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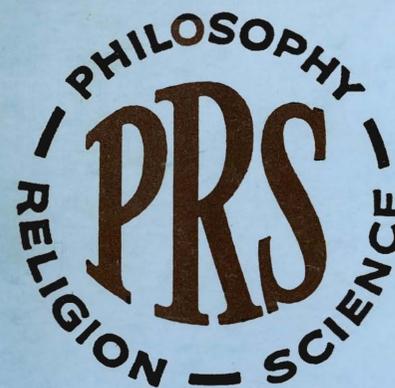
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SPRING 1975



JOURNAL



PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

PRS JOURNAL

Published quarterly by THE PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY INC.
3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90027
MANLY P. HALL, EDITOR

\$1.50 a Copy, \$5.00 a Year. Two subscriptions, your own and a gift subscription, \$8.00

Foreign subscriptions are \$6.00 for one year and \$10.00 for two years.

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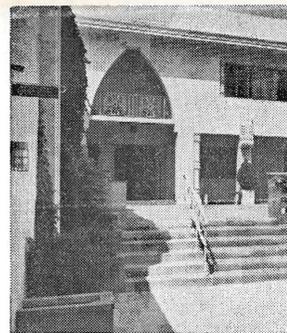
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Most of the reproductions of the early books, manuscripts, and objects of art which appear in this magazine are from originals in the collection of The Philosophical Research Society.

ABOUT THE COVER: Astronomy guiding Ptolemy in the study of the heavens. A Woodblock engraving from the 1508 Edition of *Margarita Philosophica*, by Georg Reisch. This illustration is the frontispiece to the section on astronomy, and the volume itself is the first encyclopedia.



SPRING, 1975

PRS JOURNAL

Published by the
PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.

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

Issued Quarterly/Vol. 35, No. 1

KIND HEARTS AND GENTLE PEOPLE



ost folks are good-natured and well-intentioned. Congenital delinquency is a rather rare exception for there is a basic nobility of character natural to mankind which impels toward gracious conduct. Working with thousands of persons in every walk of life, I have been forced to the conclusion that the average person is sincerely trying to meet the problems and responsibilities which confront him in a sincere and honorable way. The question now arises as to why so many people are in trouble of one kind or another. How does it happen that so much good intention has not succeeded in smoothing out individual and collective relationships? How can so many likable folks create so many complex situations for themselves?

There are certain parallels between the earth itself and its inhabitants. Our planet is a beautiful and wonderful place. Artists have painted its grandeur; poets have honored its snowcapped mountains and broad meadows; travelers have gone vast distances to stand spellbound in the presence of the natural environment, in the midst of which we live and move and have our being. We have studied with infinite care the mysteries of the animal kingdom, of plant life, and the precious stones and minerals hidden in the dark earth. There appears to be no end to fascinating subjects worthy of our attention and bearing true witness to the universal mystery of which we are a part.

Our little planet, however, also seems to have temperamental difficulties. All is not peaceful and calamities of one kind or another are daily occurrences. Some parts of the earth are especially subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; others have annual tidal waves, hurricanes, floods and droughts. Many of these disasters take a heavy toll of human life, and destroy many valuable monuments to man's skill and patient endeavor. Outside of Naples are two lost cities, destroyed by eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius. One of these is Pompeii, buried under ashes for over 2,000 years, and the other is Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed by lava. At first thought, there seems no good reason why these cities would have perished, leaving only ruins which have not yet been completely excavated. Volcanic eruptions are due to a variety of causes, and perhaps the best recognized of these is the building up of subterranean pressures. The relationships between natural disasters and the massing of planetary forces, have been given some consideration. If the planetary hypothesis is correct, or even partly true, many cataclysms originate in the magnetic field of the planet, and invisible causes are revealed through visible consequences.

There are numerous parallels between mundane astrology and the nativities of individuals. It is a generally accepted fact that psychic stress is intensified during the full moon, and records kept concerning traffic accidents on the San Francisco bridges indicate that there is an accident peak coinciding with the full-moon cycle. According to his chaplain, Lord Bacon usually fainted at the time of an eclipse. If the moon can raise the tides, St. Albertus Magnus was convinced that it affected the fluids in the human brain. When such cycles are observable in the life of an individual, it is possible to avert or minimize mental or emotional pressures by positive action of the will, but unfortunately the general tendency is to permit dispositional tempests to run their courses.

Many of the dispositional problems of private citizens are similar to volcanic eruptions. Pressures certainly build up and finally reveal themselves through outbursts of destructive conduct. The individual becomes a victim of temperamental outbursts which he seems unable to control. With some these emotional eruptions are comparatively rare; with others, they are frequent; and with a few they are almost continuous. It is estimated for example, that Japan

averages nearly a thousand earthquakes a year. Most of these are not severe and perhaps only one or two in a century can be listed as disasters. With persons it is the same. Small pressures build up frequently but subside without causing serious damage. We even assume that temporary dispositional outbursts help to prevent more difficult temperamental crises, but this is open to debate.

In discussing their problems with me, those suffering from emotional excesses experience an upheaval within themselves which they do not understand, and find almost impossible to control. When the pressures subside, the sufferer is ashamed of his conduct, and is pathetically concerned over the damage he has caused. His repentance lasts until the next eruption which is also followed by appropriate self-censure. Science is now carrying on intensive research in the field of seismic disturbances, and is coming to the conclusion that many of them are preventable. Cities in vulnerable areas or built on actual earthquake faults, are tightening their building regulations and emphasizing the importance of shock-resistant structures. Prevention is always the best course of procedure. The same is true for individuals who realize that they are stress-prone, or have already suffered the penalties for destructive emotional outbursts.

Ancient physiologists were often astute natural psychologists. They classified human beings according to temperaments, and established rules of conduct appropriate to various dispositions. Hippocrates of Cos, whose clinical researches have caused him to be regarded as the father of medicine, learned that temperament is a vital factor in illness, and the control of temperament is equally a vital factor in recovery. Broadly speaking, collective humanity is subject to waves of hysteria and that which proves disastrous in one generation causes little disturbance in another. In human temperament, the winds of circumstances can reach such proportions as to cause wars, panics, and resultant epidemics and plagues. The tulip mania in Holland nearly bankrupt the country, and Black Friday was one of the saddest episodes in American financial history. A run on a bank in a hurricane of fear, and those who have witnessed a lynching have seen quiet and constructive citizens suddenly transformed into a howling mob.

Those coming to me for assistance in their emotional problems are for the most part sincere and dedicated persons who want to live constructive and purposeful lives. They do not understand the surges of animosity which seem to come from some hidden place within themselves. They know that they should have control of themselves, but in emergencies they revert to barbarism and even savagery. The natural instinct is to explain their predicament in terms of environmental pressures, and some go so far as to isolate themselves from society and turn against the world in the hope of attaining inner peace. They soon learn, however, that the pressures accompany them wherever they go, and it becomes as difficult to live with themselves as with other people. Religion does not seem to solve the problems directly, and under the compulsions of undisciplined nature many depart from their faith or become fanatics. The mind is largely responsible for emotional distress, and when we attempt to think our way out of a miserable situation, we merely set up self-justification mechanisms which are of little or no help.

Among idealists there has always been a strong tendency to overestimate human nature. We expect to find in others degrees of insight which we have never been able to discover in ourselves. As long as the smoldering fires within ourselves continue to cause emotional combustion in the depths of our personalities, a well-regulated life is practically impossible. To blame society for one's troubles is one of the oldest and commonest mistakes of mankind. A practical approach to solution is to reestimate the condition of humanity. We all like to believe that we have attained a state of civilization, but for the most part think of civilization only in terms of environment. We feel that physical progress should bestow the blessing of inner tranquility. There is a divinity within us, but as soon as this is embodied it comes into conflict with the complex structure of man's individuality. Like the universe, man is a galaxy, a psychological syndrome made up of almost countless factors, many of them unreconciled and beyond conscious control. If we thoroughly examine our own complex structure and use this estimation as the basis of relationships with other people, there is some possibility of a Utopian culture.

If you find yourself more than occasionally involved with the emotional stress problem, it is obvious that self-examination is indicated. No one, including a trained psychologist, knows as much about us as we know about ourselves if we will do a little prodding. In this area memory serves a very useful purpose. Facing your own past experiences as impersonally and thoughtfully as possible, you may find almost immediately that you are defending your conscious mind against the weaknesses of your emotional attitudes.

There are only a few basic pressures that can get us into serious trouble. The most common of these is selfishness. The only way you can root out this factor is to determine, and honestly if you can, why you become aggressively self-conscious and take refuge in emotional outbursts which is a mechanism in yourself to obscure your own unreasonable attitudes. Another serious cause of emotional confusion is jealousy. This does not necessarily mean that it involves several other individuals. It may be that you resent a person who is more successful, better organized, and has greater self-control. Another common cause is fear, which includes everything from anxiety to complete panic. It is amazing how many people who claim to believe in God are quite certain that deity cannot handle small individual difficulties. Fear is like a hole in the dark, and many small children in the last generation were frightened by being locked in a dark closet as a form of punishment. If the fearful person will write down a dozen or more episodes in which his peace of mind was destroyed by anxiety, and then quietly contemplate the outcome of these anxious moments, he will probably discover that the experiences which he dreaded the most never happened, or if they did, they were no more than minor annoyances. Ambition is another consistent trouble-maker. We have to excel everyone we know; we have to outtalk everyone we meet, and must parade the outer symbols of success regardless of the worries that may result from debts and other encumbrances. Experience is the great teacher, and by looking back over our own lifetime, we are likely to find that we had as many successes as our own temperaments would permit.

The environmental factor in emotional stress is often blamed for chronic misery. Two or three bad marriages, instability in the

parental home, competition in the office, and the difficulty in finding congenial friends and possible marriage partners, can cause many emotionally involved people to feel that the world is against them. There is not much difference between what happens to people. An occurrence is something that arises on the outside to disturb the inside. If it is a happy occurrence, we are likely to dismiss it because it is our inalienable right to be happy, but if it is unhappy, it becomes a unique opportunity to suffer. In your self-analysis therefore, how is your eternal life handling the daily problems which you must face in society? Stop thinking of the problems as big, and begin to develop a strength to handle them in a reasonable way. The more strength you have in yourself, the less you can be injured by circumstances. If, however, you renounce your right to be strong, even a small dilemma can take on massive proportions. Most folks, if they are really honest, can come to realize what is necessary for them to accomplish if they wish to prevent emotional cyclones and tornadoes.

There is no doubt that the mind is usually the villain. It has wonderful possibilities but unless these are dedicated to a broad program of personality integration, they continue to stir up trouble on the level of disposition. If religion provides a simple and direct faith, free from controversy and sectarian friction, it is highly beneficial. The pressureful person, however, is apt to be intolerant or feel that it is his moral responsibility to crusade for his own acceptances. When others do not agree with him, he is hurt, disappointed and often angry. This is just another example of a basic problem which cannot be solved by merely shifting a belief, or centering the intensity upon a different level. The only answer is the reformation of personal character. Usually this requires a broadening of the foundation of our acceptances. We must become more tolerant and more understanding or the inner tensions will not subside.

In many parts of the world, and in most periods of history, systems of training have existed for the correction of intemperate attitudes. Originally this was the primary purpose of education, but in recent centuries this phase of learning has been generally ne-

glected. All true learning is toward the recognition of the facts of life. If we accept the facts, we are comparatively safe; but if we reject them, or distort them, we are in trouble. During the Classical Period, education was dominated by religious consideration. The Temples were the first universities, and the search for knowledge required a long period of self-improvement. Mysticism permeated even the most exact sciences. The physician was first of all a priest serving his God by ministering to the sick. When Rome secularized medicine, it immediately was forced to enact laws against malpractice. The Greeks derived their knowledge of government from the Egyptians, and great legislators such as Solon and Thales, had taken the most solemn oath at the altars of the Egyptian gods on the assumption that government originated in Deity, and all physical governors had to be sanctified persons. Before an Egyptian Pharaoh could be crowned, he must first pass through the State Mysteries taking the obligation to obey the Divine Code set forth in *The Black Book of Thoth*. It is obvious that even in the best times there were corrupt rulers whose personal ambition was stronger than their vows. For the most part, however, governments were more secure and the rights of citizens were better protected.

The greatest of the Greek systems of initiation was the Elusynian Mysteries. The rites were divided into two degrees called the "Lesser Mysteries," and the "Greater Mysteries." All free-born children, both boys and girls were eligible for initiation into the Lesser Mysteries. The degree was given with an elaborate pageantry which was explained by an orator. The theme was the Abduction Of Persephone who was carried to the Underworld by the God, Hades. The symbolism was explained on a moral basis, but it became an obligation which united the population in the service of their sacred teachings. According to the report we now have, the Temple at Elysium was so vast that 25,000 could assemble for the performance of the Lesser Mysteries. Those who intended to advance further in the wisdom of their nation were permitted to request specialized instruction, which included the complete regeneration of human nature. When candidates had become proficient in mathematics, astronomy and music, they could apply

for advancement to the higher degree of the rite. The reward for being accepted into the most advanced teachings of the Greek philosophy was that they came to be regarded as belonging to an heroic race between gods and men. Even the king could not remain seated in the presence of an initiate of the higher mysteries. It was inevitable that the honors bestowed upon the full-fledged adept of the Greek rites should have inspired all who had a valid desire for self-improvement to prepare themselves to receive the Greater rites. There is no doubt that this program bound religion, philosophy, science, and government into a single essential structure, and in this way advanced the good of the commonwealth.

