. Manly P. Hall in *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* states that “Pythagoras taught that friendship was the truest and nearest perfect of all relationships. . . . All bonds without friendship were shackles, and there was no virtue in their maintenance.” The Pythagorean order recognized friendship on all levels—between husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, even strangers. A story related to the order tells of a Pythagorean who fell ill in a distant city and a kindly innkeeper took care of him. When the traveler realized that he was dying and could not pay his bill, he wrote out a symbol for the innkeeper and requested that it be placed near the road so that if a Pythagorean should pass by he could settle the account. The benevolent inn-

keeper put up the sign but held out little hope for any reward. Some time later a Pythagorean did indeed pass that way, made inquiries, and more than paid the amount due. The two Pythagoreans had not known each other but they regarded themselves as friends because they believed in the bonds of true friendship. Mr. Hall relates this story in "The Big Book" and it was incorporated in the novel *The Stone of Destiny* by Grove Donner.

The famous story of Damon and Pythias, a beautiful and disturbing episode relating to trust in friendship, is a perfect example of the closeness of true friendship as taught by Pythagoras. These men were Pythagoreans and lived their philosophy. A quick review will remind us of the story. Damon was to be put to death because he had dared to publicly say words against Dionysius the Tyrant. Pythias came to his rescue by offering to be hostage while his friend made his farewell to his wife and child. Pythias was thrown into prison and Damon left, returning only very shortly before the allotted time had elapsed. Dionysius could not believe that anyone would do such an act for another and was so impressed when Damon returned that he granted freedom to both men and begged to become a third member of the friendship. This they had the courage to refuse.

We have in the PRS Library a number of sets of various early magazines with a Theosophical background. One beautifully bound set, *The Word*, consisting of twenty-four volumes edited by H. W. Percival, has a number of references to Pythagoras and his teachings. Incidentally, the articles in our set have recently been catalogued by author and title and consequently are of great value to students. So often excellent references are only found in magazine form, and unless adequately indexed they are lost for use after a short time. Among the early writers in *The Word* who discoursed at length about Pythagoras we have used articles translated by T. R. Prater from the German of J. Kerning (Vol. 4, 1906-7) and written by Eduard Herrmann (Vol. 18 and 19, 1914). These men view the Crotona sage as an early Theosophist and see him as representing the mystical Great White Brotherhood.

A few years after the establishment of the Crotona School, when Pythagoras was in his sixties, he married one of the lovely

young women initiates, a truly remarkable and dedicated person. It was a beautiful marriage and a number of children graced the union. All were intensely and happily involved with the activities of the school. Years later when Pythagoras died, his wife Theano had much to do with running the school; and the leading teacher who had taken over the work of the master was deemed worthy to become her husband and to aid in raising the family. Two of the sons took over after the stepfather had died.

The final days of the great school have been extensively described, but very few of the interpretations agree. One thing can be reasonably certain. Pythagoras, in his wisdom, knew that hostilities were being aroused but he refused to run away from them. Maliciousness crept in from people who had been unable to pass examinations for entrance to the school, and neighboring cities were angry with the school for the protection it granted to wanted civilians. It is now generally believed that Pythagoras, along with many of his faithful followers, was martyred by being burned to death.

But one thing is certain. He lived a long, useful, beautiful life and died between his ninetieth and hundredth year. He was one of five great souls who lived and taught in the sixth century B.C. It was a time when universal wisdom was being visibly disseminated. The other great contemporaries were Lao-tzu, Confucius, Buddha, and Zoroaster; and all are deeply revered and respected.

There can be no doubt that Pythagoras was far in advance of his time—perhaps still in advance of our times. His influence spread far beyond Greece and has affected European and all Western thought in philosophy, religion, and science down through the centuries. It would do well for the serious student to take up *The Golden Verses of Pythagoras* (there are many extant versions) and use them as a basis for meditation and quiet contemplation. These verses, compiled by many of the students, carry a considerable influence if properly and carefully studied. Please note that references used from the PRS Library for these notes represent only a fraction of the available information here on this very rich subject.

The PRS has just received sample copies of Part I of the Japanese translation of Manly P. Hall's book *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*. The work is being published in four volumes by Jimbun Shoin Ltd. of Kyoto, and complete sets will be available by late spring. We will be happy to order this publication upon request.



The dust jacket of Part I is reproduced above in reduced size. The actual book is 8¼" by 6".

THE PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC. is a nonprofit organization founded in 1934 by Manly P. Hall for the purpose of assisting thoughtful persons to live more graciously and constructively in a confused and troubled world. The Society is entirely free from educational, political, or ecclesiastical control.

The Library of the Philosophical Research Society is an outstanding public facility, devoted to source material in obscure fields in which basic reference material is limited and important items extremely difficult to secure.

A number of the rare volumes in the Library of the Society have already been reprinted to meet the demands of private students and those public institutions now rapidly expanding their libraries to incorporate these neglected fields. The present program is to expand this endeavor and facsimile a number of valuable and comparatively unobtainable volumes annually. The PRS Library was assembled over a period of fifty years by Mr. Hall, who has personally selected for reprinting those special reference volumes which he considers to have exceptional merit in view of the rapidly increasing interest in alchemy, Platonic philosophy, and the ancient schools of Eastern Wisdom.

PRS LOCAL STUDY GROUPS

Those interested in contacting the leaders of the PRS Local Study Groups in various communities are invited to contact our Headquarters for information concerning such groups nearest to them. If you would like to organize a study group in your vicinity, the Society will be happy to provide you with an outline of procedure and other useful suggestions.

Spanish Speaking Group:

DORA CRESPO—635 N. Vendome St., Los Angeles, CA 90026

PRS Headquarters Discussion Group:

MRS. IRENE BIRD—3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90027

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