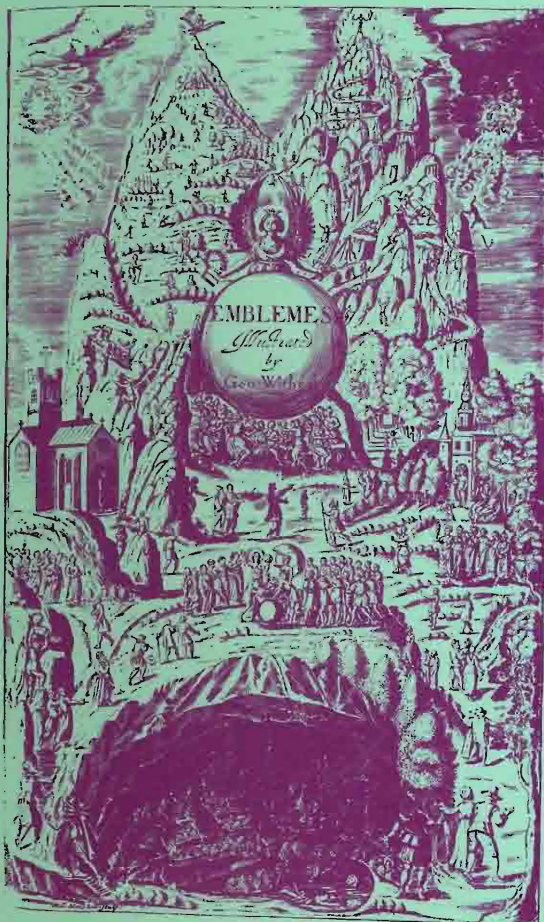


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NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1988

The horoscope of the United States in 1988 is most unusual. The planets are not well distributed, but good aspects predominate. There are, however, some unpleasant factors which will call for special consideration. In addition to other complications the nation faces an election year with all its conflicts and conspiracies.

The country was established as a political entity with the Sun in Cancer and the first decanate of Sagittarius ascending. According to the rules of mundane astrology Jupiter is the ruler of the United States, and the history of the nation testifies to a powerful Jupiterian tendency. America is the wealthiest nation in the world and its influence has expanded to every corner of the earth. In the 1988 national horoscope the sign ascending is Aquarius indicating sudden and dramatic changes which, however, can have benevolent consequences. Aquarius is the great reformer and vital changes must arise within the nation and in the minds and hearts of most of the citizens. There is a strong note of frustration and many folks are "fed up" with the abuses which are undermining the laws of God, man and nature. Reform is in the air and will affect the future of every citizen. Redress for grievances has brought many political systems into existence, and in due course has led to further abuses of power.

Indications are that emphasis will be upon a strengthening of idealism, the well being of the people, and the correction of economic



abuses. Candidates for the Presidency must favor a program dealing with major and immediate situations which have long been neglected.

In the chart for the vernal equinox for 1988, Sagittarius, the ruler of the chart for the Declaration of Independence, is in the midheaven and its ruler, Jupiter, is conjunct the Moon. This certainly is protective and should contribute to economic stability.

Aquarius is rising in this chart and as a result the ruler of this sign should dominate the affairs of the year. In modern astrology Aquarius is ruled by both Saturn and Uranus and these two major planets are in conjunction. Saturn is conservative and tradition bound and Uranus is progressive, eccentric, and enthusiastic. These planets are basically incompatible and they will probably contribute to the uncertainties and antagonisms which surface during an election year.

As the ascendant of a mundane horoscope indicates the attitudes of the citizenry of a country, popular confusion will be prevalent. Disillusionment spreads and the media contribute to anxiety, criticism, and antagonism. An atmosphere of disillusionment prevails with an increasing demand for a major reformation in most of the departments of government. There is considerable protection, however, and a number of constructive suggestions will receive attention. Everywhere among the nations of the world there is popular unrest and the sincere belief that an approaching crisis in the political

history of the world is in the making.

There is strong protection for the monetary system. While there may be moments of anxiety, there is powerful support for all matters that have to do with the finances of the country. It is likely that less funds will be used for war material, and a limitation placed upon the support of foreign nations and their political conflicts. It is not likely that benefits for the elderly, the care of children, and basic housing will be curtailed. The aspects would suggest the reduction of waste or misappropriation of public funds.

Considerable corruption will be exposed and the exploitation of welfare programs will receive wide public disapproval. The real answer to this phase of national life is simple and clear. The nation was not established for the primary purpose of creating millionaires. The plan was to create a system in which poverty would cease to threaten the average family and the resources of human effort would be fairly distributed among those who united to create and protect a truly democratic system. Banks, stock exchanges, and commerce receive considerable planetary support, but fluctuation is likely. It is best not to speculate nor expect unreasonable profits, but common sense will protect the average citizen.

Difficulties must be expected with transportation and communication. Travel is afflicted as the result of natural circumstances, espionage, and sabotage. Unfortunate scandals will afflict large organizations, and quick profit taking will lead to the exposure of corruption. Telephone companies will be in further trouble and the postal system is due for a major reform. Traffic conditions are afflicted and this year congestion will require drastic changes. Major accidents will increase, and tragedies resulting from alcohol and narcotics may force irresponsible drivers to lose driving privileges.

While Mercury is an intercepted planet in the national chart it is trine to Pluto and sextile to the Moon and Jupiter which would throw strong emphasis upon newspapers, books, and the media which are definitely in need of some type of censorship. Irresponsibility and actual corruption are increasing popular indignation. It has been the prevailing policy to permit all industries to distribute their wares with little or no curtailment. Competition has become acute and

surfeits are obvious in many fields. Monopolies are taken for granted and as a result there is not only congestion on the roadways, but in stores, marketplaces, and wherever trade is prevailing. Too much of everything is clogging nearly all the arteries of human distribution, and this excess has become an aggravated form of industrial cholesterol.

Considerable improvement is noted on the levels of morality and ethics. Homes are more secure and there is a stronger feeling of personal responsibility for the family, the community, and the nation. This is partly due to an increasing number of social organizations emphasizing cooperation, unselfishness, and personal improvement. The Social Security System will be under scrutiny and efforts will be made to distribute the available funds more efficiently and fairly.

In the chart for 1988 Mercury is the ruler of the world horoscope and the charts of countries can never conflict with the planetary position of Mercury in the world horoscope. On this ground the benevolent Mercury in the world chart supports its influences in the national chart of the United States or any other country. In traditional astrology this usually signifies that the political party out of power will develop considerable strength and could win the approaching presidential election. The national chart for 1988 indicates that real estate is favored and the buying, selling, or exchanging of homes and undeveloped property is emphasized. In disputes over property the government must step in to prevent the exploitation of prospective buyers. There may be litigation over boundaries, and land set aside as Indian reservations must be protected by court action.

Matters concerned with amusement, education, theater, and public morals will be subject to major reforms. Included in this will be the advertising media and commercial uses and abuses of radio and television. There could be a head-on collision of beliefs and opinions affecting education. Materialism is a complete failure yet a desperate effort is made to prevent idealism from being included in the curriculums of schools and colleges. While it is true that sectarianism can prove troublesome, the lack of spiritual conviction is dangerous for all concerned. The Supreme Court will probably be involved in this hassle, but there will be at least a tendency to per-

mit religious overtones to be included in the curriculums. Legal action will be enforced against teenagers and most of the states will accept the challenge of conducting a frontal attack against delinquency, pornography and vandalism. The entertainment field is beginning to realize that it cannot afford to enrage the moral sentiments of viewers and contribute to the delinquency of children.

Incidentally, the birthrate should rise slightly, but there will also be an increase in birth deformities and early mortality. The United States will become involved with its ambassadorial staff—there is a demand for a generally higher level of American representatives in foreign countries. Those of thoughtful minds will refrain from speculation and realize that while the financial situation is likely to improve it could be wrecked by unreasonable profit taking. To live thoughtfully and constructively and mature the inner life will bestow a maximum of protection.

The year will be generally fortunate in maintaining the standard of living and previous gains of employment in most areas. There may be a slight decline in the opening months of 1988, but before the end of the year organized labor will have much to be grateful for in the face of existing conditions. There might be a few strikes, but for the most part they will be arbitrated. The large number of families which have come to this country to escape persecution, poverty, or death will gradually be absorbed and many will build a substantial way of life in this country. During the transition period there must be a constructive attitude with the realization that America has always been a refuge against tyranny. There will be a strong emphasis upon the strengthening of local industries and new markets will be available before the end of the year. There is a strong movement to improve the financial condition of women and it will not be long before their salaries are the same as those men receive for similar work.

The public health should be above average with emphasis upon new discoveries in the areas of both diagnosis and treatment. It is quite likely that a successful treatment for AIDS will be announced within the next twelve months. There will be investigations relating to the exorbitant costs of medical care and a limitation will be placed

on malpractice suits. Some emphasis is indicated on the army and navy, but funds allotted to military objectives will be reduced.

Relationships between the United States and foreign nations will be uncertain. Efforts will be made to involve this country in the disputes arising from the aggressions of minority groups. By degrees nearly every aspect of human relationships will demand some type of intervention which in turn will lead to serious difficulties within the country. The new administration will be burdened with a variety of negative issues including the misuse of funds. Actually, however, it is not likely that the United States will be involved in a major military problem in 1988. Wherever possible major decisions will be avoided until after the next election. There will be, however, increasing popular demand for a general reformation of political policy.

There is strong emphasis upon the financial situation of this country. The monetary system is in need of a complete renovation. The chart would indicate that basic changes will be made beginning in 1988. Most of the evils of today like those of antiquity have arisen from the abuse of what was originally intended to be a medium of exchange. Wealth, supported by ambition, always ends in bankruptcy. This year's chart promises a slow rise in the stock exchange, but confidence in speculation will be slow to recover. It has been brought home to the average person that he is the helpless victim of vast financial groups who will manipulate the monetary system to the advantage of themselves and the disadvantage of the entire human race. It becomes obvious that we cannot have honesty until this condition is corrected. This is the first time when civilization as a whole is inclined to a utopian mood as represented by nineteenth century American socialists who affirmed that production was intended for use and not for profit. We see, therefore, a strong trend in the direction of moderate profits and the improvement of living conditions. The death rate will be a little higher and an increase of suicides, particularly involving young people who believe the future offers few opportunities for personal initiative or cooperative efforts for the advancement of society. Money that has wandered into foreign fields will not return in the near future, but a long-range payment plan has advantages for all concerned. Discussions and conferences

will join with political opinions and the public will be increasingly optimistic.

In 1988 there is indication of considerable activity among religious groups. New sects will continue to multiply and many of the older and better established denominations will be impelled to modernize controversial beliefs that have descended from the past. Unfortunately some unpleasant situations will arise, but they will not seriously interfere with the growth of legitimate organizations. There will probably also be emphasis upon psychic phenomena, witchcraft, and magic—white, gray, and black. The public is becoming more discriminating and most false doctrines will be short lived. The shift from materialism to idealism also influences higher education. There will be a greater emphasis upon philosophy and mysticism in the colleges and universities. A popular demand is for moral instruction and ethical enlightenment. Facts are treacherous unless they are sustained by ethical convictions. Inter-religious activities will result in a broader foundation to support necessary political and economic reforms.

Travel is emphasized, especially student exchanges, and news broadcasting. Various forms of communication will be more truthful in the presentation of foreign events. Censorship will be more obvious in control of the media and a strict moral code receives strong public support. There will also be greater concern about the future and protection of natural resources. Discoveries resulting in conservation of raw materials will meet with considerable success.

The New Year brings with it a new administration to guide the course of the nation. The public is favored to exert a strong influence in matters of government and it will no longer be possible for the candidates to simply buy their way into political office. A number of possible candidates will probably retire rather than face relentless investigation. The chart seems to indicate a better distribution of resources with improved conditions and expectations for those formerly known as the middle class which has virtually disappeared, but is likely to return. The trend is toward the promotion of peace, the use of funds for constructive enterprises, and reduction of armaments. There is a tendency in the public mind to retrench against

over-organization in business and wastefulness of private and public funds. Glamour is disappearing from politics and less will be spent on projects of little or no permanent value. In substance, extravagance will be curtailed. Local governments will increase in importance, state rights are emphasized, and the women's vote will play a very important part in the electoral process.

Every year has its special dreams and aspirations and in 1988 the United States will attempt a massive housecleaning. There will be constant exposés of corruption and a resolute determination to protect both the country and the individual. Much of the effort will not be the result of legislation. Citizens will fight their own battles, decide what is necessary, and accomplish it with very little dependency upon politics. It will become evident that when citizens work together they can be victorious over exploitation, corruption, and moral decline. Even the most corrupt policy cannot survive a united people determined to restore law and order. It would seem to me that some of the difficult aspects bearing upon this subject will be painful to the evil doer and this will be quite a change in itself. Many groups will spring up to support forlorn, but necessary, causes. We will find that the American people have a natural desire to live constructively and support their country, but disillusionment has resulted in an embittered citizenry. If emergency arises, we will also find that many other nations will be friendly and cooperative when they realize that the United States is setting a good example.

There will be better opportunities for employment for victims who have come here to escape the tyrannies in their former homelands. Special emphasis is noted on the needs of the elderly and protection in matters of health, nutrition, and housing. The tendency of various groups of nationals from other countries to form tight national groups in the United States will linger for some time, but the best answer lies on the level of education. Art and music are again favored and there is somewhat less emphasis upon competition and the financial situation will be less frantic than in the recent past. Major changes in charges for professional services and an all-around lowering of insurance fees are in the offing. The standard of values is partly restored and genuine friendship has a better chance

to survive.

From the chart it would appear that efforts to strengthen virtuous living will be strongly opposed by a spreading underworld that continues to endanger important reforms. Crime remains a menace to be reckoned with. Again the answer must be the result of the united efforts of indignant citizens. There are not enough police available to curb crime nor space in prison for convicted criminals. Education can reveal the natures of the evils that afflict us, but only personal courage and dedication can bring about a permanent correction.

The correction of ills lies in those ills themselves and this year Uranus, Saturn, and Neptune will become active agents in the fulfillment of the law of karma. In this year fear is going to work in favor of honesty. We see the tragedies of narcotics and alcohol. We have already united against smoking, and it is quite reasonable to expect a strong revival of old-fashioned morality. Espionage and sabotage belong also to the underworld. Conspiracies like all evil habits endanger the health of humanity. The only way to get rid of spies is to so live that we have no secrets which endanger the security of anyone else. Ulterior motives are a form of secrecy. They exist in the institutions and corporations with which we are all familiar.

Facilities for the aged have been gravely exploited and wherever there is the possibility of unreasonable profit, secret dishonesty is widely practiced. Huge sums of money allotted to humanitarian enterprises disappear into thin air and the whole matter is passed over lightly. Wherever and whenever corruption is detected private citizens have the right and the power to make sure that justice is done. This year a great many abuses that have been ignored will come to light and persons held in high regard will be exposed for their delinquencies. We can say, therefore, that justice is abroad in the land and will receive much more cooperation than in previous years.

Eclipses of the Sun are adverse to public health and warn of epidemics affecting groups living below the poverty line. Pneumonia and influenza may reach serious proportions. Both of the solar eclipses are in intercepted signs however, which minimizes their influence. There is also danger to crops. Unusual weather conditions cause property damage and perhaps some loss of life, but a major

disaster seems to be averted. There are two eclipses of the Moon, both partial and affecting the same signs as the solar eclipses, likewise, in intercepted signs. The lunar eclipses have a tendency to cause anxiety or worry and negative attitudes and are difficult for those suffering from nervous or mental ailments.

Alaska will be politically active and there may be basic changes enacted in the laws of that state. A flurry of politics will be carried in the news, but the only serious problems are concerned with weather and employment. The state of Hawaii is subject to lawsuits and litigation due to imperfect deeds to land and speculation over property in the smaller islands; not too tragic, but annoying.

