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MANLY P. HALL, EDITOR

EDITH WALDRON, ASSISTANT EDITOR

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

About the Cover: The Ram *Aries*; from *Syntagma Arateorum Opus Poeticae et Astronomiae*, 1600.



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NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1982

Lecture Delivered on January 24, 1982



The horoscopes of nations are subordinate to the world chart which always takes precedence for the year in question. In the case of the United States, there is a strong emphasis upon discussions, summit conferences, and the traditional methods of solving world problems.

Most of these procedures have been ineffective in the past and will be largely a waste of time and energy. There is much emphasis on conversation, and public demonstrations will continue. Numerous causes will be advanced, but most of them will fail for lack of support. Most public personalities will strive to improve their public relations, but most of their constituencies will remain unconvinced. Those of moderate means will resent political extravagances and may become quite articulate in their resentments. Some demonstrations may lead to violence, but the majority of those involved will be discouraged and embittered.

The financial condition of the country enjoys considerable protection, but there will be public indignation over the allotments of funds. The average citizen will feel that no effort is being made to protect his financial security. Young people are beginning to fear that no provisions are being made to protect their incomes during

their working years. Inflation will continue; banks and other financial institutions will suffer from international upheavals and lack of responsible governments. The stock exchange may have a brief rise, but may experience sudden difficulties in late summer and early fall. At a time when everything possible should be done to support industries, trades, and crafts, funds will be drained off to projects with little or no long-range prospects of profit. The national debt will continue to rise, and there is a tendency toward some type of economic dictatorship. This will be bitterly opposed. The time is ripe for a hard, firm look at the monetary theory and its effect upon human security and survival. A new and more idealistic method of protecting national assets will be opposed, but a little later may be adopted.

All kinds of things are likely to happen in the fields of transportation, communication, and public utilities. There will be sudden increasing interest in public transportation. Railroads, buses, and air travel will receive considerable financial assistance. This can result in long-range saving and, if efficiently managed, help to reduce congestion. Efforts to raise the speed limits on boulevards and freeways will be hotly contested. The postal service needs further consideration and greater efficiency could reduce the need for increasing the rates. Traffic conditions in general will be in trouble due largely to irresponsible drivers. Air travel within the country may be heavy, and some of those discharged in recent strikes will be reemployed.

Newspapers will have trouble maintaining the income from their advertisers and may be subject to litigation due to careless journalism. Book publishers will also be subject to damage suits. More newspapers will close, leaving several major communities without local advertising media. The entertainment field will feel the pressure of church groups, teachers, and irate parents. Some improvement will come, but major changes will be slow to mature. Importation of automobiles and motorcycles may be restricted. An American manufacturer will implement a major campaign against foreign cars. Law enforcement agencies will be involved in serious scandals, especially in the handling of organized crime. In all these areas some constructive results will be attained.



The effects of weather on agriculture are likely to raise the price of food products. Mining, offshore oil drilling, and lumbering are under affliction and the accident rate will be higher than normal in these fields. Disputes and litigation over land will be bitterly contested and may come into conflict with conservationists and those seeking to protect bird, animal, and fish sanctuaries and national parks. The conflict over nuclear installations is likely to intensify and more concrete evidence of the danger involved in such plants will add further to public concern.

In this area of the chart in which the political party now out of office is shown, there are two eclipses in 1982: an eclipse of the Moon in Capricorn 14 and an eclipse of the Sun in Sagittarius 23. The lunar eclipse falls in July and the solar eclipse, in December. We may expect, therefore, a great deal of internal conflict which will result in serious losses of popular confidence. A serious example of deceit or subterfuge will surface with disastrous results. There is a possibility that a woman could be advanced as a candidate for a high executive appointment. The public mind resents dictatorial measures or the advance of favored minorities at the expense of the majority. This trend will favor the political opposition. Social security is in this department of the chart and, if this program is tampered with very seriously, politicians will have a bad time.

The birth rate is almost certain to be lower, and the condition of young people generally is not especially good. Education is favored—mainly in the advanced sciences, physics, biology, and mathematics. Computer training still presents advantages but is apt to be overdone. Other new developments will provide openings for those who are willing to train themselves in specialized fields. High school education is going to gain in popularity and practical value. Advancement into high paying positions will be less dependent upon college credits and more upon the integrity and natural aptitudes of those seeking employment.

School teachers cannot depend upon any substantial increase in income in 1982. There will be fewer early marriages, and an increasing number of women will reach the executive level in employment. For some reason which only the ancients knew, this area also indicates the state of the diplomatic corps. About six thousand ambassadors and their entourages have permanent residence in Washington, D.C. Scandals will arise among them, there will be mysterious disappearances of funds, and unpleasant cases of corruption affecting presumably ethical diplomats. Evil-doers are especially likely to be caught this year.

The military this year—including the army, navy, air force, marines, and even the most adamant saber-shakers—will have no stomach for major trouble. There is no doubt that there will be great talk of competitive armaments, but human beings in general are beginning to realize that no country has ever actually won a war. The public health is depressed largely due to confusion and anxiety. Older persons will be subject to colds, flu, and toxic ailments. Younger persons could be accident prone and may face the ravages of intemperance, even in their younger years. The civil service will have to place greater emphasis upon service.

The great lesson of this age is to cultivate unselfishness, thus protecting the survival of each other. Various groups of organized labor will have some gains, and jobs will probably be more plentiful late in the year. Close cooperation between labor and industry could lay the foundation for an enduring friendship. Some strikes are likely, but walkouts will be less numerous and labor disputes

will be solved mostly by arbitration. Ingenuity may result in many small business organizations which will thrive if they are not over-expanded.

Relationships between the United States and foreign powers in 1982 are under a peaceful, benevolent sign. We may therefore hope that serious issues will be arbitrated and that there will be treaties and covenants to mitigate the dangers of military aggressions. While minor outbreaks of hostilities are almost inevitable, it does not seem that the United States will be involved in a major war in 1982. Litigation between the United States and other countries is likely and will deal principally with loans to governments which are no longer in a condition to pay their debts. Foreign trade would seem to be brisk and profitable, and this country will continue to provide aid to oppressed and distressed countries. There will be considerable agitation over the subject of marriage with a tendency to stress traditional values. The divorce rate may be somewhat lower and more provisions will be made to assist working mothers. The general condition of women will continue to improve and they will play a major part in decisions involving religion and ethics.

There may be major disputes on matters of taxation and a militant opposition to efforts to reduce the taxes of the wealthy and to expect those of moderate means to carry the load. According to traditional astrological rules, the suicide rate is liable to be lower than usual; but deaths by mysterious causes, disappearances, and unexplainable tragedies will become more numerous. Lobbying and gerrymandering will reach obnoxious proportions and embarrass many legislators. There will be greater emphasis upon patriotism, and young people generally will be involved in constructive and purposeful enterprises.

In values dealing with the higher mental and spiritual faculties, reactionary tendencies interfere with the natural flow of progress. Most groups will retire into their various fortified strongholds and resent change. Philosophy will have a tendency to remain academic, science will nurse its infallibilities, religion will favor orthodoxy, and legal practice will avoid direct challenges to its pro-

cedures. The conservatives and the liberals, the idealists and the materialists, the optimists and the pessimists will defend their attitudes as vigorously as possible. This will minimize the contribution that academic learning can make to the solution of contemporary problems.

There is one optimistic note however—those uncommitted will become increasingly aware of the fallacy in the defending of opinions at the expense of facts. In the midst of this rather sterile intellectualism, new schools of thought will arise, more deeply concerned with the advancement of learning than the perpetuation of the status quo. On the religious level more persons will recognize the importance of internal dedication and the daily practice of the simple virtues that have guided human conduct for ages. There may be a shake-up in the judiciary procedures and much popular indignation against decisions of the Supreme Court. There will be considerable travel within the country, especially to historical centers. Business in general will be better than expected. Air travel is likely to be hazardous and schedules will frequently be changed. A decrease in the cost of air travel is likely.

In that part of the horoscope concerned primarily with government, there are a number of unfavorable indications. Most important perhaps are four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. They are scattered about through the year—those of the Sun falling in June and July, and those of the Moon in January and December. There is some protection to the country in general, but leaders are exposed to personal difficulties and reverses. Eclipses of the Sun suggest troubles within the government, especially decision makers. Eclipses of the Moon indicate popular indignation or public resentment to government projects. Prominent personalities must use due care to guard personal safety. The present administration will receive less and less popular support. Trade within the nation will improve somewhat but may be hampered because of the prevailing restriction on credits. Popular integrity will be better, but the improvement will come in conflict with the media which seems determined to demoralize the public. National celebrities should be as inconspicuous as possible. Any display of

wealth or extravagance could bring tragic consequences. Fame based upon wealth alone will be increasingly unpopular and endangers the future of the nation. To have any positive results, reforms in the money system must begin at the top with privileged groups making the first and greatest effort.

Policies at the summit of a political structure are implemented through administrative functions. The Senate and House of Representatives will share the prevailing uncertainties and will be held responsible for the results of disastrous policies. A degree of anxiety and concern over personal futures is gaining momentum in both houses. Those seeking reelection must have the full support of their constituencies and, if the present trend continues, there may be a number of new faces in Washington. One of the most sensitive areas is defense spending which under any name will not be popular. This part of the chart includes state, town, and county government and all the services necessary to the maintenance of communities. Most of the local administrators have depended upon the federal government for assistance. If this is cut off, there is grave danger of the rise of a twentieth century feudalism.

Local administrators must find ways to provide necessary services and also maintain their own salaries. As usual, the burden will fall on the private citizen. Even to get less, he must pay more. Unless the federal government pays due attention and consideration to local municipalities, confusion will spread—and even the sovereign states themselves could face bankruptcy. International friendships, though desirable, may also prove expensive. No country can buy friendship, but it can inspire confidence and respect by the example of its own integrity. Unpleasant reports involving misuse of funds by members of both federal and local governments will surface this year.

In the effort to correct the misuse of funds, a number of public institutions will be subject to scrutiny and investigation. The need for such investigation is partly due to the large number of refugees that have entered the country and now depend upon its facilities for health and survival. Policies of hospitals with their management will be seriously scrutinized. Misuse of funds in mental in-

stitutions, reformatories, and charitable foundations will result in unpleasant discoveries. Increasing crime indicates the need for enlarging prison facilities or of developing other methods of dealing with criminals. Crime itself is out of hand, but law enforcement agencies will be given federal support and increased funds will be made available. Local groups will also support law enforcement agencies. The number of foreign agents in the United States will increase considerably and will include a number of saboteurs, activists, and espionage agents. In many instances subversive groups carry on a variety of practices and must be met with constant vigilance. A strenuous move against narcotics will have good results, but the sources of supply must be blocked by the cooperation of other nations. Generally the criminal rate will be somewhat lower and various ethnic groups will work industriously with their own people. Political secret societies have very slight effect and most of their alleged influence is fictional. Deeper mystical religions and research in parapsychology, extrasensory perception, and life after death will be strongly emphasized in public thinking. It may be necessary, however, to scrutinize some of these organizations which are lacking in ethics and morality.

A few lines can be devoted to major cities. Baltimore is likely to have a building boom and the employment level will rise. Boston is seriously disturbed by political pressures and will be in further financial trouble. Chicago will improve its public utility system and give greater attention to the education of its children. Cincinnati may find it necessary to curtail its community services and may consider a new bond issue. New York continues to be crime-laden, but its financial situation improves. It will be necessary to implement a considerable maintenance project to protect transportation from long neglected roads, bridges, and airports. Los Angeles should have a reasonably good year but may be plagued with litigations by small local groups. Arts are favored and the entertainment world should do somewhat better because they will provide somewhat better entertainment. Philadelphia will gain an enviable reputation for its solution of community problems and unusual cooperation from the different levels of citizens. St. Louis

continues to maintain its cultural activities and there should be less unemployment. San Francisco may be accident prone with danger to large buildings and possible trouble in the foundations of buildings, tunnels, or docking facilities. Washington, D.C., may be a gathering place for the discontented, the outraged, and the underprivileged. Emotional crimes could increase, and espionage and kidnappings are possible.

Although eclipses and heavy massings of planets may indicate seismic disturbances, there does not seem to be much danger of a serious earthquake in a heavily populated area. Climate will be variable and severe in the eastern part of the country. Storms at sea will endanger shipping and oil installations. The year will not be especially pleasant, but it may be of first importance. The destructive trends which have been endured for many years have clearly demonstrated their fallacy. It is quite possible that a new approach to the whole subject of democratic government is near at hand. The transition may be painful, but it is the one hope for the survival of civilization as we know it today. The sextile between Mercury, the ruler of the chart, and Venus is most constructive. It could indicate that important changes can occur in the structure of American democracy. Highly necessary reforms can come about without serious disturbances in the lives of average citizens. Enduring solutions to the prevailing chaos require a complete reconstruction of the political system and deeper dedications on the parts of legislators to the principles of true democracy as envisioned by the Founding Fathers. As Cicero pointed out, civilization is a condition of society in which human beings maintain civil relationships with each other. The universal reformation involving the entire human family is necessary and, in a universe ruled over by wisdom and love, that which is necessary shall come to pass.



Astrology is a most ingenious and innocent science.

—Richard Ball



WORLD TRENDS FOR 1982

Lecture Delivered in PRS Auditorium, January 10, 1982

Most of the problems noted in the charts for 1980 and 1981 will carry over into the present year. It is to be regretted that the world's opinion makers still fail to consider the starry portents. Mars, as the ruling planet of the year in its higher aspects, confers strength; but when its energies are misused or abused, it causes conflict, contention, and political corruption. Leaders will have a tendency to be stubborn and highly opinionated. The public good may be sacrificed to the fulfillment of personal ambitions or prejudices. Scorpio inclines to secret plans and agreements without much consideration for the ethical responsibilities of high office. There will be little inclination towards rectification of selfishness, self-interest, or self-aggrandizement.

There is also strong indication that the public in general will become better organized and more militant in those areas where privileges are abused. Resentment over unfair taxation and a nu-

clear armament race will arise among most nations. Outbreaks of one kind or another will increase, and the public will be less patient—especially in matters of employment and social security. The average individual will become more active in his resentments and more outspoken in the criticism of leaders. In many areas violence will increase, and a number of popular reforms will meet with widespread approval. Among advanced countries differences will be arbitrated, but in less developed areas there may be considerable violence.

Financial conditions worsen in most parts of the world. Stock exchanges will have a bad time, banks and other investment and commercial groups will probably have to retrench, and the value of monies will fluctuate causing grave difficulties in commerce and trade balances. A strong effort to improve business conditions is likely to be ineffective. It is unlikely that inflation will be brought under control in 1982. This part of the chart comes under the unfortunate influence of eclipses—of which there are seven this year.

An eclipse of the Moon on January 25 recommends far more consideration than it is likely to receive. Emergencies will arise in railroading, the telephone system, and postal organizations. These public services will be subject to exploitation with resultant unfavorable public notice. Due in part to the deterioration of roads, bridges, and railroad tracking, accidents will increase or countries will be faced with enormous remedial expenditures. The railroad companies will continue to be in bad trouble; and various communication media, books, newspapers, television, and radio will find serious restrictions of their financing and general lack of public support.

There will be heavy emphasis upon the improvement of natural resources, and in this area considerable success is noted. Agriculture is favored, weather conditions in general will be propitious, and in most countries there will be excellent crops. There is also emphasis upon mining, prospecting, and searching for new sources of energy. There will be some success especially in remote areas or the reexamination of regions assumed to be without promise. Political parties which are out of power gain encouragement. Older

persons will powerfully support broad political reforms. Minority needs will receive strong public support and several very important books or pamphlets on this subject are likely to appear.