We are assured that man's compound constitution is a living temple built without the sound of hammers, or the voices of workmen. The old sacred institutions have faded away, lost in the waste of time; but even today each person must take an obligation to the life within himself, for he is a priest kneeling before the matchless altar of his own soul. Without dedication to the proper use of his powers and faculties, he will be ridden by ambition and dominated by selfishness and pride. In many parts of the world, religions developed mystical orders within themselves. These originated in the realization that we cannot keep faith with ourselves or our brother men unless we gain a special kind of *insight*, meaning "to see inwardly." We must explore and experience the life within ourselves before we can accept its way and purposes without intellectual objections. Taoism became the mysticism of China. The Mahayana system unfolded the esoteric parts of Buddhism; Yoga and Vedanta provided the discipline for the ennobling of Hindu philosophy; and the Dervishes and Sufis revealed the inner meaning of Moslem ethics. Christianity has long honored its mystics and many fraternities and confraternities arose dedicated to the Holy Life of submission to the Divine. There are many mystical Jewish sects, of which perhaps the Cabalists are the best known. Primitive Amerindian society had its initiations and rituals. These were the gateway to maturity and only those who had proved their integrity could attain full membership in the tribe. Always the effort was to reveal to the individual his obligations to himself and others.

We all want to be kind and gentle and the seeds of these simple virtues have been in us since the beginning. We remember the *Rose Garden of Sa'di*, and the secret garden of the troubadours wherein grew and blossomed the Rose of Immortal Love. We must give more attention to this secret garden in ourselves. We must nourish the good things and help them to grow, for these are what the Chinese call, "The Buddha Seeds." If we allow the secret garden within ourselves to be overgrown with weeds and neglect our duties as gardeners and caretakers, we shall continue to be inadequate human beings, fearful of our own nature and frustrated in our efforts to win the respect of our neighbors.

Years ago men worked from dawn until dark, and each member of the family had duties and obligations which he must fulfill. Now the hours of work are shortened, there is much leisure and we all have the privilege to culture our own internal resources. For the most part, however, we have come to know what Aristotle affirmed, namely that leisure is the heaviest burden that flesh must bear. Leisure is the privilege to grow, but it also provides many opportunities for negative thinking, self-pity and criticism. The tendency of religious persons today is to narrow their social contacts. They become increasingly unadjusted with the community life. They want to select kindred spirits with similar interests and the result is usually disappointment. Trying to shut out what they do not believe, or find actually objectionable, such folks allow themselves to live in a world of imagining and foreboding. We cannot be healthy on the inside if we separate ourselves from our own kind. It is far better to learn to live with people who think differently from ourselves, than to fall back upon our own resources for comfort and consolation.

If we keep our minds open we will discover many wonderful characteristics in strangers and we can hope that they in turn will discover some of our virtues. Points of contact are pleasant, but points of dissimilarity provide the necessary contrast and also help us to break down all types of prejudice and inherited dislikes. It is a serious mistake to believe that we are perfect or seek out perfection in others. We are all travelers on a long journey. We carry with us accomplishments for which we may be justly proud, but

also weaknesses which we hope to keep concealed. Due to the nature of our complex constitution, we have both abilities and debilities. The great artist may be honored for his genius, but his conduct may not be above reproach. To expect other people's lives to be consistently noble will end in disillusionment, but while we are suffering over their imperfections, they are trying to reconcile the inconsistencies from which we suffer. The Japanese are the world's most celebrated bowers. They bow to everything, but it is not merely an act of courtesy . . . they are honoring the good in us, whether they can actually find any or not. They know it must be there, for good and God are identical, and if there were not a God in us, we would not exist at all. Western people shake hands instead, but the symbolism is quite different. The habit of handshaking originated in the Era of Chivalry, and was intended to prove that you did not have a concealed weapon with which to injure the recipient of your courtesy. With each person holding the swordhand of the other, there was a measure of temporary safety. The difference in the two forms of greeting have deep philosophical meaning, and more or less, distinguish the foundations of Eastern and Western culture.

I have the memory of a lady who came to me heartbroken because her son in the Armed Forces, had married a Korean girl. It was more than flesh could bear, and outraged a number of deeply seated prejudices. I was able to convince her that she should relax for a moment and find out just what kind of a person her new daughter-in-law really was. I pointed out that this would be a good Christian act, and would prove that she was thoughtful, broadminded and sincere. Months later I talked with her again, and she was full of enthusiasm for her son's wife, and told me confidentially that she was rather too good for her son. It has been my privilege to officiate in a number of interracial and interreligious marriages. Often I was the last recourse for the clergy of either sect would not officiate. The time for this type of thinking is past, and it is a shame that devout persons who love each other, and wish to be united on a religious level should be forced to be married by a Justice of the Peace. In these cases everyone involved had honorable intentions, but very little insight. If you

have a prejudice, head into it and find out whether you are right or wrong. Usually, you will find that a negative attitude reveals a limitation in your soul. In war the last rites of a faith are often administered by a Chaplain of another denomination. In a sense, all life is a kind of warfare. We are all on battlefields trying to survive the adversities of our time. When need arises we can transcend old conceits and serve each other far more wisely than we realize.

Humanity is made up largely of kindly hearts and gentle people. If we let them be themselves they can get along comfortably together. Sometime back a community where I lived was damaged by a cyclone. Almost immediately the town was united. Nothing really mattered except helping folks in trouble. Strangers became friends, enemies forgot their grievances, and insecure families returned to their loved ones praying that they might still be alive. Here the heart took over, the mind relaxed for a time. Innate humanity revealed itself with sympathy and self-sacrifice. We know, therefore, that people can be bigger than their lesser selves. All they need is an appropriate occasion. There is no reason, however, why we should depend upon disaster for good-heartedness. All we need to do is seek the good that is in everyone, and realize that we all have pressures and tensions which occasionally deform our personalities. Beneath the storm-swept sea, the depths of oceans are always still. Hidden behind personal inconsistencies are wonderful depths of kindness and understanding. It is said that Christ walked upon the waters and said to the waves, "Be Still," and they were still. The Christian spirit can walk upon the tempest of mortal confusion, and if in our hearts we say, "Be Still," most of our intolerances and intemperances will fade away. All we have to do in order to be kind is to allow the eternal kindness in our own hearts to express itself. It is there forever available, but we must permit it to have its perfect work. When we live from the best of ourselves, the best in others will come forth. If it does not, then perhaps a closeness is not possible, but each will go his way blessing the other.



WORLD TRENDS

(WRITTEN IN DECEMBER, 1974)



As we noted in our discussion of World Trends for 1974, we then considered the implications of a "good" mundane horoscope. In our universe, the word "good" must be interpreted as that which is best in terms of universal law and the rules governing the way of life to which humanity belongs. The greatest benefit to all concerned requires a frontal attack on weakness and permissiveness, and when so viewed 1974 may prove to have been one of the best years in human history. Problems that have been ignored for centuries, involving every aspect of man's endeavors have been brought into focus, and persons of good intentions everywhere have seen the light of reason and common sense.

A simple example may help to bring this point home with greater force and clarity. A successful businessman, plagued with the prevailing economic pressures, turns to alcohol as an escape mechanism. In the course of time, his dependency upon drinking increases and he ultimately becomes an alcoholic. He suddenly discovers that his efficiency and health are seriously undermined, and physical complications set in with a vengeance. At last he turns to his physician for advice and assistance, and is told frankly that if he continues in his present course he may live only a few years. Frightened by the warning, and suffering acute physical and emotional distress, the alcoholic decides to conquer the habit which is destroying him. The cure may be painful and require a complete readjustment of both character and conduct. If he wins his battle against his own weaknesses, he may look back and realize that the year in which he won his victory was the best in his entire lifetime. In many respects, collective society has suffered from a "self-destruct mechanism." To learn the truth is the first step toward recovery, and the courage to live the truth we have learned, will effect the cure.

The World Chart for 1975 is not as glamorous as that of last year. It is a mixture of immediate difficulties and potential accomplishments, but it is not the kind of horoscope that would indicate an inevitable catastrophe. There are powerful good aspects, and if we respond to these, improvement in most cases may be expected. In some respects, the Chart is actually better than the one for last year. We always learn more from adverse planetary positions because they center our attention upon immediate responsibilities. In 1974 we continued to hope that we could capitalize on liabilities which we should have faced with resolution and self-discipline. In 1975 we will be increasingly aware that our troubles will not go away until we correct the causes which have brought them upon us. The powerful good aspects operating in the present year should give us a better insight into practical ways of curbing inflation, protecting our national resources, and improving our ecology. It almost seems that an adolescent humanity is being confronted with the inevitable challenge of maturity. Young people are uncom-

fortable, and sometimes pass through temporary panic when they suddenly realize that they must stand on their own feet. A paternalistic world attitude will not protect the future unless it includes a proper program for preparing nations and individuals to meet wisely and efficiently the natural responsibilities of "grown-ups." According to my interpretation of the starry influences, persons in every walk of life will become more thoughtful, resourceful, and self-reliant than they have been since the dawn of our industrial era. When this occurs, mankind can fulfill the destiny for which it was intended, and experience collective securities that it has never hitherto believed to be possible.

The astrological keynotes for 1975 include the stabilizing of the economic situation, major changes in legislative procedures, advancements in the higher aspects of religion and education, a more optimistic general attitude, and increasing respect for the due processes of law and order. While some of these generalities are under affliction, and the year will not run smoothly, in most cases the gradual victory of right over wrong is clearly indicated. A complication arises from the involvement of the planet, Neptune, which has a tendency to cause intrigue, subversive activity, and collective neuroses. As Neptune is well aspected, however, we may find it useful to allow our imaginations to react hopefully rather than fearfully, to impending changes. Neptune also helps us to explore the mysteries of our own inner lives, and extend our knowledge of cosmic processes. It may well be that the religious and secular spheres will come closer together to mingle on a common ground. Science is moving gradually, but inevitably, toward an idealistic interpretation of physical phenomena, and religion is becoming increasingly involved in psychology and sociology. These motions are in the right direction, and even a little progress will have major consequences.

Transition periods are always stress-laden, but no change can come about without some measure of hardship. All civilizations were brought into existence by heroic dedication. Having brought forth a culture, human beings have a tendency to rest upon their laurels and enjoy to the fullest the privileges and advantages which have descended to them from their pioneer ancestors. The moment we exploit a system through unreasonable selfishness or ambition, we prepare the way for the collapse of institutions which it has required centuries to build. The effect of Neptune may also contribute to negative attitudes and anxieties which will be widespread, but these will respond constructively to strong and enlightened leadership.

Certain areas of the world will be under special stress, but the indications are not all negative. Great Britain gains courage but major reforms in government are to be expected. The eastern part of the United States may suffer from further transportation difficulties, and the popular mind will be against restrictions upon privileges and curtailments of government subsidies. Asia still remains in a serious dilemma; and Mainland China is subject to internal unrest which may increase. There should be greater optimism among the Indo-Chinese states but intrigue continues to plague their governments. Conditions in the various parts of the Soviet Union may lead to major reforms in the Communist policy, bring-

ing with them a liberalizing of the relationship between the government and the people. Pluto continues to challenge concepts of justice throughout the world, and reform movements, some of them of a violent nature, can result in further military coups and dictatorships.

In 1975 there are four eclipses: two of the sun and two of the moon. There is an eclipse of the sun in Taurus on May 11th; and a total eclipse of the moon in Taurus on November 18th. There is a partial eclipse of the sun in Scorpio on November 3rd; and a total eclipse of the moon on May 25th in the fourth degree of Sagittarius. The two eclipses falling in Taurus are especially significant for they are in conjunction with the position of the suns of the London and New York stock exchanges. These exchanges were established in different years, but both have the sun in approximately the twenty-fifth degree of Taurus. This cannot be considered a good omen for these institutions, but the tendency will be to make major changes in the investment system of most of the world's nations. The eclipse of the sun in Scorpio may affect the leaders of the People's Republic of China, and result in some rapid changes in the executive brackets of the Chinese government. The eclipse of the moon in Sagittarius brings hardships to the undeveloped areas of East Central Asia, and may lead to open strife against prevailing leadership in these areas. Eclipses are not necessarily bad. They merely release pressures which have already built up over a period of time. They precipitate changes which are difficult to face, but ultimately bring about desperately needed reforms. In summary the eclipses for the year have direct bearing upon investments, international relationships, and the broadening foundations of world idealism. In some areas the natural trend toward solutions of problems may be inhibited by pressure groups determined to perpetuate the status quo. Where this confrontation is especially intense, revolutionary outbreaks must be expected.

In 1975 humanity, collectively considered, has a tendency to drift into a rather negative and passive reaction to contemporary events. There is, however, considerable indication that the voice of the people will be heard throughout the land, and the very wide prevailing discouragement will impel reforms more rapidly than aggressiveness to the problem and in the long run, will be less painful. Cooperation between countries increases and emergencies will break through the barriers of a nationalism with benefits for all concerned. There will also be stronger popular resistance to inflationary trends, and this will ultimately be supported by government programming. Some improvement should be noted in the early Spring, but curiously enough, will not be the result of improved financial conditions. It will arise from voluntary acceptances of austerity programs. The financial situation does not seem to improve markedly, but ways will be found to prevent a major depression. Economic survival will no longer be completely dependent upon the investment market. All countries adversely affected by the trend toward recession will apply retrenchment remedies to slow down wasteful spending, and unreasonable luxuries. We must all be prepared to live more simply, and labor together for the balancing of our national budgets. It

will take time, but the measures applied in 1975 will have some immediate constructive results. With the most optimistic thinking, it would take several years to extricate ourselves from a predicament that has been building rapidly since the middle of the last century.