Indications for some of the major United States' cities follow. Boston is subject to political scandal and the misuse of funds which are supposed to be devoted to the improvement of the people. A progressive atmosphere is appropriate for the time and there is some kind of religious scandal which also affects other parts of Massachusetts. Chicago does a little political housecleaning and the year is generally fortunate, but the climate will be especially severe. Los Angeles is protected by a trine of Mercury and Pluto and there are several other good aspects which are protective against emergencies. This does not include Hollywood, however, and the theatrical arts are likely to be in upheaval with a pressing need for rigid economy, and incidentally an improvement in programming. The stars for New York are prosperous and there are important improvements in employment and the protection of the standard of wages. Dishonesty and discrimination in factories will be exposed and penalized. Philadelphia is concerned with the improvement of civic management. Some corruption will be exposed and this will benefit most members of the community. It handles its financial situation quietly, but efficiently. San Francisco will drift along through the first half of the year, but towards Fall there are apt to be sudden and unexpected distinctions bestowed upon that city. A minor earthquake is possible, but with the ruler being intercepted the problem is likely to be contained. Washington, D.C. of course will be busy in 1988, but not as busy as expected. The next election appears to be confusing but not very interesting.



WORLD TRENDS FOR 1988

In terms of astrology, the year 1988 should be approached with extreme caution. General world conditions are such as to cause anxiety on many subjects and in a number of nations. At the same time there is worldwide expectation of a major revival of basic integrities in many countries. Because the world chart has a number of benevolent aspects it is widely hoped that the future will be happier for all concerned. As Ptolemy so wisely stated, "the stars impel, but they do not compel," and the heavens support justice and penalize iniquity. In order to recover from the prevailing doldrums there must be some improvement in human society. Humanity in general has lost contact with reality existing from day to day without regrets for the past or a firm resolve to build together for a better future.

One optimistic sign is the increasing emphasis upon idealism, constructive thinking, and the improvement of personal character. Hundreds of organizations are resolved to unite their efforts in the causes of world peace and social justice. There has never before in the history of this country been a time when the public mind showed

as much determination to correct prevailing mistakes than we observe today.

In 1988 the ruler of the world chart is the common sign of Gemini which is under the rulership of Mercury. Common signs, often called mutable, are associated with adjustments, acceptance of change, and the ability to adapt one's life pattern to the necessary or the inevitable. It is a mental sign emphasizing world thoughtfulness and providing unusual opportunities for the dissemination of convictions and beliefs. Causes that would have had little notice a few years ago will be given attention and support. The difficulty with Gemini is its versatility. Its thoughts and moods are changeable and it has a tendency to give scattered allegiances to various causes. It is helpful, but in a sense superficial in its judgments and attitudes.

The mind of the people is seeking desperately for a panacea, in the hope that human or divine agencies will correct national and international affairs without interfering with life as usual. Mercury is the ruler of communication, with a winged cap and feet. This symbolism is associated with rumors, unfounded opinions, superficial judgments, and in a worse sense, definite distortion of facts. There will be new reports every day and the average citizen will be lured away from immediate matters into a realm of vagaries.

There is strong emphasis upon education and the media. It will become increasingly obvious that the present theory of teaching for the young has lost its vitality and utility. The difficulty is that it will not be possible to instruct the young without conflicting with the deeply set prejudices of the elders.

Major changes are past due in the entertainment field and this area will not be corrected until the public in general demands a higher standard of morality. Until viewers are not satisfied simply to complain, Mercury will bestow only further worry, but if sponsors are held responsible for the quality of entertainment, the positive side of Mercury will have an opportunity to change the life patterns of millions of viewers in many countries.

The public mind will be open to new ideas and will support innovations that are painless, but will be reluctant to give what they are or what they have to vitalize worthwhile projects. Mercury is

a nervous sign, and the average Gemini native wastes too much energy in meaningless dialogue. Because it is a common sign Gemini nearly always needs strong leadership. Those born under this sign work best with established teachings or organizations. They must also be careful not to consider that words can settle confusion. Only when beliefs receive spiritual, ethical, or moral support can they be relied upon in an emergency.

It is noted that there will be a rash of new publications, journals, bulletins, etc. which will require quiet and thoughtful contemplation. The individual must deepen his spiritual and philosophical resources. If he develops a strong ethical foundation he is not likely to be over-influenced by contemporary literature. In all the countries of the world there must be a kind of ethical revolution. The citizens must rise above their personal desires and whims and straighten out a generation of compromises which already have brought many of their countries to war or internal disorders.

The ascendant for the chart of 1988 is mental and intellectual which means that members of all social bodies must think and think straight. The Golden Age of self-delusion is coming to an end. The goals of life must be changed. The ruler of the chart, Mercury, also strongly influences mechanization. It produces an infinite variety of ingenious devices, many of which are totally unnecessary and the remainder mostly abused. The mechanizing of the world is contributing heavily to the widespread misery of humankind. Nations that have not been industrialized are eagerly anxious to join the mechanized society. Mercury can point this out, but there must be influences from other parts of the chart to transform a congested society of nations into workable parts.

It would seem that a working plan covering the international monetary system is in the making. This chart would not indicate that the planet Earth faces bankruptcy but some depression is likely. The moon is strongly protected, and in the long run, many countries will unite to preserve their economic systems. There is a possibility of an international currency or some protective structure which will ease the tension resulting from economic disparity.

Increasing employment, some raise in wages, and improved liv-

ing conditions for the peoples of the world in general are indicated. In the more opulent group there is increased interest in the performing arts. Collectibles should do well on the international market and worthy causes strongly supported. There appears to be a tendency for private citizens to solve their own problems, to find ways of augmenting income, to expand programs of housing; along with measurable advancements in small economic enterprises and increasing self-employment in local and mail order merchandising with greater optimism and less anarchy before the end of 1988.

Improved communication between countries is indicated with pressure on journalists to cease the practice of exaggerating local and international difficulties. We may also expect a continuing upgrading of the quality of television, motion pictures, and the stage with public censure of objectionable programs.

Transportation appears to be in for a general overhaul with recent disasters leading to appropriate penalties wherever public safety is neglected. There may also be increasing travel by rail. Inner-city traffic could be restricted in several metropolitan areas where congestion continues to increase. Travel will remain more or less hazardous and vacations will become increasingly expensive. Disputes over land, boundaries, and right-of-ways will be increasingly annoying in the second half of 1988.

Very little improvement is indicated this year for the stability of home life. There may be curtailments upon the rights and privileges of the elderly and attention will be focused upon world troubles, wars, riots, and actions of anarchy often endangering the survival of private citizens. Wherever non-combatants are endangered or are victims of civil strife, this unnecessary suffering will be closely involved in treaties and various other methods of deciding the merits and demerits of causes. Racial tensions will be reduced and countries of the third world will be given greater opportunity to advance in housing, education, and wages.

There will be greater emphasis upon humanitarian procedures. Various religious beliefs will be invoked to protect the innocent, but the results of this endeavor could be marginal. Leaders will find it difficult to support their reforms, and over-production of manufac-

tured goods could contribute further to a recession early in 1989. In various countries where strong leadership has been established there will be diminishing support and several regimes will fall.

Places of amusement may suffer financially and extravagant entertainment will not be fashionable. To find employment for younger people is a cause of anxiety. A great deal of useful energy is wasted because there is no adequate plan to inspire young people to accept their responsibilities of world citizenship. A non-theological religious trend is developing among teenagers in several countries, and materialism is losing influence throughout the world. As may be expected many groups of workers will strike for higher wages or larger benefits. In this case, however, gains will be marginal.

The public health leaves much to be desired. There is strong emphasis on venereal disease and also ailments due to contamination of earth, air, and water. The disposal of nuclear waste comes into strong focus and public agitation gathers momentum. The use of dangerous substances in the preservation of food will be more carefully considered and a number of popular nutritional items will be labeled as dangerous or removed from distribution. Most aspects of birth control will be aired and debated.

Nearly everyone is concerned with the threat of war, and there will be a strong tendency to reduce armaments and seek methods to solve international and interracial emergencies without recourse to violence. It would appear that while there may be talk of violence, a major war is unlikely. Various factions within a country may come to blows, but will receive very little real or psychological support from outside nations. It appears that international trade will be increasingly brisk, and various items will be available for import or export with little or no tariff restrictions. International conferences, summit and sub-summit, will have constructive results and may introduce a younger generation of public leaders.

The marriage rate should rise and divorces will be fewer, but will be subject to extravagant publicity. This is a good year for women to advance their various causes. They will gain recognition in science, literature, and politics. In Moslem countries restrictions will be lifted and there will be more opportunity for adequate education and suit-

able employment. Women will be further distinguished as leaders of social reforms, educators, and in medicine.

The world appears to be more than usually accident prone. In some cases catastrophies may be unavoidable, but more often it is failure to maintain equipment or provide proper personnel. Accidents due to alcoholism or narcotics increase and legislations to meet this emergency are likely in most countries. Suicides may be somewhat more numerous partly due to drugs or intoxication and largely the consequence of the lack of moral integrity in young people. Having carefully avoided all types of moral education in the public school system most teenagers and those in the early twenties have no ethical code suitable for a technologically oriented society.

There may be trouble with foreign investments and several efforts will be made to transfer enormous sums of money from one country to another. This will also include the importation of narcotics and weapons. Huge national debts which can never be paid are burdens upon the economy of most parts of the world. The entire theory of financing foreign states needs to be completely revised and even the smaller ones must devise means to live within their own productivity. The tax burden should be distributed with equal fairness for great and small alike, and a considerable effort to close off tax exemptions will be made. One problem is the constant use of profit to enlarge existing installations with a resulting tax write-off. In this way the problem of profit is moved forward to unborn generations. If it were not for the lobbies in Washington, the gross national income would be considerably enlarged, and the same applies to all foreign nations that have substantial economic policies. Interest rates will come under scrutiny and usury could become subject to a heavy penalty. There should be no way in which wealth alone can buy votes. In most countries the present practice results in an expensive, but usually inadequate leadership.

Major changes in the structure of educational and scientific institutions are clearly indicated and constructively supported by planetary configurations. Materialism as a theory of life is losing favor in nearly every country, even those under communistic leadership. It is becoming obvious that the rapid increase in crimes and atrocities is due

to lack of veneration for the Eternal Powers and Principles which obviously sustain the earth and its population. The entire spread of education from the kindergarten up through all the grades to college and university specialization needs to be ensouled with purposes and conviction which can justify the universal purpose. Reforms are also indicated for the legal system and the other professions with positive reaction on the economic level. Trade between nations increases and there are major adjustments involving tariffs and restrictions of international commerce.

Educational opportunities for emerging countries will be supported more strongly because of the realization that ignorance and extreme poverty endanger the survival of the major powers. New religious movements will arise in many areas with mystical and esoteric beliefs emphasizing the establishment of a new order of relationships which will spread throughout the world by the end of the present century. There may be restrictions on inventions which threaten to increase unemployment or have dangerous consequences if exploited or abused.

There are many indications that the heads of government, if they are basically honorable, will receive strong planetary support. The tendency is to be more conservative, with emphasis upon the rights of private citizens. The popular assumption that governments have the right to exploit their people will be strongly opposed. In all forms of government the trend toward social justice is strengthened with increasing probabilities that reformations can be accomplished without social violence. In some areas political crimes will increase, but will lose popular support and be recognized as irrational and irresponsible. Governments will have a tendency to be more liberal, and serious scandals will overthrow groups which have considered themselves above the law.

There will be strong efforts to improve trade relations between countries and an atmosphere of integrity will improve credit and restore faith in the theory and practice of democracy. A number of new popular heroes and heroines will emerge and receive considerable recognition in the press. The wealthy class will gain recognition for the more intelligent use of their money and the support of proj-

ects of civic value. Some progress will be made for the protection and support of refugees, and there will be further legislation restricting the making and selling of nuclear weapons.

Most nations have elaborate and rather complicated internal governments. These may be parliaments or senates or a small group of privileged leaders who are often concerned principally with the maintenance of their own powers. In larger countries there are local governments with certain autonomy within their own jurisdiction. A general housecleaning is noticeable in many of these political structures. While it is necessary to have a proper means for enforcing the laws of a country, it is becoming obvious that there is a great deal of waste and corruption on these various levels. This will come under strong scrutiny and there could be new laws and regulations intended to increase the private citizen's representation in matters relating to his own needs and rights.

Obviously, the world family should recognize that it is the great social unit. If nations cannot abide together in peace, the private citizen must ultimately suffer the consequences. We may expect a number of activities intended to strengthen international friendships and bring peoples together as members of one great community which we call humanity. Some of these processes will be markedly successful. Competition will not end on this level, but it can be controlled.

There must be some care in the expansion of labor-saving devices, and the internationalizing of natural resources to prevent their being exhausted by one country or economic group. In the area of inventions emphasis should be placed on the long-range consequences of devices of all kinds including medications for the treatment of obscure ailments. In most areas, political, economic, or scientific, the remedies may ultimately become more dangerous than the ailments which they seek to treat.

In 1988 money will remain, as usual, the root of most evils. Narcotics will continue to plague the world and millions of human beings will be mentally, morally, and physically destroyed by drugs. This may sound at first as a great misfortune, but it may result in a final confrontation between good and evil. Very few can claim that

they are unaware of the tragedies that they are causing and many of them share.

Health is one of the major concerns of the year. Wars are destroying the social structures in many countries resulting in malnutrition, disease, and death. It is useless to assume that we are safe by virtue of distance. If gangrene sets in to any part of the human body it will be fatal if it is neglected or ignored. No country can be sick without the entire human structure becoming ill. Another aspect of this is AIDS. There is strong protection in the chart but the most dangerous aspects of the year deal with immorality as a cause of sickness and death. It will spread so long as the cause remains uncured. Some advancement in the treatment of venereal diseases is indicated, but the only complete remedy is a higher standard of morality.

Among other inconveniences we have international espionage, and foreign agents will be busy in most countries, often accompanied by vandalism. Hospitals, reformatories, and charitable institutions may be subject to government inspection and a tighter budget could lead to a regulation of legal and medical costs. The medical facilities in a number of foreign countries are attractive to persons with limited budgets, and in most instances treatment has been proper and adequate. The whole prison system augmented by a deluge of political prisoners faces important changes. The prisons must become self-sustaining and morale will improve when activities contribute to some practical cause. There will be no reformation of character as long as prevailing social conditions support crime and give no practical inducements to right living.

Mysticism and esoteric beliefs of various kinds are increasing in popularity. The public in general is becoming aware of an invisible world which is not a vacuum but an unknown land open to research and evaluation. New arts and sciences may be expected as a result of the developing and strengthening of the extrasensory potentials of the human mind. This trend will probably continue past the end of the present century.

AFRICA

For the year 1988 conditions in Africa seem to show marked

improvement. New and constructive leadership arises with emphasis upon living conditions, employment, health, and education. There is emphasis upon the preservation of the indigenous cultures and the protection of natural resources. Territorial disputes will be more amicably arbitrated. Steps will be taken to prevent animal preserves from being encroached upon, and bans will be placed to prevent the exporting of articles which require the slaughter of native animals. There will be emphasis upon religion with an increase of Moslem teachings through north and central Africa.

ANGOLA Political conditions in this country improve and the people of Angola will invite political, industrial, and scientific assistance in the modernizing of the country. The government will be more progressive.

EGYPT This country will be prominent in the news and will contribute to greater stability among the Moslem states. A popular leader will receive international recognition, business conditions will better, education will be modernized, and efforts to undermine the new regime are almost certain to fail. There will be an expansion of tourism and young people will share in the improvement of industrial productivity. Egypt will escape from the economic consequences of competitive armament and will attempt sincerely to arbitrate such difficulties as arise.