The birth rate will be more or less stable, and in several of the overpopulated countries family planning will show beneficial results. Educational facilities will be forced to accept some responsibility for the moral and ethical education of young people. There could be a major tragedy in the abuse of narcotics bringing worldwide indignation. Television entertainment is riding for a fall. Some countries may institute censorship in the amusement field, others will depend upon a voluntary boycott to inspire desperately needed changes. Speculation is dangerous and natural hazards may cause losses in what appear to be substantial enterprises. There will be unhappiness in the diplomatic corps, leading in some cases to physical violence and the holding of hostages.

Armament programs spread throughout the world involving even the smallest independent units. There may be considerable emphasis upon naval power, but agitation against nuclear weapons will meet with some success. Of more immediate concern will be the public health. Toxic ailments will increase, and the younger generation will begin to feel the consequences of earlier dissipation. The throat and chest will show the results of air pollution in practically every country. The civil service will be locked in a conflict over the right to strike or the reduction in fringe benefits. The employment situation will continue to be a major problem. It is unlikely that the present trend can be reversed in 1982. Efforts to improve the situation through strikes and labor agitation will worsen the situation. Labor must become more patriotic, efficient, and dedicated if it wishes to protect its basic securities.

International relations must be improved and a sincere desire is stimulated to cooperate for economic, political, and social survival. There will probably be considerable saber rattling, but it still seems likely that a major war can be averted. There are two very good reasons for such hope. The first is the deep financial trouble which afflicts most countries, and the second is that private citizens everywhere are not inspired to fight for the survival of con-

ditions as they exist today. Domestic relations are in danger and there are likely to be fewer marriages, more divorces, and smaller families. The present inflation is making it virtually impossible for young people to establish permanent and substantial homes. Foreign trade is in trouble, and friendships between nations will be strained by international competition. Many Western countries are pricing themselves into bankruptcy. Through all these complications women are making substantial gains in most areas and this progress will continue and increase in the years ahead.

The death rate will probably be higher than average due to several causes including civil war, displaced persons, tyrannical local governments, and an increasing number of accidents due to the deterioration of transportational systems. The suicide rate will also rise somewhat, and deaths from narcotics will be more numerous. An impasse is developing in the area of international financing. Nations are lending to countries that can never repay and to unstable governments which repudiate their country's financial obligations. Every country will try to find ways to increase the taxation on their people. For one reason or another budgets cannot be balanced and it is improbable that they will be in the foreseeable future. In this area there is a cluster of eclipses which would indicate that there should also be some discrimination in the administration of finances. The attitude of thinking only of the day and giving no consideration for the future can lead many families and even countries on a fatal course of expenditures.

Philosophical and scientific institutions can play an important part in the protection of the modern world. The trend toward powerful idealistic endeavors continues to increase. The only danger here is the possibility of going overboard on psychical phenomena and more or less dangerous esoteric practices. Religion will be gaining ground in most countries and will be accepted as a first line of defense against chaos. There must also be a general reorganization of the legal system. Processes of law must cut through their own red tape and administer justice rapidly, efficiently, and honestly. Commerce will be brisk, but many accidents in transportation are noted. Long distance travel is increas-

ingly hazardous and tourism will be seriously curtailed except in a few areas. The Supreme Court is likely to reverse several popular decisions. The British Parliament will do the same, and France and West Germany will follow suit.

This is a poor year for executives in any country and every field. Kings, queens, presidents, dictators, and militarists must beware of bodily injury and loss of office. Almost any show of arrogance could prove fatal; and the safest procedure is to be inconspicuous, prudent, and to refrain from ostentation. While many peoples are hungry or out of work, extravagance on the part of the privileged few is extremely dangerous. Every country should work to prove its national integrity and its willingness to work with other nations for the good of humanity in this time of stress. Celebrities of all kinds are dangerous commodities at this time. Fame often results in unreasonable wealth at a time when prosperity is not possible for the larger number of the human race. The French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, and the Chinese Revolution were brought about by the abuse of wealth; and at the present time the Iranian Revolution is an unhappy example of the same tendency.

Most countries are divided into states, provinces, and communities. Each of these units has its own local government. Whether it be a city manager, mayor, or a governor, these subordinate officials are largely dependent upon the national policy. The present trend is to shift too much responsibility upon these local officers. In order to carry a heavier load, they may be forced to alienate their constituencies or be forced out of office. The best answer to this problem is to streamline the national government so that economy begins at the top, and this improvement should be accomplished with as little disturbance to the private citizen as possible.

Unless national leaders give a proper example of economy, very little can be accomplished. International friendships and understandings will be endangered during the present year and every effort must be made to protect them. Most countries will find it wiser to correct their own troubles than to try to reach out and reform other countries. The wisest course for 1982 is to make

friends by being friends and try, possibly for the first time in modern history, to establish a firm foundation of good will among the powers of the earth.

Even the smallest countries have to maintain certain necessary facilities to protect life and health and guard law-abiding citizens from various types of crime. This is an excellent year to improve humanitarian facilities such as hospitals and charitable institutions, also public service programs for the underprivileged, and other examples of private concern for the troubled. Most of these facilities have been exploited, but this does not mean that they are not needed. A considerable saving could result from better supervision. In this area of the chart the problem of crime and its control comes into focus. It would appear that criminal activities may expand in 1982, especially involving narcotics and alcoholism. Unless a sincere and honorable effort is made to protect the public from violence and corruption, governments will lose the support of their people. Espionage is still with us and secret groups concerned with disrupting organized governments are at work in most parts of the world. They are encouraged by lack of integrity and often find ways to destroy existing regimes. Experience proves, however, that these activists have no interest in advancing public good.

The chart would indicate that natural disasters must be expected. The emphasis is upon floods, storms at sea, heavy rainfall, and damage to dams and dikes. There are a number of stress patterns involving eastern Asia. Earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic activity may cause considerable property damage and some loss of life. The Western Hemisphere is also troubled—including accidents to nuclear installations. In the first half of 1982, there can be a serious outbreak of political crimes and the lives of prominent persons can be in danger. There is likely to be an outbreak of terrorism which must be met properly, or it will spread rapidly among countries not previously involved.

New sources of petroleum and natural gas will be found in northern Asia and in sparsely populated islands. One of the keynotes of the year may be the restriction of the news media. Secret

activities and even conspiracies will not be permitted to reach the public. As the year unfolds, the tendency will be for leaders to be militantly stubborn and determined to have their own way regardless of consequences. In most countries the citizens will organize against their leaders and demand a more equitable part in the administration of national affairs. A deeper involvement of religious groups in political affairs may bring about a major crisis. In some cases churches or their non-Christian equivalents will be overambitious and damage their own causes, but in the long run they will exercise a constructive moral influence.

AFRICA

The African states in general are distributed throughout a disturbed continent. In 1982 the area is adversely affected by a number of eclipses, the effects of which may linger for some time. Partly submerged animosities will break out afresh and several of the African republics will be disturbed by internal stress. Subversive factions are busy throughout the area capitalizing on the personal ambitions of local politicians. Non-Africans will do well to avoid involvement in the prevailing confusion, but some constructive objectives will be attained.

ANGOLA Things look a little brighter in this area. Leadership improves in quality. The economic condition of the area is more stable, and useful relations will be established with neighboring states. Important improvements in education are encouraging.

EGYPT Egypt suffers considerably from eclipses, and religious unrest endangers the stability of the Egyptian way of life. Conflict with other members of the Moslem bloc must be avoided if possible, or Egypt will lose its leadership in the Moslem world. The country should unite its resources in the face of a serious threat to its economy. Persecution of minority religious groups is likely to develop in the second half of the year. Militarists are likely to at-

tempt to establish a dictatorship. Transportational facilities may give cause for concern and accidents to planes, including the possibility of hijacking, are indicated.

ETHIOPIA In this area problems center on restoring the internal functions of the country and its relationships with other nations. In most respects Ethiopia is still a feudal country, but it must develop its transportational and communicational facilities and strengthen its educational and social resources. There is still a general lack of trained leadership, but a good possibility that by the middle of the year a responsible personality may emerge and receive general support. There will be scarcity of food and danger of epidemical ailments. Religious conflict will continue throughout the year, but its political influence will decline. Climatic conditions will be adverse and unseasonal storms will endanger the food supply.

LIBERIA Liberians face a confused year. A relatively stable country is now in serious trouble. This is partly due to a despotic leadership and partly to subversive forces that have invaded the country. Major changes in government and intervention from outside countries are marked for this year. Misappropriation of funds could cause a serious scandal. Liberia may also become involved in a defense program established by major powers. Epidemical ailments may develop in the larger Liberian communities.

MOROCCO This country becomes prominent in world affairs for 1982. The diplomatic skill of Moroccan leaders will be tested. They will be confronted with a precarious religious condition in which they could become disastrously entangled. The financial condition of Morocco needs immediate attention and help from other countries. Dangerous propaganda is injurious to the national good. During the year, efforts will be made to improve the living conditions of the people and broaden the foundation of education. Early in the spring, the Moroccans may take a determined step toward alliance with the Western powers. This modernization pro-

gram will bring conflict, but will gradually receive the support of the people.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

In these areas there will be well planned programs for development and economic improvement. There is some danger, however, that some of the projects will be too ambitious. Certain difficulties in the political structure will be arbitrated and major concerns will be generally well supported. There could be some troublesome inflation, and employment must be supported by programs for expanding the industries of the country. Trade with other countries will prove profitable, and a healthy trade balance can be maintained for the next several years. A considerable number of substantial individuals may decide to settle in Australia and prove valuable assets in the development of the country. Difficulties between Australia and Great Britain will linger on, but at this moment other matters take precedence. New Zealand will continue to attract visitors, but there is some possibility of volcanic activity there in the next year or two. There are also mineral resources that remain to be exploited. Up to the present time, both Australia and New Zealand have been able to escape the pressures that have burdened the Northern Hemisphere. All in all the year will be propitious, but there may be accidents involving prominent persons and long distance transportation.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA AND BULGARIA While these countries are passing through cycles of change, they receive very little publicity. In 1982 a number of things will be happening quietly. Plans are afoot which depend largely upon the fortunes of the Soviet Union. If conditions permit, the Albanians and Bulgarians will make a strong effort to attain national identities. In 1982 they will have

very little chance to make a major move. Their industries will strengthen; and there will be emphasis upon arts, handcrafts, drama, and music. The standard of living will rise slightly. If, however, these countries should attempt to follow the policy of Poland, they are likely to find themselves in serious trouble. Inflation may prove troublesome and the financial outlook for the year is dreary. Many young people may try to leave the countries, but this does not seem to offer anything especially solutional. By the fall, there may be considerable confusion in the governments of these countries and popular dissatisfaction may force some needed reforms. Accidents and natural disasters also threaten.

GREECE This year problems of employment and the need for reorganization of the industrial structure are of first importance. The Greeks are by nature strongly individualistic. Generally speaking, they have not cooperated with each other—being concerned only with personal advantage. This policy must change. Some type of labor organization will come into existence and farm cooperatives will increase in favor. Some of these measures have been attempted before, but the time has finally come when they must be implemented if the country is to survive. The health of the people is also under affliction and improper nutrition results in blood ailments and circulatory troubles. The legal structure has fallen into corruption and cannot manage the maintenance of personal or collective ethics. Religion is also in trouble and the influence of the Church has been declining for some time. Young people are restless and outbreaks of violence among them could happen this summer.

HUNGARY For several years now the Hungarians have been getting along reasonably well. They bear their communist leaders lightly, and can nearly always maintain a good humor. Naturally they are watching Poland closely and even give a stray glance at Afghanistan, but they know that discretion is the better part of valor. This year the emphasis is upon economics, banking, investment, and the military system. It is possible that there will be a

change in the currency, and more Hungarians will go into business for themselves and maintain a modified neocapitalism. The arts flourish, there is good tourism, and the pain in the Hungarian soul is not obvious. It may be necessary to give special attention to the maintenance of bridges, dams, older buildings, the sewerage and water system, and roads. This necessity may be brought to attention by a serious accident, probably in midsummer.

ROMANIA The Romanians are confronted with a number of practical problems. Probably the most important is the relationship between the state and Church. Younger people are becoming increasingly aware of their spiritual needs. They are not inclined to be as patient under a materialistic system as the older generation. There is also an increasing awareness of national identity. Romania is a country with a long and illustrious history, fully capable of taking a free and proper place among the European states. Pressure is building up to improve the educational system and to build a healthy industrialism for the direct benefit of the Romanians. There is danger of natural disasters, especially floods or disastrous fires in large communities. An epidemic resembling influenza may occur in late spring. Controversy over lands may lead to popular indignation and result in reforms in favor of private ownership.

TURKEY This country is a major factor in international policy in 1982. It will exercise its own psychological influence and will determine a considerable part of the diplomacy centering in the Near East. Turkey will do everything possible to avoid a head-on collision with any major power, but may gain many important concessions because of strategic location. Although a Moslem country, modern Turkey is not likely to permit Moslem fundamentalism to dominate the country. It is developing a strong leadership and there is considerable protection to the government and the administrative bodies. Progressive measures reduce the dangers of conflict and considerable prosperity is promised. There is some emphasis upon armament and the need for adequate means to protect the Dardanelles. Communist efforts to infiltrate Turkey

have been mostly ineffective. National trade expands, and the reputation of the country will probably provide it with the necessary credit for the expansion of its various projects. The earthquake and volcanic danger continues, especially in the eastern area of Asiatic Turkey. Flooding is also a possible hazard in early summer.

YUGOSLAVIA The Yugoslavs are in a more or less precarious situation. They will have difficulty in maintaining the concessions achieved by President Tito. Financial situations are cause for anxiety. Severe inflation is in the making, and here again young people are restive. Financial worries will become critical in early fall. It would seem that the Yugoslavs are going to develop a strong national spirit. They will unite conscientiously to improve their industries and increase their exports. An effort to restrict Yugoslavian socialism and bind it more tightly with the Soviet bloc will be bitterly opposed and, if the issue is pressed, may lead to a general revolt. Programs to protect older persons and the rights of children will gain popular support. The Yugoslavs will develop new products and give the world several useful inventions. They will cultivate the friendship of surrounding countries and maintain their trade relations with the Western powers. A strong spirit of progress and idealistic policies will carry these people successfully through the present year. There is danger of accidents in factories, on railroads, and on river traffic.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA In this country there is special emphasis on agriculture, climatic conditions, and the conservation of natural resources. The economy is depressed to some degree, and agitations relating to land and the condition of elderly people may be expected. There could be damage to public buildings, floods, and flash storms. Political unrest grows and there may be strikes and demonstrations against existing government. Austria will improve

trade relations and moral reforms will be beneficial. The economic condition should be better and inflation will be controlled. Private ownership of land, though politically opposed, will spread especially in rural areas. Accidents in ski resorts will be more numerous and might include a major disaster.

BELGIUM In this country a monetary crisis will develop. There could be disputes over taxation and unemployment. Important conferences may be held in Belgium with emphasis upon the importance of the news media. Several international scandals may surface, and open discussions are likely to have constructive results. The government is under some affliction and minor outbreaks of violence will be controlled. June may prove to be a critical month. The health of the ruling family is impaired, but for the most part Belgium will be a constructive factor on the international scene.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA In the summer or early fall there could be a major shakeup in the political affairs of Czechoslovakia. Inspired by the example of Poland, Czechs would like to set up their own style of socialism. Timing may permit them to loosen the bonds that bind them to the Soviet system. A strong wave of nationalism will lift the spirits of the people and several strong personalities will arise. A famous literary or artistic personality will die, probably due to an accident. Young people will be difficult to control, but patriotism will bring a wave of idealism. There will be a considerable measure of support from world opinion, but the tendency to violence must be controlled. Climatic conditions may be difficult, and the public health must be guarded against intestinal ailments and virus infections generally. The influence of religion increases, and there are constructive educational changes.