Communication and transportation are considered under one heading astrologically. The adverse aspect of Neptune to Mercury reveals the nature of the mistakes that have been made in this area, but a grand trine between Mercury, Uranus and the Moon is most encouraging, and should offset the affliction of Neptune. The tendency in transportation will be to reduce the use of private vehicles, and improve civic and national transportation facilities. There should be improvement in railroads and bus services, and a tendency for employees to move closer to their places of employment. Pleasure travel may be somewhat restricted, but the curtailment will not be excessive. The communications field including the press, news journals, television, and radio will be under more restrictions than in recent years, and the use of all publicity means for political purposes is likely to be under surveillance. All the communication media are afflicted financially, and will be subject to increasing popular resentment. We will be forcibly reminded that programs inclined to contribute to disillusionment and resentment are contributing to prevailing insecurity. Because Mercury is involved, there may be considerably more use of bicycles for short trips, as already prevalent in some countries, and the dignity of walking will prove more beneficial than other less purposeful types of exercise. By late Spring many countries will be faced with new rules and laws intended to upgrade newspaper, radio and television commercials; and marketing through excessive advertising will open a number of large industrial organizations to censorship or investigation.

There is considerable emphasis upon the protection of land, and the improvement in the state of agriculturists. There will also be strenuous means introduced to prevent the loss of homes, or small business organizations, as the result of inflation or the restriction of markets. The senior citizen will continue to be favored, but there is likely to be a large scandal leading to, or resulting from, a careful examination of the Social Security system. Abuses in this area may be subject to heavy penalty and the loss of financial assistance. Those who have come to assume that they can be supported by their government, may have to learn that it is equally their duty to protect national resources by carrying their own financial burdens as far as possible. In some countries crops will be damaged by blights and infestations, and a world program to protect food resources may gain unexpected support through the United Nations. So far as the necessities of life are concerned, underprivileged countries will make substantial gains, but overprivileged nations will be deprived of some of their luxuries. Land values will probably remain stable throughout the year, but it is not a good time to speculate in real estate.

The theatrical industry, including all or most of the performing arts, will probably be in difficulty. They must upgrade their product, curtail wasteful spending, and remove some of the objectionable characters in their own pro-

fession. The use of theater as a propaganda medium in racial, cultural, and political indoctrination will be increasingly frowned upon. The condition of young people improves, and the recession may strengthen many homes. General education will have a tendency to be more idealistic and practical, with stronger emphasis upon the development of mental integrity and emotional stability. In this section also, we include the condition of animals. Means will be taken to prevent the neglect of pets, and the anti-vivisection movement continues to gain strength. The inflation is also resulting in a curtailment of animal products on the food markets, and this trend may lead to a major change in the world's eating habits. This change will be beneficial to all concerned, and can result in a diet suitable to the psychic structure of the human body.

World health seems to improve, although in some less developed areas changes may be somewhat slow. Many of our health problems originate in overindulgences of one kind or another. It was said years ago, that one-half of what we eat lengthens life, and the other half shortens life. If we lived upon a natural and simple diet, the food conserved by the more prosperous nations would contribute a great deal to prevent a considerable portion of our available nutritional supply being wasted when it is desperately needed in other less fortunate countries. We may not be our brother's keeper, but our natural instincts would be to consolidate our food resources and see that they are more evenly distributed. There is also emphasis upon agricultural engineering and the discovery of practical means to use land that has been generally regarded as unsuitable to agriculture. The food crisis is world-wide, and the solution must come through a world-wide program of agricultural expansion and fair distribution.

Organized labor must play a major part in world economy. While each individual is ordinarily mindful of his own needs, he must also recognize that he must contribute to the economic recoveries which are necessary to prevent nations from collapsing within themselves. Each nation presents an area of opportunity which is restricted by the resources of that nation, but these resources cannot be exploited indefinitely, and all levels of human society must assume their part of the responsibility for maintaining their country. The abuse of labor violence and the domination of natural resources by highly privileged and powerfully organized minority groups, is no longer possible without disastrous consequences. The great fixed star, Regulus, which is highly benevolent in nature, sends a constructive ray into the labor situation, and can contribute unselfishness and compassion in a field which has become overly self-centered. Unemployment may increase, but not as rapidly as feared, and this also could be benefited by strong government leadership in the distribution of opportunities for profitable endeavor. In this field also a number of abuses have crept in, and the whole subject should be relieved of political pressures. Restrictions upon gross income seem likely, and cutbacks over a period of time are about the only solution to exorbitant costs and prices.

It does not appear that a major world war is likely to break out in 1975. Actually, no one can afford one, and the potential dangers can hardly be cal-

culated. Small outbreaks could occur in Asia where militarism has become chronic, but they will almost certainly be contained. Semi-violence outbreaks are likely throughout Eastern Asia, the Near East, and North and Central Africa. Internal revolutions can also afflict most of the Latin American countries. International trade is afflicted and the transportation of large amounts of private funds from one nation to another will almost certainly be curtailed. Large corporations and international cartels may have a difficult time, but must adjust themselves to inevitable changes brought about, not only by government intervention, but by natural events which are unavoidable.

The death rate is likely to be higher, especially in Asia and Africa. There may be a noticeable increase in highly industrialized countries where such ailments as heart attacks, tuberculosis, diabetes and cancer are intimately associated with excessive stress patterns. Many of the world's most killing diseases are traceable to emotional strain which gradually reduces resistance to ailments against which a healthy person has many natural defenses. The suicide rate is likely to rise, but in Western Europe and North America this trend will be lower than in other parts of the world. Against psychological ailments we will have a stronger support if and when we learn to face facts. Living on the surface of a disorganized planet is bound to undermine the natural buoyancy of human nature. When life is no longer attractive, purposeful, or significant to the individual, recuperation is slow and the cost of medical care rises proportionately.

We must next consider a group of circumstances which are essentially under the planet, Jupiter. These include religion, higher education and philosophy. In these areas there are several favorable indications. Religion continues to expand its sphere of influence, but has not yet resolved its internal conflicts. The trend is toward a universal mysticism in which devout persons search within themselves for spiritual strength. This does not mean that they will reject formal religion, but rather that they will recognize the importance of a life inspired by spiritual content, and dedicated to those moral codes which have always been important in their civilizing effect upon human purposes. Religion will continue to infiltrate the materialistic sciences, and also institutions of higher learning. The materialism, which has spread throughout the world, cannot protect human institutions unless the ideals of the race are strengthened, and there is more attention turned toward the divine powers which make all temporal things possible. In the educational field also, research is likely to drift in the direction of the application of scientific knowledge to the immediate solution of contemporary problems. Learning for its own sake is losing ground, but learning for the sake of a better world is gaining authority. Legislative processes involving the higher courts of law will be subject to reforms to bring judicial policies into harmony with universal laws. A general note of simplification is observed in the Chart. Religion, education and the judiciary are in agreement on principles, but they have not yet found a common ground in the practice of their specialties.

Governments will be in trouble in most parts of the world. Some of the difficulties are legitimate, but in at least a few cases there is a definite trend toward

dictatorship and militaristic factions will take over the management of several countries. Blatant instances of corruption will be difficult to correct without causing outbreaks of violence. These in turn will lead to repressive measures endangering civil rights in the internal economic structures of countries already suffering from inflation and natural disasters. At a time when benevolent leadership is most needed, emergencies will be exploited and in a few instances, at least, boundaries will be violated, and attempts will be made to take over smaller political entities which have maintained their sovereignties for centuries. This procedure will be most obvious in central and western Asia, and among the African states. It will gradually become more obvious that many existing governments are unable to cope with the emergencies springing up almost everywhere. Obvious weakness in administrative policies invite aggression and release the animosities and antagonisms of minority groups. The best solution lies in the gradual integration of a total policy to which major world powers will subscribe, and with which smaller countries will agree, by necessity if not by choice. There are enough fortunate aspects to indicate the implementing of an international economic policy, and evidences of such a working program will become obvious by the Fall of 1975.

Relationships between countries, though strained on the level of leadership, are likely to improve considerably as a result of improved understanding on the part of private citizens. The humanity in man is one of our greatest assets at this time. Large groups, faced with common emergencies, will attempt to solve difficulties on the level of common sense. It will be increasingly difficult for leaders to resist the will of the people, and ambitious militarists or economists, while they may attain temporary control of countries, will face a rising tide of public indignation. Several governments, in order to maintain themselves, will have to listen to the grievances of the unrepresented, or misrepresented, majorities which are ready to cooperate with the constructive, if somewhat severe, regime.

The prospects for cooperation on a large scale brighten considerably, and integrities begin to bear fruit. Idealism gains a number of victories over selfishness and self-interest, and humanity as a collective, alarmed and disturbed, will be less patient of reactionary measures, and corruption in high places. The danger here, however, is lack of discrimination and the possibility that legitimate grievances will be exploited to the ultimate detriment of honest citizens. Vision remains, however, and in spite of reverses the brotherhood of man is destined to become a practical reality. We may expect to see the rise of one or two dedicated leaders with the ability and public support necessary to direct public opinion constructively. A working program of cooperation between the larger religious groups will be especially timely. All enlightened religions have the same basic principles, and their moral influence can be a deciding factor in the future of civilization. Religion collectively, forms a majority which no special interest can ignore, and every effort should be made to recognize faith as our first line of defense against fear.

Much can be accomplished by any country which is resolved to put its own

house in order. This means a regulation of the excesses which cause citizens to lose faith in their own institutions. Throughout the world there is increasing resentment over the mismanagement of public institutions, and such privileged groups as the medical and legal professions, union organizations, powerful corporations, and the abuse of political power. A government which will curb wastefulness, exploitation, and unreasonable extravagance, will regain much popular confidence. In socialized countries, exploitation is often psychological, but again leaders must prove benevolent intentions or lose the confidence of their followers. While we are constantly disturbed by the misfortunes of underprivileged classes, we must also investigate overprivileged classes. Any monopolistic trend will lead to further suffering and disillusionment. Injustice provides the excuse, in fact, a legitimate reason, for agitation and anarchy. In most countries exploitation is deeply involved with the essentials of life—food, clothing, shelter, and health. In these areas human need takes precedence over profit, and proper regulations will gain strong public support, and also help to conserve dwindling natural resources. We must begin to reward and support virtue instead of developing ingenious means for detecting and punishing crime.

In this area of the Chart, the law of karma is strongly stressed, and there is also emphasis upon mysticism and comparative religious studies. There are also afflictions in this area which indicate an upsurge of persecution against religious minorities, and dictatorships generally oppose religion, fraternal orders, service clubs, and all types of private assembly of an idealistic nature. Subversive activities will increase in 1975, but will not be successful at a time when the public mind is largely concerned with progress by peaceful and orderly means. New and more stringent laws will be enacted against narcotics, alcoholism, and excessive medication in the treatment of psychological and psychiatric ailments. The family physician gains authority over the specialist, and the trend will be to treat common ailments in the home by traditional methods. The twelfth house always emphasizes public institutions, charities, Social Security benefits, insurance, and the rehabilitation of criminals. Constructive legislation in these areas will be strongly opposed, but the necessary changes will be affected.

AFRICA

The scope of the present survey cannot include the detailed consideration of all of the separate African states. It can be pointed out, however, that a number of the new countries in this region are under affliction. Governments are insecure, there will be considerable corruption among higher officials, and there is also considerable indication that foreign powers will attempt to exploit the natural resources of the African nations. The confusion may spread into the more remote provinces of these countries causing embarrassment and some danger to those who are attempting to advance the general good of their people. Too rapid expansion should also be avoided, and education and health should be stressed.

EGYPT The emphasis of the year is upon world trade and improving the facilities of the Suez Canal. Accidents in the Canal may be noted, due possibly to obsolete equipment or inefficient handling of larger vessels. The Canal is increasingly important and in the next several years it may play a major part in the distribution of food and the shipping of machinery to Asian countries. A crisis may arise if military supplies are allowed to pass through for use by guerrillas or militant activists in countries now under stress. Egyptian air travel is under affliction, and new restrictions of the press and other media of news communication are likely. The present administration may face strong opposition, but in general, economic and social conditions improve and food will be more abundant. It is hoped that Egypt will stay clear of Near Eastern political turmoil, for such involvement is likely to prove disastrous.

ETHIOPIA The deposing of Haile Selassie may have unfortunate repercussions. The country is accustomed to patriarchal leadership, and is not in a good condition for a major changeover of government structure. There is also indication that Ethiopia may drift, with a little assistance, into the communist camp. As a feudal country, tribal groups may develop unrealistic ambitions, and the country could be plagued with internal dissension for several years. On the brighter side, the immense natural resources of Ethiopia could maintain a better economy for all its people. These resources should be conserved and again, foreign interests should be limited. The Coptic Church will lose much of its prestige, and a devoutly religious country may be alienated from a faith which has provided strong moral and ethical support for nearly two thousand years. A period of special stress may arise early in 1976. Part of the present emergency was caused by climatic changes which can only be met by a long-range program. Ethiopia will be drawn more closely into the turmoil of world affairs, and must brace itself for increasing dependency upon the policies of the major world powers.

MORROCO The Moroccan people seem to be favored in the World Chart. Transition from a former state of confusion and medievalism seems to progress more smoothly than in recent years. Some able minds will have an opportunity to recommend special advances in agriculture, education and medicine. The country releases itself from many traditional barriers. The state of women is improved, and the health of children and the aged will be given enlightened attention. A subversive underground is not likely to gain any major political advantage, and the dominant Moslem group will avoid, if possible, any commitment to Near Eastern politics. Morocco is one of the countries in which Moslems are devout, but not inclined to religious intolerance. Climatic conditions may remain difficult, but new natural resources will be discovered which could herald the dawn of Moroccan prosperity. There will be troubles, but the outlook is hopeful.