ETHIOPIA For several years this country has been heavily afflicted by internal dissensions and domination by a foreign power. By almost miraculous events the Ethiopians may look forward to an improvement in most areas where present turmoil prevails. Religion is strengthened, ancient customs are revived, arts and crafts become a strong factor in foreign trade, and several countries will give both psychological and financial assistance. Public reaction will play a major part in opening this isolated area to a stable place in the family of nations.

LIBERIA There will be an improving market for Liberian products,

and the country is emerging from an unfortunate era of political corruption. Educational standards will rise and opportunities for women in the economic structure will improve. Natural hazards include unseasonal weather and an outbreak of contagious or infectious ailments. To meet some of this challenge medical facilities will be strengthened and a close check of sanitation and hygiene is indicated as the result of the neglect of these facilities under former political leadership.

MOROCCO The citizens of this country will be restless and at least a minor revolution is likely. Religion plays an important part in Moroccan unrest and outbreaks of fanaticism will be more than troublesome. Under the surface is a webwork of oriental chicanery which may surface at almost any moment. Agents from several other countries will do their best to prevent the rise of intelligent leadership. Political crimes are likely, but most of the troubles will receive only passing notice in the international press. An outbreak of venereal disease threatens the country.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA AND BULGARIA Internal conditions in these countries could improve markedly. Employment increases, the standard of living rises, and the government is more lenient. Natural resources of these countries contribute to an atmosphere of prosperity and there is an increase in tourism. Private citizens will be more courageous and efficient in matters pertaining to education and religion. Arts and entertainment receive generous popular support and a building program will be expanded to include restoration and modernization of historical landmarks. The home life of the people will be strengthened and a cheerful appearance will impress visitors. The modern world with its many perplexities will not greatly disturb the Bulgarians and Albanians. They will be thankful for gradual improvement.

GREECE This country will have a busy and a productive year. There will be many types of political involvements, but the country

will survive them all. Leaders will be conservative and recent basic changes in the national life, but they will be overruled and progress will simply leave them behind. Relations between the Christian and Moslem world may threaten to disturb the peace but there is no basic desire to force the confrontation. Business conditions are somewhat better, home life is strengthened, the tendency to emigrate fades away, and many who have been living abroad will return home. There will be important discoveries, artistic and archaeological; these will contribute to the recognition of the Grecian contribution to the advancement of humanity. Climatic conditions may be adverse and small earthquakes may occur, but in general it is a good year for these people which will strongly increase Grecian appreciation for its own history and culture.

HUNGARY Hungary is one of several countries which appear to benefit from planetary configurations in 1988. Instead of the long and disappointing struggle for national independence, the Hungarians have created a world of their own in which they can live comfortably and optimistically. One thing is certain—Hungarians will always be Hungarians. They enjoy their way of life, maintain the traditions of their country, and have a unique history which they will never forget. The year is fortunate because the emphasis is upon the simple but essential virtues which protect the destinies of nations. Religion gains influence, education takes on an idealistic complexion, families are more loyal, and crimes less frequent. Foreign trade improves, wages rise moderately, and young people give greater attention to the perpetuation of constructive customs. Foreign investments may wedge their way into Hungary and private enterprise will be increasingly tolerated. Some corruption will occur in officialdom, but will result in uncomfortable consequences. Climatic conditions will be unsettled and there is danger for traffic on internal waterways.

ROMANIA Another country emerging into the sunlight of better times is Romania. This year the emphasis is upon the needs of the citizenry. There will be plans for education of the young, the employment of the adult citizen, and care and protection for the aged. These

constructive improvements will not be regarded as charity, but as the proper rights of all those who belong in this country. Educational and recreational facilities will be upgraded and Romania may become a showcase for European communism. Vital statistics will show a substantial increase in population and decrease in crime. The influence of religion will be strongly felt and will encourage higher standards of morality. Communistic leadership will be less conspicuous, and private business organizations will be tolerated unless they become involved in political restrictions. The health of the people should be good, but agriculture may be under some adverse aspects.

TURKEY In the realm of Moslem dissensions, Turkey is strongly inclined to remain aloof and set a good example for religious and political moderation. Turkey has proved for ages that it can tolerate Christianity, but has no intention of becoming converted. It is inclined to believe that tolerance is a religious virtue and also the most economical in the long run. In conferences and confrontations Turkey will not commit itself to any policy which is likely to lead to military action. It is strategically located, bridging the interval between Europe and Asia. The principal purpose at the moment is to improve standards of living and avoid labor disputes. Its armament is defensive only, but it will probably be able to maintain constructive relations with the major divisions of Islamism. The public health is always a concern and a minor outbreak of intestinal ailments is indicated. Turkey can play an important part in the various conferences which can contribute to a lasting peace in the Moslem world. Activists may attempt to terrorize the Turkish government, but will not succeed. A new benevolent relationship led by Turkish diplomacy may form an enduring Balkan alliance.

YUGOSLAVIA In 1988 the emphasis is upon economic improvement. There should be considerable expansion of trade, and relations with surrounding areas improve. Internal conditions are more favorable and the government becomes increasingly liberal. Religious influence increases, and there are important changes in

education including exchange with students of other countries. The arts increase in popularity and there is greater contentment and better health for the people in general.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA The Austrians should have a comparatively quiet year. Health problems will require improvements in sanitation, and weather conditions may work a hardship upon the elderly. A minor political crisis will be averted, and an effort may be made to improve public morality and strengthen the campaign against drug abuse. There will be considerable popular support for religion and culture. Trade expands and there are minor increases in wages.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA This country will be subject to considerable political unrest. The government is not popular and lacks the means to correct inadequate policies. An abortive revolution is possible, but there are probably enough constructive aspects to prevent the situation from getting entirely out of hand. The influence of women in Czechoslovakia will increase, but the home life will be unsettled. Juvenile delinquency must be controlled if the country is to maintain its place in the esteem of surrounding powers. A major change is likely in the judiciary and the educational system.

BELGIUM This country will play an important part in the arbitration of political conflicts in Europe. Its reputation as a center for conferences and negotiations for settlement of disputes will be maintained. In 1988 the Belgium atmosphere is appropriate for the promotion of peace. The country itself has something positive to contribute to the world narcotic problem, as well as the prevention or cure of epidemical diseases. A general air of optimism will be noticeable among the Belgium people and the country stands firmly against anarchy. Tourism will be profitable and products of the country will have good foreign markets.

FRANCE The French people will be largely concerned with the improvement of their country. Property values should increase and

there will be strong emphasis upon new building and the modernizing of older structures. The government is shaky which is more or less traditional, and there will also be a strong inclination to avoid involvement in problems of armament and political atrocities. In general the French people wish to cultivate sincere friendships with neighboring powers and to protect the reputation of their country. This does not seem to be the best time to make spectacular moves, but the end desired is gradually becoming obvious to the French people themselves and the rest of society in general. Agriculture is favored and the difficulties over the Basque question subside, although this may not prove to be the final solution. Employment is improving, wages are rising moderately, and while France may be temporarily adversely affected by the troubles of the stock market it may ultimately gain from this occurrence. Religion improves and mystical metaphysical movements gain in strength. There is also emphasis upon art and music, and many foreign students will enroll in French universities and academies. Health is fair, but climatic conditions may be difficult especially toward the end of the year.

EASY GERMANY There seems to be considerable unrest in East Germany and a stronger effort will be made to advance contact and communication between the East and West. Major trouble is brewing in East Germany. Corruption in high places may prove embarrassing to the present administration. It could be necessary for Moscow to step in to prevent a bad press. The year 1988 may be a period of serious stress for this area.

WEST GERMANY This should be a better than average year for West Germany. The government is favored with strong planetary support and the country as a whole enjoys prosperity. The heavy industries are busy, the arts are well supported, good music has a large following, and the Germany of the nineteenth century is being reborn with appropriate additions resulting in current progress. There will be a little disadvantage from tariffs, but the West Germans do not wish to have any part in militarism. Scientific progress is noted and contributions to the science of medicine will receive broad atten-

tion. Education becomes more involved in idealistic religious matters. It would seem that the government will be able to continue its present policies through the year ahead. Young people become involved in the growth of the country and will continue to experience the value of self-discipline.

GREAT BRITAIN The year for Great Britain is not especially eventful but there are many interesting occurrences in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The problem of trying to bestow autonomy upon remote areas sparsely populated will occupy minds that should be concerned with more significant matters. The government seems to be relatively stable, functioning under a strict, but benevolent policy. The hazards of travel on the European continent have resulted in a marked increase of tourism in Great Britain. The country is still the world's greatest library museum. Scholars from all over the world assemble to explore and use the treasures of such institutions as the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Under its own unique form of administration England has been able to survive for over a thousand years and is fond of its own way of doing things. The Royal family appears to drift along, but there is the possibility of serious illness to one or two of its members. On a business level Great Britain may become economically entangled in the affairs of India, Burma and Sri Lanka. Business interests in these countries may be curtailed or terminated. At home there is certain restiveness in Scotland and Wales, but it is likely that this will subside. Business conditions indicate increasing productivity, climatic conditions are adverse in northern England and in Wales, and the climate remains as usual in Ireland. There is warning that Great Britain should be careful not to be involved in any military conditions that may arise in former colonies or commonwealths. Transportation is afflicted and water contamination could become a hazard. Religion liberalizes with increasing interest in philosophy and the wisdom of ancient times. The lower schools will be subject to considerable upgrading. The birth rate will be up a little, and the public health becomes better as a result of intensive programs aimed at improvement of moral standards.

IRELAND Both North and South Ireland are ruled by Taurus, a fixed sign that changes slowly and regrettably. There will probably be continued conflict between the Protestant and Catholic groups. There is some promise that this will subside before the end of the year. South Ireland expands its trade and is satisfied with the existing government. Its exports are increasing and contact with Irish communities in the United States is strengthened, the standard of living rises, while the Catholic Church is trying to preserve equality but is troubled for lack of adequate clergy. Even in South Ireland there is a strong liberating factor and orthodoxy that cannot be maintained. North Ireland is less colorful than the South. It has an old conservative look about it and is determined to depend upon the Church of England for its spiritual guidance. It is becoming evident that this would be a splendid opportunity for the two jarring sects to get together and admit that co-existence is possible without animosity or antagonism. North Ireland appears to be secure and reasonably prosperous this year and should make special progress in commerce and international markets. Reforms in existing statutes will improve the condition of the aged and provide help for parents with small children. Better working conditions result in enhanced health for all concerned.

ITALY It would appear that Italy is likely to have a complicated and rather frustrating year. There are some favorable aspects, but emphasis is upon political difficulties with surrounding countries and a possible confrontation with Vatican City. There is considerable religious turmoil under the surface and a rather combative communistic minority is gaining considerable influence. The Italians should face their problems as quickly as possible and correct justified grievances. There is a narcotic underworld which is gaining wealth and is therefore able to buy support in high places. Land reforms are urgently needed and the religious differences between north and south Italy require immediate attention. Volcanic action is likely and Venice is threatened by some unusual activity in the Adriatic Sea. There are afflictions to travel by both land and sea, and opulent expatriates may not be able to afford to maintain elaborate residences

on the Italian Riviera. As religion becomes undermined it can be reasonably expected that conditions will worsen. Literary personalities will gain recognition and there will be new discoveries of archaeological importance. The average Italian will survive the prevailing uncertainties, but the country is in need of firm enlightened leadership. Corruption is creeping in and may result in serious trouble before the end of the year.

NETHERLANDS The emphasis for this year is upon economic matters. The financial state of the Netherlands is protected against the stress that is afflicting many other countries. Climatic conditions are unsettled and the mercantile of the country should be carefully observant of weather conditions. Efforts to involve the Netherlands in political disturbances and outbreaks of activism will cause minor concern, but will have little effect upon the policies of the country. Museums, libraries, and art galleries are favored, and the popular mind is centered on cultural projects. There is general financial improvement in the latter part of the year, and the health of the people will be good with some interest in special systems of nutrition.

POLAND For most of 1988 the Polish people should practice discretion. Political complications are apt to surface with disastrous results. Differences will arise in the affairs of Communist dominated neighbors. The best and safest course is to strengthen the cultural life, advance educational programs, and refrain from public exhibitions of discontent. Accidents in transportational facilities are indicated. Drug addiction is likely to increase and there is danger of an epidemic next fall. There will be, however, a slow but definite gain for the Polish people. In the meantime the Poles need to protect the religious life and strengthen in every way possible the morality and ethics of the young.

PORTUGAL The stress will be upon the governing body and some corruption will be noted in various levels of leadership affecting the internal well being of the country. Important personalities are susceptible to sickness, accidents, or conspiracies. The trade alliances

will help to maintain the standard of living, and closer psychological relations with Spain may be expected. Water pollution will cause concern and may have considerable effect on coastal fishing. There is improvement in the educational system but heavy weather will cause some losses in agriculture. Religion will be under pressure and the public mind is inclined toward increasing interest in mystical beliefs. Communication is afflicted, but conversely this may lead to ultimate improvement for all concerned. While there may be some growing pains, considerable progress and improvement are indicated.

SPAIN The international relationships between Spain and other nations will be generally constructive. Difficulties will be mostly internal and could involve labor and some form of social security to protect small children and the elder group. The internal financial condition is not especially fortunate and the government is under heavy pressure; there could be a general upheaval in this area. The country is subject to difficulties involving the Mediterranean Sea and North African states. There is a strong campaign to expand the domination of the Church but the result will be marginal. Financial conditions may interfere with many expatriates who have established homes in Spain. On the other hand the market for Spanish goods, including crafts and clothing, will expand over a period of years. Alcohol, drug abuse, and dissipation in general will require an increase of the policing force and stronger defenses against activism.

SWITZERLAND Through circumstances beyond their control the Swiss people are gradually becoming entangled in the problems which are affecting all of Europe. The actual autonomy of Switzerland is not endangered and its neutrality will continue for some years, but as a depository for illegal wealth its days are numbered. For centuries Switzerland has been a symbol of the possibility that diverse groups of intelligentsia can dwell together in peace and mutual trust. There is some trouble over young people and a further expansion of the educational system is necessary. Domesticated animals will be the cause of concern because of contagious or infectious ailments. Switzerland will be strongly in the

news for matters including extreme weather and natural disasters. Some changes in the administration of the country will be needed by Fall. The well-aspected planetary ruler of Switzerland is good for all public functions supporting drama, art, and music, and strengthening public morals. The birthrate should rise slightly and enthusiasts who enjoy winter sports make their usual pilgrimage. A major railway accident is possible, but may be averted if train schedules are changed to match conditions. There will be some inflation, but this will be less than in most European countries.

U.S.S.R. It would seem that Soviet Russia is going to slowly and cautiously accept into itself economic policies which it has long repudiated. Private initiative will be encouraged, and many of the old Communist leaders will be demoted as national heroes. It is also becoming evident that religious groups should receive better treatment. There will be considerable output of books, films, and theatrical productions favoring private enterprise and greater sympathy for the spiritual needs of the average Russian. A closer union of Communism and the Eastern Orthodox Church appears probable and the state no longer penalizes the citizen because he owns or reads a Bible or attends a church. It is not likely that Russia will be involved in further military expansion, at least for the present. Chinese relations with Russia will be soft pedaled this year, but in comparing notes it would appear that the Chinese also are contemplating economic reforms and the establishment of an incentive system. There is an increase of health problems throughout the Soviet Union. More strenuous efforts will be made to restrict the use of tobacco and alcohol, and Russia may become involved in the general program against the Latin American countries which are the principal source of narcotics. It is realized that a more liberal program within Russia will be important in coping with drugs and alcohol. There is some economic progress, and younger men coming into leadership of the Russian political theory are not going to follow without question patterns established nearly sixty years ago. Educational, scientific, and cultural exchange will increase, and Soviet education will be more liberal and comprehensive than in the past.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BLOC

There is some anxiety in this area concerning encroachments by socialized countries. The Scandinavian bloc should unite and present a solid front against aggression and propaganda. There is strong emphasis upon trade alliances and the improvement in living standards. The people are apprehensive, but do not appear to be seriously worried. There may be some major changes in the policies of leadership and there could be danger from terrorism associated with the public health. There is danger to higher officials, the clergy, and the news media. Elder statesmen should guard health and refrain from unnecessary travel.