FRANCE In general the French people face a reasonably good year. There will probably be a few upheavals in government, but most of them will be productive of good. The tendency to provincialism which has long burdened the nation is giving way to public

spirited changes and greater participation in European affairs. Religion regains prestige and makes a positive contribution to both private and public concerns. There is probability of major changes in the French political system, especially the courts and legal profession. Tourism will be profitable, the arts will escape from surrealistic domination, and a new spirit of friendliness will impress visitors. Educational and scientific institutions will be updated and important discoveries in the field of medicine will bring recognition. There could be a serious scandal involving French banks and the stock exchange. Imported activists could stir up labor problems, but conspiracies in this area will be discovered before serious damage is done. Accidents on internal transportation systems may become more numerous and French aviation is under some affliction. Considering everything however, the French will be better off than usual.

EAST GERMANY For this area there is very little of importance to note. Things will drift along about as usual with considerable psychological depression. There will be very little improvement in financial affairs, but considerable attention will be focused on industry and commerce. Many commodities will be in short supply and it may be necessary for Russia to support the currency and help to maintain the essential social services. The eclipse of the Moon in July will increase unemployment, contribute to crime, and could result in the development of a liberation movement led or inspired by a woman. Agriculture is afflicted and accidents involving moving vehicles will become more numerous.

WEST GERMANY There will be considerable activity in this country, much of which will have international implications. Leaders of West Germany must give careful attention to the internal affairs of the country at a time when their minds may turn to the problems of the larger world. Early in 1982 a minor upheaval in the government could have detrimental results. Leadership will remain opposed to programs of nuclear armament, and this can cause uneasy relationships with other prominent nations. The

West German position, however, will be strengthened by an unforeseen occurrence involving nuclear power. The government will be harassed by a rising militarism and old ambitions toward military leadership in Europe. The industrial situation seems reasonably good and the rate of employment is high; some inflation however is inevitable. Religion gains influence in Germany but is more liberal than in former times. Climatic problems may prove unfortunate to the agricultural economy. The news media could embarrass the government and some type of censorship may be necessary to protect major objectives. Traffic conditions will worsen and it may be necessary to enforce moderate speed limits. All in all, Germany will enjoy the confidence of other countries.

GREAT BRITAIN The royal family is under affliction due to accident or illness. They should not expose themselves in crowded public gatherings or travel outside of the country unless it is absolutely necessary. The financial situation in Great Britain is precarious, and the present government is unstable. Industrial accidents cause general concern, various political factions will have difficulty in formulating a political policy, and unseasonal weather afflicts agriculture. A favorable aspect between the Sun and Moon is helpful and may lead to better relationships between the various social levels. Dangerous sabotage continues, and various public personalities must live as discreetly as possible. Some new sources of employment may be developed, and Britain's efforts to develop new energy resources will be encouraging. Strict economy will work a serious hardship upon public institutions including theater, music, art, libraries, and museums. For at least another year, the country must continue its austerity program.

IRELAND There seems to be hope of improvement in the feuding between North and South Ireland. Fortunate planetary aspects indicate a smoothing out of the religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Early in 1982 there could be a confrontation leading to arbitration. If this does not end the conflict, it should produce at least a general armistice. There is considerable pros-

perity for South Ireland with increasing employment and a brisk export trade. Family conditions improve and there is increasing interest in religion. A more moderate church policy restores confidence in the clergy, as well as the expansion of the Catholic Church under the present pontiff. In Northern Ireland there is less tension and a greater willingness to solve disputes by peaceful means. While other difficulties remain pressing, Great Britain may be able to relax a little on the Irish front. Weather conditions are more or less unsettled, and epidemical colds and rheumatic ailments increase in number and severity.

ITALY Italy, including Vatican City, will have troubles but the atmosphere seems to be clearing a little. The Church is playing a more positive part in strengthening the Italian psychology. The Italians share with the rest of the world the need for spiritual inspiration and a stronger moral structure. The country will be less inclined to radicalism and will center its attention upon improving its industrialism and developing foreign markets. There is positive emphasis upon culture and a continuing program for protecting and restoring its artistic treasures. The atmosphere is such that Italy can become an important tourist center not only for other European nations but for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. There is danger of volcanic activity, and in many parts of the country sanitation must be modernized. Employment opportunities should improve and skilled craftsmen can find work in surrounding countries. The political atmosphere will clear considerably, and communist influence will markedly lessen. Inflation continues but the currency will gradually get stronger. Universities and specialized schools of several kinds will attract foreign students.

NETHERLANDS There is considerable stress indicated for the Netherlands. The people of this country must make a firm declaration of their energies and resources to the support of their country. The government is disturbed and subversive political forces are busily at work to undermine the national security. There may also

be serious storms which could endanger the system of dikes which are essential to the national survival. Shipping is also in danger, and the public health is adversely affected. Taxation for armament and defense programs in general will meet strong resistance and endanger the Dutch economy. The legislative branches of government are under affliction and juvenile crime requires firm and speedy control. Eclipses afflict the Netherlands and may bring storms and endanger crops. Food products should be harvested as early as possible.

POLAND While there are some constructive indications, the Polish situation is still hazardous. It remains unlikely that the Soviets will comply with many of the Polish demands. An extremely serious confrontation might take place in late summer or early fall. Much depends on how deeply Russia is involved in other commitments. Younger persons may be very difficult to restrain and confusion may arise within the structure of the Solidarity movement. The economy of the country is in very poor condition, and this may ultimately lead to serious violence. Poland may be the first significant break in the Soviet program of world domination. Weather in Poland will be severe and by fall food may be very scarce. Children and aged persons may suffer from the lack of food and medical care. Religion is contributing strongly to Polish nationalism, and also complicates the situation for Russia. In the years ahead, it may well prove that Poland directly changed the course of European socialism.

PORTUGAL The Portuguese people have gained a reputation for minding their own business, and it looks as though this program will continue throughout the year. They have managed to keep out of the mainstream of world trouble, and having moderate aspirations may reach the goals they have set for themselves. Conditions may not be too easy, but patience solves many dilemmas. The great hazard for the year is the sea which may batter the coastline considerably and play havoc with fishing fleets. Portugal will do everything possible to avoid participation in programs of mili-

tary expansion, and will be slow to permit the establishment of military bases within its territory. This circumstance may weaken the Portuguese government, but in the long run it will protect the country from pressures beyond its control. Efforts to influence the Portuguese people by propaganda and direct misrepresentation will not be effective.

SPAIN The Spanish people are vulnerable to many influences from within the country and from general world conditions. Nineteen eighty-two finds the government insecure and uncertain as to the best procedure. The monarchy is not overly popular and Franco is no longer present to do the thinking for Spain. A number of ambitious individuals would like to run the country, but have not been able to muster a solid majority to support them. There has been some success in handling the Basque crisis, but for all intents and purposes the country should move cautiously and discreetly. The tendency of Latin peoples is to avoid personal involvement in major decisions. While this condition remains uncorrected, it is best not to invite trouble. Indications are that it would be wise to support the ruler, cooperate with the government, increase productivity, raise the level of workmanship, and look forward to better times ahead.

SWITZERLAND There is evidence of political stress in this country. This affects leaders in various fields, cultural and economic. There is protection however, and most of the difficulties will be resolved before the end of the year. Trade with outside nations will be less profitable and the rate of inflation may increase. Some infiltration of undesirables is noted, and a minor outbreak of violence will be efficiently handled. Climatic conditions will not be favorable to agriculture. There may also be anxiety due to the political situations in neighboring countries. Accidents on trains and buses will be more frequent than usual.

U.S.S.R. It is our opinion that the early degrees of Virgo are on the ascendant in the horoscope of the Soviet Republic with Mars

and the Moon conjunct the ascendant. If this is correct, 1982 will be a critical year for the Russians. They are developing a bad press, and they should proceed cautiously and refrain from further expansion in the near future. Considerable discontent will develop within the country with increasing demands for major changes in the economic system. Satellite countries will become increasingly restive and will overthrow or greatly modify their communist administrations. If the present trend increases, it may seriously affect the Marxian blueprint. Difficulties will arise in Asiatic Russia, and a strong revival of religion will cause embarrassment to present leadership. High Soviet officials will oppose the armament program and will find it convenient to discuss peaceful arbitration with noncommunist countries. Labor conditions will cause concern and the Polish program will find strong supporters within Russia itself. The Near Eastern situation is drifting toward capitalism, and Soviet influence in Africa is subject to serious reverses. Russian diplomacy should be quiet, pacifistic, and conciliatory; or they will have strong resistance from neighboring countries.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BLOC

This group remains comparatively placid, but there is a quiet tendency to strengthen national security and improve the cultural level. All Scandinavian countries will keep a watchful eye on Russian maneuvers and may feel that this is an opportune time to stand firmly together against communist encroachment. There will be much concern over young people and major changes to update educational facilities. Employment will be a major concern and some constructive measures will receive international recognition. Livestock is afflicted and heavy weather damages coastal regions. Energy resources will prove insufficient, afflicting the public health. Reforms in legal procedures will be necessary to meet emergencies. A prominent leader will pass on and this will result in changes of basic policy and may lead to further inflation. The religious life of the people is strengthened, and institutions of

higher learning will show strong progressive trends. There may be mild appropriations for national defense, but these will be mostly of a token nature.

THE NEAR EAST

This area in general is set in its ways and can be a stumbling block in the effort to solve the prevailing anxieties throughout the world.

IRAN There are planetary indications that the Iranians will begin to straighten out their difficulties. This will be impelled by a realization that the economy must be restored or further internal revolutions will be inevitable. Religious differences will also be arbitrated and the effort to reestablish feudalism will be discontinued. Natural disasters can further burden the country and epidemical ailments are to be feared. Working people will gain greater influence in government. International relationships will be strengthened, foreign trade will be solicited, and women will regain the privileges lost in the recent outburst of Islamic fundamentalism. Reactionaries may lose most of their influence, and younger and more progressive people will direct the policies of the country.

ISRAEL The tensions in this region will relax to some degree. The economic situation improves, and many of the disagreements in adjacent areas can be arbitrated. The probabilities of peaceful solution improve and there may be considerable change within the political structure of the Israeli state. Conciliatory measures are encouraged and the Israelis will benefit from changes in the general structure of Near Eastern policies. There is a possibility of a minor outbreak of violence, but a good chance that it can be avoided with the assistance of more powerful countries. In this country also, progressive factions will broaden the foundations of both internal and international accords. There may be some health

problems due to water pollution or damage to the sanitation system. Artistic endeavors will help to neutralize emotional stress. The Israelis will find their neighbors preoccupied and somewhat less belligerent.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN This country is adversely affected by the eclipses of 1982 combined with the affliction to the ruler of the country. These portents would indicate a continuance of violence and suffering in this nation. The communist government in Afghanistan is under disastrous financial pressures and it is relatively impossible to restore any type of industry or trade. The country is afflicted with a combination of guerrilla warfare, privation, and natural calamities. The spirit of the people however is still strong, and several outside countries are most sympathetic to its cause. The only possible solution is some type of face-saving arbitration. The situation is not only political but religious and moral. The difficulties have passed from an acute stage to a chronic one. The conflict may be extended over a number of years and, even if apparently solved, there are deep wounds that will be very slow in healing. It will become a major factor in the integration of Moslemism and its determination to dominate the Mideast.

BURMA There are negative and destructive forces moving under the surface of Burmese life. In 1982 a serious scandal is likely to surface which will involve the drug subculture. It may be necessary for several major powers to become directly involved in a Burmese housecleaning. The citizenry, though caught up in the dilemma, will be inclined to favor a constructive solution. The religious life of the Burmese has been undermined, but it could be strengthened and the country become a vital member of the Buddhist world community. The government of Burma could fall apart this year, and there is some danger of involvement in the

general upheaval which is breaking out in the Indochinese enclave. The health of the people is under heavy affliction and unseasonal storms break up food patterns and interfere with transportation.

INDIA This vast subcontinent runs into financial difficulties. Inflation will probably worsen, banks and financial institutions will be insecure, and the government will be unpopular. India cannot afford a major armament program and should avoid, if possible, the establishment of nuclear installations. The vast subcontinent continues to be torn by religious and cultural strife, and relations with Jammu-Kashmir and Bangladesh are likely to deteriorate. There may be a move toward the strengthening of provincial governments as the present centralization policy is inadequate. The present administration may not survive the year, but a replacement will not result in general improvement. Older people may be in dire straits and a major epidemic threatens south-central India. It will be a mistake to permit one of the major world powers to gain too large an influence in Indian affairs, but this could happen. The development of the natural resources of the country could gradually result in moderate prosperity, but this is several years off. The exporting of folk materials and handicraft artistry will help the economy which must continue to depend largely on cottage industries. Refugees will continue to be a financial burden, but this condition will improve late in the year.

INDOCHINA Under this heading we will group the Khmer Republic (Cambodia), Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand. In some areas tragic conditions continue, but there is indication of a gradual constructive change. The communist dictatorships set up in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam will be subject to change and modification. Efforts will be made to restore these devastated regions and provide the inhabitants with incentives to reestablish an orderly and constructive way of life. In 1982 the peoples of these regions will be confronted with the almost inconceivable task of restoring their worlds. Religion will be of assistance, but there will be much privation and a great deal of self-sacrifice. As malnutrition was

general in these regions, the necessary physical stamina must be built before a great deal can be accomplished. Religion will help, but faith has been sorely shaken. Assistance from outside sources will be continued and most of the help will now actually reach the people. The reconstruction of these Indochinese countries will also lift a very heavy refugee problem from other countries. Thailand continues to maintain a neutral position, and part of the danger which has hung over this country for some time will be lifted. The Thai government will become more popular, but there is danger to the royal household.

INDONESIA This region—which originally includes Java, Bali, Sumatra, and Borneo—has an acute population problem. The religious life of the people is simple and sufficient, but the central government will have difficulty coping with foreign interferences. The exploitation of the productivity of these islands has brought in a strong materialistic factor which could lead to tragedy. Generally speaking, the area is subject to volcanic activity, floods, and extreme opposites of temperature. A broad educational program will bear good fruit, and medical plans to cope with tropical diseases and hygiene will have good results. Economic conditions remain fairly stable and native skills will help to support the economy.

JAPAN The planetary positions indicate some difficulties for Japan. The Diet is under affliction and there is some danger of violence and subversive activity. One cause of extreme dissatisfaction will involve nuclear armament and the Japanese will attempt to maintain a nonalignment policy. The rate of unemployment may rise slightly and industry will be adversely affected by shortages of strategic material. There is also danger of seismic activity, flooding, and explosions. Public morals continue to give concern and the narcotics subculture may force the government to take drastic action. The psychological influence of Japan's carefully planned economy will be given worldwide consideration. Severe storms are indicated for the western coast and the Hokkaido. There is some affliction to the imperial family and the

members thereof should avoid travel outside of the country. The Japanese stock exchange will fluctuate strongly and could result in losses to small investors. Scandals involving political personalities will arise, but they will be promptly dealt with.

KOREA Early in the spring a major change may occur involving the relationships between the two Koreas. This could result in another minor crisis in international politics. The general condition of the country is depressed with suffering and confusion afflicting the common people. The public health is adversely affected and food production may be endangered by adverse climatic conditions. Subversive political groups may attempt to take over the government which is weak and ambitious for power. There could be considerable tourism and trade relations with the Western powers are likely to improve. A prominent leader is likely to pass on and this may trigger a period of confusion and stress. There is considerable protection however, and the country has increasing prospects for improvement both culturally and economically.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Mainland China will be deeply involved in its own political complications in 1982. The emphasis will be upon establishing administrators who are capable of building for the future rather than maintaining the present system. Much of the remaining influence of Mao will fade away with increasing influence on the developing of individual initiative in all levels of society. A limited capitalism will provide the incentive to hasten the growth of the country. Education will combine modern science with ancient Chinese philosophy. This partnership of the old and new was successful in the field of medicine and it will spread throughout the professions helping to maintain a moderate cultural development. Financial problems will loom large and the government may become short of funds. It must be most cautious if it seeks outside financing because this could soon lead to direct interference in the program of Chinese internal development. There will be considerable discussion of militarization, but a standing army is unnecessary for a country which is

strategically and populationwise unconquerable. This year China should cultivate the simple life and restrict exploitation in every way possible. Communications improve, and the Chinese people will gradually develop a reasonably clear insight relating to the problems of other nations. China will do a number of things which will polish its international image. It may develop quite a reputation for friendliness. It has also learned the importance of religion and philosophy, and this places it well in advance of most of the socialized countries. China will suffer to some degree from natural disasters, especially in its western provinces. For the next several years, it must devote all available energy to integrating its own society.