LIBERIA The death of President Tubman a few years ago, will gradually lead to a major change in the psychology of the Liberian people. There is danger of a gradual motion towards totalitarianism. The country is afflicted in the area of its exports, and the general unrest spreading over Africa may reach this country with unpleasant repercussions. The government of Liberia was patterned from that of the United States, which still holds a protective attitude in Liberian affairs. Conditions in America will have a direct effect upon Liberian policies, and an effort may be made to alienate Liberia from the United States. Political parties have not been very strong in the past, but a division could arise affecting the unity of the people and if this should become acute, it will result in suffering and the lowering of living standards. Air bases in Liberia could be a cause of friction between this country and some of the more powerful nations. Climatic conditions could be especially unfavorable during the summer months of 1975.

SOUTH AFRICA A broad program to improve the relationships between the South African Republic, and the black nations will be most timely. If put off much longer, a major crisis could arise. South Africa will be in the world press, which is a small disaster in itself. It may cause increasing friction on a racial level, and give extremists an opportunity to propoganda their various causes. On the surface, South African economy seems to expand, but the diamond market will probably weaken. Some conservatives will lose their places in the government, and a number of more liberal minds will steer the future of the country.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA The folks down-under appear to have a better year. There will be expansion in industry, and the employment situation will improve. An epidemic of pulmonary disorders will cause concern, but will be controlled. There should be reforms in the judiciary system, but some friction with Great Britain. The people are more cheerful and resolute; and the patriotism for their country and pride in personal and collective accomplishments increase. Sparsely settled areas will be brought under more intensive use for agriculture and stock raising, and the export of food products is emphasized. Morals will be tightened, and there will be a frontal attack upon undesirable emigrants. Extensive building projects are noted for the major cities, and the inflationary trend will be less than in most other areas of the world. Government will be reasonably popular, and public utilities will be adequate for the public need. Financially the country is reasonably strong.

NEW ZEALAND Although Australia and New Zealand are often considered together, each has a psychology of its own. There is some danger of volcanic disturbances, and New Zealand may overspend itself in an ambitious program

to attract desirable residents and tourists. The people of the country have an increasing share in the political administration, and there is emphasis upon religion, education, and the creative arts. Archaeology may make significant discoveries in New Zealand with findings contrary to expectations. This region offers many attractions for those seeking a more simple way of life. The year seems generally fortunate.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA This little country establishes better relationship with the Western powers. Although dominated by Communistic pressures, it maintains considerable individuality, and is inclined to support its religious institutions. The condition of the people of Albania improves, but there may be conflict in their relationship with Russia. Liberals may be reprimanded, but no Balkan people has ever been completely indoctrinated against its will. The drift toward a modified Capitalism continues, with improved incentives for personal endeavor. Traditional attitudes support public morale, and in the theater especially, venerated national figures will be dramatized and their contributions to Albanian liberty strongly emphasized. There is a definite drift toward Balkan unity, and this will be slowly but firmly expanded.

BULGARIA The national spirit in this country is strongly conditioned by religious factors, and it is notable that religious and political ideologies run parallel, but never meet. The people are open to new ideas and policies, but are reluctant to give up their older beliefs, customs, arts and crafts. The attitude of passive non-resistance towards political situations is strengthening national consciousness, and there is considerable indication that the Bulgarians will make a positive effort to strengthen their national identity and gain new freedoms from the Communist bloc. Legislative reforms are indicated here, partly spurred by inflation and commodity shortages. The people continue to support their theater, their music, and may gain international recognition in sports and in specialized scientific fields. There could be an important trade fair which would attract foreign buyers, and in turn relations with the Western powers are strengthened. Health problems are indicated, and a minor epidemic may cause some concern. This would not be a good year for public agitation against the dominant regime, but many small improvements can be accomplished with relative safety.

GREECE Financial difficulties continue to plague this country. The present government is under affliction and public agitation may lead to further revolutions, and continuing strife. The condition of the people in general is not especially good, and depressed classes become increasingly resentful. Relations

with surrounding countries are severely strained, and the Greek Orthodox Church is in trouble due to inadequate leadership and some internal conflict. Involvement of the Church in the present political crisis would be most unfortunate. The Greek people must still face the need for psychological unity in which the common good takes precedence over self-interest. Encroachments upon Grecian territory may require continuing arbitration through the intervention of other countries. Inflation continues and many commodities will be in short supply.

RUMANIA Conditions look a little brighter for the Rumanians. The emphasis for the year is upon health and employment. Labor in general demands a larger part in the determining of national policies. Production may be down as a token of resistance to socialistic regimentation. Unemployment will probably increase requiring modification of Communist influence. Corruption of officials tarnishes the present administration, and inspires wide-spread resentment. The Communistic image in Rumania will require considerable polishing. The public health is afflicted, and the indications seem to be an increase in intestinal and kidney ailments. This suggests the need for increased sanitation, and an intensive program against food contamination. Heart ailments, possibly of a psychosomatic origin, cause concern, and considerable attention will be directed toward the improvement of medical facilities. The strong influence of the fixed star Regulus maintains public spirit, and the Rumanians will be of good cheer even if some things go wrong.

TURKEY There is a heavy emphasis upon diplomacy in the Turkish picture. In all probability the government will be successful in steering the country on a neutral course and avoiding entanglements and commitments with neighboring states. Trade alliances will help to expand Turkish markets, but the country will do well to refrain from commitments to Moslem proposals involving the Near East and North Africa. Social progress will follow the broad program initiated by Kemal Ataturk. There will be increased opportunities for education, and the status of women improves rapidly. Some inflation is inevitable, but the government reacts with firmness, and a major crisis in employment will probably be averted. There is some danger of war, and the outlook may cause international apprehension, but the difficulties will be subject to last minute arbitration. Foreign capital will flow into Turkey, and improved transportational facilities open the way for the rapid industrialization of Asiatic Turkey. Marriage and divorce laws will be updated, and the rights of senior citizens considerably strengthened. It is a reasonably good year, but a number of important changes will be made quietly and will be generally ignored by the international press.

YUGOSLAVIA This country continues to maintain a carefully calculated friendliness with both the communist and democratic states. Over the years the Yugoslavs have set up a regime with considerable psychological strength. They have

reached a point in which no one is anxious to disturb the status quo. President Tito may have some health problems, and must guard himself against over-ambitious members of his own group. The trend is toward the upgrading of public morals, and objectionable personal conduct will be subject to public censure. The public school system will be purged of troublemakers, agitators, and potential anarchists. There will be discussion of birth control, and family planning with heavy emphasis upon the strengthening of the home. What may appear to be an uneventful year will gradually unfold in the direction of a limited capitalism, and at the same time, greater economic cooperation between groups and classes. Tito wishes to govern a busy, contented and optimistic country, and he will devise numerous means to inspire faith in the government and the natural abilities of the people. There is some emphasis on religion, and a reconstruction of celebrated religious monuments within the country may result in an increase of tourism. Yugoslavia is closely identified with the rise of the early Christian church, but its shrines, churches and monasteries are little known to the world in general. International funds may become available for this restoration program.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA The general condition of Austria is fairly satisfactory. There is strong protection to both the government and the people, but there is some unrest in the area of foreign policies. Inflation places a considerable strain on the currency, but this will affect imports and exports rather than the internal state of the people in general. There is emphasis upon the legislative branch of government which is likely to modify measures which have caused public discontent. There is also considerable change in the court system, which will be streamlined and simplified, and the example may influence other powers to untangle their judicial red tape. There is some emphasis on the military as an indirect means of strengthening the police and fire department. Floods will cause considerable damage along the more important rivers, and the city of Vienna may suffer from an outbreak of anarchy with damage to public and private property. Transportation is under affliction, especially air travel. The public health is protected against major ailments, but injuries due to traffic accidents could increase sharply. Unemployment may rise but not to a critical degree, and there will be a tendency toward an upsurge of interest in agriculture and dairying. Many travelers from other European countries will continue to enjoy touring Austria.

BELGIUM Although this country is not widely featured in international news, it is busily engaged in striving to solve the same problems that confront the major world powers. Government is unobtrusive in giving the impression that within the constitutional framework of the country, a citizen has comparative freedom of action. Areas where planetary influence is most active includes the improvement of transportation facilities. The Chamber of Commerce, will be more

active, inflation is curbed, especially where it affects foreign visitors. New buildings arise in the principal cities; tourist hotels are moderately successful; and shopping will lure many customers. In the rural areas, cooperatives will increase to assist in the harvesting and distribution of the various produce which is the basis of national prosperity. The drift toward urbanization slows down, but the conditions of older people are precarious and will require the strengthening of pension plans, and a stronger type of social security assistance. The government has never been extremely popular, and for the present, however, it seems advisable not to disturb the present administration. When a small country weakens its traditional government, radicalism often moves in and exploits weakened leadership. Storms, especially unseasonal rains, may damage crops, but there is a good hope that the country will show a moderate improvement in the year ahead.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA There is considerable protection for Czechoslovakia, but there is a revolutionary tendency in the air, especially among the young people. In several of the Communist satellite states, a division of loyalty is developing. Czechoslovakia, though its political history is tragic, is determined to attain ultimate independence. As a result, underground organizations endure, and come to the surface whenever opportunity affords. There will be some such opportunity this year, and there is a growing conviction that Communism, now deeply divided by the interval between Chinese and Russian ideology, may relax its grasp upon some of its West European subsidiaries. The Czechs are looking toward a cultural renaissance, a revival of their arts and sciences, a restoration of their religion and philosophy, and the assertion of their natural rights to sustain their indigenous institutions. The trend will be especially noticeable in the Fall and Winter of 1975.

FRANCE The French enjoy some benevolent aspects this year which should help to support the value of the franc, and spread a general atmosphere of optimism. Relations with surrounding countries are likely to be good; trade is brisk but inflation continues to cause anxiety. The influence of France on European affairs enlarges, and it is likely that a program of European solidarity may be spearheaded by the French government. The internal political situation will be confused, and a general election may be called. The trend is conservative in government and the people are not likely to support a radical program. Paris is under some affliction, and a physical disaster is possible. It will not be severe enough, however, to retard the progress of the country. A protective policy will help to keep employment on a fairly high level, some labor difficulties may arise but they will be arbitrated successfully. There is emphasis on the religious life of the people, and the French are gradually overcoming provincial attitudes which have damaged their social image for a number of years. A more friendly spirit will prevail, and old prejudices, especially involving East and West Germany, will be less obvious. An important agreement between France and the Soviet Union

will be profitable to all concerned. Both of these countries are looking for substantial friendship, and France regains some of its old luster. Road building will open some remote areas, and there is emphasis upon South France, especially the Pyrenees. Energy resources will be conserved, but new sources will be developed.

GERMANY (EAST) While relations between East and West Germany will not greatly change, the integration of the East German people is slowly, but surely, leading to a strong East German nationalism. The probabilities of a reunion of the two Germanys are not good at this time, but as national units they will be more cordial toward each other. The psychological interval which divides them is widening, but there is less fear on both sides. East German industry is strengthening, the standard of living is rising, and the establishment of private industry and a modified capitalism will develop as in several other Communist satellite countries. The Bonn government will be inclined to a passive cordiality with a tendency to forget old grievances. Travel between the two countries will increase, but the younger generation growing up in East Germany has been too well indoctrinated to break away from Communist policies. There will be some liberality in education, and a drift toward the reestablishment of religious ideology reveals itself.

GERMANY (WEST) Among the West German people, prosperity is beginning to present a dilemma. Rapid economic expansion is endangering the stability of the political system, contributing to a rapid inflation and the spreading of discontent among younger people especially. There will be cutbacks in production, some danger of strikes, and leaders are in much the same dilemma as those of England and the United States. There will be resentment against conservative policies, and the conservation of natural resources. West Germany reaches out into distant places for energy sources, and may form stronger alliances with Asiatic powers, especially Japan. Over the next few years, West Germany will reconstruct its general life-pattern with emphasis upon major changes in government. The accident rate will be high, transportation will be bogged down, and a socialistic trend will be noticeable. Individual enterprise will be maintained, but closer cooperation will lead to a more balanced economy, somewhat below the prevailing level. There may be restrictions upon foreign investments. West Germany will also eye the Balkan area as a potential market, but German labor will combine against the importing of foreign workers. Climatically, the area is subject to adverse weather conditions, endangering accidents and afflicted agriculture.

GREAT BRITAIN The English people continue to be faced with problems. The government is afflicted, and the aspects for the ruling family are not good. Some improvement in the financial situation is indicated, particularly in the late Spring of 1975. Business is afflicted, and there are likely to be investigations

involving the misuse of private and public funds. Inflation is likely to worsen resulting in fresh outbursts of labor trouble. Several political figures are under adverse health influence. Difficulties with colonial possessions and conflicts within the British Commonwealth will be difficult to arbitrate. Food shortages are likely to lead to a modified form of rationing, and tension will arise between England and Scotland. On the brighter side there will be an upswing of morality and ethics, especially among the younger group. The Church of England liberalizes and interreligious understanding improves. An upsurge in religious interests may have constructive results, and in this area traditionalism provides considerable security. Relations between Great Britain and the United States strengthen, and the motion toward a United States of Europe may add strength to the British government. Health conditions will be fair, but the accident rate will be high and British aviation is under affliction.

HUNGARY Political unrest is noted for this country with a revival of the struggle for freedom. It is not likely to cause a revolutionary outbreak, but Hungary may open itself to some reprisals from the prevailing regime especially the press and communication media. In this country also, there will be emphasis upon religion; higher education will be more idealistic; and contact with scientists and educators of other countries will be intensified. A disaster on Hungarian internal waterways appears likely, and unseasonable climatic conditions could cause floods which may involve Budapest and surrounding areas. A strong wave of idealism will have long-range benefits. Inflation continues and there may be a minor energy crisis. The only answer will be the conservation of all natural national resources. There is an upsurge in the performing arts and literature. In the main, the people will be optimistic and will enjoy life as fully as possible under repressive circumstances. Hungary's basic loyalties are not being greatly affected by propaganda, and the vision of a better future remains with them.