THE NEAR EAST

The Near East in general and Moslemism in particular are strongly emphasized by this chart. There may be minor outbreaks of violence, but it appears they will be confined to the areas around the Persian Gulf. There are enough favorable aspects to prevent a major conflict. A pro-Western group is developing in the Moslem world which is beginning to realize that Islam must become a member of the democratic world.

IRAN While this country is likely to remain a problem for itself and many other nations, changes for the better are indicated. Leadership will pass to younger and more progressive men. The emphasis is upon the strengthening of the essential institutions. The arts of peace are more important than the sciences of violence. As several Moslem countries show positive growth and improved economic conditions, Iran will be isolated and must change its ways in order to survive.

ISRAEL While Israel is still under severe pressure, the greatest emphasis in 1988 will be upon internal matters. Several factions are arising which could endanger the survival of Israel as an independent power. Feuding between conservative and progressives will invite outside intervention. The economic structure of most nations is under stress and Israel must depend upon the strong support of

Jewish groups in other countries which with proper appeal will probably be available. Israel may receive world attention as the result of discoveries of ancient records or other archaeological explorations. Transportational facilities must be guarded against acts of terrorism, and there can be an increase in health difficulties due to contagious or infectious ailments. Important events will center on Jerusalem and may help to bring concord to the three religions which hold this city sacred.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN There appears to be no immediate solution for the problems of this country. Conflicts continue with occasional brief periods of arbitration. It seems, however, that outside nations will come to the rescue of the Afghans with both physical and moral support. Means for self defense will appear fortuitously, and invaders may be grateful to make a dignified withdrawal. There are further dangers, however. Division may increase within the country and result in bitter strife. There is a good chance that Afghanistan will regain its independence, but not in the immediate future.

BURMA There is considerable improvement indicated for the Burmese people with an increase in tourism, improvement in trade with outside countries, and the religious life reasonably supported. All looks fair and promising, but in the background there lurk the elements of dictatorship and a tyranny. Impressed by what appears to be a benevolent leadership, the Burmese people may become one of those closed corporations which are afflicting many smaller states hoping to join the members of the free world. Young people may unite to protect the rights of the Buddhist majority.

INDIA This vast subcontinent will face several major difficulties at the same time. Violence may erupt along the borders of northern India and on the island of Sri Lanka which is closely linked with the Indian mainland. Three factors are contributing to the unrest. The first is innovation—the modernization of India as an industrial nation with the introduction of a computerized way of life. The sec-

ond factor is the Indian tradition built upon ancient foundations and reluctant to change which can lead to an outbreak of violence. The third factor is the inability to provide adequate sanitation, hygiene, employment, and housing—especially in the larger cities and those sections where the climate is tropical. Feudalism is not dead in India and the existing administration is heavily burdened with the diversity of the population. There is progress, but matters of health will be a major concern. Epidemics are indicated by the chart of the year, but at the same time there is considerable advance in the agricultural sector. Family life is more secure, and women gain many privileges in both policy and education.

INDOCHINA The Kymer Republic, Laos, and Thailand, are so closely related that they can be considered as a unit. Thailand gradually recovers from the burden of refugees, but is subject to a program of subversion which could lead to serious consequences. It is largely a Buddhist country and will gain some advantage from the resurgence of the Buddhist faith. The country continues to industrialize and its products are received with favor by many countries. Music, art, literature, and theater flourish, but accidents in transportation should be noted. The other Indo-Chinese regions are under socialized governments and reliable information concerning them is difficult to obtain. Corruptions in government are noted, but in spite of this there is some improvement in the lives of the people, especially benefiting the aged. Guerilla warfare, at least on a small scale, appears in the Kymer Republic and Laos. Vietnam is still struggling for survival. There will not be too much this year in the form of encouragement, but gradually most of the mistakes will be corrected. Natural disasters and the infestation of crops are noted for 1988.

INDONESIA Things drift along, but there may be a political upheaval before the end of the year. It has been said that Indonesia has so many religions that it has little or no interest in the subject. A bit of Hinduism, followed by a rise of Buddhist culture, which in due time was taken over by the Moslems, and Christianity brought

by the Dutch—these inconsistencies may contribute to major changes in the administration of the country. The people for the most part are mild mannered and can be exploited with slight probability of retaliation. Volcanic upheavals could occur, and tropical storms with other natural phenomena are emphasized for this year. There is improvement in education, young people are increasingly restive, and narcotics will probably require a strengthening in the penal code. The Moslem minority could react much in the same way as in the Philippine Islands. The climate, however, does not support an intensive political program.

JAPAN The year 1988 is likely to prove strenuous for the Japanese people. There is strong emphasis upon the maintenance of the rate of economic growth, complicated by the world's financial situation. The religious life of the people strengthens and there is a sincere effort to prevent progress from destroying integrity and to win the allegiance of young people through education which should be justified as essential to the survival of the empire. This strong emphasis on long-range patriotism should set an important example for many other countries. According to the chart there are severe health problems for elderly statesmen, educators, and economists. Japan will make a useful contribution to the science of medicine and industrial technology. Advancement in psychotherapy and the treatment of stress symptoms will result in international recognition. There could be regulations concerning the rights of animals and a refuge may be established for them, possibly in the area of the Inland Sea. Relations with Korea may become more cordial. Difficulties with Communist China could improve. The royal family being under some negative aspects should guard their health and travel as little as possible. The Japanese economy will not be too deeply affected by the recent losses of the New York Stock Exchange. The cost of living should be lower than in the past two or three years. The Japanese will continue to be a pacifistic nation and will not participate in an arms race. They will be able to maintain this position for at least another two or three years. The country is somewhat accident prone and air travel is more than usually dangerous. Volcanic action

is likely, but may occur in sparsely populated areas. Drug addiction causes concern and the government must also find some way to curb alcoholism. Tourism will be good because of the unrest in Europe and the Near East. The year will not be spectacular, but numerous quiet improvements are indicated.

NORTH KOREA North Korea is restless and will seek to liberalize the existing regime. Private ownership will come into focus, and trade outside the country will be encouraged. Protests against the prevailing government are partly successful, and relations with South Korea will be strengthened. There is a strong drift toward the union of the two Koreas under a liberal dictatorship with some improvement in the economic condition of the northern section.

SOUTH KOREA South Korea will have continuing political unrest, but in spite of this instability the condition of the people improves and foundations for a stable economy will be strengthened. Some subversive action against South Korea is likely, but will be contained. Religion is strengthened and both Buddhism and Christianity will contribute to progress, especially in the South. Health problems are likely and unusual weather conditions may endanger food production. There is considerable improvement in education and exports will help to strengthen the monetary situation for several years to come.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA This immense area will be subject to considerable internal conflict. The older leaders are dropping out and the long-range trend is toward a more or less democratic type of leadership. The country is unwieldy and its vast population is a formidable burden for any government to bear. Conditions between mainland China and Russia will be strained and both countries will find it difficult to maintain amicable relations. The People's Republic is becoming more involved in Western technology and the advantages of an industrialized society are far greater than the maintenance of a political isolationism. The Chinese religious position will play an increasingly important role with Buddhism

strengthening, and Islamism on the borders of China advancing rapidly. The government is favoring some Christian missionary activity and the great traditional philosophies and religions of the country are being strongly revived. A major natural disaster is likely in central China and the province of Sinkiang. The Chinese are playing with the idea of increasing armaments although danger of invasion does not actually exist. Western education is featured, and most of the younger leaders will have direct contact with Western nations. The dragon is slowly waking up, but the huge population makes progress difficult. Nutritional problems continue to plague the countryside and China is not interested in too close an association with Russia. There will be moderate progress with useful reforms in education and the arts.

TAIWAN This country should have a better than average year. The omens are auspicious, but there may be need for diversification in the economic pattern. Taiwan is likely to make many contributions to industrial technology, especially in the field of chemistry. Increasingly powerful relationships with Western nations are indicated. There is some espionage through the infiltration of Communists from the continent. This will have very slight effect. Taiwan is developing its natural resources and its independence will be supported by outside nations if need arises. A minor earthquake might cause some damage. In coastal areas unusual storms are likely. The educational system is favored and religion contributes strongly to the unification of the country. Tourism will be good and Taiwan has preserved most of the literary and artistic institutions of ancient China. Exchange scholarships should be encouraged for they will contribute to better mutual understanding between East and West. There may be serious transportation occurrences, but a major disaster will be averted due at least in part to an adequate system of precautions. Taiwan will continue to survive and is building strong friendships with nations of the free world.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

South America and Mexico are generally included among areas

ruled by Virgo, and for a general summary the emphasis is upon living conditions, sanitation, housing, nutrition, medical care, and education. The governments are not strong and lack practical experience in dealing with emergencies. Many of these countries have been exploited, and the needs of the citizenry ignored. Latin America suffers from longitude and lassitude. There are rumblings, however, and in several countries south of the border the Catholic church is in trouble. It must strengthen its leadership in terms of the practical needs of the private citizens who have been generally ignored. Brazil has potentials for leadership, but the Portuguese language is an isolating factor. Latin America at the present time offers many inducements for the spread of militant socialism. The Monroe Doctrine is no longer effective and many of the smaller countries have neither the knowledge nor the means of protecting themselves if an emergency arises. There may be a temporary peace, but only education and a strong spiritual directive can bring security in these areas.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

There may be some agitation for these two important countries in the Southern hemisphere in their endeavor to be completely independent. Efforts in this direction will meet considerable resistance, and in the long run both of these progressive areas will probably choose to remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Major changes in the political structure and the legal status of both Australia and New Zealand are indicated. An unexpected event reveals a health matter of major importance. The native population will gain political status, and there will be heavy expenditures to update sanitation, transportation, and communication. Travel will be more than usually dangerous and shipping is afflicted. Inflation will probably be controlled and unemployment may rise slightly. Investments must be closely watched.

CANADA

The planets over Canada give conflicting signals. The Canadians have wisely decided not to divide their country, but all the political groups must unite their efforts to prevent government from becom-

ing too expensive. Senior citizens are in need of additional assistance and the matter of educating the young is becoming a burden. Energy and power sources are inadequate and the Canadians must develop their industries and agricultural potentials as rapidly as possible. Canada will inherit some of the financial evils that are developing in the United States. Fortunately, however, the passion for wealth is less serious than in the States. There is no doubt that in spite of climatic disadvantages, northern Canada possesses a wealth of natural resources if they can be harnessed. Accidents in travel are noted for the Canadians with special emphasis upon trains and busses. Western Canada could suffer from severe storms with losses in agriculture and animal stock. Religious difficulties have quieted down, but may flare up again toward the end of the year. Employment is off slightly, but Canada is still a conservative country and this is contributing considerably to internal tranquility.



Free of All Encumbrances: The custom of casting a shoe after a bride arose in the ancient practice of indicating the transfer of property by the delivery of a shoe and in the case of a bride signified that the parents relinquished all right or dominion over their daughter.

A Dying Language Lingered on: While Latin ceased to be a spoken language in A.D. 580 it remained the organ of general literature and diplomacy until the early part of the 17th century.

An Example of Religious Zeal: The nose of the sphinx was knocked off in the ninth century A.D. by a pious Mohammedan who feared that unless he disfigured the image it would lead his people into idolatry.

Beauty Note: Ancient Egyptian women bobbed their hair, rouged their lips, painted their faces, wore short skirts, high heels and possessed nearly all the traits of ultra modern young ladies.

WITHER'S EMBLEMES

Emblem books are highly collectable and in recent years original or early editions of them have increased rapidly in value. The use of pictures to demonstrate or explain human characteristics has descended to us from prehistoric times. It all started with pictographs in which an object was reproduced in its completeness without dependence upon words. The later ideographs were written characters which not only described objects but bestowed upon them special meaning. Among systems which originated in ideographs we can mention the Egyptian, Chinese, and Central American examples written by hand or carved into the face of stone. As time went on these complicated complete descriptions were reduced to a compound symbol which has been described as hieroglyphical. Later, the forms became the basis of names or verbal statements; and among the Egyptians if several characters were enclosed in an oval or an oblong frame they became the letters of a cartouche or a personal name.

In Chinese writing the ideographs were based upon earlier picture writing forms. Thus, the Chinese letter or symbol for horse still includes four visible leg strokes. Morals also crept in, and if the Chinese symbol had a house roof beneath which were two small characters representing women the compound meant gossip. The Aztecs had picture writing, but further south the Mayas had already attained a written form which could be used to perpetuate historical, scientific, and social traditions. About the beginning of the Christian era the Egyptian hieroglyphic form was simplified so that a small part of the symbolic design could be read as a complete character. Even this modified form gradually gave place to Greek or Latin, and during the period of Roman occupation the meanings of the more ancient writings were lost or forgotten.

With the collapse of classical learning Europe passed into the Dark Ages and education was no longer available to the average person. Children were taught from the Bible, and it was regarded as

spiritually desirable to have enough education to at least sense the meanings of this sacred book. By the Middle Ages, when European scholarship began to improve, efforts were made to restore the scientific and philosophic insights of ancient people through revival of classical languages. This process failed, however, and we are indebted for the thoughtfulness of Napoleon I., who focused learned attention on the Rosetta Stone. Incidentally, Napoleon conferred another benefit when he sponsored a Chinese-French dictionary, which was a most costly and elegant publication indispensable to modern scholarship.

The Protestant Reformation brought many changes. The Bible was translated into most of the European languages, and picture books came into vogue especially for the help of children. These were usually crudely printed and were illustrated with Bible subjects. The demand for reading matter of an inspirational nature increased rapidly and resulted in the appearance of emblem books. These were of three types. On the continent they were usually Catholic or Lutheran; but in England they were mostly Protestant supporting the teachings of the Church of England.

In our collection we have examples of emblem books of all three of these groups, most of which are in poor condition from long usage or the inferiority of the paper. The emblem book expanded into more lengthy writings inclined to enoble character and strengthen the convictions of elders. One group of emblemata became especially associated with esoteric teachings presented as alchemical experiments. As books were in short supply, many curious manuscript copies were made. These were discreetly circulated and are much sought after by modern alchemists who are researching this ancient art. While some unusual diagrams are accompanied by mediocre verse, many of the authors or compilers were well-educated and held prominent positions in the life of their times. The principal interest today centers upon the illustrations, many of which are exceptional. They were all handbooks for the improvement of conduct, the glory of God, and the security of the state.

The early years of the seventeenth century, which mark the inception of plans for a Universal Reformation, were strange and of



An egg emblem book.

wonderful importance to the world in general and America in particular. The King James version of the Bible appeared in 1611, and a second of the version's New Testament was issued in 1613. The Tempest, a play probably concerning the establishment of plantations in Virginia (the brave new world) was first performed in 1611 with a second performance in 1613; but the work was not actually published until 1623. Traiano Boccalini's satire on the corruptions

which had infected all parts of Europe under the title *Advertisements from Parnassus* was translated into English in two parts. One section was published in 1611 and the second in 1613. The seventy-seventh Advertisement of Boccalini's work was entitled "A General Reformation of the Whole World." It was too severe in its criticism to be passed over lightly, and Boccalini was probably strangled to death by hired assassins in 1613.