TAIWAN The Nationalist Republic is likely to be confronted with a difficult year. It must still depend very largely on the good will of other countries for its survival. If it continues to draw in foreign investments, this policy can well be its first line of defense. The highly progressive spirit which distinguishes Taiwan demonstrates clearly the possibility of an enduring relationship, cultural and economic, between Eastern and Western people. In an emergency Taiwan will certainly be assisted by countries with which it has formed strong psychological ties and economic treaties. Some infiltration of radical groups must be expected, but they will have very little influence and be of no lasting significance. A building program does well and the wise administration of land is one of the keynotes of 1982. There might be trouble involving the Chinese airline, but all in all the present rate of progress should be maintained.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Mexico should have a prosperous year and the living standard of the people in general should markedly improve. Welfare projects are indicated with special consideration for the aged and handicapped. Relations with the United States should improve, but the

political situation shows considerable confusion in the late summer. Employment should pick up and labor organizations will increase their influence. More progressive and constructive leadership arises in time to prevent social crisis. Health problems can become more severe with emphasis upon intestinal parasites, dysentery, and lack of sanitation in the outlying areas.

The Panama Canal Zone may be the cause of considerable worry. Natural accidents and sabotage can be expected. In the due course of time the canal must be either completely reconstructed or another waterway must be built. This year political conniving over the management of the canal and the real or imaginary rights and responsibilities of administration will be troublesome but have no lasting significance.

The other Latin American countries will reveal much the same pattern as that which prevails throughout the world. As usual, ambitious leaders will seek to gain control of their countries and a number of foreign agents will move in to complicate the situation. It will be relatively impossible for foreign powers to arbitrate Latin American differences. A major upset is in the making in Argentina. Brazil will probably bring about a major land reform suitable to make its natural resources more available. There is considerable progress in this area. Venezuela, Honduras, and El Salvador are afflicted by eclipses which affect adversely the health of the people as well as the monetary system. There will be danger of seismic activity. Floods and torrential rains work a hardship, but the countries will survive and be better off by the end of the year.

CANADA

Canada has its own troubles, but these will be overshadowed by the larger confusion of major powers. As a result, there will be arbitration and at least temporary alliances between divergent factions. It is unlikely that the effort to divide Canada will succeed. There is possibility of some temporary violence, but it is likely to be half-hearted and short-lived. Canada should enjoy considerable

prosperity and various types of expansion will entice investors, speculators, and distributors of merchandise. Relations between Canada and Great Britain will probably drift along through this year and may even improve. There will be special emphasis upon welfare, education, and the disciplining of young people. In the arts, theaters and places of amusement in general should prosper. A rash of speculation may result in small losses, but will not become a major problem. Employment of women will increase and social services will be more available for the needy. There may be, however, a major dispute over lands and boundaries with strong local antagonism against the national government. These disputes may include protection of wildlife sanctuaries, parks, and national monuments. With all of this, Canada will do well in the long run.



The marksman hits the target partly by pulling, partly by letting go. The boatsman reaches the landing partly by pulling, partly by letting go.

—Egyptian Proverb

Glory should not be pursued by us, but follow us.

—Grecian Saying

He who wants a faultless friend remains friendless.

—Turkish Proverb

There are more old drunkards than old doctors.

—French Proverb

So much as one has of patience, so much has one of wisdom.

—Polish Proverb

I do not mind dying someday. But not today.

—Russian Proverb

THE FIRST MAN TO DIE

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According to Greek mythology, Hades, the God of Death, was born of the union of two Titans: Cronus, God of Unaging Time, and Rhea, Goddess of Fruitful Nature. When Cronus as the personification of eternity was deposed by his sons, they cast lots for the three regions of the timebound world. To Zeus, the elder surviving son of Cronus, was given dominion over the airy regions above the earth. To his brother Poseidon was allotted the realm of oceans, and to their remaining brother Hades was given as his share the gloomy depths of the subterranean earth. In the Orphic theology, Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades belonged to the order of "intellectual" deities. By this is to be understood that they exercised sovereignty over the regions of the mind. Zeus personified the conscious mind; Poseidon, the subconscious mind; and Hades, the mysteries of the unconscious mind. Therefore in the mystic rites, Hades was associated with sleep and death. In sleep, all conscious and mental processes are suspended, and at death the mind with its entire entourage deserts the corporeal body and subsides into an unknown darkness.

The pre-Homeric Greeks did not associate "the House of Hades" with punishment or reward. The ghosts of the heroic dead wandered the somber passageways of the nether-region forever to remain shadows in an empire of phantoms ruled over by a ghostly king. Hades was a stern and melancholic figure, but his queen was a radiant maiden whom he had stolen from the flower-strewn fields of the pleasant earth. It was agreed, therefore, that the abducted goddess Persephone should be allowed to return to her own sphere for half of each year. Persephone, as a symbol of the soul with its periodic embodiments, spends part of her time in the region of the conscious mind, but having partaken of the fruit

of mortality must also share the throne of Hades in the darkness of the unconscious.

A similar story is included in the mystic rites of the later Egyptians. Plutarch, in his *Isis and Osiris*, unfolds the tragic story of the benevolent king. Once upon a time in the childhood of the world, Osiris was the sovereign of the Golden Age. In those days there was only joy, and wherever the good king traveled he was attended by heavenly musicians. But it came about that Osiris was foully slain by his own brother Typhon who was resolved to take the kingdom. Osiris then descended into the world of the dead and there built a splendid palace with its Hall of the Twin Truths. Here, accompanied by a noble retinue, including his sister-wife Isis, he became Judge of the Quick and the Dead. In the great hall of Amentet, Osiris presided over the jurors whose duty it was to reward or punish all mortals according to the merits or demerits of their deeds.

In the Egyptian mortuary rites, the dead lost personal identity and became Osirified. It was as the very god himself that the deceased passed through the ordeal of the weighing of the soul. In his physical state, man is an individual and all persons have different temperaments and characters. But it was assumed by the Egyptians that, when the soul passed out of embodiment, all differences ceased in an unconditioned silence. Men are doctors, lawyers, or craftsmen while they are awake. But in sleep they are nothing, nor have they any remembrance of their identities in the world of the awake. Yet Osiris, or the unconscious, is not truly dead, for he is born again through his own posthumously conceived son, Horus the Younger. The ritual says that whoever has seen Horus has seen also his father, and Horus wearing the symbolic mask of the hawk shall be the avenger of his father and the restorer of the Golden Age. As the ego enters the sleep of death and fades into nothingness, it is said to perish; but it is born again, for out of this immeasurable abyss of unknowing comes forth a new being which is in a sense the rebirth of the former entity.

Among the peoples of ancient India, there are many curious stories bearing upon the mystery of death. Long ago before sin and death came into the world, there was a race of spiritual minstrels

called *Gandharvas*. Of these the most often described is Visvavasu, a solar spirit descended from the heavenly bodies. This Visvavasu the Gandharva fell in love with the nymph Saranya, and from this union was born Yama, the First Man to Die. In the account of Yama's origin, there is something reminiscent of the story of Merlin the Magician of British and Welsh lore. Merlin was said to have been born of a fiery elemental spirit and a mortal woman. This story is given in some detail in the curious volume of submundane lore, *Comte de Gabalis*. Perhaps we are to understand that Yama, the God of Death, was the result of the union of spiritual and material elements. The human body is a compound and, as Lord Bacon once sadly commented, "All compounds must be dissolved." The tenth section of the ancient Indian book of rites, the *Rig Veda*, contains the following lines in the form of a hymn:

*No pall can rob us of the Path thus won by Thee, Yama,
Who hath opened a way from Depth and Height,
To find a place for us, a Home which none can take away
Whither our forefathers have departed and all the living go.
The Firstborn of Death,
The first arrival in the Kingdom of the departed,
Natural Head of the long procession which follows Him;
Yama, the Prince of the holy!*

Like his equivalents in other faiths, Yama is not regarded as an evil god, a tempter of men, or an enemy of heaven. He did not die as punishment for sin or because of the vengefulness of some irate deity. The time came when he desired to explore the way of no return. He was resolved to seek the mysteries of his own depths to discover if possible what lay at the root of himself. In this regard he is a leader of the Yogis and the meditators who attempt to unite themselves with the utter silence of the eternal within.

Agni, the God of Fire, was also the custodian of the funeral pyre where the bodies of the dead were cremated. It was appropriate, therefore, that he should lead the souls of the departed through the flames and conduct them to Yama's realm. Like Hades, Yama was regarded as stern and pitiless. Prayers to him were in vain and he

accepted no offering and could not be touched by bribery. But there was a softer side to his nature, for on a few occasions Yama restored the dead to life. The one power which he could not refuse to recognize was true and perfect love which he acknowledged to be stronger than death. There is a parallel in Greek mythology—Orpheus with his tragic song so moved the heart of Hades that he offered to release the soul of Eurydice.

There is little evidence that Yama's world was considered a place of punishment by the ancient Aryans. They accepted death as inevitable to all that lives. But as time went on, subtle changes occurred in human psychology. The more that men had to live for, the more they considered death an enemy—a strange and terrible power that robbed mortals of all they possessed and finally of themselves. As Max Muller observed, the unconscious at the root of individual and collective mentality was the abode of Yama. In modern experience, the unconscious is no longer a refuge for somewhere in its depths conscience has established itself. Plato said, "The living are ruled by the dead," and this has been interpreted to mean that our conscious existence is dominated by the pressures arising from the depths of the unconscious mind. Those who develop various psychoses have their sleep disturbed by visions, nightmares, and archetypal dreams. The sleep of death may likewise be disordered by delusions which have distorted our interpretations of immortality. We must all live with our own concept of life after death for the afterworld is "our home that none can take away." The Tibetans have recognized this in their rituals of the Bardo which are intended to release the mind from its own anxieties at the very moment of transition.

The whole course of human progress has been dominated by the search for the unknown, and man is determined that someday he will lift the veil which divides the conscious from the preconscious. Children come from silence into self-awareness, and the aged pass from self-awareness back to silence. In that silence is locked the whole mystery of existence.

By degrees the regions of the afterlife were reorganized and reshaped according to the moral convictions of various religions and

philosophies. Assuming that fear would strengthen man's resolution to lead a virtuous life, the realm of Hades was made terrible for sinners to contemplate. Incidentally, the Revised Version of the New Testament restores the Greek word *Hades* (probably meaning "the unseen") instead of the more familiar term *hell* in a number of places as closer to the original meaning. Fear, instead of making heroes, breeds cowards who face the unknown future of themselves with dismal forebodings. Even the joys of mortal life itself were overshadowed by morbid previsioning of the hereafter. In the end, we built human society on the concept that physical existence is not only the *most* desirable but the *only* desirable state in which man can function.

With the rise of Buddhism, East Indian philosophy took on a strong psychological coloring. Existence came to be regarded as an internal mental phenomenon reflected outwardly through the physical experiences of living. The universe was no longer a vast kingdom ruled over by spiritual autocrats. The Indic deities, like all other beings inhabiting the dimensions of space, were subject to laws which were eternal and unchangeable. One of the most extraordinary occurrences in the history of religion was the transformation wrought by Buddhism when it affirmed that it had converted the Hindu deities to the blessed doctrine of the Noble Eight-fold Path. Among the twelve ancient gods who acknowledged the supremacy of the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas was Yama. He still performed his appointed functions but gave allegiance to the Bodhisattva Kshitigarbha, one of the eight Dhyani Bodhisattvas who gathered about the Lotus Throne of the Infinite Metaphysical Buddha Amitabha. Kshitigarbha was given dominion over the *Six Existences*, the six orders of beings evolving through the terrestrial regions of the world.

Yama not only acknowledged the Bodhisattva of the Six Existences as his overlord but annually all the judges and wardens of the underworld met together in great rejoicing to celebrate the Bodhisattva's birthday. The implication was that the regions beyond the grave were not primarily spheres of punishment. Like the Christian purgatory they were places where the soul was

purged, or cleansed, of its moral infirmities. It was not only possible but inevitable that those afflicted by karma should ultimately attain illumination through the intercession of the Compassionate Bodhisattva.

This teaching never gained great favor in India but, in the migration of Buddhism eastward across Asia, its popularity increased. Sir M. Aurel Stein, in his explorations of the Tun Huang caves, found several painted banners dating from about the tenth century depicting Kshitigarbha seated among the governors of delusion. The Bodhisattva carried an alarm staff and was robed like a Buddhist priest with a traveling shawl around his head. He was associated with pilgrimage, for in Buddhist doctrine all embodiments are steps in the journey toward enlightenment. After the rise of the Mahayana School which especially emphasized the saving powers of the Bodhisattvas, the compassionate Lord of Pilgrimage gained greater distinction. Thus we have two different rulers of death: Yama who judged all but punished none himself and Kshitigarbha who judged none and had taken the oath to redeem all creatures of the six regions.

Chinese Buddhism also recognized the dual government of the afterdeath state. Yama is pictured in the robes of a Chinese judge, wearing a judicial bonnet and a black garment reaching to the ground. He sits at a table on which are books containing the complete records of the lives and deeds of those who come before him for judgment. He is surrounded by attendants and subsidiary officers, and representations of him usually include graphic pictures of the punishments inflicted upon sinners. Yama was never regarded as evil. He tempted no one, set no snare to capture the weak or perverse. He was an official who by circumstances of his own causing explored the realms of the dead and became master of the territory. In Chinese Buddhism and popular Taoism which adopted many Buddhist concepts including that of Yama, Kshitigarbha as the protector of the humble and forlorn makes sure that justice is always tempered by mercy.

From China and Korea, Mahayana Buddhism reached Japan and established itself firmly during the sixth century, A.D. Yama now appears as Emma-O and resembles in every respect his

Chinese prototype. Kshitigarbha, whose name means "the earth-womb," is also present as Jizo Bosatsu. It is implied that he is the guardian of those who go to sleep in the earth to be born again in the heart of a lotus in the Western Paradise of Amida Buddha. Later they will go to sleep in paradise and be reincarnated into the mortal world.

In her book *World-Healers*, Lady E. A. Gordon, a profound student of Japanese Buddhism, writes that she saw at Mount Koya a painting of Emma-O with the two books of judgment exactly as described in the Book of Revelation 20:11-12, and immediately behind him stood a radiant figure of Jizo Bosatsu in priestly vestments. It is the responsibility of Emma-O to judge impartially; but before passing sentence he must wait until Jizo, acting as public defender, presents all possible evidence in favor of the deceased. This legal formality is also clearly set forth in the Egyptian ritual of the weighing of the soul of the dead.

It is popular "knowledge" that of a thousand souls who come before Emma-O only a few merit eternal bliss. Of the remainder, five may require extraordinary punishment and all the others are sent back into embodiment as "not good enough for heaven but too good for perdition." It is rare indeed that Jizo is not able to find at least one good deed somewhere in the psychic record of each soul. This good deed is the seed of immortality, and no earthly power can destroy a soul in which this little spark of virtue is shining even faintly.