IRELAND (NORTH AND SOUTH) It is unlikely that the political differences between the parts of this partitioned country will be amicably arbitrated in the near future. It will become increasingly obvious that the present stressful state is being artificially forced upon the people. It would seem that North Ireland has somewhat better astrological indications. Here more moderate attitudes will prevail, but economic conditions show the strain of religious and political conflict. South Ireland may face an economic crisis. It is ruled by a fixed sign which will make arbitration difficult. It is hoped that the trend toward reconciliation and cooperation will be victorious, and there is considerable economic pressure in this direction. It is obvious throughout the world that partitioned countries are confronted by almost insurmountable psychological obstacles. A financial crisis of some kind may come to a head in the late Spring of 1975. The only practical solution is a nominal accord between the North and South Irish. Necessity knows no sectarian boundaries. Health will be reasonably good in both areas, but an epidemic of bronchial trouble and digestive ailments is noted for both Irelands.

ITALY This country will be prominent in the affairs of the year. There will be strong influence upon the condition of the proletariat. The currency will fluctuate considerably, and every care must be taken to prevent a runaway inflation. In Italy also, traditional attitudes gain increasing acceptance. The government is shaky and may drift left of center. If this occurs, the people in general will raise strenuous objections. Scandals involving the use of public funds may discredit the present administration. Unemployment will be higher and the trend back to farms and to smaller agricultural communities may have beneficial effect. The rise of a more glamorous leadership is indicated, and minor peasant revolt will lead to the correction of a number of abuses. There are some minor afflictions, but strong collective protests will be reasonably effective. The country is drifting, but new directives generally acceptable, are in the offing.

POLAND The tendency in Poland is toward watchful waiting. Relations with neighboring countries are somewhat strained, but open breaks are unlikely. A more or less aggressive underground is forming aimed especially toward reforms in taxation, and the distribution of the national assets. The government is under attack, but is likely to compromise to preserve stability. Employment should be somewhat better than the average for Europe, and the development of internal resources is stressed. The transit of Pluto through Libra suggests considerable reorganization in the political structure. Education is favored, religion is emphasized, home life is stronger, and young people will be brought into positions of authority and will make a good showing. The public health will be fair, but infectious diseases are on the increase. The Polish eagle is one of the symbols of Scorpio, and represents the courage and aspirations of the Poles. The eagle is the lower aspect of the phoenix, and symbolically indicates the resurrection of Poland in the years that lie ahead.

PORTUGAL Major changes may be expected in Portugal involving especially colonial policies. Commerce and shipping are emphasized, and while the government is besieged with uncertainty, much of this confusion will benefit the Portuguese people as a group. Relations with Spain may be strained and the church in Portugal should avoid supporting reactionary groups. In this country also, a progressive spirit becomes increasingly manifested and various laws and regulations will be updated. A troublesome military group is likely to arise in the late Fall, but its political aspirations will be shortlived. Portugal will emphasize ecology resources, and may attain self-sufficiency in this department. Religion looms large and there will be unusual religious rites and ceremonies, and a number of churches will be restored or rebuilt. A wave of pilgrimage is likely. These moves will mean much to the future of the country. We reiterate the importance of religious groups keeping out of political entanglements. The church and state should move along parallel lines, but not attempt to dominate each other.

SPAIN Leaders of the Spanish government are afflicted, and health problems may leave several vacancies in the administrative system. A confrontation of monarchy and democracy is inevitable, and the time is getting short. When the show-down comes, democracy will certainly win, but there may be a period of extreme stress. Politically speaking, Spain has been a closed corporation for a number of years. This is breaking down. Ecology is having a part, and will ultimately bring a powerful public revulsion against bull-fighting and the abuse of animals generally. Large cities will be in trouble with sanitation problems, and prominent among these will be Madrid. An expansive housing program is gaining momentum, but expensive hotels for tourists are likely to be in financial trouble. The Spaniards may travel extensively, and will do everything possible to expand foreign trade. Here also, there must be caution as many countries are likely to restrict the importation of foreign goods. It is important for Spain to strengthen its internal economy as the first line of defense against a serious recession. The people are cheerful, cultural institutions will be encouraged, but there is also some stress in the area of religion. A strong younger group is assailing traditional doctrinal beliefs, and will certainly demand greater religious liberalism, and a closer sympathy between the church and the problems of the private citizens. Health will be comparatively good, but there is immediate need to expand medical facilities. Food will be sufficient, but the eating habits of the Spaniards should be upgraded. Infant mortality will be somewhat higher than usual and family planning should be encouraged.

SWITZERLAND This little country goes along its way with a reasonably stable currency, but Swiss banking methods are subject to investigation. The policy of secret bank accounts is irritating to many major powers, and pressure will be brought to bear to force these accounts into the open. Switzerland is not keeping pace with the industrial growth of Germany and Soviet Russia. The labor situation leaves much to be desired, and too many skilled citizens are leaving the country. For centuries Switzerland has been a miniature of the entire European group. Within its structure, three major nationalities have learned to work together for the common good. As early as the 17th Century, Switzerland was a model state, and it is hoped that it will continue its broad psychological influence toward the peaceful arbitration of various nationalities. A kind of austerity program will continue through the year, but we do not foresee a serious unemployment in this area, and strong measures will be taken to limit inflation. The great ski resorts in Switzerland are under affliction, and dangerous avalanches are likely in the early months of 1976. Religion is also stressed here. Its influence will be informal, but it will aid in maintaining the stability of the country. Switzerland will do well if it can avoid financial scandals.

VATICAN CITY It has always seemed to me that the Vatican is under the rulership of Leo, and that its most powerful influence comes from the great

fixed star Regulus. Although it has small territorial domains, Vatican City has a worldwide religious empire. The emphasis this year is upon health in Rome, and the widely scattered membership of the Church. The health aspects are not favorable, and several leaders are under personal health affliction. In the larger sphere of its membership, there is increasing confusion. The liberalization of ecclesiastical policy has offended followers in many countries. Most of all, there is an atmosphere of uncertainty as to the future policies of the College of Cardinals. The trend toward liberality continues, and gains momentum. This might, in the course of time, break down the unity of the Church and result in the rise of schematic bodies. On the other hand, it will be attractive to young people, and the leadership of the Church will come under younger men. In 1975 there could be major changes in the parochial school system, and monastic bodies will be less secluded. Those devoted to religion will be more closely associated with social causes, which will add to the prestige of the clergy and its numerous confraternities. The trend toward recognition of non-Christian faiths is noted, and the prevailing crises in the world suggests Christian leadership in the unification of the leading world religions. This is likely to dominate the future of the Papacy.

U.S.S.R.

RUSSIA Most of the Communist countries, including both Russia and China, are under the rulership of Virgo, which in classical astrology is intimately associated with labor, labor organizations, and what Karl Marx called, "the masses." Internal dissension afflicts the Soviet policy. Organized labor will be under fire in 1975, and this in turn, will react upon Russian policy. There is no probability that the long-range Soviet policy will be drastically altered, but leaders at the present time are trying desperately to make friends and present a benevolent front. In 1975, the principal cause of Soviet concern is within the country itself. There may be a serious split between Russia and Red China, but it is not likely that it will lead to open warfare during the next year. While Russia can avoid much of the inflation that burdens free nations, it will feel the adverse pressure of world economy. It will certainly attempt to capitalize on the rising discontent in other countries, but is not in a position to lead public revolt among prospective allies. We may therefore hope to see a fairly amiable situation for the immediate future, but this does not mean that any permanent solutions have been attained. An upset in the higher echelons of Soviet policy could cause the country to move further toward a modified capitalism. There is also a tendency to broaden the foundations of cultural activities. The arts will be encouraged, and religion will be increasingly tolerated. There is also a good chance that a natural Russian mysticism may move into the sphere of influence formerly occupied by the Russian church. Researches in extrasensory perception and related fields, could result in a breakthrough on the religious level, which could no longer maintain a materialistic attitude. The privileges of private citizens are increased, more family life will be encouraged,

tourism will be expanded, and it will be easier for Russians to visit other countries. Russia is courting democratic nations, and will be expected to maintain attitudes that are socially and politically compatible with the non-Communist countries. Before the end of the year Russia may cooperate for a restriction of nuclear armaments, and this will find favor in most parts of the world.

SCANDINAVIA

DENMARK The prevailing economic unrest disturbs Denmark to some degree and the government is under pressure. Difficulties for which the administration is not responsible, will cause unrest among the people, and as in most other countries, could lead to considerable passive indignation. Fortuitous occurrences will straighten out much of the trouble, and there is good probability that moderate attitudes will prevail if emergencies arise. Reforms affecting older citizens are shown and the planetary ruler of the country in favorable aspect to Neptune, suggest moral reforms and a growing ethical idealism. Younger people will find it advisable to become more conservative in their attitudes, and curb objectionable practices. There will be some inflation, but popular support of constructive policies will be better than in other parts of Europe. The Scandinavian bloc presents a solid front to political encroachments on the part of Russia, and the propagandizing of unrest will meet firm resistance. The economy of Denmark moves along as smoothly as world conditions permit; unemployment will be comparatively low; and the country is fortunate in not having delusions of grandeur. Trade with surrounding countries is good, and the public health is above average.

FINLAND This country also drifts along protected by conservative policies, and the native thrift of the people. There is emphasis upon diplomatic relations with foreign powers, and a slight tendency to move politically left of center may be noticeable in the second half of the year. Finnish industries expand and trade with other nations is brisk. Some shortages are likely to be noted in fuel, including electric power; and experiments to economize these resources will be watched by other countries which might decide to follow the Finnish example. The religious life of the people is strengthened, with greater emphasis upon mysticism and psychical research. Native literature will be more widely circulated, and traditional support will be recognized as a major factor in preserving moderate policies in all walks of life. There is some increase in accidents, especially in transportation. Generally speaking, the Finns will remain a constructive force in European affairs.

NORWAY In this area there are afflictions to the royal family, and the passing of a prominent leader is likely before the end of the year. The country may be under special stress in May and June, but well established loyalties will sustain the country if crises arise. Norway will enjoy reasonable economic security, but

a continuing inflation is inevitable. Some foods will be in short supply, and expansion programs may have to be curtailed. Navigation is under some affliction, and storms at sea will be more frequent than usual. A broad program against social diseases will bring constructive results, and emphasis is upon the improvement of internal conditions of the country. Some rise in taxation may prove annoying, but will probably be met with good graces. The main concern will be the weakening of the central government through unavoidable circumstances.

SWEDEN Two parallel streams of influence will be noted in the affairs of this country. Progressives and conservatives will press their claim for special consideration. The pressure will not be violent but insistent. This suggests labor trouble with workers in general demanding a greater share of the profits of industry. Strikes are possible and the economy is moderately disturbed. Toward the end of the year things will quiet down with some victories for both factions. Intellectuals will advocate major changes in the educational system intended to shorten the years devoted to special training. The Swedes would like to see their average citizen better equipped to meet the impending changes in the world's attitudes toward religion, science and economics. While the people are strongly individualistic, they recognize that the internal structure of their country is unusually fortunate, and this they will strive to protect. Cultural activities prosper and advances in medical science may attract worldwide attention. Sweden is selective where innovations are concerned, and they are not likely to be too emotionally involved in world affairs. Folk arts and crafts contribute considerably to Swedish economy, and cottage industry will be encouraged. The socializing of medical facilities and a broadening of the foundations of welfare institutions, housing, and essential commodities, is indicated. Sweden has always taken care of its own, and this is its first line of defense against radicalism. There will be a strong trend toward conservation of natural resources, especially timber.

THE NEAR EAST

IRAN This country will probably be faced with some financial difficulties involving banks, stocks and bonds, and fluctuation in revenues. Over-expansion could be partly responsible, and pressures from foreign powers anxious to control the natural resources of Iran could result in strained diplomatic relationships. Following the prevailing trend, the Shah, who has enjoyed considerable popularity, may find difficulty in controlling opposition factions anxious to disrupt the country. Complications could arise within the royal family, and it would be unwise for the Shah to be away from home for any extensive period of time. Iran is strategically located and its resources remain comparatively undeveloped, but with skillful management, the country could enjoy considerable prosperity by 1976 or 1977. It is hoped that the Shah will avoid entanglements in the pan-

Islamic movement, and also keep clear from Moslem pressure in Pakistan. Some delicate maneuvering will be needed in the near future.

ISRAEL This state is dominated by fixed signs of the zodiac which promise a strong enduring quality. It has already survived heavy pressures, but is faced with a rising tide of Moslem antagonism. Situations will be complicated by an expanding budget without an appropriate increase in available funds. Pressure on Israel may be lessened because of increasing tension in other Near Eastern regions. The Arab Emirates have much to lose and nothing to gain by provoking a military crisis. The Israelis should do everything possible to arbitrate difficulties with their neighbors and cultivate constructive allegiances with other powers. A program of almost complete isolation will not meet the present need. Here again there is financial strain, and the national debt will be increased. Within the country industries expand, but are hampered by poor international relations. The people should be self-supporting so far as the daily necessities of life are concerned, but heavy expenditures in armament will retard most cultural activities. Israel is involved in the financial pressures developing in many other countries in the late Spring and early Winter of 1975.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN Considerable social unrest is noticeable in this area, with increasingly severe curtailments of personal rights and privileges. When Afghanistan became a Republic, it offered special opportunities for ambitious leaders to champion their own causes at the expense of national welfare. The general trend is left of center but internal conflicts prevent any clear vision for the future. Social revolt will bring some improvement in rural areas, and the country will become more industrialized. Tension between Afghanistan and Pakistan paves the way for the exploitation of the country's resources. Toward the end of the year, the situation will be partly stabilized, probably under a dictatorial regime. There is strong emphasis upon reform, but ulterior motives will cloud the program. Public health will be fair; education will improve; but rapid changes will cause a series of internal crises.