Gabriel Rollenhagen (1583-1619) published one of the most beautiful illustrated emblem books. It appeared in two parts, the first issued in 1611 and the second in 1613, two significant years. The two hundred copper engraved illustrations were by the celebrated engraver Crispinus Passaeus (Crispyn de Passe), but the accompanying text was brief and inadequate. The engraved title page of Rollenhagen's *Nucleus* includes a figure of Pallas Athena, armed and helmeted and the three graces. Likenesses of Athena occur in most of the volumes concerned with the Universal Reformation, including the early Rosicrucian Manifestoes and the works of Andreae, the Lutheran theologian. Another emblem book, *Minerva Britannia* by Henry Peacham, was published in London in 1612. On the title page is a hand holding a pen belonging to a writer hidden behind a curtain. Examples of this type are abundant in early seventeenth century publications. It should be noted that the Royal Society of London was originally founded by a small group of scholars dedicated to the promulgation of Bacon's scientific and philosophical purposes. The Royal Society had several forerunners, and they were known as Minerva's Museum, The Brotherhood of the Helmet, and the Society of the Unknown Philosophers. According to mythology, Pallas Athena, when she closed the visor of her helmet, became invisible, a most convenient contrivance in those days.

George Wither (1588-1667) decided that the engravings in Rollenhagen's book were worthy of a better text and several years later secured the original plates from the engraver but did not publish them until fifteen years after Rollenhagen's death. Wither was a parliamentarian during the Civil War in England and had some reputation as a poet. He authored a number of literary works, most of which appeared in poetic form. It is well-established that Wither was one



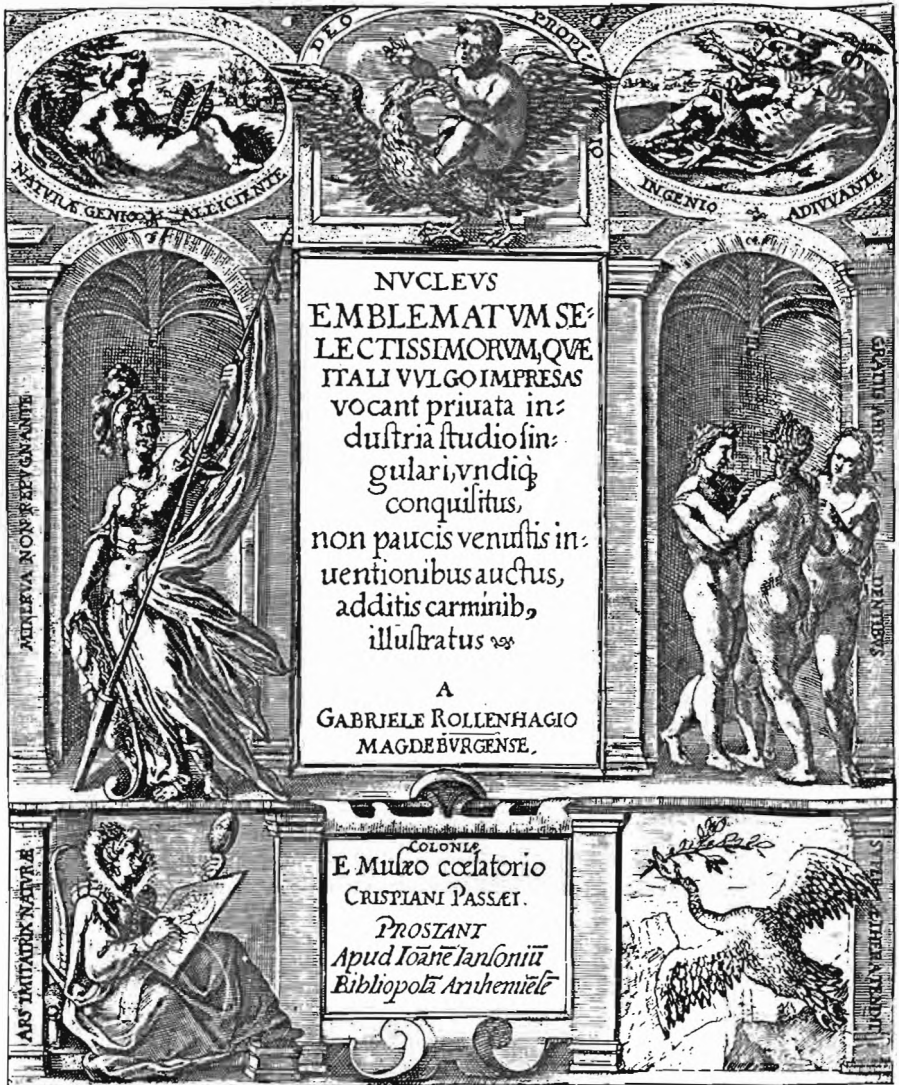
*Umbra iuuentutis, formæ florentis Imago,
 Ut nitet artificij reddita-cunq; manu.
 Exteriùs talem finxit Natura; quod intùs
 Mens agitat GENII est; viuet id INGENIJ.*

*En teres at; hilaris frons, lumina bina gemelli;
 Sideris! en vegetis sinciput Ingenij!
 ROLLENHAGIDA, pingat si singula lousis, acutè
 Pingere num potis est, indolis effigiem!
 Valens Ctemcorius.*

A 2

R.E.

A portrait of Gabriel Rollenhagen at the age of twenty-seven from his emblem book.



Title page of Rollenhagen's book of emblems.

of that coterie of wits who rallied to the projects set forth by Francis Bacon and served as one of his ready pens.

Although George Wither was not an outstanding poet and his versifications were deficient, his principal work *Emblemes* has enjoyed unending fame. In the seventeenth century it was read with

equal profit by the God-loving and the God-fearing. It was also appropriate as a learning book for children, and most surviving copies show heavy usage. Most of all Wither's *Emblemes* was so constructed by its author that it could be consulted as a lottery and this became Wither's claim to fame. It is the nearest thing in Western literature to the *I-Ching* or Chinese Book of Changes over which Confucius is said to have spent many hours of thought and reflection.

Long unavailable, Wither's volume has been reprinted from time to time and has special interest to those who seek guidance and solutions to immediate problems. Divination requires the acceptance of the belief that a devout person can receive guidance through invoking laws of chance. For thousands of years the world has accepted the well demonstrated fact that cartomancy, geomancy, and hydromancy have provided a pre-knowledge of happenings to come and the results of projects which are in some way uncertain.

Wither's *Emblemes* contains 270 numbered leaves, a title page, an elaborately engraved symbolical frontispiece, and a presumed portrait of George Wither. The frontispiece was engraved by William Marshall, who did the portrait of Francis Bacon for the 1640 edition of *The Advancement of Learning*.

George Wither was born in Brentworth, Hampshire June 11, 1588. He was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford and later entered one of the Inns of Chancery and finally Lincoln's Inn. Rather early in life he was imprisoned for a satire but was released the same year. This was the first of a long series of imprisonments which seem to have provided the leisure time in which he wrote over one hundred small metrical volumes, largely criticisms of prevailing conditions. In 1639 he was made Captain of Horse for an expedition against the Scottish Covenanters. He was appointed as a justice of the peace, an office which he held for six years, and was promoted by Cromwell to the rank of Major General. This added considerably to his prosperity, but after the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 he was relieved of both his office and his funds. Again he was imprisoned but was finally liberated and died "in the fear of God 1667."

There is considerable difference of opinion concerning Wither's poetry, but it is unanimously agreed that he not only lived his con-

victions but passed them on to others with proper enthusiasm. He certainly had an extraordinary career, being on both sides of most of the dissensions of his time. He wrote, "I lived to see eleven signal changes, in which not a few signal transactions providentially occurred; to wit, under the government of Queen Elizabeth, King James, Charles I., the King and parliament together, the King alone, the Army, Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, a Council of State, the Parliament again, and the now King Charles II." Wither was brought up as a rigid Puritan and was imbued with a mania for scribbling and a thorough detestation of what Mr. Carlyle called "shams." In early life he took service under Charles I., but when the civil war broke out he sold his estate to raise a troop of horses, which he commanded on the side of the Parliament. (See: R. Chambers, *The Book of Days*, Vol. I., London, p. 773.)

Even persons of high estate who became as seriously involved as Wither in politics and treasonable circumstances were either promptly executed or imprisoned and forgotten. He was rescued so often that it might be well to ask the secret of his survival. Available records are not entirely satisfactory however. Early in life Wither committed himself to the cause of Charles I, the ill-fated King. He then changed his mind and sided with the Parliament. In due course, he was taken prisoner by the Royalists and condemned to death as a traitor. Wither's friend, Sir John Denham, begged Charles to spare the life of the poet. Denham's plea added humor to this case of treason. "If your Majesty kills Wither, I will then be the worst poet in England."

Wither's guardian angel which never left him may well have been Bacon's secret society. One section of Wither's *Emblemes* is dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, the moving spirit in the Society of the Unknown Philosophers. This is the same Pembroke to whom the first folio of Shakespeare is also dedicated, and in his library was a priceless manuscript of the rites and rituals of the ancient Druids. Pembroke was also a moving spirit in the colonization of the Western hemisphere. He may well have been a friend worth knowing.

Another curious work published anonymously, but attributed to George Wither, is *The Great Assises Holden in Parnassus by Apollo*

THE
GREAT ASSISES
 Holden in *PARNASSVS*
 BY
APOLLO
 AND
HIS ASSESSOVS.

At which Sessions are Arraigned

<i>Mercurius Britannicus.</i> <i>Mercurius Aulicus.</i> <i>Mercurius Civicus.</i> <i>The Scout.</i> <i>The writer of Diurnalls.</i> <i>The Intelligencer.</i>	<i>The writer of Occurrences.</i> <i>The writer of Passages.</i> <i>The Post.</i> <i>The Spye.</i> <i>The writer of weekly Accounts.</i> <i>The Scottish Dove, &c.</i>
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LONDON,

Printed by Richard Cotes, for Edward Husbands, and
 to be sold at his Shop in the Middle Temple, 1645.

APOLLO.

<i>The Lord VERYLAN,</i> <i>Chancellor of Parnassus.</i> <i>Sir PHILIP SIDNEY,</i> <i>High Constable of Par.</i> <i>WILLIAM BYDEVS,</i> <i>High Treasurer.</i> <i>JOHN PIGVS, Earle</i> <i>of Mirandula, High</i> <i>Chamberlaine.</i> <i>JVLIVS CESAR</i> <i>SCALTOER</i>	<i>ERASMVS ROTERODAM.</i> <i>JUSTVS LIPSIVS</i> <i>JOHN BARCKEAY</i> <i>JOHN BODINE</i> <i>ADRIAN TVRNEVS</i> <i>ISAAC CASAYEON</i> <i>JOHN SELDEN</i> <i>HVGO GROTIVS</i> <i>DANIEL HEINSEVS</i> <i>CONRADVS VOSSIVS</i> <i>AUGUSTINE MASCARDIIS</i>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Jurours.</i></p> <i>George Wither</i> <i>Thomas Cary</i> <i>Thomas May</i> <i>William Devonant</i> <i>Josuah Sylvester</i> <i>Georges Sandes</i> <i>Michael Drayton</i> <i>Francis Beaumont</i> <i>John Fletcher</i> <i>Thomas Heywood</i> <i>William Shakespeare</i> <i>Philip Mastingier.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Malefactours.</i></p> <i>Mercurius Britannicus</i> <i>Mercurius Aulicus</i> <i>Mercurius Civicus</i> <i>The Scout</i> <i>The writer of Diurnalls</i> <i>The Intelligencer</i> <i>The writer of Occurrences</i> <i>The writer of Passages</i> <i>The Post</i> <i>The Spye</i> <i>The writer of weekly Accounts</i> <i>The Scottish Dove, &c.</i>
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A 2

Photostat of the title page of *The Great Assises* and the page listing the jurors and the malefactors who appeared at Apollo's court.

and *His Assessours*, London, 1645. The second page sets forth the persons involved in an elaborate symbolical litigation. Many of the members of Lord Bacon's secret society appear in Wither's cast of characters under real or assumed names. Apollo appears as patron of the muses. The "Lord Verulam" presides over the sessions, and George Wither lists himself among the jurors.

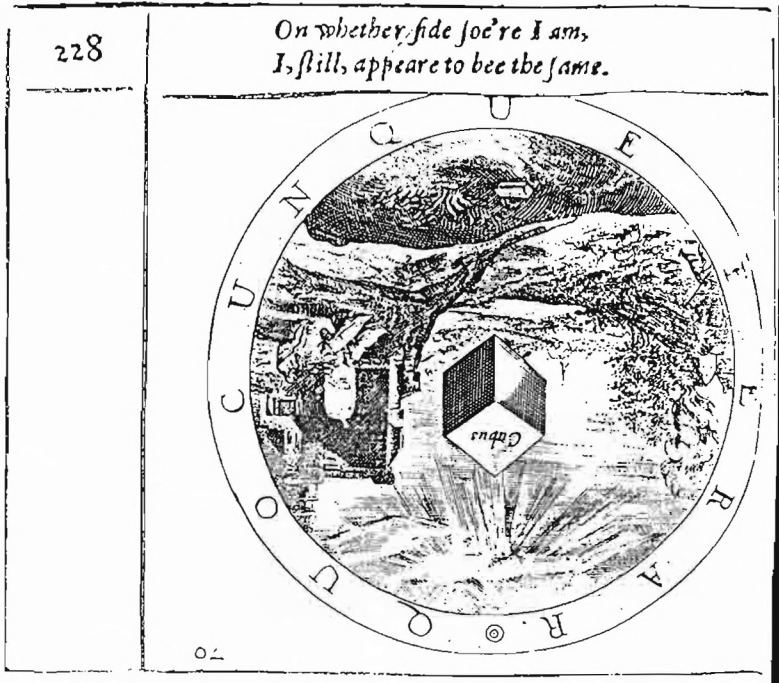
The page listing the cast of characters involved in this mythological lawsuit has several points of special interest. It lists most of the contemporary intellectuals associated with Lord Bacon in his secret enterprise for the Universal Reformation of human society. This is probably the only list in which the names of Lord Bacon, George Wither, and William Shakespeare appear on the same sheet. The list is impressive in other respects, for here, also, Ben Jonson, John Taylor, the self-styled water poet, and Edmund Spenser, who serves as the clerk of the Assises, appear. There is, as well, a list

of the malefactors who are to be tried, judged, and sentenced. The accompanying plate clearly sets forth the arrangement; and the list is continued at the top of the following page, which is included herewith. We would expect one of Bacon's cypher signatures somewhere in the work if he inspired the publication, and it is neatly concealed in the cast of characters. The members of the court, excluding the malefactors are thirty-three, which is the simple cypher for Bacon's name and is not immediately noticeable because of the complicated arrangement in the printed version. Incidentally, Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence states that the malefactors are the secret names of the jurors. If he is correct, William Shakespeare is described as "the writer of weekly accounts."

In the Spring of 1938 we officially opened the research library of the Philosophical Research Society. My future wife Marie and her sister Martha were among the first visitors. They had translated an important esoteric manuscript in our collection which was later published as the *Codex Rosae Crucis*. In the introduction to that work the translation is accredited to these ladies. As we walked about the bookcases, Marie noticed a rather tattered old volume waiting for rebinding. It was George Wither's *Emblemes* published in 1634.

In the copy of Wither's *Emblemes* which Marie saw in my collection (and immediately appropriated) there was a curious error apparently unknown to bibliographers. Emblem No. 20 in Book Four has the engraving inverted. The symbols and verses in Wither's *Emblemes* led Marie to Williamsburg, Virginia and her quest for Bruton Vault, where she was convinced that the records for the foundation for a universal commonwealth had been buried. They had been moved from Jamestown at the time of the Bacon Rebellion in 1676, exactly a century before the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.