There was a Japanese Buddhist priest who dreamed that he died and was brought into the presence of Emma-O. The grave-faced judge put on a kindly expression for he was always considerate of the servants of Buddha. He asked the priest to take back to life a special message explaining that the Lord of Death (like Mephisto in *Faust*) regarded himself as one of those who faithfully served the mystery of everlasting life. Emma-O then continued by saying that he had sent into the world three messengers to warn mankind to prepare for what lay beyond the grave. These messengers, incidentally, correspond with the first three visions of Buddha which turned him from worldliness to the service of humanity. The messengers were Old Age, Sickness, and Death. If mankind takes heed

of their warnings, he will improve his conduct while he is in the material world and will prepare to leave it with a good hope for his future state.

All the mythologies of the world expound in one way or another the essential symbolism of the afterlife. Birth and death are two aspects of one mystery and are both servants of life and its laws. The human mind captured in an intricate pattern of intellectualism comes finally to fear both life and death. Man has burdened himself with anxieties by interpreting incorrectly the pressures which arise from within himself and from an environment which his own misunderstandings have helped to create. Yama is the archetypal consciousness of judgment and justice by which all men finally judge themselves. Jizo is mercy, the infinite compassion by which man experiences within himself the mystery of divine love and truth. Buddhism sought to show that only justice, which by discipline brings about the final perfection of all that lives, is truly merciful; and mercy itself has no existence apart from the integrities which we associate with justice.

When we step out of this world, we are still within the vast structure of the universal plan. The cosmos is indeed "a Home which none can take away." It is the House of Many Mansions of Christian mysticism where love and compassion are supreme. It is inconceivable that a loving deity, ever just and all-knowing, could have devised or sanctioned a place of futility or darkness. There is probably no region darker than this physical plane which we find on most occasions not only endurable but pleasurable. Yet, as Plato wisely pointed out, men die when they are born into material existence and are born when they depart from it.

Jizo becomes not only the embodiment of the compassion of the Infinite Buddha but symbolizes that this compassion is in every proton and electron. There is no place in the vast expanse of creation where the gentle Jizo is not immediately and innately present. All things were fashioned for our salvation through the kindly merits won through dedication to the Bodhisattva obligation. Milton declared on the authority of Scripture that death was the last great enemy that man was to overcome. But Jizo revealed a different concept. There is no death; the *fear* of death is the last great enemy.

WONDERS OF THE PLANT KINGDOM

(Part I)



flowers have always been intimately associated with human emotions. In older times they were frequent offerings on the altars of shrines and temples and served as expressions of piety, gratitude, and veneration. Even today, they are appropriate tokens of friendship and remembrance. They add to the celebration of the sacraments and are welcome additions at all festive occasions. They convey our sentiments of faith, hope, and love; and are used at funerals as symbols of immortality.

In addition to their beauty, many flowers are appreciated for their fragrances. Flower incenses are used in Eastern sanctuaries, and floral perfumes are more popular today than ever before. While some do not favor the use of cut flowers, we can all take comfort from the realization that the blossoms are of short duration and will quickly fade even if we leave them in the garden. Potted plants have gained in favor and with care may endure for some time. Like most of the familiar objects that surround us in the natural world, we give very little thought to the wonders of the plant kingdom. To the mystic however, the contemplation of living and growing things brings him closer to the realities of the Divine Nature and purposes. In Luke 12:27 Jesus says, "Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Jacob Boehme in his wonderful book *Signatura Rerum* explains that all things exist in two worlds, one of which is invisible and the other visible. The outward or corporeal nature receives into itself the signatures originating in the living soul behind and within the



To George London of their Majesties Royall
 Garden in S. James Parke, Gent. Deputy Superintendant
 and Master Gardiner of their Majesties
 Gardens and Plantations in England.

This Plate is humbly



Dedicated by Richard Blome

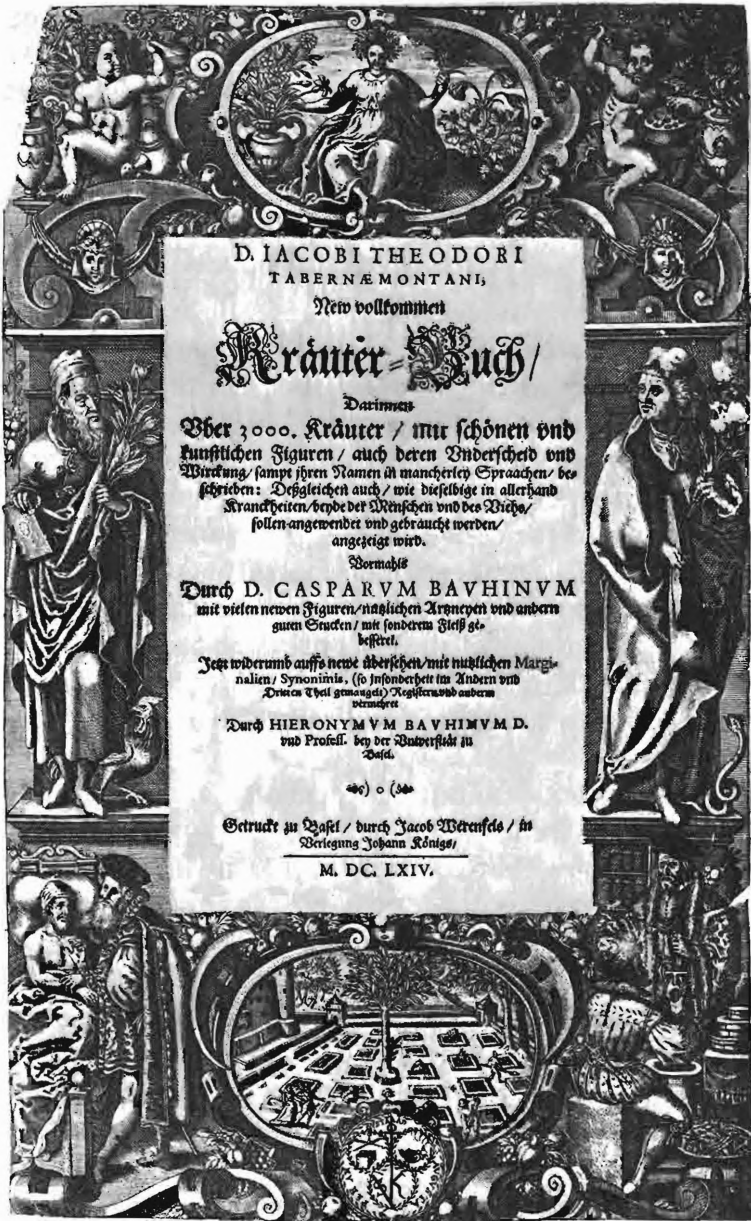
Symbolical plate honoring plants from Le Grand's *Body of Philosophy*, London: 1694. This plate was dedicated to George London, Master Gardiner of their Majesties' Gardens and Plantations in England.

body. It follows that, when we examine the visible parts of creatures, we can become aware of the Divine Will. Boehme was especially concerned with plants, each of which has a kind of voice—a means of communication without sound. He did not believe that Deity overshadowed the world but rather that it ensouled the spheres which it brought into existence. The process of creation goes on forever as a continuing expression of the Divine Power and manifestation of the eternal plan.

Flowers therefore are beautiful because, having no will of their own, they bear witness to the perfect harmony that ensouls all things. There are as many types of plants as there are species of animals. Each has its own purpose and fulfills its proper destiny in quiet humility. It has been said that there is a flower in the meadow for every star in the sky and the paracelsian physicians assigned the virtues of plants to the constellations and planets which governed them. This presents another dimension of plant significance, for truly the herbs and simples which our forebears gathered in the fields are for the healing of the nations. Even today botanicals are of great importance in pharmacology. While there are many horticulturists, botanists are scarce and inducements to major in this field are slight.

While most plants cannot move about, there is a powerful movement within them. They tell their story by the transformations which occur within themselves. The divine light which enfolds the planet makes possible an almost infinite diversity of plant forms. John Evelyn, who wrote about gardens in the seventeenth century, seems to have been inclined to contemplate the plant kingdom as a revelation of the true religion. Through plants, especially flowers, the mind could learn more than it could ever discover in books. The scriptures of ancient nations were written long ago, but the religion of plants is a living text which provides every generation with spiritual and moral instruction.

Each flower is a mathematical equation. Men study geometry and the plant lives it without benefit of higher instruction. No architect can create a more symmetrical structure than that of the lotus or the chrysanthemum. Members of the plant kingdom may



The Healing Plant Book (Krauter Buch) by D. Casparum Bauhinum, Basel: 1664. This volume contains an illustrated description of over three thousand plants with their medicinal values.

flower only for a single night and then fade or, like the giant sequoia trees, stand for thousands of years as the oldest living things on the planet.

Flowers have always been fertility symbols and fitted beautifully into the ancient beliefs bearing upon the sacredness of generation. Among primitive people reproduction was the greatest of all divine and natural mysteries. The cycle—beginning with the seed, unfolding into the plant, then budding and blossoming, and finally producing its own seed—was subject to two levels of interpretation. On the physical plane its primary purpose was the perpetuation of the species. On the spiritual plane the seed was the word of God, and sowing and reaping revealed clearly the operation of natural law. Its moral lesson was that as a man sows, so shall he reap. During the agrarian period the nutritional use of plants was universal. Permanent settlements could not arise until an appropriate food supply could be established. Culture groups that depended upon hunting and fishing soon exhausted nearby sources and had to migrate with the herds upon which they were dependent for survival. With the cultivation of nutritious fruits and vegetables, homes could be built and there was greater freedom for the advancement of cultural pursuits. In old myths the gods gave wheat, corn, and rice to mankind. Cooking overcame certain detrimental substances in both plants and animals, but it was evidently intended that the human being should be a vegetarian.

Paracelsian botany was concerned with the appearance of plants. Each part by its shape indicated its remedial qualities. Toothwort, because of its resemblance to teeth, could deliver mankind from the miseries of the toothache. Heartwort, because of a vague resemblance to the human heart, was used in the treatment of cardiac disorders; and mandrake, the roots of which resemble human bodies, was prized as an aphrodisiac and is still widely used in China.

Modern nutritionists have developed a new respect for both herbs and flowers. Rose hips are an important source of vitamin C and can be digested by those allergic to citrus fruit. Fruits have

contributed to the well-being of the human body and also to cosmetics. Spinach is not as good a source of iron as was once believed but is a health-protecting vegetable. For centuries tomatoes were held to be poisonous, and it was believed that the apple referred to in the story of Adam and Eve was actually a tomato. Fruits and flowers play prominent parts in myths and legends. The pomegranate eaten by Persephone resulted in her bondage to the realms of Hades one half of each year. Ivy was sacred to the deity Dionysus. Papyrus provided the Egyptians with the material on which they could write; and among the Nordic peoples, mistletoe was a symbol of spirit because it did not gain its nutrition from the earth but, according to them, from the air.

In the flower kingdom the lotus and water lily are the most widely employed in religious symbolism. The lotus of Asia was sacred to both Hinduism and Buddhism, and many involved concepts about the meaning of this flower are found in sacred literature. It is upon the open lotus blossoms that Eastern deities stand or sit. It represents the heart which is the throne of the spirit in man. It reveals the evolutionary path which, leading upward through the four elements—earth, water, fire, and air—finally accepts into itself the glory of the sunlight. Among Buddhists the lotus is seldom used for decorative purposes. It is reserved almost entirely as a religious symbol. It ornaments ritual instruments, portraits of divine beings, shrines, monuments, and the vestments of the clergy. It is basic to mandalas, or meditation pictures, and is the attribute symbol of Kannon, the Bodhisattva of Compassion. Souls passing into the other life are depicted seated on lotus thrones, and there is a direct association of this flower with the forgiveness of sin. Among the Hindus it is used to represent the chakras, or esoteric ganglia of the autonomic nervous system. Each of the chakra lotuses has a different number of petals—the lowest number being two and the highest number one thousand. Lotus fibers can be woven into fabric, and the seeds are edible and well-favored as a food delicacy.

The lily of the West perpetuates much of the lotus symbolism. The angel of the annunciation is often depicted holding lilies. The



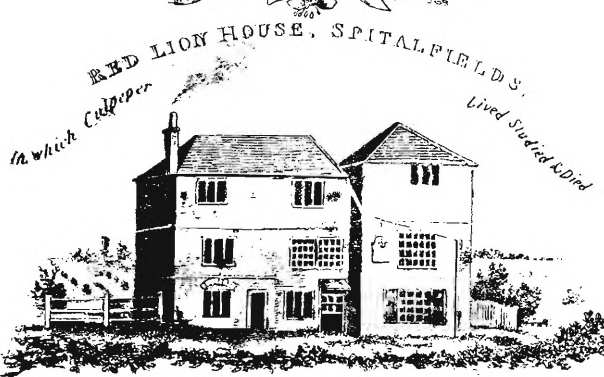
East Indian divinity seated on lotus throne. The goddess Devi was an aspect of the Hindu divinity Parvati, the consort of Shiva (Siva).

Easter lily is a symbol of resurrection, and all lilies imply purity. In the Song of Solomon 2:1, the bride sings thus to the bridegroom: "I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys." In this rendition the lily becomes a lunar symbol, and frequently appears in alchemy standing for the purification or transformation of the lower elements of the personality. It is symbolically tied to the concept of baptism by which the soul is assumed to be cleansed of original sin. In the Apocalypse, Jerusalem, adorned as a bride, was united in eternal marriage with the Lamb of God.

Those interested in flowers can derive many benefits by creating miniature table gardens in their own homes. Such labors in the cause of beauty contribute to peace of mind and the release of internal aesthetic impulses. No great expense is involved and most of the necessary materials are easily obtainable. A shallow ceramic bowl from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter or a metal tray of appropriate size is suitable.

Nearly all members of the plant kingdom come under the general heading of botanicals. There is scarcely a shrub that does not have some type of medicinal value. We often assume that the primary use of flowers is decorative or sentimental. Nicholas Culpeper, an English physician of the seventeenth century, still remains an outstanding authority on herbal remedies. He states clearly the medicinal properties of daisies, oak trees, garlic, and countless other plants. In many cases however, Culpeper derived his interpretations from earlier works of Greek or Arabic physicians. For many centuries healing plants were classified according to their astrological rulers. Having discovered from a horoscope the planetary configurations contributing to sickness, it was necessary to neutralize the sidereal forces which brought on the ailment with remedies concocted according to astrological prescriptions. Thus a misery caused by Saturn might be successfully treated by a plant under the rulership of Jupiter. Culpeper lists hundreds of forms of vegetation—great and small—which were indispensable to the enlightened physician.