BURMA In this region political, religious and economic tension will continue. Burma is a Buddhist country following the Southern School. Younger people are strongly inclined to be socialistic, and materialistic concerns take precedent over traditional values. The drift away from its old religious footings weakens the internal structure, but may contribute to the Burmese being drawn into the political stress pattern dominating Asia in particular, and the whole world in general. Reformers are somewhat too enthusiastic, failing to take into account the attitudes and convictions of the people in general. The Buddhist group will con-

tinue to oppose materialistic programs. Dangers to agriculture could result in food shortages and lead to unnecessary suffering.

INDONESIA This country is faced with a serious over-population crisis, and is still suffering from a poor press. As a colony of the Netherlands, it enjoyed certain internal securities which were swept away by the Japanese occupation and further damaged during the reconstruction period by the Sukarno administration. The people are basically naive, kindly, and contented, but the exploitation of their gentle dispositions continues. A labor crisis is probable, and the public health gives some concern. The country is getting too many of its citizens on the public payroll, and this combined with the world's inflationary tendency may result in widespread public discontent and endanger the present regime. The country will be more open to foreign trade, and tourism, if properly encouraged, can be of financial assistance. Religion may become an instrument in politics, and its free practice will be subject to restrictions.

INDIA Some improvements may be hoped for in this vast subcontinent, but throughout the world there is an increasing tendency to oppose existing governmental structure, and this will be obvious also in Hindu life. The internal economy gains ground, but international complications can intensify, and difficulties with Pakistan will not be quickly solved. Surrounding areas such as Jamu, Kashmir, Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal are under strong Communist pressure, and are likely to be sympathetic with their Moslem groups. Industrial development advances somewhat slowly, but agriculture still lags and it is difficult to spread national policies in the remote areas of the country. Social reforms such as birth control, family planning and the broadening of the educational foundation, suffer from passive noncooperation. Several troublesome personalities drop out of public life, and younger replacements will have better adjustment with the contemporary world situation. The feeding of the people, and the raising of substandard income are again slowed down by such critical emergencies as now exist in Bangladesh. This area is still in a critical condition, but there should be considerable improvement later in the year. India cannot be moved onto an industrial footing without long-range planning. Minority groups, still functioning on a feudal psychology, are suspicious of happenings in New Delhi. Another optimistic sign is a progressive and cooperative trend from the various religious groups. The importance of calling upon traditional leadership, both religious and political, will gradually become obvious. While uncertainties prevail, the broad outlook is more optimistic, and factionism is less aggressive.

INDOCHINA In this group we also include Thailand, which at the moment appears to be stabilizing. Conditions in the Khymer Republic, Laos, and North and South Vietnam are not reassuring. Affairs are seriously complicated by various types of foreign intervention, combined with the weakening of construc-

tive leadership. Religion is afflicted, and the proper conduct of national affairs is neglected in favor of agitation and propaganda. Many of these countries have selected a bad time to enter the arena of world affairs. Political outbreaks are especially likely in the Khymer Republic, and South Vietnam. There are internal troubles also for North Vietnam, and the Communist regime may get out of hand. Planetary influence indicates that an atmosphere of watchful waiting will develop in Thailand and Laos. Most of this area has exhausted its libido and reveals definite fatigue symptoms. These countries would like to drift along and hope that the internal atmosphere will improve. Politicians, therefore, will find that their causes are met with indifference.

JAPAN The economy of Japan stabilizes slightly below its peak level. The country still makes a strong bid for world trade, and is fortunate that its people are naturally patriotic and industrious. Population expansion continues to plague the country, and many of its Nationals must establish themselves in other nations. As this program develops, Japan's international influence will be extended. Some labor troubles may develop, and the Japanese must cope with a militant minority composed largely of young intellectuals. The Imperial Family is subject to health problems, and the government is drifting slowly to right of center. Inflation will continue to rise, but less rapidly. The monetary situation remains firm, and favorable exchange will cause the country to increase its foreign investments. This trend, however, may meet with considerable resistance in the United States and parts of Latin America. Some seismic activity, especially in Northwestern Japan, will be likely, and in the early Fall serious storms may move in from the China Sea. There is considerable industrial expansion in the extreme Northern and Southern areas of this island empire. The Japanese may develop some ingenious means of conserving energy resources. The health is depressed due to ecological difficulties, and a major epidemic threatens Tokyo and Osaka. Transportation will be disrupted temporarily by labor disputes. Major changes in higher education will prove beneficial, and Japan may experiment with the Chinese policy of involving college education more closely with agriculture and industry. Religion gains some ground, and the arts and crafts inspire a high quality of creativity and skill. The country is protecting and expanding its cultural resources, and also extends considerable philanthropy to other countries in distress. The cost of living may drop slightly to encourage foreign travel and tourism.

KOREA In spite of regrettable incidents, the Korean situation appears to improve. A working program for cooperation between North and South Korea, seems to produce benevolent results. South Korea continues to advance culturally, and its economic position is more secure. North Korea drifts closer to Red China, and might ultimately be absorbed. In the meantime, the rehabilitation of both halves of this divided country goes forward with the Northern part lagging somewhat be-

hind. A stronger sense of national identity is developing in South Korea, and archaeological projects may bring the country to world attention. The condition of young people will continue to improve. Religion will strengthen, Christian missionary programs will be intensified, and Buddhist institutions in Japan will appeal to older Koreans. Both North and South Korea are developing natural resources, and in this direction North Korea is likely to lead.

PAKISTAN Financed by outside capital, and supported psychologically by foreign interests, Pakistan is seeking to enlarge its sphere of influence. There is a growing aggressiveness of the type that has caused trouble in North Korea and North Vietnam. The Bangladesh incident has not been forgiven nor forgotten, but Pakistan leaders should remember that although Bangladesh is dominantly Moslem, it resisted at great cost, the political and military abuses of the Pakistan government. The people of Pakistan will face years of internal conflict if they permit themselves to become glamorized by ambitious leaders. As it is, the country is insecure and is faced with further inflation and commodity scarcities. The present regime could be overthrown by early Fall. This year also, public funds may disappear mysteriously leading to widespread discontent.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA There is emphasis upon foreign trade, and a stabilization of economic policies between China and the Western powers. In the People's Republic, it is being generally recognized that the country can no longer be isolated, or build powerful physical defenses against outside influence. The country will open itself to tourism, invite the presence of foreign scholars, scientists and technicians. The principal difficulty at the moment is the impending power struggle when Citizen Mao fades from the scene. Planetary indications would suggest that his shoes will be difficult to fill, and a fringe of optimistic militarists will likely make a bid for power. In the meantime, tension remains focused on the standard of living which will rise, but under close surveillance. Relations between Red China and the Soviet Union remains less than cordial, and a confrontation in the next few years is almost inevitable. The danger of a major war involving China is not great in 1975, but it may become noticeable that the Chinese are strengthening their armed forces, and advancing their nuclear resources as rapidly as possible. The condition of women in China is advancing rapidly, but it must be remembered that under the existing ideology, the entire population—men, women and children, are valuable only in the advancement of the economy.

HONG KONG Considerable stress is shown in this area with some emphasis upon health problems. Policies must be adjusted to restrict the flow of further Chinese refugees into Hong Kong. The British government could become involved in a delicate situation over the Hong Kong economic situation, and solicit international cooperation over the resettlement of Chinese citizens in other

parts of the world. Some agitation, possibly ending in minor outbreaks of violence and property damage, is likely. The future of this Crown Colony is uncertain, but the present indications are fairly optimistic.

TAIWAN In spite of its uncertain political future, the Chiang Kai-shek regime continues to develop economic strength. It appears at the moment that Taiwan could survive the death of Chiang Kai-shek, and that its internal structure is fairly well prepared for this emergency. There are enough good aspects to indicate that Taiwan has become internationally significant and deeply involved with foreign investments. There will be moderate inflation, but loyalty among the people is strong, and the standard of living continues to rise.

LATIN AMERICA

As usual, most of the Latin American countries continue to be faced with internal dissension. Most of the smaller countries are semi-private corporations, and those nations inclined to be liberal and progressive are heavily burdened with the troubles of their neighbors. The economic situation seems to improve, but there is some question as to how much the average citizen will benefit from the atmosphere of progress.

ARGENTINA The government of this country will be shaky, but the trend will be toward a major housecleaning. Argentina could play a leading part in strengthening Latin America's solidarity, leading gradually to Simon Bolivar's dream of a United States of Latin America. An important summit conference could be noted for September or October. Natural resources will be developed with considerable profit but internally, inflation will continue and there will be agitation among the working classes. The Church in Argentina faces a growing opposition, and the drift left of center becomes more noticeable. Argentina, together with other Latin American countries, may price itself out of world trade if present trends continue. On the surface the year will follow the traditional trends, but a special complication might develop in its relations with Asiatic countries, especially Japan.

BRAZIL This country faces a most confused year. Political pressures have an adverse effect upon foreign relations, and the living conditions within the country. Stability is not likely in the immediate future. On the more cheerful side, world shortages will inspire a more intensive development in the country's natural resources. Remote areas will be explored; transportation and communication are emphasized; and Brazil emerges as a valuable source of strategic materials now in short supply elsewhere. Discoveries of valuable metals and possibly petroleum, could cause a boom. Asiatic migration into Brazil may add the complication of

aggressive minority groups. Here also, Communist agitation will be noticeable, and will support popular pressure against the prevailing political regimes, which are apt to change frequently. Brazil may be heading towards Socialism as a revolt against political mismanagement. This country is a potential world power, but it is being allowed to continue a dictatorial policy, which is actually blocking the advancement of the nation. The modernization of Brazil is inevitable, but it is growing the hard way. As in many other countries, conditions must worsen before they become better. Brazil creates new markets and strengthens its trade relations with West Germany and Russia. Aviation is under affliction, and some natural disasters cause an increase in the death rate. For the most part Brazil's complicated financial and industrial conditions will be better understood outside of the country. A wave of materialism causes conflict between State and Church, and involves the Vatican in a delicate situation. The average Brazilian will live as usual.

MEXICO In the early Spring of 1975, a political crisis may develop in Mexico involving land, housing and the improvement of substandard living conditions. It will be successfully handled by a strong stand taken by the government. Mexico is advancing socially and economically. Trade with other countries should be good. Considerable foreign money will be invested in Mexico, and powerful Mexican corporations will support building, housing and the development of industry. Some unrest is noted in the universities and colleges, but generally improving conditions will frustrate activist movements. Relations with the United States improve; religious problems are smoothed out; but a prominent leader, responsible for arbitrating difficulties with labor and gaining privileges for small business enterprises and personal well-being, is under health influence. Inflation will not be overly rapid, and gold plays an increasing part in Mexican economic stability. Development of natural resources is hastened, and Mexico faces the year with caution, and strengthening idealism and cooperation between the various levels of the social structure.

CANADA

Two areas of special influence are noted for Canada. There seems to be fortunate indications supporting the government, and contributing to law and order and the peaceful solution of internal tensions. The Canadian people are less afflicted by world unrest than most other countries. The currency should remain firm, and inflation less obvious than in other parts of the Commonwealth. Foreign investments in Canada will increase, but crops and agriculture may be afflicted, especially in the Eastern and Central parts of the country. Land values rise sharply; educational facilities will be expanded, and the curriculum will be subject to considerable renovation. Young people are more manageable and strong measures will be taken to combat adolescent delinquency, the use of narcotics,

and vagrancy. The Canadians will cultivate constructive pleasures, will be more prominent in sports, will travel extensively within their own domains, and develop a stronger Chamber of Commerce. The country should protect itself, however, from becoming involved in the financial complications of the United States. The two governments, however, will work in reasonably close harmony with a view toward the further development of natural resources, especially petroleum and water power. Eastern Canada will slowly recover from its racial and religious tensions. Canada is headed toward ultimate complete independence from the mother country, but when the time comes the separation will be amicable. Canada is increasingly ecology conscious, and will develop a strong program to protect endangered species including marine animals. There may be friction with some of the Asiatic powers which will be arbitrated. The Canadian investment program is essentially sound; transportation continues to improve; and a generally optimistic attitude prevails. Along the West coast, inclement weather may damage shipping and endanger crops. There may be government restrictions on the importation of foreign currency or a flow of currency out of Canada. Inflation is present but not excessive, and the government will make several strong moves to stabilize prices and income. The general picture is hopeful.



"All knowledge begins and ends with wonder, but the first wonder is the child of ignorance, while the second wonder is the parent of adoration."

—Coleridge

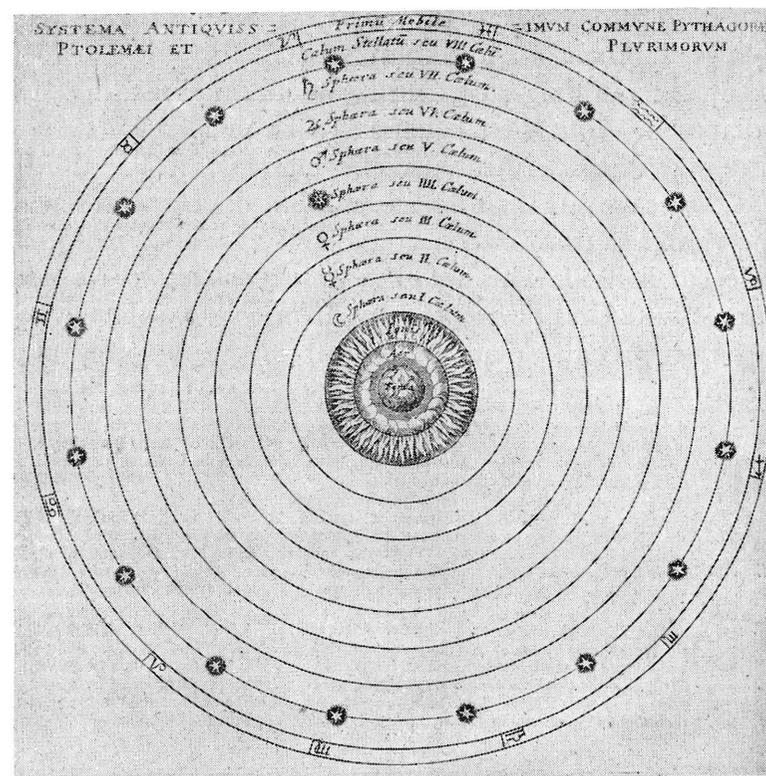
Re Queen Victoria—

A very little girl once had the honor of being asked to have luncheon with the queen. The child had been strictly enjoined never to touch any food with her fingers—save the bread, and her governess had always reproved any breach of this rule by saying in a shocked tone: "O, piggie, piggie." All went well at the luncheon until the queen picked up some asparagus in her fingers. The little girl raised one of her fingers, and, with a very pained expression on her face, pointed the finger at Queen Victoria and said, "Oh, piggie, piggie."