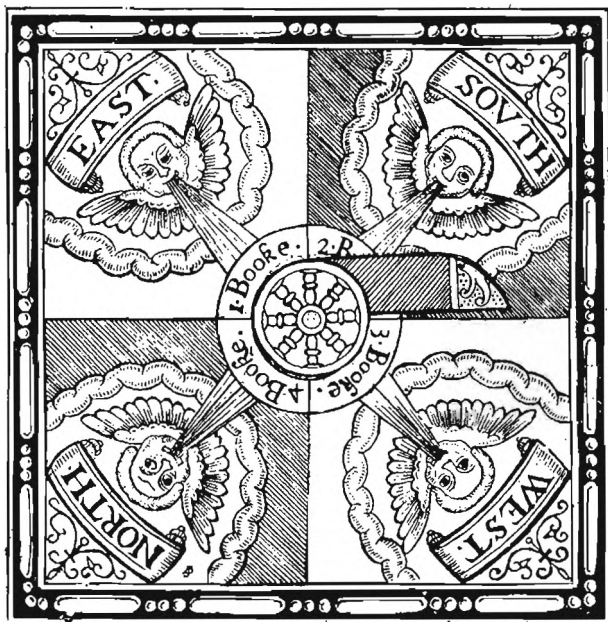
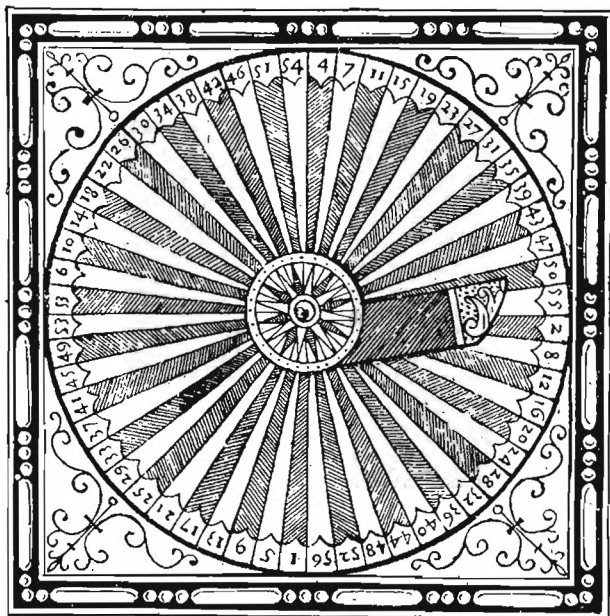
On the last page of text which follows the index Wither gives the directions for the use of his book as a lottery. The text is in an old form of English and somewhat complicated and the following instruction may prove convenient. The upper part of the lottery page consists of a circle containing numbers from one to fifty-six. There is also a pointer which can be turned by hand. This is usually miss-



Page 228 of Wither's *Emblemes* with engraving inverted. No other copy has been listed or noted.

ing but not essential for those consulting the oracle. It may be advisable, however, to use a pencil point or some sharp instrument in determining which number is chosen, as they are very close together and some are indistinct.

The procedure is to close the eyes, hold a serious or religious attitude, and move the hand around the circle of numbers with the eyes closed. For the present example we will stop at number twenty. Then turn to the figure on the lower half of the lottery sheet. This is divided into four quarters and also has a pointer, probably missing as well. Again, the hand moves with a circular motion over the diagram with the eyes closed. When the finger stops, it will be on a symbol of one of the four winds, which are designated Book 1, 2, 3, and 4. From this we learn that the reading we desire is in Book One, Emblem No. 20. At the end of each of the four books there are fifty-six numbered verses which summarize the verdict of



The lottery page from Wither's *Emblemes*.

the lottery. In this case the twentieth verse requires careful consideration, and the message is summarized in the third and fourth lines which reads as follows:

“More, than a few, your course do see
Though, you, suppose unseen to be.”

It is also important to note that some of the verses are marked at the left over the first line of the poetry either with a capital letter “M” or a capital “W.” These mean that the verses with the “M” apply especially to men, those with “W” to women, and those without special marking apply to both sexes. After this part of the process there is one other detail to be mentioned. The numbers on the upper half of the diagram on the lottery page go from one to fifty-six, but there is no symbol or lengthy reading for numbers above fifty. The short poem usually of eight lines has a verse for each of these numbers, but the verses state that the question has been poorly expressed or that the conditions for consulting the lottery are unfavorable and another attempt should be made later.

The last step is to turn to the twentieth emblem of Book One and read the long poem which accompanies each of the symbolic pictures. It usually follows that those consulting the lottery can interpret the poem in terms of the question they have asked. In fortune-telling there is no guarantee that a prediction will convey an infallible answer. It may, however, inspire the recipient of the message to explore his subconscious intuition concerning the question he has asked.

All the nations of the ancient world practiced some type of divination. It is mentioned in the Bible and was a regular practice among the Egyptians and Phoenicians. It is said that the gypsies, who were popularly believed to be descended from roots in Egypt, were variously gifted in magical arts. They still flourish in many parts of Europe, and in my youth I remember their wagons and fortune-telling proclivities. If you wanted a specific answer to some abstract question, you should cross a gypsy's hand with silver. Nearly all Oriental nations had their soothsayers, many of whom had gained considerable reputations when their prophecies were fulfilled. In

Tibet there was a method of fortunetelling combining astrological cycles with geomancy. I watched one of these fortune tellers at work in Darjeeling, India. His procedures were complicated but he gave an excellent delineation of a European traveler whom he had never seen before.

The whole process of foretelling future events was most disquieting to Johannes Kepler who made rather complicated mathematical drawings to explain cycles of recurrent events. His findings were of considerable interest to the psychiatrist Carl Jung. Even today it is rare to find anyone who is immune to the wiles of the fortuneteller. Napoleon I. believed implicitly in the *Book of Fate* which was originally in his possession and later, when published, enjoyed popular reputation. The law of chance still works in mysterious ways, and in the case of George Wither's book of *Emblemes* it would seem that some mysterious force is at work to outwit the speculations of scoffers. Nostradamus is another example of this, and in his case the factor of natural magic contributes to the accuracy of his forewarnings.

After he had completed his book of prophecies, the French seer tells us that he destroyed all the paraphernalia of magical arts, burned the books of conjuring, and never again consulted the manuscripts that had descended in his family from the time of the burning of Herod's temple. He also pointed out that he so disguised his forewarnings that they could not be verified until the incidents themselves actually occurred.

We have no commentary by Wither explaining the origin of the lottery in his book. We do not know whether it was based upon an earlier system or he invented it himself during one of his many extensive terms of imprisonment. It has been suggested that the questioner releases the answer from within his own subconscious, where the principle of foreknowledge abides in all of us. The wording being obscure stimulates the intuitional faculties; and as a result, several persons given the same answer have entirely different interpretations of the doggerel verses and their pictorial ornamentations. Regardless of the several hypotheses which have been advanced to explain the phenomenal accuracy of Wither's lottery, the simple fact remains

THE
BOOK OF FATE,

FORMERLY IN THE POSSESSION

OF

NAPOLEON,

LATE

EMPEROR OF FRANCE;

AND

NOW FIRST RENDERED INTO ENGLISH,

FROM A

German Translation,

OF AN

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MANUSCRIPT,

FOUND IN THE YEAR 1801, BY M SONNINI,

IN ONE OF THE

ROYAL TOMBS,

NEAR MOUNT LIBYCUS, IN UPPER EGYPT.

By H. KIRCHENHOFFER,
 FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA, &c. &c. &c

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR M. ARNOLD,
 21, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN; AND SOLD BY
 WHITTAKER AND CO. AVE MARIA LANE; HURST AND CO. ST. PAUL'S
 CHURCH-YARD; AND MORRISON, FENCHURCH STREET.

1829.

Title page of Napoleon's *Book of Fate.*

that for over three centuries the book has retained its popularity and original copies command a high premium. Even one or two reprints are extremely scarce. We do not advise anyone to depend too heavily upon the testimonies as presented by Wither. On the other hand, perhaps they should not be passed over too lightly.

As a consequence of the numerous references to Wither's *Emblemes* in my wife's publication *Foundations Unearthed*, there has been increasing interest in the curious seventeenth century volume. The Philosophical Research Society has cooperated with Veritat Foundation to make a complete facsimile of Wither's *Emblemes*. This will appeal to collectors and students of such material and may have special attraction for those interested in divination by lottery. This new edition includes a reprinting of *Foundations Unearthed* by Marie Bauer Hall and a brief preface by myself. The work is little known to students of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy and the circumstances involved in the establishment of the Virginia colony, which was under the direction of Lord Bacon and Lord Northampton. The mysteries involved in this publication will have special charm for adventurous minds.



Firming up the Calendar: January 1 of the year A.D. 1 corresponds to the middle of the 149th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and the year 4714 of the Julian period since the creation.

A Note on Grammar: Punctuation marks were first used about 250 B.C. by Aristophanes of Alexandria.

Pin Money: When pins were invented in the 14th century the maker was only permitted to sell them on the first and second day of each January.

An Interesting Biblical Item: The little child whom Jesus called unto him as related in the second verse of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew has been tentatively identified as Ignatius, bishop and martyr of the Christian Church of Antioch.

OLD WOMAN GOES HOME (A Mr. Nakamura Story)



Old woman was alone in the world. Her husband had been killed in an earthquake that had destroyed their home. Her only son had died in battle supporting his feudal lord; a daughter, helpless and penniless, had vanished forever in the Hoshiwara, the street that knows no night. I learned these important facts from Mr. Nakamura on a long rainy afternoon in late September. He did not guarantee the account as he was not present but usually reliable sources affirmed that it was true. In addition the little shopkeeper laid on the cherrywood table a small vertical scroll. There was no picture and no inscription but a square of beautiful brocade had been mounted and bordered to serve as a picture.

In an hour of great need, old woman reluctantly approached a brother-in-law in the hope that he could find her employment. Being good natured and following a well established Japanese tradition he suggested that he could employ her himself in his silk factory. It would be menial work, but she could remain with his company as long as she lived. He was a manufacturer of silk threads and it was necessary to boil the silk worm cocoons before they could be further processed. Old woman killed the little worms in their silken shrouds by the thousands.

After several years old woman came to the end of her life. While she was dying a kindly neighbor attended her and they sent for the village priest, but the man who seemed to walk through the paper wall of the little room was not from the local temple. He knelt beside old woman and chanted the Bardo. As he did so he slipped this little scroll into her hand and whispered, "Hold tightly to it. I will

lead the way." A few moments later old woman smiled and breathed her last. The priest departed but carried with him the little scroll.

Old woman was no longer bent with years and was beyond pain and suffering as she walked side by side with a serene faced monk. They passed through a countryside and crossed a little marble bridge by the shore of a mountain lake. At last they saw in the distance an imposing Buddhist temple with tall red columns and a blue tile roof. It was hidden among trees and old woman was sure that she was entering heaven. How they reached the temple she does not remember, but together, she and her priestly guide ascended the steps and passed into a large room. Against the foot of the wall was a high bench of carved teak inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl. At one end of the bench was a stack of books and at the other end standing quietly against the wall was the familiar form of Jizo Bosatsu. There could be no doubt old woman faced the last judgment. At the center of the bench robed in glorious vestments and wearing a scholar's bonnet sat Emma-O, judge of the quick and the dead.

Old woman was badly frightened but could not immediately remember any terrible sins that might require severe punishment. Emma-O looked sternly at her remarking, "Your feet do not shine, therefore we must weigh all the circumstances of your life." He went to the stack of books, and after turning a number of pages said gravely, "You have taken many lives. You have killed the helpless little silk worms by boiling them in water. Is it not so?"

Old woman fell on her knees weeping and with great fear about the future of her soul. Finally she looked up and through her tears asked the stern faced judge to be merciful to a helpless old woman who had no way to live and took the only work that was available to her. Emma-O seemed to show a trace of compassion, but he said, "I have the right to judge, but not to alter the verdict of the law."

Mr. Nakamura paused for a few minutes to add hot water to the teapot and then returned, remarking, "Now the story becomes very interesting. I have no proof of the occurrences, but an old bonze hearing of this tale composed a Noh play and insisted that he did not invent the ending."

As old woman knelt weeping, Jizo Bosatsu came to her defense.

Being a servant of the Lord Buddha he had the right and privilege to pass judgment upon all the sentences imposed by the law. With quiet dignity he described in detail all the trials and troubles through which old woman had passed and at no time did she doubt that the Buddha would plead her cause in the chamber of the Lord of Death. Emma-O showed great respect for Jizo's words, but rather sadly shook his head murmuring, "She is responsible for thousands of innocent little worms who perished in their silken shrouds."

Jizo continued, "She was employed to do this work and could not be blamed." Emma-O was silent for a moment and finally remarked, "Can you give me some proof of extenuating circumstances?" At this moment by some strange coincidence, Jizo was holding in his hand the little scroll that the radiant stranger had left with old woman when she was dying. Slowly the Bodhisattva untied the cord and the magnificent fragment of silk brocade became visible. Emma-O leaned forward and contemplated the material. "It is very handsome indeed, but what has this to do with the present case?" After a moment's pause, Jizo replied, "This piece of fabric is made from the cocoons of the silk worms old woman killed." Emma-O leaned back and adjusted his bonnet. Jizo continued his pleading. "Is it not those who take great pride in wearing the fabric who are more to blame than old woman who simply boiled the cocoons?" It was obvious that Emma-O was in something of a quandary. He was in the presence of a helpless old woman and one of the saints of the Buddha world.

Jizo smiled saying, "My Lord, if you look carefully at this material you will notice that it is identical with your own exquisite robes. You are wearing part of the sins of old woman." Emma-O examined the fabric carefully, checked it with his own garments and then murmured to Jizo, "Looking very carefully I seem to see a little glow around the feet of old woman and under those conditions we will pass her soul to the Buddha land."

"Strangely enough," explained Mr. Nakamura, "when they took old woman's body to be cremated the scroll had returned and was clenched tightly in her hand. Through the monk who wrote the Noh play it finally came to me."

*In
Reply*



A Department of Questions and Answers

GOD PUT THE DEVIL OUT OF BUSINESS

In a letter recently received, the writer asks, "Do you believe that God could put the Devil out of business if He really wanted to?"

This terse statement opens a large subject for consideration. The first matter to decide is whether or not the devil actually exists. Vestiges of his activities are found in most of the religions of mankind, and in some cases there have been fatal consequences. One may ask, "Has anyone ever seen this evil spirit?" Of course, this does not actually settle the matter because the Supreme Power of God is also invisible and known by its works alone. The traditional form of his satanic majesty represents him with horns, a forked tail, and cloven hoofs. This obviously describes Pan, the nature god of the Greeks and Latins. It is from his name that the word "pandemonium" is derived to describe the sounds made by the nature spirits that serve Pan in various capacities.

The principal literary authority on the devil is Goethe, and the translation of his immortal poem into English by Bayard Taylor contains copious notes and commentaries. Goethe calls the demon "Mephistopheles" or "Mephisto" for short. In one piece in the prologue Mephisto is present with other angels and archangels before the throne of God, the implication being that the spirit of evil was a just servant of the Most High. Later in the poem the demon

describes himself as "part of the power that still works for good while ever scheming ill." Such references are great verse and good drama, but accomplish nothing to prove the existence of an arch-adversary of the Divine Purpose. There are a number of instances in which pacts were signed by which an ambitious mortal sells his soul to the devil in exchange for ten years of fame and luxury. There are many such agreements in European museums. Such documents are curious, but they belong in the realm of sorcery where the impossible is accepted without question.

If God created a spirit of evil he could certainly "put it out of business," if it can be proved that it ever was in business. Up to the present time it has remained in the realms of art and literature where it adds a note of warning to potential evil-doers.