There were many ways for determining the appropriate botanical remedy. Some were most successful as fumigations or per-



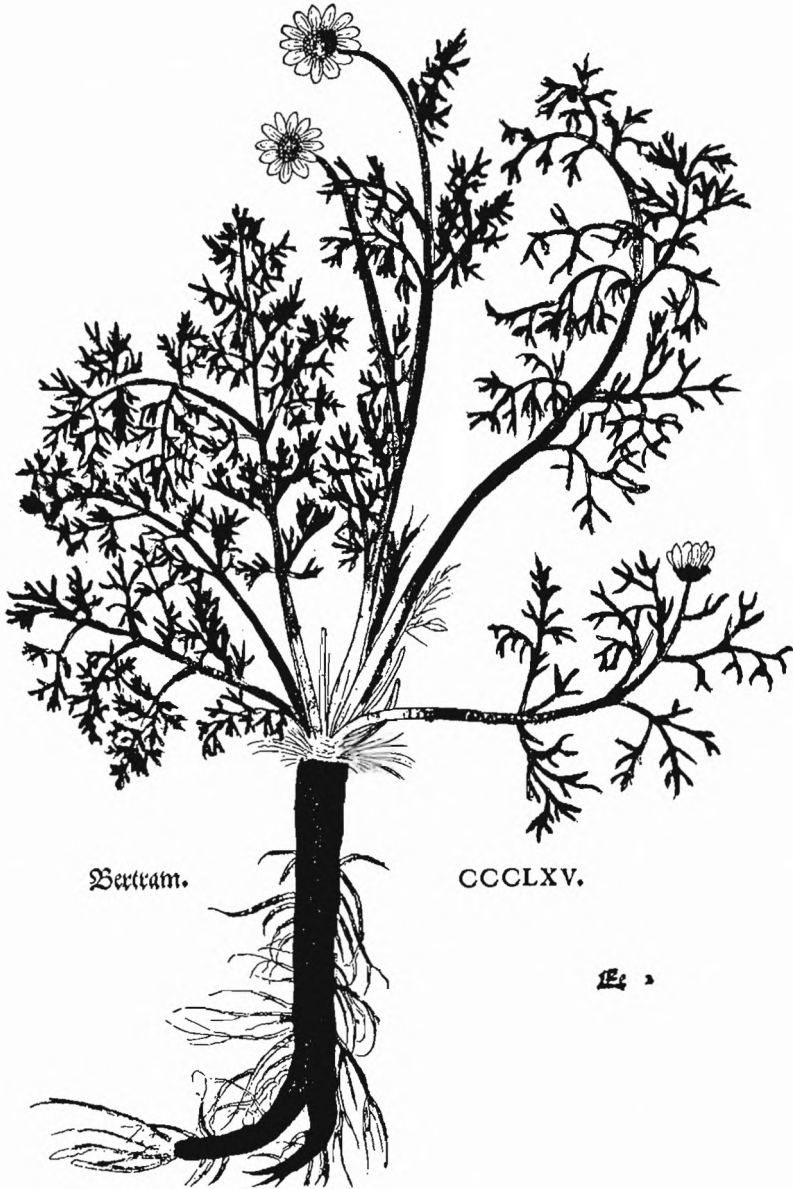
Portrait of Culpeper.

fumes. Others should be eaten raw; but for the most part they were powdered, boiled, or steeped, and mixed with a light wine. The most effective herbal remedies were grown locally. To export such materials for a long distance was regarded to be a fallacy. If the patient lived in a certain vicinity, his body was accustomed to plants which flourished in nearby fields.

Paracelsus was quite an expert in such matters, and he learned much from elderly women who were the custodians of the healing arts in small scattered communities. They preserved a tradition from generation to generation, and it is only fair to say that they accomplished some almost miraculous cures.

Following Galen and Avicenna, Culpeper recognized several major divisions of botanical species. There were flowering plants—a very large classification, as many vegetables, and even trees had blossoms. The second order were the vegetables and included those growing both above and beneath the ground. Lettuce and spinach were one kind and potatoes and carrots, another kind. Then there were weeds, usually despised, but among the most precious of medications. Grain of all kinds was both nourishing and troublesome, for there were allergies even then but no one knew what caused them. Higher on the list were fruits and nuts and some pods. At the top of the list were the trees—for their sap, bark, leaves, and seeds possessed wonderful properties. Culpeper did not even discard poisonous plants. He believed and proved that they could be rendered harmless and could work cures when all other preparations failed.

Some feel that human beings became aware of healing herbs from watching animals. They found that dogs and cattle when they became ill, ceased to eat their usual type of food and chewed bitter herbs, always choosing certain medicinal plants. The Greeks created a mythology around plants, and the legends nearly always had some foundation in fact. They believed that orders of nymphs and elemental spirits controlled plant life and would cooperate with a dedicated physician who was willing to accept their offerings. Human infirmities could be listed under seven classifications: hardening, softening, heating, excess, deterioration, confusion,



Bertram.

CCCLXV.

E. &

Bertram—*Anthemis Pyrethrum* (a member of the chrysanthemum family) is not a wild flower. It has to be planted and grown from seed. It grows in Germany and blossoms all summer. It has various medicinal uses and is also used as an insecticide. Basle: 1543.

Namen vnd Wirkung II Theil. 226

Von den Erdnüssen.

Cap. xix.



Zweil gegenwertiges gewächß mit kraut/
stengel/blümen vnd faden aller ding ein Legumen ist (wievöl vndreutlich) habe ichs den selbigen nach gesetzt. Sonst möche mans der wurzel halben vnder die Bulbosā schreiben/ dann solche wurzeln seind zußlich dick/vnd ein wenig lang/wie kleine Kiblein/ oder wilde Bieren/erdens-

Etw dick

farb/innwendig weiß/ eines süßen Castaniē geschmacks. Hangen etwann drey oder vier Nüßlein als lange Zeit an einem dünnen faden/ ligen dieß im Letten grund verborgen. Welche Nüßlein/wa sie mit dem Pflug nicht gestöret werden/essen sie alle jar neue Frucht/die bleibt im selben jar weiß vnd jart.

Forma.

Die Schwein wa sie dieser Nüß gevar werden/ wülen sie heffig darnach. Das geslecht bringet im Waechmonat seine liebliche/wolriechende rosinenfarbe blümen/vergleichen sich der gestalt nach der Zäselen blümen/aber von farben vnd gewächß vil schöner vnd liebsicher. Das kraut (welches dem wilde Wickentraut ähnlich ist) bindet sich auch an mit seinen jarten fäden/wie andere Legumina. Wächset in den Weysen/ Gersten vnd Spelgen felbern. Kommen etwann drey oder vier runder stenglein (die seind gegen der Erden braunfarb) von einer wurzel herfür/ mit schmalen bleetern bekleidet/ wie das ein Hypericon ist.

Etw süßet.

Tempus.

Latom.

Von den Namen.



In Ackerkut sagen diesem gewächß Erdnuß vnd Ewbroot/ zā Latin Panis porcinus/ Nur terre/ Ficus terre/ Erdfeigen/ Erdmandel/ē. Etlich wöllen Arisanita Auicenne/vnd Buchoumarien/vnd Malum terre oder Epilaminus Diosco. lib. ij. cap. clivj. sep ein ding/ nemlich Erdnuß/ oder Panis Porcini Pp liij

Peanuts (Erdnüssen). Botanically classified as a legume. The little nuts lie deep in the ground. Pigs dig diligently for them. The plant grows like a weed in rye fields. It has fragrant raisin-colored blossoms. Farmers call this plant earthness, or earthnuts or pigbread; erdfeigen, or earth figs; erdmandel, or earth almond. Strasbourg: 1551.

and retention of fluids. Singly or in combination, all excesses must be reduced and all depletions must be augmented.

During many unhappy periods in history, diet was seriously neglected. Overeating was a common cause of sickness. It followed, as one old scholar noted, that wealthy persons had the tendency to dig their graves with their teeth. Many forms of sickness resulted from the exhaustion of the digestive system. For these excesses there were plant remedies to cleanse the liver, clean out the gall bladder, relieve the strain on the kidneys, and restore proper elimination. The physician depended heavily upon purifiers and stomatics. It is obvious that he became comparatively indifferent to the beauty and fragrance of flowering plants. To him, each one was a God-given panacea for human indiscretion.

Most of the early herbalists assumed that plants were under the rulership of the planets. This was not only a convenient way to classify the medical properties of herbs but bound their use tightly to the astrodiagnosis of disease. A bouquet of mixed flowers interpreted botanically was a kind of medical prescription, but in recent times the scientific aspect is generally forgotten or ignored. If you patronize a store distributing nutritional supplements, you will find that many of the recommended nutrients are simply the old herbs powdered, capsuled, or made into tablets. Most natural methods for improving health have descended to us from ancient times.

There may be some question as to how the flowers of the field came to be associated with the various planetary bodies. It is possible that herbalists, after becoming acquainted with the remedial qualities of various botanicals, assigned them to the heavenly bodies according to their proven natures. For example, nightshade, hemlock, and wintergreen were said to be under the government of Saturn. It is understandable that dangerous or deadly properties would be regarded as Saturnine, but wintergreen can only be regarded as a possible antidote for some ailment under the control of Saturn. Jupiter claimed the dandelion to itself, and this benevolent but ill-flavored weed could be beneficial to those who ate not wisely but too well. It is interesting that the herbalist physi-



Leonard Thurneysser (1530-1590), a leading physician, alchemist, and herbalist. He wrote learnedly on the remedial properties of plants and was familiar with the Arabian system of medical botany. Accused of sorcery, Thurneysser suffered much persecution and finally committed suicide.

cians should also consider that red roses were ruled by Jupiter, but those of damask hue belong to Venus, and the white ones to the Moon. It is certain that roses are messengers of good cheer and often decorate the Jupiterian banquet table. To Mars has been assigned plants with sharp flavors such as spices, especially pepper, and gentian. Of course, thistles belong to Mars. They stir the circulation, strengthen elimination, and improve the function of the gall bladder.

(To be continued)

In
Reply



A Department of Questions and Answers

Question: How do you feel about efforts to develop extrasensory perception by following various systems of special exercises or the use of magical rituals?

Answer: Having had nearly sixty years of experience with the problems discussed in your letter, I feel impelled to share with you some of the information I have accumulated in the areas of your concern. I do not advocate any type of esoteric discipline that is supposed to result in clairvoyance or psychic phenomena. Many disturbed and confused persons have come to me for advice and help. If they were not too involved, I have been able to clarify their thinking; but if they have gone completely overboard, there is very little that anyone can do. Recently there has been a dangerous outbreak of ceremonial magic, witchcraft, voodoo, and perverted ritualism. Individuals have yielded to temptations resulting from weaknesses in their own natures. They have desired to dominate others, advance their own fortunes, or enjoy a prosperity which they have not earned.

The great teachers of our race have all clearly set forth the first rule to legitimate spiritual growth. They tell us: "If you live the life, you will know the doctrine." Mystical experiences to be genuine are by-products of natural growth and unfoldment. They reward constructive self-discipline, dedication to the simple principles of integrity, gentle love of God, and service to the common good. The Divine Power rewards the worthy but withholds its blessings from the selfish and self-centered. As the Chinese have expressed it, "heaven leads and man must follow." We are in this

world to understand the laws—divine and natural, and we are constantly warned that ambitions of all kinds must be transmuted into aspirations. The desperate effort to become spiritual or discover shortcuts to enlightenment is contrary to our greater good.

We all want to cooperate voluntarily with the Divine Plan of which we are a part, but we cannot force growth. Many new cults have arisen as the result of personal psychic experiences, and most of the followers in such groups are in serious trouble. One family which consulted me has been virtually destroyed by ceremonial magic and the conjuring of spirits. Inspired by the teachings of a certain cult, a member of this family decided that it was his divine right to do exactly as he pleased without any consideration for those around him. It may well be that he was a born dictator; but his attitudes, supported by a religious association, have caused misery to the family.

Ritualism often leads to sorcery and total disregard for morality and ethics. For centuries Europe was burdened with witchcraft. This led to a hysteria which resulted in thousands of innocent people being burned at the stake or broken on the rack. Most of the victims were self-deluded, but their condition was neither understood nor tolerated. We have an old book in our library which is dedicated to sorcery, sealed with black seals, and prohibited in Germany. (Incidentally, this volume is not available to the public.) Numerous catchpenny publications, commonly called grimoires, found a wide circulation in France and Germany. The planchette, now called the Ouija board, caused so much trouble in France that its sale was forbidden. The belief in werewolves and vampires had spread widely; cows were bewitched; and as the mania expanded, animals, birds, and insects were tried in courts of law accused of satanism and then found guilty in absentia. The entire field of ceremonial magic has a tendency to be unhealthy, and even reached the United States in the Salem witchcraft episode.

Ritualism has always played an important part in religion. The High Mass is a sacred rite but is never used as a means of promoting destructive practices. In all the Mystery systems, rites were of an inspiring nature inclining the minds of believers to nobility of character. Books are published every day which pretend to teach

shortcuts to spiritual maturity. No censorship over this type of literature is available at this time but is sorely needed. There have also been a number of television programs which have been in poor taste or worse. These have a tendency to disturb many viewers who otherwise would never have come into direct contact with unsavory beliefs.

Occasionally we hear that a few groups have formed an unholy alliance with the drug subculture. It is unbelievable but probably true that the Black Mass is still being performed in sewers under the city of Paris. The average citizen is not aware of what is going on, but these practices are indirectly affecting the lives of many metaphysicians. Members of some ethnic minorities come from backgrounds where the supernatural is a cultural heritage. To such people religion and magic are practically synonymous terms. Their folk beliefs can easily be exploited. Legitimate religious organizations should be the first line of defense against psychic practice.

We should also focus our attention upon the constructive aspects of esoteric teachings. Every religion has mystical overtones suitable to those who wish a deeper insight than that provided by exoteric teachings. There can be no doubt that earnest efforts for self-improvement are valuable. We all need the strength of group activity. We need to know that others are striving after righteousness. White and black magic, so-called, are divided by motivation. We all know that life in this world is short, but our eternal citizenship in the larger universe of soul power must be a major concern. To compromise principles for profit brings us dangerously close to black magic.

Goethe tells us that one part of our natures aspires to heaven and the other suspire in worldliness. Truth cannot be bought or sold. Even the best instruction is no substitute for honorable motivation. The best motive we can have is the prayerful hope that learning will enable us to make a larger contribution toward the redemption of all that lives. When we can forget self and all its machinations, we become good and faithful servants in our Father's house.

We are further reminded that a person who tries to save his own life shall lose it; but if he loses his life in the service of Truth, he

shall have life everlasting. It may seem a pleasant prospect to feather one's own nest, but such an action solves none of the basic problems of existence. We are not here to be wealthy but to become more virtuous, more patient, and more kindly. To join any organization for ulterior motives is unfair to all concerned.

Some years ago I wrote a book under the title *Self-Unfoldment by Disciplines of Realization*. The procedures which I recommended cannot hurt anyone; but they are not dramatic, fantastic, or glamorous. There is no royal road to Truth. We must earn by our daily integrity the growth we hope to achieve. Jesus recommended that those who would commune with their Father in heaven should enter their closets and pray in secret, and if they were sincere their Father would reward them openly. We are so accustomed to the corruptions of man-made law that it occurs to some that they can bribe Divine Law. Such a belief is merely a form of self-delusion.

There are five very important steps which will help the honorable truth seeker to live in harmony with the Universal Plan:

(1) The rectification of daily conduct. The aspirant must control his body, his emotions, and his mind until he can live in a state of tranquillity, free from all spiritual anxieties.

(2) He must idealize all relationships with family, friends, and acquaintances. He must conquer jealousy, envy, and fear. The most intimate relationships must be purified and idealized.

(3) The abuse of worldly goods must be censured by constructive intelligence. Appetites should be reduced and not catered to. Regardless of material means, the person should live as simply as possible. This does not mean that he should pauperize himself but that he should follow the Socratic axiom "In all things not too much."

(4) A short time should be set aside each day for prayer and meditation. We are strengthened when we commune with that Divine Power which abides in the furthest and the innermost. All men know what they want, but only God knows what they need. Ask only for grace of spirit and not the gratification of appetites or ambitions.

(5) Learn to be quiet inside for the peaceful heart is the abode of Deity. In meditation there should be no negative thoughts against

Providence, and every prayer should end with the words "Not my will but Thine be done."

One should be very reluctant in taking vows or obligating oneself by special commitments in the religious field. Most reputable organizations require no unreasonable commitments. It is seldom advisable to give any other human being the right to control your life. Oaths of obedience by gullible persons have often ended in disaster, and several organizations are in serious trouble—both morally and legally—because of misplaced trust. No honorable group will require its members to take vows contrary to the dictates of their own conscience. We can all voluntarily resolve to improve our own natures and to dedicate our lives to the service of universal good and the improvement of society according to our abilities.

There are sects and individual teachers who demand the right to control their followers spiritually, mentally, and physically; but it seems to me that such religious enslavement is likely to be regretted. Vows should be directed to God and not to another mortal whose own nature does not usually merit such trust. The old Indian gurus imposed disciplines upon their disciples, but these rules were always in harmony with teachings which had been sanctified by the veneration of centuries. Never under *any* condition did they promise any shortcut to enlightenment. One famous Eastern teacher told me: "I live in the constant hope that my disciples shall excel me."