Two ancient writings which are unique curiosities of science are *The Phaenomena of Aratus of Soli* and *The Sphere of Marcus Manilius*. They have the distinction of being poetic essays on astronomy. Aratus of Soli (B.C. c. 315-c. 245) poetized the writing of Eudoxus, and a Latin version was prepared by Cicero. Aratus has the distinction of being the only pagan writer quoted in the New Testament (The Acts, Chap. 17, Vs. 28). Marcus Manilius (c. 1st Century A.D.) wrote during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and combined theological and philosophical concepts with his explanation of the solar system. An early version of Manilius was published under the title, *The Sphere* by Edward Sherburne, London 1675. The translator appends extensive commentary material with diagrams of various early astronomical theories. Several of the most interesting of these figures are reproduced here.

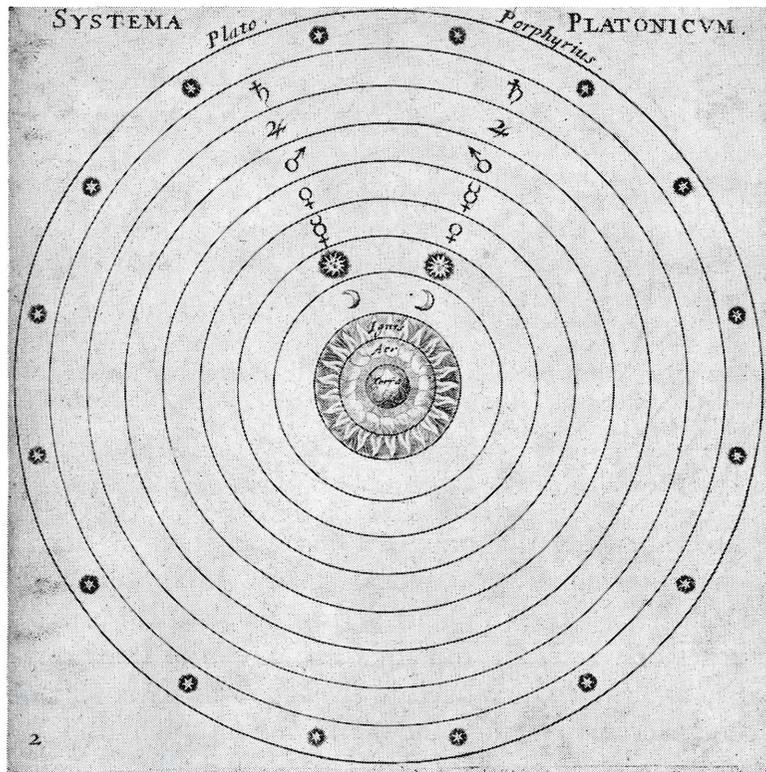
The origin of the "world" diagrams is unknown. They may have originated in the calculations of ancient Brahman astronomers, who were probably the first to recognize the real expanse of the universe. The East Indian speculations could have reached Greece through Egypt where it is known that the priests of Memphis and Heliopolis calculated the equinoxes and solstices accurately, and also identified the planets with their deities. There are also extensive calculations which originated in Chaldea, among an order of stargazers called *The Magi*. It is reported that the Chaldeans calculated nativities thousands of years before the beginning of the Christian Era. For practical purposes we must recognize Pythagoras of Samos (B.C. 582-507), who combined astronomy with music, and is accredited with the discovery of the harmonic musical intervals. He contrived a monochord, or single stringed instrument, and distinguished the principal musical intervals by means of frets. He came to the conclusion that the solar system was such an instrument, and his researches led to the invention of the Greek Seven-Stringed Lute. Musical instruments originating from the intervals between the planetary orbits are also found in China and India.



The solar system of antiquity according to Ptolemy of Alexandria, called the Father of Astronomy. From *THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS*, London 1675.

The accompanying diagram is a reconstruction of the Pythagorean and Ptolemaic astronomical theory. In the center is the earth, considered as both a planet and an element. It is surrounded by the zones of water, air and fire. The circles of the planets are referred to as heavens, arranged in the following ascending order: the moon, Mercury, Venus, the sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. Beyond Saturn is the circle of the fixed stars, and the diagram is bordered with the zodiacal symbols described as "the first motion." By attaching the lower end of an imaginary single musical string to the surface of the earth and stretching it upward to the

band of the fixed stars, Pythagoras developed his theory of harmonic intervals. By placing a fret on the orbit of the sun, he divided the cord into two octaves, one below the sun's orbit, and the other above it. Each of these octaves he further divided to form the disdiapason. Within each of these he distinguished a diapente and a diapason. From these calculations he divided his string into an ascending order of the harmonic intervals of the third, the fifth and the octave. It should be noted that the classical septenary of planets (the sun and moon considered as planets) did not include the earth itself. This was the eighth sphere emphasized in Neoplatonic and Gnostic philosophy. The eighth sphere was the abode of darkness and place of exile from the heavenly regions,



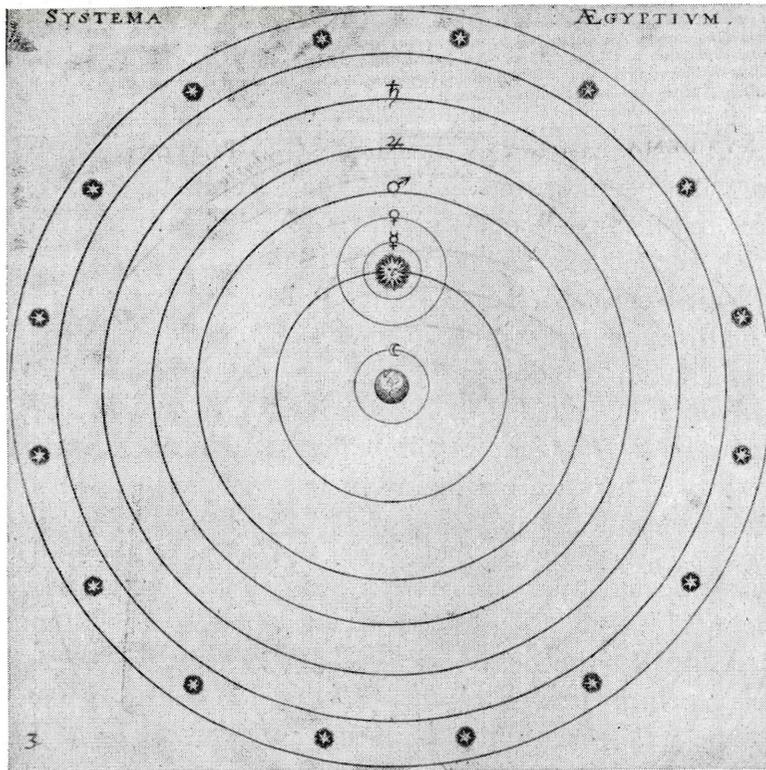
The solar system according to Plato and Porphyry. From *THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS*, London 1675.

which might be considered quite appropriate in the light of present world affairs.

From the time of Pythagoras to that of Plato (B.C. ?427-347), music and astronomy remained interrelated. In the Platonic system, the ascending order of the planets was: moon, sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The accompanying figure also includes the arrangement as given by the Neoplatonist, Porphyry, in which the planets ascended in a slightly different order: the moon, sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The Platonic mathematic equation for the human soul was an eight-sided geometric solid, symbolizing the seven planets and the eighth sphere, which he called, *The Propensity of Generation*. There is a reference in a fragment attributed to Pythagoras that all the planets moved about a blazing altar, but this is not obvious in the classical diagram.

The cosmogony of the Old Testament is based upon these early astronomical theories. The ladder upon which the angels descended and ascended in the dream of Jacob, is believed to refer to the planetary orbits. The seven days of creation are associated also with these orbits, with the seventh day, the sphere of Saturn, described as the time of rest. Nearly all of the mythologies of antiquity follow this type of diagram.

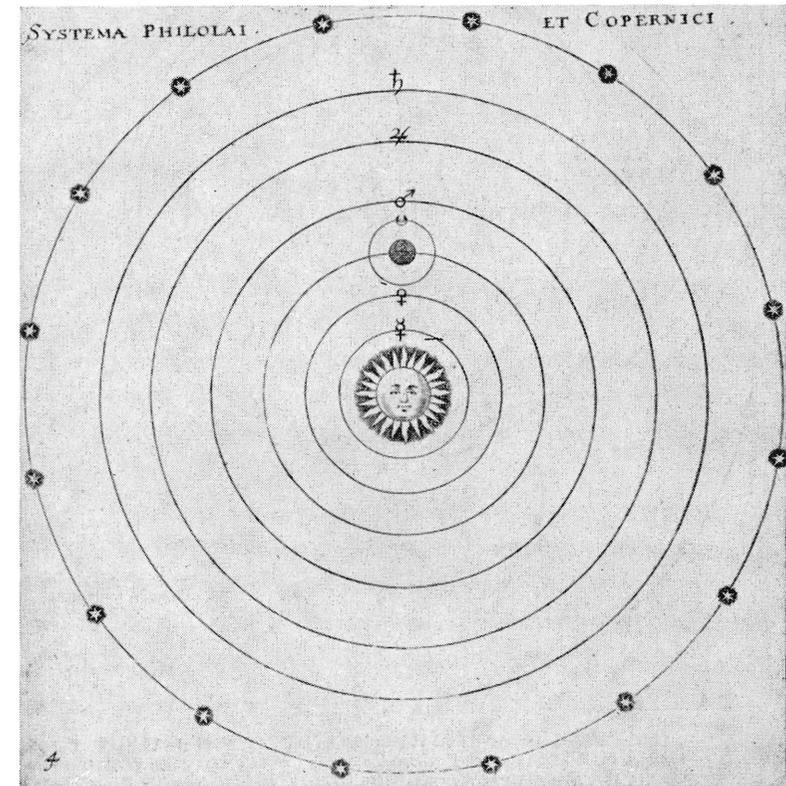
What is called The Egyptian System has an interesting variation, probably due to their observations of the motions of Mercury and Venus. The earth is still in the center with the moon revolving about it. The sun also continues to circle the earth, but Mercury and Venus are in orbits around the sun. The higher orbits of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, together with the band of the fixed stars, remain as before. The Egyptians assigned the Goddess, Isis, to the moon; the deity, Thoth, to Mercury; and the Goddess, Nephthys, to Venus. In Egypt also, the year was divided into 360 days, according to the degrees of a circle. There were five intercalendary days set aside to be celebrated as the birthdays of the principal deities, and every four years the calendar was rectified by the addition of one more day. The sun was assigned to Osiris, and in early times to Ra Khepera, which means "the sun in his rising."



The solar system according to the Egyptians. From *THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS*, London 1675.

The initiatory rituals were held at times calculated by the astronomers who also selected the fortuitous time for the crowning of a pharaoh.

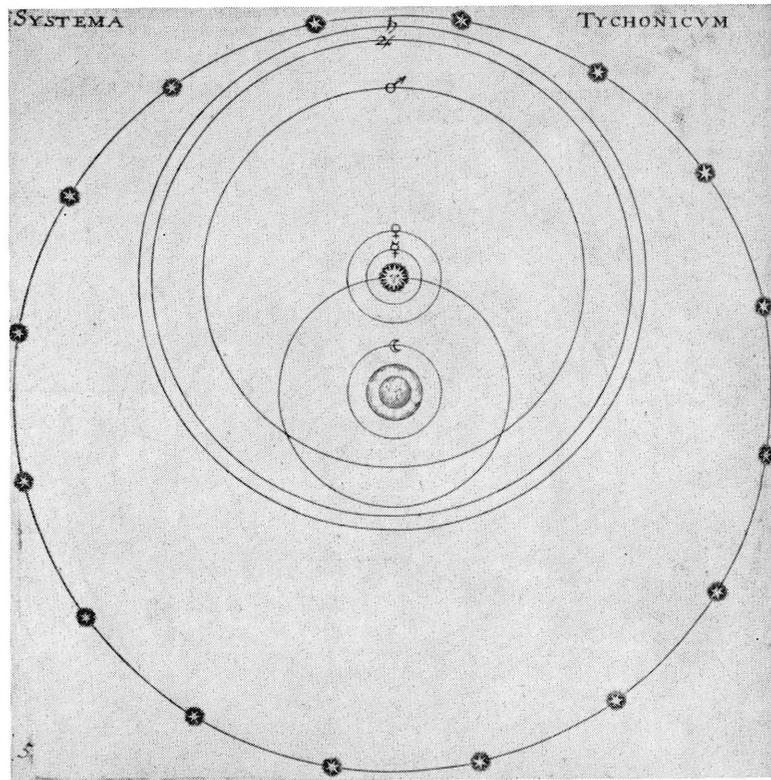
The next diagram indicates the conclusions of Copernicus (1473-1543). This is substantially the patterns following in modern astronomy. The sun is now placed in the center, and the earth is inserted between the orbits of Venus and Mars, and the moon circles around the earth. The shift from the geocentric to the heliocentric system has been the subject of considerable discussion which has been kept alive by the fact that astrology, as practiced today, is still based on geocentric astronomy. It should be remembered that in antiquity, astronomy was advanced largely for pro-



The solar system according to Philolaus of Crotona, and Copernicus. From *THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS*, London 1675.

phetic purposes. Astronomy was considered to be the physiology of the system, and astrology as its psychology. Man lives upon the surface of the earth, and all the sidereal influences, at least for prognostic purposes, converge upon him. As man occupies the eighth sphere, he is controlled by Nemesis or fate, and his life orbits around the spindle of necessity. The theory has been advanced on several occasions that the super-physical parts of man's nature are governed by the heliocentric system, while the physical parts are ruled by the geocentric system.