Some say that the demon is a fallen angel. Boehme, the German mystic, explains that the Divine Will comes into conflict with the human will. One explanation gives a graphic intimation of the actual facts. A pilgrim crossing a great desert travels in an easterly direction facing the rising sun. The solar light clothes the pilgrim behind himself. This shadow remains, moves with him, and is in some relationship to his physical body as long as the sun is shining. In this fable God is the sun, man is the pilgrim, and the devil is the shadow. No one can deny that it is there, but it is not an actual being. It is an area which exists, but is not a factual being.

From the beginning human beings have been subject to internal conflicts. The Scriptures tell us that when we would do good, evil is always nigh unto us. It is therefore the negative aspect of our compound natures. Nearly all of the misfortunes of living are due to an ulterior motive. The individual himself lays his own plots, carries them through, and when they go awry, as they always do, the blame is cast upon a shadowy monster which can never defend itself or become a living creature. In the course of time the devil has become the perfect excuse for the delinquencies of mankind.

In what is now East Germany there stands the Mountain of the Sorcerers, the Bracken, where deprived spirits dance around the figure of evil, pictured as part goat and part human. What has happened to this nefarious assemblage since the Communists took over

is uncertain. They probably ignore it entirely.

The witchcraft trials of medieval times gave temporal authority to an ancient superstition. With all seriousness courts of law passed judgment upon persons accused of dealing with demons and many died whose only violations were self-delusions. The truth came out when witchcraft trials were set up in New England. In a short time the entire subject was discredited, but not before innocent people were executed for dealing with the devil. It is only fair to add that satanist groups continue even to this time. They perpetuate the old rites and ceremonies, but none of the members have had direct personal contact with the devil. There used to be shops in New York where the paraphernalia of satanism could be purchased and guaranteed to be effective but these have faded away or at least dropped into obscurity.

So our first question is whether demons actually exist or whether they are among the most ignoble works of man. We have had a streak of exorcism which has been accepted as genuine, but which may be attributed to other causes. If we look back in history to the wars and crimes that have always disfigured the records of human behavior, do we really find anything which cannot be explained by man's inhumanity to man? The devil does not declare war, but a kind of moral insanity which obsesses ambitious despots who can drench the earth with blood. It would be pleasant to assume that we have never done anything in this life to hurt anyone—that we are noble creatures dedicated to the truth and kindness of spirit. Actually it is this delusion of personal virtue that we are trying to maintain which has become an escape mechanism. In one way or another, however, the whole concept of the devil has worn thin and it is generally necessary for average sinners to accept the burdens of their own misdeeds.

If, therefore, we admit that the devil is a figment of imagination, it is not necessary for God to put the devil out of business. The mystical philosophies sometimes personify our good deeds as guardian angels, and our relapses into misbehavior as a vengeful spook. We are actually talking about good and bad karma. Things that we do well are redeeming parts of our natures, and when we knowingly

break the rules of proper living we create a debt which adds problems to our negative karma.

The flames of hell do not blaze very brightly these days. The average individual thinks of himself as endowed with free will, and feels that he can do what he pleases without much danger of penalty. The moral force of the devil is now accepted mostly by primitive or semi-primitive people. Those with higher convictions think rather of justice than temptation and are willing to accept that we tempt ourselves by our ambition and our avarice, and have no one to blame but ourselves if our projects turn out badly.

Goethe presents this viewpoint quite frankly. The devil is temptation which is not more nor less than the lure of personal advantage. We want all the luxuries of living without effort. We compromise the principles of fair trade with little or no compunction. There is no crime unless we are caught. We are expected to grow wiser and better with the passing of years. There must be some discipline, and the creating power in its infinite wisdom has given us the law of cause and effect. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," is the very substance of natural law. We accept credit for the sowing and blame the devil for the reaping. It is man who has fashioned a demon based upon his own moral deterioration.

An early example of the conflict between good and evil is set forth in Zoroastrian anthropomorphism. Ormuzd and Ahriman personified the struggle between light and darkness which was finally arbitrated by the realization that night and day were equally important to the destiny of living creatures. The early Church fathers did not want to see the devil put out of business because his evil influences were essential to the survival of theology. If there was no sin, there would be no need for redemption, so it would be most unlikely that Deity would put the devil out of business.

It has also been suspected that the personification of perversity originated in the initiation rites of ancient people. The Book of Job is built upon the concept that the devil is chosen by Deity to try the spirit of Job. Every evil descends upon the old patriarch and all his possessions are taken from him. Through these disasters Job remains obedient to the will of God, and in the end his prosperity

is restored and the demon, having completed his difficult assignment, returns to his usual preoccupation.

We know that in the various initiatory rites candidates were tested to the very limit of their endurance. Every possible danger required strength of will and determination to prove complete dedication to the esoteric sciences. In these instances, the priests themselves played the parts of villains and the hierophant subjected the candidate to mental, emotional, and physical dangers. Those who survived these ordeals were said to have passed through a second birth and were worthy of the admiration of mankind.

There was an ancient belief that Deity can never break its own law. The guardians of universal destiny have final authority in all matters involving ethics and morality. Over the years I have given considerable attention to this problem and listened to several alleged cases of demonic obsession. A common cause of such aberrations may be theological if the individual believes in evil spirits or his church accepts a personal devil. This can be the foundation of a very complicated delusion. A person subject to negative emotional pressures can fear for the destiny of his own soul, the members of his family, or members of a faith that does not accept demonology. Back in the Middle Ages many devout folks did not dare to go out at night because demons could lurk under the front steps. Amateur magicians congregated in graveyards, made magic circles to protect themselves from malicious influences, and summoned deceased relatives from the misty depths of the afterlife. Gradually a considerable literature arose dealing with spells and enchantments. In many cases these penny-dreadfuls were attributed to saints or sages of the past, but were complete forgeries.

The belief in an evil spirit can be financially advantageous to everyone except the believer. He can pay well for exorcism or engage the services of psychics, or associate his future with some religious organization that is a first line of defense against necromancy.

In these days the modern lifeway is condoning a variety of misdeeds. Most of those addicted to a life of viciousness believe in neither God nor devil. They resent any interference with their own willful intentions. Without a spiritual foundation of some kind it is

almost impossible to adhere to social virtues. Some do right in hope of reward and others from fear of punishment. If there is any restraint that has even a trace of success it remains the fear of punishment. Heaven is far away, but prisons are close and obviously unattractive.

It is interesting also to note that the gods of foreign nations usually provided the archetype for demons, plain or fancy. When a god was not strong enough to protect his own worshipers he was gradually downgraded and became a frustrated spiritual adversary. The matter goes even further. The divine hierarchy with its entourage of angels, archangels, and the deified dead has an infernal counterpart. Under the leadership of the Prince of Evil there were many orders of assorted demons, evil spirits, and infernal creatures that have no likeness in the world of realities. It seemed necessary that good should always be opposed by corresponding evil.

Also traces of infernalism reappear whenever world affairs go badly. As fear increases anxiety sets in. The individual who has given no thought to his immortal soul is disturbed by the warnings of punishments to come. The only reasonable answer to this is the realization that "as ye sow so shall ye reap." Time after time I have traced beliefs that God turned against human beings or appointed a judge to mete out punishment. In every instance a bad conscience has become a major cause for anxiety. When some circumstance forces us to examine our own motives, we come face to face with personal delinquencies. It is a bad temper that dresses itself in the likeness of an evil spirit. It is selfishness, moral dishonesty, and trying to force our vices upon a weary world that needs attention.

Let us take a simple example: A rich man dying left his estate to charity. This was his wish and he was well aware that his own relatives had sufficient funds. He was hardly cold before the lawsuits appeared. Everyone wanted some part of the estate and claimed it as a second cousin, a nephew, or a maiden aunt. Now the devil did not step in and create many forms of false pretension in this legal action. It is just ordinary selfishness, lack of integrity, a desperate search for additional funds not actually needed, or a resolute determination to go against the last wishes of the deceased. This exam-

ple can be adapted to nearly all human relationships. Actually, the devil did not invent money, but here lies the true tempter. If we follow the case of the inheritance to its end, we will find that after many disappointments the delinquent relatives all came to retribution. Ill gotten gain carried no blessing and gradually karma set in and justice prevailed. Actually God should put the dishonest relatives out of business and as a result the devil could retire.

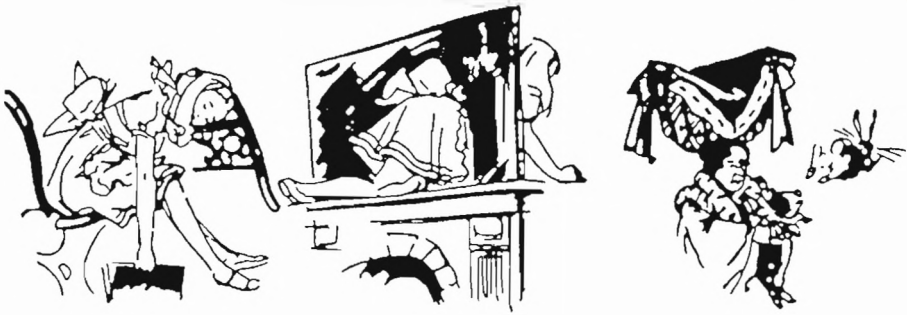
I seem to remember that many years ago an individual I knew took lessons in the development of dynamic spiritual aggressiveness. The course told him that anything that he desired could come to him if he made use of his will power. Moral factors were irrelevant. By intensive visualization the disciple of ill-gotten abundance flourished and actually founded a school to disseminate this priceless formula. Then one day something happened and one of the schemes miscarried. When this occurred a strange misgiving surfaced. It was almost certain that some other individual with the same formula was working on him. He then used every scheme at his command to protect himself against psychic malpractice. He finally retired into an old house with magic symbols on the walls and in the due course of time died of a heart attack resulting from economic anguish. No devil was necessary—just a selfish person trying to be devilish and coming to the appropriate end.

While we have a world of selfish mortals, there is no need for a personal devil to lead us astray. We can lead ourselves astray on the slightest provocation. God will not interfere because all these strange doctrines ultimately help us to clarify the will of God in our daily conduct.



Biography Note: Plato, whose real name was Aristocles, one of the greatest minds of the ancient world, was sold into slavery by the King of Sicily.

Royalty Note: Inez de Castro, Queen of Portugal, was crowned after death. Her body was taken from her grave, placed upon a magnificent throne, arrayed in robes of royalty, and acclaimed by the populace.



Curiouser & Curiouser

A DEPARTMENT DEDICATED TO ALICE IN WONDERLAND

THE INSCRUTABLE EAST

Human nature is much the same in all parts of the world, including Japan. It is becoming evident to thoughtful folks everywhere that all civilized nations have the same basic codes and when these are broken there is a rapid decline in the standards of integrity. The builder's guilds in Europe were benevolent associations of artificers set up to regulate fair trade policies and the qualities of the various products and commodities involved in commerce. Cooperatives based upon an apprenticeship system provided proper training and inspired honesty supported by religion. It may come as a surprise that almost identical policies and practices prevailed in Japan prior to modern expansion. The structures of the Japanese building fraternity go back to the seventh century A.D., possibly earlier.

In ancient psychology the temple and the home were subject to special considerations. The architectural designs must be correct, the materials exactly as specified, and the involved labor performed with appropriate diligence. We remember that the oldest code that has descended to us from antiquity was compiled by Hammurabi (b. before 1792 B.C., d. 1750 B.C.), King of Babylon. All subsequent codes have been merely extensions and expansions of that bestowed upon mankind by the god, Nebo, which Hammurabi pro-

mulgated among his people.

In home building the first consideration was quality, and any evidence of dishonor or shoddy workmanship was heavily penalized. Actually, the home was the temple of the sovereign God as a symbol of eternal harmony and benevolence.

Some authorities are of the opinion that fair trade policies were introduced by Shotoku Taishi, the honored and even venerated Japanese Prince who framed the first constitution for the empire, which he based upon Chinese ethics and the inflexible morality of Buddhism. Others feel that the building unions were inspired by Kobo Daishi, the celebrated master of Esoteric Buddhism into which he had been initiated in China. These two great names guarantee the spiritual and ethical levels of the building fraternities. It was assumed that if a person cheated his neighbor he was betraying his own religion at the same time. It is reasonably certain also that special rituals, examinations, and ceremonies were involved in the building fraternity. As in Europe regulations were enforced by which aspiring candidates for membership in these austere organizations recognized the importance of their profession and obligated themselves to protect their crafts and trades from any shadow of disrepute. Unions of this type, wherever they have existed, have inspired high standards of workmanship associated with such fraternities.

For a long time the members of the builders' guilds labored for the glory of the Japanese Empire and the fulfillment of religious obligations. Then came the day when members of labor organizations began to realize that they had the power to increase their margins of profit, usually by lowering standards of workmanship. They could raise their wages, add to their various accounts, and decide how much could be paid for the various materials which they used. Things went along fairly well, however, until the workmen increased their demands and the cost of building or repair became exorbitant. In Japan as everywhere else selfishness dominated transactions as long as possible.

At that time the Bafuku, the feudal government of the Empire, received a large number of complaints. The Shogunates ran the country according to a military pattern consistently enforced. The military

government possessed the immediate power bestowed ceremoniously by the Emperor to correct promptly any abuses which could disturb the harmonious functioning of the nation. The Bafuku let it be known that among their privileges was the right to control the wage scale. In those times the guilds had no lobbies at court or at Edo. The Shogunate informed all concerned that it was a benign despotism and that whenever a special emergency arose it was their privilege to solve the problem as pleasantly as possible, but immediately and completely.

For centuries, Edo, later Tokyo, suffered from serious fires. Whole sections of the city were burned quite regularly and the guilds decided that it was a justification for a sharp rise in the costs of their services. In 1836 the government stepped in and froze the union wages. The reasoning was that it was all being done in the true spirit of Shotoku Taishi. It was dishonorable to profit from disasters which occurred in the country. If your neighbor's house burned down it was your responsibility to help him rebuild his dwelling as cheaply and neatly as possible.

Whenever emergencies arose profits should be less and not greater. All services which protect the nation and the health and safety of citizens become religious emergencies. While today this attitude may be considered a survival of ancient superstition the oriental mind takes the attitude that what helps the people pleases the gods. This simple morality is still found in Japan although it is being somewhat undermined by what we please to call progress.

There are several interesting customs in a country that does nearly everything differently. For example, here in the West when a family invites guests for dinner, appropriate preparations include a massive housecleaning. Everything must be dusted and swept. The mattresses must be hung out of the window and the yard should be raked. The Japanese have long considered this arrangement a serious mistake. The proper time to clean a house is after the visitors leave. Incidentally, this fact is becoming better appreciated by modern families in Western countries who entertain extensively.

Building a house is a serious problem in the land where most construction is bamboo and paper. A house becomes a home only

when religious rites are observed for the Shinto deities of the neighborhood. Deceased ancestors may also be certain to drop in on occasion, and the local Buddhist priest will probably add his blessing. Most oriental people believe in the importance of vibration. The house takes on the atmosphere of the owner, and in sleep the members of the family are particularly sensitive to vibratory inharmonies. As minor difficulties may arise in the intimacy of Japanese family life, there is an annual ceremony for clearing out any small demons who may have moved in. On a certain day invisible sprites are chased away by throwing at them handfuls of dried beans.

The psychological effects of most of these small ceremonies is the restoration of domestic unity with all grievances settled within the current year. From China the Japanese inherited the still widespread belief that the northeast direction is extremely unfortunate. It is unlucky to select a new habitation that is located in the northeast direction to the old one. It is not wise to walk directly in the northeast direction and this may occasionally require a complicated detour. There should be no entrance or window on the northeast side of the house or ill fortune will follow. It is also desirable to have a soothsayer involved in the selection of a building site, the date to begin construction, and if a store is involved the date that it opens for business.