Those demanding personal allegiance may be sincere, but the possibilities of ulterior motives are ever present. One must therefore be certain that the life and character of a teacher deserves unconditioned approval. There are groups who by their obligations have placed themselves under a metaphysical autocrat who will impose his own standard of living upon his followers and use their faith to fulfill his own ambitions. Under such circumstances it may be difficult to regain personal freedom. Those who are disillusioned are threatened with punishment by esoteric means. They must do as they are told or be subjected to various types of psychic persecution. Many have come to me who have been so victimized. If a sect demands its members turn over all their worldly goods as

proof of fidelity, it is time to retire from such a situation and use any available funds for good works selected by yourself.

It is even more difficult and insidious to place oneself in the hands of a sect, the leadership of which is vested in some mysterious personality who cannot be directly approached. We do not deny the existence of invisible teachers any more than we would condemn veneration for saints. We do have a right however to require some evidence about those we are serving and the integrity of their basic teachings. The most immediate evidence is, of course, the type of instruction which is given and the way it is transmitted. In many cases however, psychism complicates the situation. Messages delivered in dreams or by voices from the misty deep should be taken with a grain of salt. Everyone involved may have good motives but these cannot prevent the promulgation of misinformation. If ritualistic exercises lead to involvement in psychism, the end result can be tragic. When impelled to join some group, select one that has had a good reputation for many years and whose teachings are acceptable to common sense.

Exploitation is present in every field of human activity. America is deluged with propaganda which is now being prepared by high-priced advertising agencies. We are likely to avoid some of the snares and pitfalls, but it is harder to estimate religious pretension. The unwary are being induced to contribute heavily to causes which are exploiting the sincerity of good-hearted people. If excessive financial considerations could be eliminated from the theological field, the real trouble might be nipped in the bud. This does not mean that churches and other religious organizations should not be modestly financed by their devotees, but there are many small splinter movements that would like to get into the big money; and there is no reward for gullibility except disillusionment.

Occasionally, Oriental teachings such as Zen seem to suggest that the ultimate of growth is complete detachment from all mental, emotional, and physical activities. We should suspend everything relating to the self. This however is a false definition circulated by persons who are unaware of the genuine teachings. In the case of the mind, we must give it a complete housecleaning. We

must leave behind all our spiritual ambitions, our autocratic tendencies, and our accumulative instincts. By detaching the intellect from its materialistic allegiances, we attain to childlike virtue. By disciplining our emotions we cause hate, greed, and lust to go back to the realm of illusions and delusions from whence they came. We free the body from the intemperances of both the mind and emotions. We allow it to function normally and free it from the pressures of our all too numerous discontents.

If we follow these rules we shall become childlike, innocent of all guile; and of such is the kingdom of heaven. The moment that ulterior instincts cease within ourselves we are liberated from involvement, both religious and secular. No genuine Eastern system caters to the personal ambitions of its followers. These schools make no promises that they cannot fulfill and offer no shortcuts to enlightenment. Some Western people have gone to Japan to study with the Zen sect. Most have returned more or less disgruntled. One borderline case whose sincerity was recognized did a novitiate of ten years, the greater part of his time being devoted to cleaning the temple and raking the gardens. He read the message correctly and persevered, determined to cleanse the temple of his own inner life. There are good and sincere Eastern teachers, but they can do no more than inspire their disciples to live in harmony with the Divine Law.

Many truth seekers are lonely men and women who have lost touch with their environments. Some are a little sad and many are neurotic. They want to rise above years of uncertainties and suffering, but none of us can run away from our inadequacies; we must outgrow them. The best beginning is to make new and better adjustments with the world in which we now live. Every hour spent in loneliness and self-pity is wasted. Find ways to help others and be sure to include constructive forms of extroversion. Find release for submerged talents. Study music or art, serve charitable organizations, go back to school and take a subject which will broaden viewpoint and deepen understanding. In other words, find self before you attempt to renounce it. When you have made a firm and sincere effort to fill your proper place in society, then—and then only—are you ready for advanced instruction. Pythagoras,

the most learned of the Grecians, waited for years to be admitted into the Egyptian temples. Patience and inner calmness are virtues for every candidate seeking inner growth.

Those approaching the sanctuaries in ancient times were required to bring a gift to place upon the altar. The gift most acceptable to heaven was a contrite heart. Whatever the gift might be, it was of no personal profit to the priesthood. They were subsidized by the state and were forbidden to use for themselves anything offered to God. All any of us can bring is our own soul, released from bondage to the temptations of worldliness. Honest people cannot be easily deceived and those who have matured their own integrity will enter by the right gate.

Someone asked once: "If a small boy were cast ashore on an uninhabited island, could he attain enlightenment?" He would have no books, no teacher, and no companionship. The answer is: Definitely yes. His first asset would be that he had not received false instruction. His first concern, of course, would be physical survival. He must be fed by the resources of the island and find some type of shelter. Becoming increasingly aware of his immediate environment, he would observe the wonders of nature and try to understand them. Because he was born with a human mind, he could accept into himself the lessons he learned on the island. Because he was not contaminated by worldly things, the soul within him would be his instructor—as happened to Lao-tzu, the Chinese sage. The young boy in question would also find religion and he would learn to appreciate the wonderful cooperation that made life on the island possible. Without a book he could be wise because he could read from the living book written by Deity on the face of creation. The point I want to make is a very simple one—when you are mystically inclined by your own nature, nothing can be kept from you that you deserve to know. If you find kindred souls, walk with them. If you wish to join a reputable organization, you should certainly do so. These are helps, but the great work must be accomplished within yourself. A magical formula can never solve your need. Live a good life, serve your fellow men, and commune with the God in your own heart and all will be well.



Happenings at Headquarters



Manly P. Hall's Sunday lectures during the winter quarter included *World Trends for 1982*, *National Trends for 1982*, *Personal Trends for 1982* (delivered in three separate lectures, each covering four astrological signs), and *Lost in a Psychic Wonderland*.

John W. Ervin's Sunday lectures for the quarter were *Waiting for the Messiah?*, *Spiritual Ecumenicity and World Federal Order* (delivered jointly with Reverend Gerard G. Grant, S.J.), *Current Developments in the Healing of People and Nations*, *How to Establish Loving Relationships*, *Healing through Communication*, and *Manly P. Hall's Masterwork: The Secret Teachings of All Ages*.

Dr. Stephan A. Hoeller and Roger Weir presented their series of talks on *New Testament Wisdom for Today's World* on Wednesday evenings; this series was followed by Stephan Hoeller's talks on *Jung's Western View of Kundalini*.

On Thursday evenings Roger Weir presented his series on *Asian Spiritual Classics—300 A.D. to Present*.

The Society's *Lyceum Programs*, hosted by Pearl Thomas on Fridays, consisted of Mara Carrico's *Hatha Yoga* (presented in two sessions); Dr. Paul Leonard's *Cosmic Dance, As Energy Education*; Patricia Miller's *Chartres Cathedral of France*; Mildred Chase's *Just Being at the Piano*; David Dunlap's *Carl Jung's Work Viewed as a Synthesis of Human Culture*; and Frank Stanovich's *Metaphysical Astrology* (presented in four separate lectures).

Saturday activities consisted of Signe Taff's *Astrology—Guide to Enlightenment* (presented in four sessions) and *The Challenges of 1982 for Planets in Libra*, Drs. James Ingebretsen's and Stephan Hoeller's *The Winter Solstice and the New Year*, Patricia Tinker's *Esoteric Numerology*, Dr. Serge King's *Kahuna Healing and Hawaiian Magic*, Judy Rich's *Letting Go and Balancing Life's Energy Flow*, Dr. James Kwako's *Self-Help and Self-Healing*,



The Jacobson Manly Hall Study Group in Colorado. From left to right, back row: Helen Campbell, Besse Jacobson, Ed Renner, Bob Martin, Margaret Wilson, and Henry Johnson. Middle row: Mae Aho, Viola Myers, Ed Aho, and Dr. Louisa Beatty. Front row: Adeline Morris and Thor Myers. Besides Mrs. Johnson who was the photographer, five other members of the group are not shown.

Roger Weir's *Hasteen Klah—Navaho Medicine Artist*, and Rene Querido's *A Christian Approach to Karma and Reincarnation*.

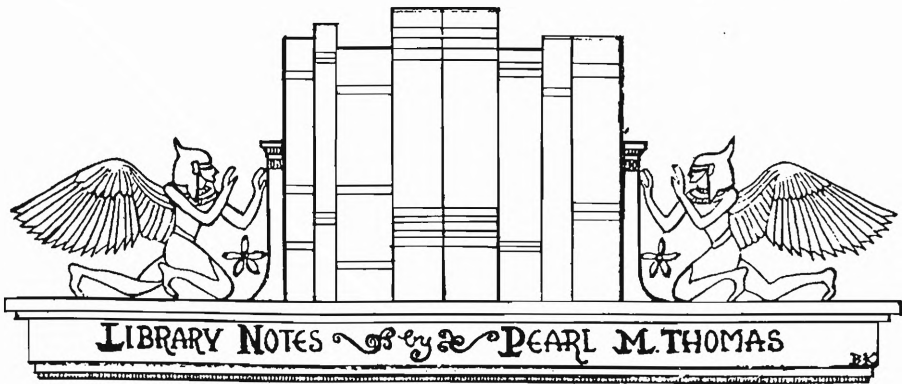
The exhibit in the PRS Library for the winter quarter presented *Religion on Stamps*; for the first time material on comparative religion has been included in this annual exhibit along with a number of stamps dealing with astrology.

The "Friends of the Library" Fourth Annual Book Sale was held on March 13 and 14 to benefit the PRS Library.



The astrolabe of the mysteries of God is love.

—Rumi



VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE PRS LIBRARY, PART II

Most major museums and galleries around the world partially serve their public by borrowing fine art from other large institutions so that a greater number of people can be exposed to beauty that they would never be able to see in its permanent location. As an example of this, the famous Folger collection of Shakespeariana in Washington, D.C., is at present on its first tour around the country while the Folger Galleries are being renovated to serve the public more adequately.

Henry Clay Folger (1857-1930) began his interest in Shakespeariana when he attended a lecture at Amherst College in Massachusetts given by Ralph Waldo Emerson. From this simple beginning, he started a systematic collecting of everything he could acquire on the subject of Shakespeare—with the result that he ultimately and quietly gained possession of much to do with this period of English literary history. He later enlarged the focus to take in the period from 1445 to 1715. His silent way of doing this momentous task had everything to do with his ability to acquire such a vast array of material. Bookdealers and auctioneers in England and on the Continent just happened to discover that they were all dealing with an individual who resided in Brooklyn, U.S.A.

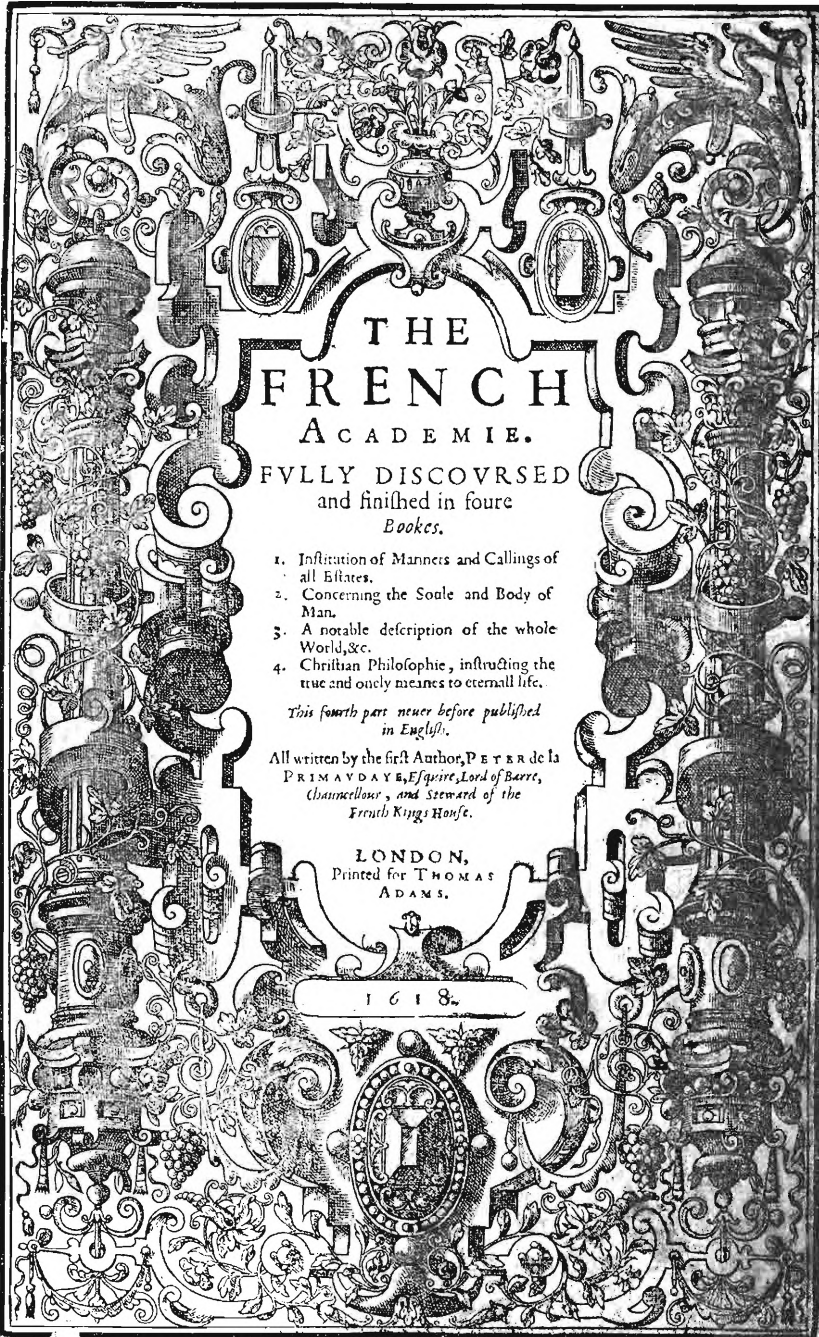
While other men of great wealth were collecting race horses and lovely yachts, Folger (President and later Chairman of the Board

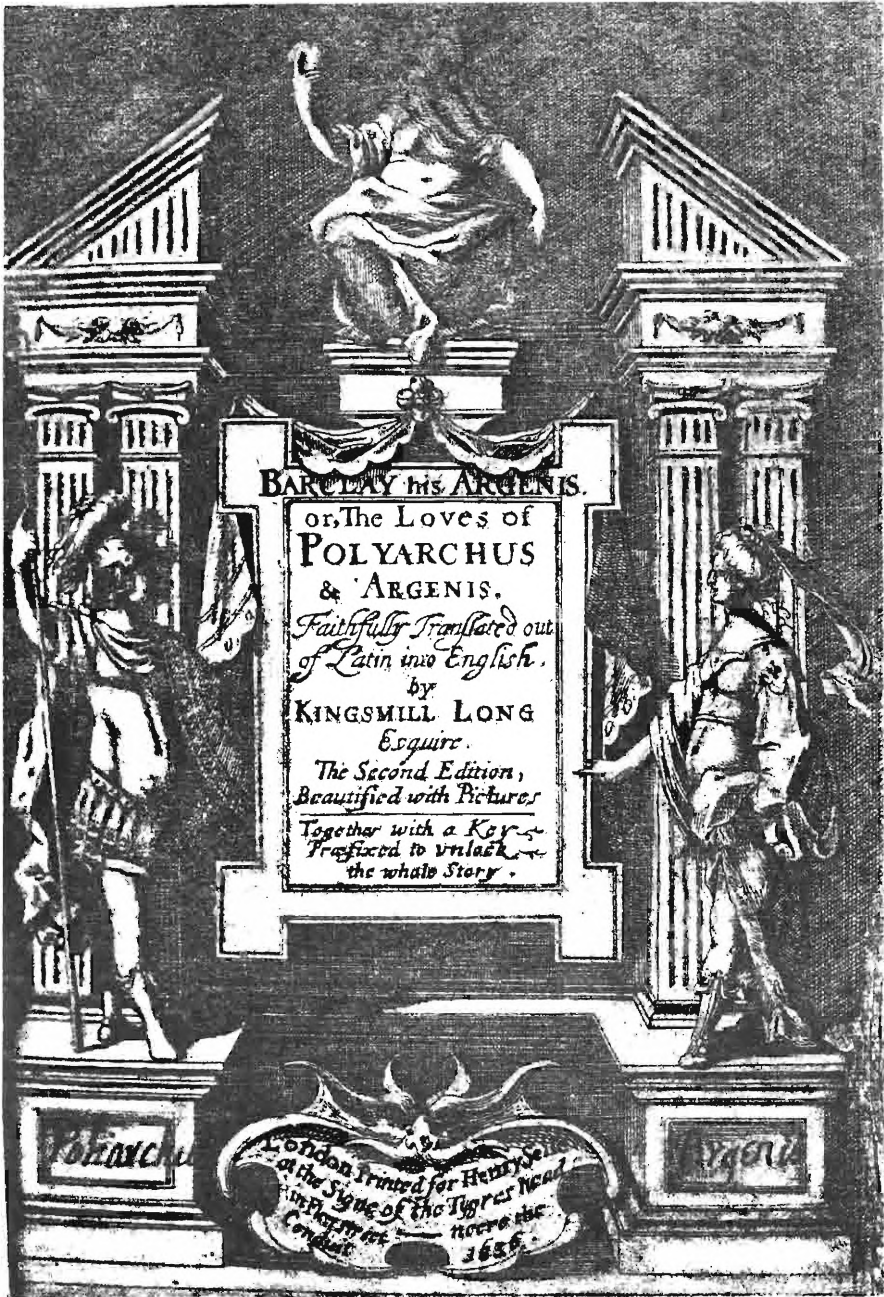
of the Standard Oil Company of New York) and his devoted wife were more than busy with their endless acquiring of boxes of books, manuscripts, and memorabilia which contained a serious study of the great English Renaissance. They did it all themselves—it was their pleasure and pastime. The first collected item cost \$1.25, and the next came to \$107.50 and young Folger was obliged to make a loan to buy it. Needless to say, even these early items have substantially appreciated. Now the Folger collection which numbers more than 250,000 books has a larger number of Shakespeare quartos (far rarer than folios) than any other leading institution. Those approaching it are the British Museum, the Huntington Library in California, and the Bodleian Library at Oxford University.

For many years Manly P. Hall was a close personal friend of Mr. John Howell, the San Francisco rare bookdealer, who was instrumental in assembling the material for the Folger collection. He had many interesting stories to tell, and it was on his advice that Mr. Hall purchased a number of scarce volumes of the Elizabethan period. Howell especially recommended an early edition of *The French Academie* which he said was actually written by Bacon while he was in Navarre. This same bookdealer said that he had owned at one time the original manuscript of Barclay's *Argenis* in Bacon's autograph. We have a number of photostats in the library which were generously provided by Mr. Howell.

Recent traveling exhibits from China, Japan, and Russia have given the world an opportunity to view at first hand some marvelous renderings of human skills. The large museums entrusted with these artifacts of tremendous value are doing the world a great service.

Several years ago the San Diego Art Gallery in the famous Balboa Park area borrowed some of the PRS Penitente folk art which had been collected by Manly P. Hall many years ago. I had the rare privilege of being invited down to San Diego for the opening of this fine exhibit which extended from February 20 to March 20. It was beautifully displayed and objects from the Philosophical Research Society were very much in evidence. One of the invited guests that evening was the curator of the Art Gallery of Loyola





Marymount University in the Los Angeles area. He has recently requested the loan of some of the material from our Penitente collection for an exhibit which his university is planning to show—various saints as they have been portrayed in different ages. For the Penitente aspect of the show, a number of Southern California institutions have been invited to participate and we are happy to be included.

An article describing our Penitente collection appeared in *Westways Magazine* in October, 1957. The last Penitente exhibit in the PRS Library was held in March, 1972. The Penitentes were a devout group of Spanish Americans who wandered up from Mexico and had established themselves in New Mexico, Colorado, and parts of Arizona. They built simple churches which they decorated with folk artistry and their productions are now collector's items, highly valued. MPH's faith in its importance has been more than justified. Incidentally, it might be worth mentioning that a number of years ago MPH wrote a story about these interesting people which has never been published.

Some of the art from the PRS collection had been loaned to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles as well as to the Pacific Asia Museum in Pasadena. Fullerton State University borrowed our original J. Augustus Knapp paintings prepared for MPH's book *Secret Teachings of All Ages*. The exhibit received much favorable attention.

Some years ago a display of books and manuscripts at J. W. Robinson's Department Store in downtown Los Angeles was an outstanding success. It was the most comprehensive exhibition of the literary treasures of the PRS Library that has ever been displayed. The theme—"A Grand Panorama of the Written Word"—presented original examples of four thousand years of writing. The items were personally selected by MPH and the collection was described as a fascinating group of "first, onlies, and rarities, each one in itself worth traveling miles to look upon." A large section of Robinson's seventh floor was devoted to the exhibit which was visited by thousands of persons. The press cooperated generously and reports about the display were most enthusiastic. The accompanying photograph gives a general impression of the arrangement



The J.W. Robinson Department Store display.

of the material. On the wall on the viewer's left are early Japanese scrolls, and on the back wall are examples of original leaves from early Bibles.

The San Pedro Municipal Gallery did a fine job of exhibiting our magnificent series of stone lithographs published in 1881 (500 copies) showing the architecture and artistic treasures of the Church of St. Mark in Venice. The set included reproductions of the principal carvings and mosaics printed in full color and gold.

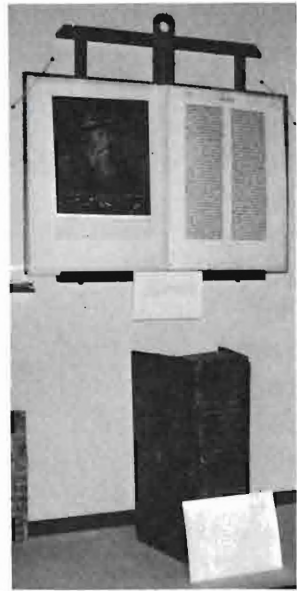
The library holdings reflect the great variety of interests of MPH. He has devoted much time and thought to the history of the written and printed word. Here we have material for many displays. Since acquiring protective mounts, we are able to display complete volumes open to significant pages or illustrations pertinent to particular displays.

We have had exhibits when title pages were the subject and the development of them becomes a surprisingly interesting theme. It is curious that first European printed books were often without title pages. To understand what the book was all about, it was necessary to read the *incipit*, or first few words of the text, which usually gave a hint of the book's content. The alternative was to go to the very end of the book and refer to the colophon which had the purpose of telling more about the volume—its author, publisher, printer, and sometimes even the artists involved which was the case in the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493). From about 1500 A.D. all of this information was incorporated on the title page. To begin with and for some time, the enthusiasm for the title page ran rampant. So much was squeezed into the page that it was difficult to locate the author's name. Sometimes it was neatly placed between horizontal lines near the bottom—almost like an afterthought. These title pages were invariably enriched with engraved illustrations which often completely encircled the information the page was intended to convey.

MPH has always been appreciative of these ornate engraved title pages and frontispieces which were so popular in the seventeenth century. In the Fall 1980 issue (Vol. 40, Number 3, pp. 21-40) of the *PRS Journal*, he devoted an article to "Engraved Title Pages and Frontispieces." There he expresses the thought that the early

engraver of books—particularly those dealing with alchemy, Rosicrucianism, or the cabala—must have had considerable knowledge of the works being illustrated. Many of them contained ciphers, or cryptograms, which require a key to decode. When MPH looks on these highly ornate title pages or frontispieces, he sees not just an array of columns, figures, vines, vases, etc. but sees through them to distinct meanings that could not at that time be expressed in word form. In this article, he made use of ten full-page illustrations from books in the library showing the development of the title pages during those early days. He bemoaned the fact that the speed of photography today has largely eliminated the more expensive engraving processes which had so much to offer.

We have had beautiful exhibits where we have emphasized great Bibles of the world with handsomely mounted leaves of the great book, showing how each age has developed its own skills. A leaf from a Gutenberg Bible has often been displayed with the realiza-



At left, rear case showing Penitente exhibit of March, 1972. At right, rear case during exhibit of July, 1972, featuring a Gutenberg leaf with a picture of Gutenberg and the King James A.V. Bible (1611).

tion that this rendition is the first example of beautiful printing in the Western world. We have Bible leaves from early printing houses—including Jensen, Koberger, Estienne, Aldine, and many others.

Several exquisite early Bibles include the Authorized Version of the King James Bible, published in 1611. MPH considers the revisions based upon this edition to be the most preferable. Another fascinating treasure is an eight-volume folio work, a Polyglot Bible published in London in 1657, which contains parallel editions of both the Old and New Testaments in all of the original languages. In our day, it is difficult to realize that all of the type for these books was set by hand.

A gentleman by the name of Henry George Bohn (1796-1884) did a tremendous service to the English speaking people when he started publishing inexpensive copies of world classics, charging from three to five shillings for each book. In the small lecture room upstairs at PRS we have one book case devoted exclusively to our Bohn Library collection.

While Bohn did many books very inexpensively, he also went to the opposite extreme and printed magnificent tomes. A four-volume set published by Bohn is called *Universal Palaeography*, or facsimiles of writings of all nations and periods from libraries and archives of France, Italy, Germany, and England. Each page is wonderfully reproduced. We have a number of examples from it on slides and these will be shown at one of the Lyceum programs on May 14, 1982. Cynthia Sesso, a calligrapher of considerable note, will discuss the various slides and show examples of how some of these early forms were produced.

When MPH wishes to pursue the topic of the history of writing, he has at his disposal exquisite examples of papyrus and vellum from Egypt, votive cones and tablets from Babylon and Assyria, cylindrical seals from Chaldea—including one from the reign of Hammurabi (1955-1913 B.C.) who is remembered for compiling the first legal code. From the Orient, MPH can produce a rich display going back to the second millennium B.C. with a fine collection of oracle bones. At one time when I was arranging a display, I made what I thought was an arrangement of the oracle

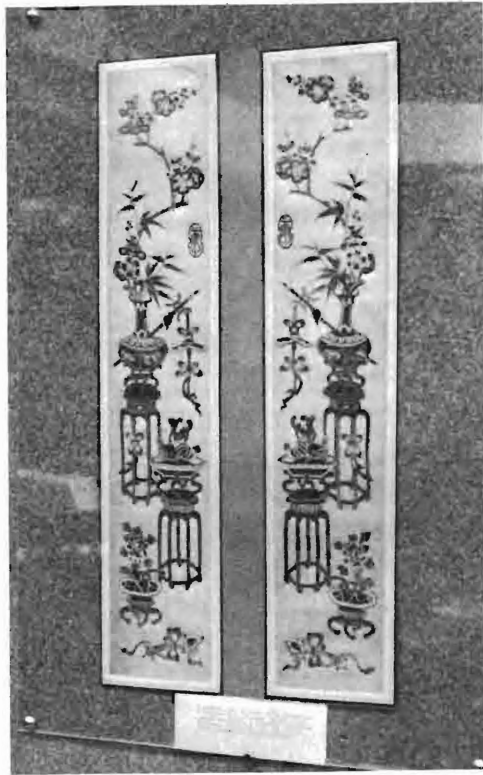
bones in their deep blue Oriental style boxes. I was rather pleased with the way they looked when a charming Chinese scholar most kindly informed me that I had the writing in rather weird positions—some upside down, others crosswise. With his assistance, they were changed to a proper order. While they did not look as nice, they made much more sense for those who could read the early Chinese.

Japanese and Chinese exhibits are often shown in the library for in these areas we have a rich array of many types of art, both classical and folk variety. For example, classical Japanese dolls were made popular by a Tokugawa shogun who loved his family of daughters and did much to make their lives happy. It became a popular trend to present baby girls with a set of royal dolls, including an emperor and his empress and at least thirteen retainers. These were annually set up on March 3 of each year, a date that became known as Girls' Day. There was a rather prescribed method of setting up the display, usually including five or seven shelves with miniature furniture between the various dolls. Our set is well over two hundred years old and all of the dolls are clothed in beautiful brocade.

Boys' Day, following in June of each year, was always given over to making much of the boys in the family. Many of these lovely traditions have largely disappeared; but quite regularly, when any of these exhibits are on view at PRS, young Japanese will comment that their parents had such sets—and they usually say it with a certain amount of wistfulness.

Other Japanese exhibits we have shown during the last several years include: (1975) Japanese Arts of the Edo and Meiji Eras; (1979) Noh Actors and the Noh Drama; (1980) Ukiyo-e Pictures of the Floating World; (1981) Buddhist Wood-block Printing in Japan.

One of the most beautiful displays of 1981 was our Chinese exhibit with the rear case given over to exquisite early Chinese serving dishes (See last *PRS Journal* for illustrations). Along with this we showed a number of examples of the mandarin sleeve bands which were completely done in what is now known as the "forbidden stitch" as young girls doing this embroidery often went blind and



Chinese mandarin sleeve bands—completely done in the “forbidden stitch.”

its use was forbidden by the government. Fine examples of folk art of China completed the exhibit.

Our library is a wonderful repository of excellent material, much of which has not been mentioned in these articles. We constantly receive letters from people who have looked for years for certain books and often we have them. While we cannot allow our books out, we are most happy to have patrons come and read in the library. At the present time, a great many reprints are coming off the presses and if people are interested in certain hard-to-find books, they can write the PRS Book Shop, to see if the wanted books have come back into print. If they are not in stock, the Book Shop will be happy to order the books for you.



THANK YOU!

The library of our Society has benefited substantially from those who participated in contributing to its expansion and maintenance. We are grateful indeed to those who have become annual or life members, to those who have donated books for book sales and auctions, and to those who have contributed their services to keep the library functioning. Through this help we have been able to accumulate funds necessary for the rebinding and restoring of books, providing protective coverings for rare pictures and significant artifacts, and have made a number of important additions to our research collection.



Vinegar Bible. The Oxford edition of the Bible published in 1717 contains a printer's error. The head-line over Luke xxii. has the misprint 'vinegar' for vineyard; hence the name applied to the edition.

—Eliezer Edwards

Why only Lukewarm? It seems there should be Matthewwarm, Markwarm and Johnwarm too, if we want to be fair to all four Gospel writers.

—Caesar F. Squadrilli

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

—Isaac Newton



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In this study Mr. Hall compares the classical system of education with modern concepts and suggests serious consideration of the esoteric approach to knowledge. From numerous sources he has assembled most of what is known today of the Greek and Roman Mysteries. The result is a comprehensive picture of the disciplines necessary to the liberation of the human soul from bondage from bodily and intellectual infirmities. Greek learning was founded in the Mystery System, the most famous of which was the Eleusinian. Participation in the Eleusinian rites was obligatory for those men and women who rose to positions of responsibility or wished to fulfill their parental duties.

The present publication discusses persons of world importance who were initiates of these rites and contributed to the advancement of civilization in science, philosophy, religion, and government. Among those discussed are Pythagoras, Plato, Plutarch, Vergil, Marcus Aurelius, and the Roman architect Vitruvius.

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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.

PRS Headquarters Discussion Group:

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

BYRON BIRD—3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90027