There is a reliable account that failure to consider the omens created a serious business emergency. When it was rumored that the traditional processes had been ignored, no one could be found that would accept employment in that establishment. In Thailand there is a spirit house on every piece of private property and food is placed out regularly for the invisible resident. These little daily religious practices are believed to assure health and prosperity.

The tendency in the West is to regard these old oriental beliefs as superstitions which interfere seriously with the practice of professions and trades. Once in Kyoto I left my trusty Polaroid camera on a bench in the garden of the Heian Shrine. A Japanese friend who was with me said not to worry. The camera would certainly be turned in at the local police precinct. We went there and the

Continued on page 80



Happenings at Headquarters



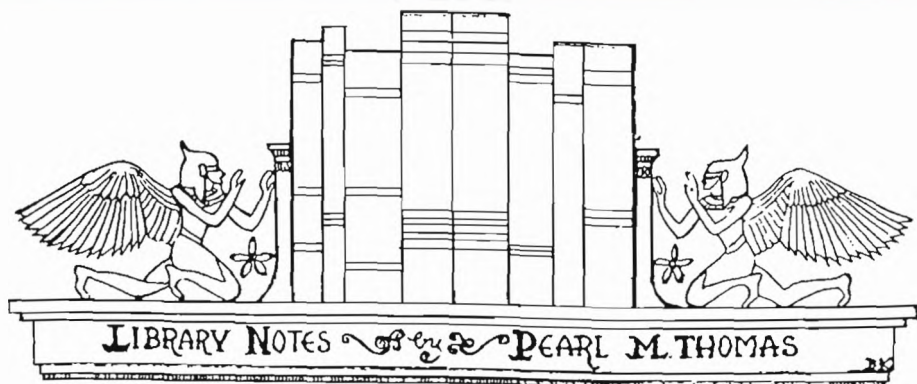
We acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the catalogue of an exhibition of books dealing with the Hermetic Gnosis at the Bibliotheca Philosophia Hermetica, Amsterdam, 1988. We have had the privilege of knowing Mr. Ritman personally and he has shared with us a description of his treasures. Mr. Ritman and I also contributed to the exposition arranged by the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, *The Spiritual in Art*. Examples from both our collections appear in the magnificent catalog issued by the Museum.

It is always important and informative to examine the effect of gnosticism in the developments of religion, philosophy, and science. Mr. Ritman's catalog includes a number of great rarities. We might mention his splendid copy of *Monas Hieroglyphica* by John Dee and his rare copy of *Dionysius the Areopagite*, an outstanding incunabula. This book is the direct source of the mysticism which dominated the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and is being strongly revived at the present time.

Our good friend, Walter Stewart, is working on a program to be given in our auditorium on July 2. It is to be a drama presented by the Scottish Rite Bodies, the title of which is "It Happened in Philadelphia." This is a costume play which has frequently been given in public schools and various Masonic lodges. The performance is open to the public.

Judson and Nadine Harriss have been faithful friends of the PRS for many years. It is a pleasure, therefore, to announce a celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary on March 8. Their many friends here at the Society send them good wishes for the second fifty years. Judson has authored a book for PRS directed especially to young people and dealing with the Secret Destiny of America.





KOREA: LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

Korea has for centuries been called "Land of the Morning Calm," and most rightfully so. There as elsewhere, new forces have brought in Western ideas and philosophies, many of which have been excellent for modernizing this ancient land and bringing it to a level where it can compete industrially and economically with world powers.

Korea is located south of Manchuria, east of China, and west of Japan. At one point, Korea is a mere seventy miles from Japan's major southern island. It is a relatively small country, 525 miles long and 125 to 200 miles wide. For Californians, this size could be compared to the distance between San Francisco and San Diego, extending inland to our principle cities in the area, like Fresno and Bakersfield.

Think of placing over forty million inhabitants in this comparable area and you'll have some idea of the size and population of Korea. Of necessity, the Koreans needed to develop an industrial country. The census for 1985 lists the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) as having over forty-one million inhabitants of which 55.7% are under twenty-five years of age.

The Koreans are an extremely homogeneous people—a very friendly group with a great sense of humor balanced with good com-

mon sense.

Pearl S. Buck, who has had a powerful voice in introducing the Orient to the Western world, had as a young person certain prejudices acquired from her father, a missionary who spent many years in China. But as a mature writer she studied the Koreans carefully and came to love and respect them. Among the several books and many articles she wrote in their behalf her book, *The Loving Reed* (1963), focuses on Korea and was one of the most outstanding historical novels written in her later life.

The background and history of Korea are extremely well-documented. Although little known, the Koreans have been in advance of most nations of the world. Her history is filled with sadness—she is a nation that has been conquered and destroyed many times; however the Koreans have never attempted to take over other lands. After World War II, when they were no longer subjects of Japan (1910-1945), it looked like Korea at long last would be free from outside dictation as a vassal nation and could go on her own way but that hope was short-lived. Western powers, on a so-called temporary basis, and with poor judgment, split the country into two parts: Northern for U.S.S.R. control, and Southern under the jurisdiction of the West. In the Truce Village of P'anmunjom, about thirty-five miles north of Seoul, the cease fire agreement ended the Korean War (July 27, 1953). Here, infrequent meetings of the Korean Armistice Commission are held in the attempt to bring together the people of this split country. Many of them still hold out hope for unification under a democratic system.

We Westerners would be inclined to consider Seoul, the capital, a very ancient city as it was founded in 1392, just one hundred years before an event with which we are all familiar. Seoul is a city of vast contrasts with four magnificent ancient palaces, shrines, and historic gates which seem unconcerned with the modern skyscrapers, apartment complexes, and super boulevards which surround them. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Seoul claimed a population of about 150,000; the last census (1985) lists 9,700,000 inhabitants, almost twenty percent of the entire population of R.O.K. It is the seventh largest city in the world.



Truce Village of P'anmunjom. Situated 10 Km (35 miles) north of Seoul is the Truce Village of P'anmunjom, where the ceasefire agreement ending the Korean War was signed in July, 1953. From: International Cultural Corporation.

Before the Korean War (1950-1953) the population of Seoul had risen to over 500,000 but with four invading armies advancing on the city, it was completely destroyed. Yet out of all the rubble a beautiful, modern city was born, with the best of the new and a clear appreciation for the best of the past. To Koreans, it has ever been a place of prestige and to reside there is a mark of distinction.

Formerly it was the home of kings and all the pomp and circumstance that surrounds them. Today, it is the great center for political as well as educational, industrial, and cultural opportunities. In addition to its excellent Museum of Art, it maintains a large National Theater and Institute of Classical Music. It has one of the largest auditoriums in all of Asia.

It is remarkable that modernization did not completely interfere with the past beauty that has thrilled Koreans for centuries. As an

example, the Namdaemun Gate is one of five ancient gates that were built in 1396 when 200,000 people from all parts of the country were mobilized to build a wall to protect the ancient capital. This wall was some eleven miles long and today remains a reminder of the past and is classed a National Treasure. In the accompanying picture, we see the beautiful Namdaemun Gate with nine lanes of traffic before it and several twenty-five story buildings in the background.

In 1974, a subway was built in Seoul which had seventy miles of track throughout the capital city and offered modern rapid transportation. During the first year of operation it carried sixteen million passengers and by 1984, 212 million were using the subway. Buses and taxis are readily available in Seoul and expressways are constantly being built so that before long all parts of the country can be reached within a day's time.

The climate of the Republic of Korea is temperate but also somewhat humid. During the hottest months of July and August, the temperature can be almost tropical. The coldest months are December and January. The rainy season falls sometime in June, July, or August, when approximately fifty percent of the total yearly precipitation is recorded.

Korea lies within the same latitude as Washington, D.C. and like our capital it enjoys cherry blossoms in April and May, when the palace grounds, now public parks, are adrift with these blossoms. Colorful Korean lanterns are placed around the grounds at this time.

In the fall of the year the Koreans enjoy the colors of autumn and particularly the golden ginkgo trees which line many of the streets. And in the fall, four major festivals are held.

It will be in the fall that the 1988 Olympic Games will take place in R.O.K., from September 17 through October 2. At PRS, we have a copy of a *Korean Digest* published by the Embassy of Korea in Washington, D.C. The first article (Sept. 1987) is entitled: *Seoul Readies for '88 Olympics*. The first paragraph of the article states:

“The five-ring Olympic flag now flies proudly over Seoul City Hall alongside the Korean national flag. The huge



Downtown Seoul near Namdaemun Gate, Korea's National Treasure No. 1. From: International Cultural Corporation.

count-down clock steadily numbers the days. The 1988 Seoul Olympics are approaching—and Seoul is getting ready.”

The love of Koreans for all kinds of sports would probably partly explain their desire to host the 1988 Olympics and they are certainly well prepared.

In 1986, Seoul was host to a very successful Asian Game Program and the majority of the sports facilities for '88 were ready at that time. Yet to be done is a ten thousand seat, indoor swimming pool which is scheduled to be finished in April. The athletes' village and the press village are also under construction.

The Korean government takes a strong interest in developing sport programs. At the Los Angeles 1984 Olympic Games, Korea won six gold medals, six silver and seven bronze. They ranked tenth out of a field of 140.

Korea is the first Asian developing country to host the Olympic Games. Therefore, they feel great responsibility to be a good example for other developing countries. Let us hope that they will be classed as a major player among nations of the world.

How did a downtrodden, war-ravaged Third World country change so completely in a mere thirty-five years? It took lots of work, lots of dedication, and genuine cooperation on the part of Koreans of all levels. We must remember that the Koreans are a homogeneous people, with a strong racial consciousness that has persisted throughout its five thousand year history.

In 1962, economic development plans were introduced for the first time. These were geared primarily to help the farmer, the purpose essentially to erase poverty. During this time, however, the world was seeing a new Korea emerge, gearing itself to self-improvement.

In 1971, a new community movement came into operation called *Saemaul Undong* which is a wholly Korean approach to the various economic, industrial, and rural problems besetting the country. When it started there was no special framework. No groups had been spending years and money on researching ways of accomplishing the goals needed. The government helped people improve their living condi-

tions. Money and materials were made available—families were taught how to manage their homes and lands. They were learning to help themselves. The villagers were encouraged to learn many avenues of expression. They were taught, as time went by, to repair roofs, kitchens and toilet facilities, to build roads, bridges, and irrigation projects. Then they were taught how to increase their income with new skills and interests. Health and sanitation projects were introduced. By 1985, literally thousands of visitors from 118 countries had come to Korea to see at first hand the magnificent accomplishments that had been made. The growth has been phenomenal and continues with great speed.

Without assistance from foreign countries, Korea could never have accomplished the wonders she has performed. Both the United States and Japan (1962-1980's) have been very helpful in aiding Korea to achieve her great economic growth. The United States was the first Western power to establish diplomatic relations with Korea and within two years Great Britain, Germany, and France followed suit. Now, in the 1980's, Korea is one of the ten largest trading partners we have.

There is a quality about these peninsula people that is simply named Korean-ness. This is a land often called the "Land of the in-between," for it has absorbed much from both China and Japan, but still these people have kept and nurtured their own individuality which shows up in their temples, shrines, and palaces. There is something about them that makes them distinctly Korean.

This Korean-ness is revealed in their festivals which were well-established centuries ago when the country was following the lunar calendar. These festivals are still important, a time for much merry-making, pageantry and colorful displays. They celebrate in their own way—with dances and games that are uniquely of their own origin.

Korea has six different types of the native dance, including a dance-drama. The Farmers Dance, performed by men and women, boys and girls, is probably the oldest form and dates back to Shaman-connected rites. Most forms of it are performed very fast and it is well-received by visiting foreigners as well as Koreans.

Their native clothes are quite different from those of the countries nearby. The native costume called *hanbok* has not changed



Children's Troupe for Farmer's Dance. From: International Cultural Corporation.

through the centuries. The ladies' dress includes a short blouse tied in the front and with very full sleeves. The full length high-waisted skirt is a wrap-around. The colors they are inclined to use are quiet, muted shades. In their traditional clothes they prefer light-bluish green, soft pink, indigo blue along with white.

The man's costume has a short loose jacket with long full sleeves and wide baggy trousers. Shoes are not worn in Korean homes. In traditional homes, they are placed outside the door; in modern homes, just inside. In rural areas, the native costume is still very much in evidence. In the cities, Western type clothes are becoming more and more appealing. However, the native dress comes out for special occasions.

Another example of Korean-ness, and probably the most important one, is their alphabet which is totally unlike either Chinese or

Japanese. This alphabet is attributed to an early emperor (1446) who commissioned a group of scholars to devise a script for the people. It is called *han-gul*. This enabled Koreans of all classes to be able to learn to read and write. The end result is that Korea has one of the highest literacy rates in the world. Their phonetic alphabet, of fourteen consonants and ten vowels, is a remarkably scientific writing system. Their typewriters and computers have simplified communication for them. *Han-gul Day*, October 9th, is a national holiday, a day to celebrate.

The natural tendency of Korean education is to emphasize the Confucian doctrine that sees education as the key to future success. Several setbacks have immeasurably delayed this ideal. From 1910 to 1945, Korea as a vassal nation was unable to make any progress. Then, from 1950-1953, the Korean War meant that young men were fighting for the country. But, from the early 1960's, the growth of educational facilities has been phenomenal. The result is that the literacy rate for those between college age and fifty is almost one hundred percent. This makes Korea one of the best educated countries of the world.

In 1984, there were 186 graduate schools, 232 colleges and universities, 1,549 high schools with a combined attendance of over three million students. Included in the curriculum are many types of training to fit the young people for an industrialized and modern world.

A renaissance-style granite structure was completed for the Japanese Governor-General in 1926 and served as headquarters until 1945, when Japan ceased being in control. The architect for this building was German and the Korean population were a little baffled by it. After national liberation, it was used for the Korean centralized government offices until 1983 at which time it underwent considerable renovation for a three year period. In August of 1986, it became headquarters of the National Museum of Korea. Several important international traveling exhibits have been issued from this center.

I have been helped immeasurably in writing this article from several sources that are concerned with the advancement of Korean culture. One source consists of a number of books and slides given



National Museum, the museum housing artifacts and relics representing over 5,000 years of human endeavor on the Korean peninsula. From: International Cultural Corporation.

to PRS in the early 1980's by William Deming, a gentleman who had spent considerable time in Korea and loved the people. The other books most helpful and all published recently were presented to the Society by the International Cultural Corporation, at 510 W. 6th St., #323, Los Angeles, CA 90014, which has loaned us a number of glossy, black-and-white prints, several of which were reproduced in this article. If we desire, they will supply us with 2 x 2 slides for a possible showing here at PRS auditorium during the summer.

There is so much more that could and should be told about this land of the "Morning Calm" that it will be continued in the summer issue of the *Journal*. That article will include information about the many art forms, the calligraphy, the flag, names of Koreans and how to recognize them. Religions which have had a tremendous impact on the country will also be considered, and a complete bibliography will be appended.



THE INSCRUTABLE EAST (Continued from page 68)

camera was there. There is something comforting about simple beliefs that support honorable conduct.

In the early seventeenth century the Japanese government, though paternalistic, emphasized the importance of self-discipline. Those who helped each other supported the nation. The laws were comparatively simple as they always should be, but they supported a positive kind of patriotism which sustains the public honor and the private integrity even under the pressure of modernism. Where there is loyalty to principle, survival is likely.

Many years ago Lafcadio Hearn taught school in Japan. It was never necessary to cope with truancy. The pupil would always be in his or her seat on time. Each student would rise with the class and bow to the portrait of the Emperor and give thanks that a good government gave them the right of education. One day Hearn noticed an empty seat. This was so rare that he asked about it and was told that the pupil could not be there because he had died the night before.



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