One of the most dramatic of the older astronomers was Tycho Brahe (1546-1601), scion of an illustrious Danish family. Brahe's principal patron was the King of Denmark, who built for him a



The solar system according to Tycho Brahe, from *THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS*, London 1675.

palace-observatory called the *Uranoburg*. He was a man of considerable genius, and attempted to reconcile the systems of Pythagoras and Plato with the revolutionary changes introduced by Copernicus. The accompanying figure shows how Brahe handled the matter. He placed the earth as "fixed and without motion" in the center of the solar system. Around the earth circled the moon and also the sun; and around the sun were the orbits of Mercury and Venus. In his time, Brahe's theories lost favor on the grounds that the Copernican system was simpler and easier to remember. It was a disciple of Brahe who clarified the rotation of the earth. Among the strong supporters of Brahe was the College of Cardi-

nals, who quickly recognized that the Copernican system was inconsistent with the astronomical references in Holy Scriptures.

It was inevitable that the rise of Christianity should affect astronomical symbolism. The old diagrams were perpetuated, but the names of the planets and constellations were Christianized. Among the prominent proponents of this improvement was the Venerable Bede, who considered it extremely indelicate for pagan heavens to move above a Christian earth. About all he actually accomplished was an advance in comparative religion, and his improvisations never gained popular favor. The Christian names for planets are worth noting. Saturn became Adam; Jupiter was Moses; Mars became Joshua; the sun was Christ, the sun of righteousness; Venus, John the Baptist; Mercury, Elias; and the moon, the Virgin Mary. *The Revelations of John* has many astronomical and astrological overtones. In his vision, John was lifted up through the orbits of the seven planets, and came to a little door in the Empyrean, which is the zone of the fixed stars. Passing through this, he came to the Heavenly Abode where he beheld a splendid spectacle of deity enthroned in the midst of a vast hierarchy of attendant powers. This story is paralleled almost exactly in Mohammed's Night Journey to Heaven, and the diagram of the Pythagorean system can be applied to Buddhist and Hindu cosmological and psychological beliefs. The Babylonian account of the descent of Ishtar (the soul) through the Seven Gates to be reunited with Tammuz in the Underworld, suggests the psychic entity falling into embodiment. Plato believed that souls descended from the Milky Way, and having entered the zones of the physical earth (fire, air, water) could no longer retreat, but were doomed to corporeality. In the Mithraic Mysteries, the initiatory rites required that candidates should overcome the trials of the seven orbits before they could experience release into the Divine realms. Omar Khayyam describes how he ascended through the orbits of the world until he reached the place of Saturn in his search for wisdom.

If we consider the four elements making up the earth, and add to them the seven planetary orbits, and the zone of the fixed stars, we find the solar system divided into twelve levels corresponding

with the twelve hierarchies. It should be remembered that while the diagrams are two-dimensional, each of the orbits is actually a sphere, each enclosing the ones below it by a kind of concatenation. Each of these spheres was believed by the Greeks to be the body of a blessed God, and Robert Fludd, the Rosicrucian Mystic of the 17th Century, associated the spheres with the magnetic field of the human body. A luminous globe stratified within, with the zone of the fixed stars constituting its auric boundary. Each of these spheres has its polarity in the physical body as one of the vital organs, and in his metaphysical anatomy, he assigns the intestinal tract to the physical planet, earth, which he equates with Tartarus and its strange subterranean passageways.

While the astronomical significance of these early diagrams is open to question, they are still held as meaningful by mystics and other transcendentalists who feel that the geocentric system is closely associated with the superphysical constitution of man, the magnetic and electrical fields of the earth, and the mutation of empires. Even Lord Bacon, while neglecting horoscopy, admitted that the movements of the planets were valid factors in the rise and fall of empires. As the separate factors making up the solar system are stable, change cannot result from the addition of new factors, but only through the continuing differing patterns of relationships. These motions are said to be the true explanation of the handwriting on the wall of heaven during the Feast of Belshazar, as described in the Bible.



A poet once asked a gentleman what he thought of his last production, *An Ode to Sleep*. The latter replied, "You have done so much justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling its whole weight."

—Anonymous

NATIONAL TRENDS

(WRITTEN IN DECEMBER, 1974)



he National Trends for 1974 extend into 1975 with an unusual grouping of aspects. As in the past year, good aspects predominate, but there are areas of intense pressure, not necessarily bad, but challenging in several departments of our national life. The difficulties involve planets usually associated with reform, regeneration and essential growth. Reforms are necessary when situations arise which are

contrary to the common good. Regeneration implies the elevation of integrities, and a motion toward the accomplishment of a proper and natural destiny. As the Phoenix Bird, according to fable, was born from the ashes of its own dead, so constructive change always means a step forward along the road of enlightenment. Essential growth in the case of a nation, must be the unfoldment in all departments of living leading toward an enduring security. History tells us that all political and social systems are reborn from the ashes of their own mistakes. Unfortunately, when integrity is forced upon us, we resent the very truths and facts without which individual and collective problems cannot be solved. Sudden changes work a great hardship because they assail patterns to which we are accustomed and force us to an attitude of thoughtfulness contrary to our inclinations. We have lived for many years to satisfy ambition and gratify appetites. The result has been a false standard of values.

In older times crises were more or less local. One nation flourished while another fell into severe privation. Today most countries are in the same predicament, and competition can no longer be the life of trade; rather it imperils both trade and the trader. It has always been my policy to seek diligently for the constructive elements in a mundane horoscope. They are not difficult to find in the present chart, but we must develop a new group of ideologies suitable to a mature people. This will not be a happy prospect, but it is the only way in which we can assure the happiness of the future.

According to my calculations, the United States is ruled by Jupiter, and among the keywords of this planet are ambition and aspiration. The expansive power of Jupiter has brought this country material success with extraordinary advancement in industry, economics and science. It has also bestowed upon us an extraordinary sphere of influence affecting directly or indirectly, all the peoples of the world. Aspiration is the higher octave of ambition, transferring the emphasis from "possessing" to "becoming." By the term "becoming," we imply the unfolding of the complete resources of human consciousness. In Nature, nothing stands still. In the Nordic legends, when Siegfried was searching for the treasure of the Nibelung, he found it guarded by a giant who had transformed himself into a dragon. When Siegfried challenged the dragon, it mumbled "Let me sleep." This is our problem at the moment. The system guarding the treasures of mundane accomplishment wishes to be left alone to sleep as it has for ages, satisfied to preserve the wealth which it has torn from the earth. Our political, economic and industrial systems wish to continue to guard their treasures, and consider Siegfried, symbolizing the hero-saviour of the world, as a dangerous intruder. Aspiration forces the dragon to relinquish its hoard or perish. This summarizes the psychopolitical philosophy of Richard Wagner.

The people of the country are likely to be more apprehensive than the Chart actually justifies. There is a strong neurotic trend, intensified by abuse of the communications media. There is too much defeatism in the air at a time when the public is in urgent need of constructive education. Part of this is due to the depression of national confidences involving leadership. In 1974, the public mind was diverted from major issues by a series of minor controversies which should have been handled with greater discretion. Bewilderment and confusion are especially difficult to the average citizen who has never been taught to develop internal resources, especially the power of self-discipline. It is also possible that discouragements and bewilderment will be exploited by subversive political groups, but there are good indications that common sense will prevail. A thoughtful year will be a successful year in 1975.

The economic condition of the country remains unstable, and

the stock exchange is directly afflicted by two eclipses. Planetary indications would suggest a major reorganization of the investment market. There will probably be some strong and challenging recommendations, a number of which will be adopted, possibly over some popular protest. Banks, building and loan companies, and federal savings groups will be hurt, but it seems that most of them will survive. Those under bad management will be in the deepest trouble. There are several strong constructive aspects suggesting that providential circumstances will help to preserve the economy. Here, also, enlightened integrity is indispensable. Wasteful government expenditures will be curbed. The Social Security system will be tightened, and legislation is possible against the exorbitant costs of medical care. On the bright side is a stronger program against inflation with a tendency for food and other essentials to be somewhat cheaper. Obvious efforts to solve problems will strengthen popular confidence, but there will be two critical periods, one in May and June; and the other in October and November. The trend for the year is definitely **conservative**.

The postal system seems to be drifting toward private ownership, and labor difficulties involving postal workers, are strongly indicated. Utility systems are in some financial trouble; traffic conditions in general are afflicted; and conservation of energy resources may cause rationing, not only in fuel, but in the use of strategic materials in industry. Efforts to ignore these problems, or reluctance to face them, are of no avail. Newspapers and magazines will experience acute paper shortages; the automotive market is depressed; and speculation in foreign currencies may cause limitations on the exporting of American currency. In these areas we may form stronger financial and industrial ties with the members of the British Commonwealth. No complete solution is in sight, but improvements are probable.

Weather conditions will remain unsettled, and there is emphasis upon floods, and the summer may find a worsening in air pollution. Agriculture comes into stronger relations with the financial situation. Building may increase, and interest rates should be lower. Land values should hold, but taxes will rise. The minority political party will gain strength, and will develop a highly controversial

position in preparation for the 1976 presidential elections. There will be some public organization against government planning, but wide-spread strikes will receive slight public support. Crime, especially involving finance, will increase; but in other areas law enforcement will be more effective than usual.

The birth rate should be slightly down with some rise in infant mortality. The older group is not affected. The theater, motion pictures, television and the arts generally, will be in considerable trouble, and a housecleaning is in order. The trends are conservative, with increasing emphasis on the improvement of public morals. Education below the college level will be open to increasing criticism; the use of narcotics in the schools will be considerably reduced, and there will be basic changes in the curriculum, with more emphasis upon idealism. Wildcat speculation will result in more losses than gains, and the desperate effort to increase the return on investments in fraught with dangers. The consular service faces a number of embarrassments and several foreign ambassadors are likely to be recalled. All extravagance in public social functions will be frowned upon, and there may be talk of placing ceilings on income. Young people who have had no experience of responsibility will be restless and inclined to antisocial activities. Most of these disturbances, strangely enough, will be idealistically motivated, but unrealistically executed.

The public health will be one of the bright spots. Usually retrenchments are good for the physical body, if unsatisfactory to the person inhabiting the body. Living will be simplified, nerve tension will relax if any grounds for optimism is found; and we will settle down to a better regime of daily conduct. There could be agitation to strengthen the armed forces, and civil service workers will gain some advantages. Some retiring employees may not be replaced. The labor situation does not improve markedly, and the time is not far off when the legislative branch of government is going to lock horns with several of the unions. Abuses in this area at this time could delay recovery indefinitely. The situation is not desperate for the average members of unions, but there will be some increase in unemployment which will worsen if the demands of labor become excessive.

Relations between United States and some foreign powers are apt to be badly strained, and during the year there will be some talk of war, but the indications are strong that a military crisis will be avoided. The marriage rate is likely to decline, and divorces will be more numerous. Foreign trade is afflicted involving both imports and exports. Tariff restrictions will be strengthened, but women's lib continues to grow and may become a powerful force in contributing to improvements in American ideology. Women will have an increasing part to play in religion, government and education.

Attention will be strongly focused upon research relating to survival of consciousness after death, extrasensory perception, and reconstructions of prevailing concepts in psychology and psychotherapy. If a major breakthrough is made in this area, the whole course of civilization will change for the better. In America there will also be a strong revival of traditionalism. It will be more selective in the type of tradition it accepts, but history will provide many incentives for the advancement of constructive programs, and the abandonment of convictions which have always burdened society with disasters. The suicide rate is likely to increase, but accidental deaths will be less numerous. Serious efforts will be made to induce patriotism, and the recognition of our indebtedness to those who have gone before.

Many institutions of higher education will take a new look at life, with greater emphasis upon classical learning, and the strengthening of idealistic philosophy. Prevailing economic conditions may somewhat delay needed educational reform, but appreciable progress will be made. Religion continues to increase in moral influence, although a number of religious institutions may be in financial or ethical dilemmas. The trend is toward the restoration of religion in education. Sectarianism will be avoided, but the contributions of mysticism, and religious discipline will be recognized. American churches, including non-Christian faiths, will contribute markedly to the inspiration and spiritual strength so necessary at the present time. The legal system is under fire from the Supreme Court down to the private attorney, and some unpleasant revelations are likely in this area. For the average individual, neces-

sary legal help will be more available and less expensive. American travel abroad will be curtailed, but tourism to Canada and the Latin countries should be brisk.

The executive branch of government is in some trouble and the immediate prospects are not especially optimistic. The lack of strong leadership has lowered the reputation of high offices, and the President will continue to meet strong opposition from Congress. Those of large wealth face losses, and credit will remain tight. The only solution is integrity, which in the present situation is not a popular asset. National trade is somewhat restricted, and there is heavy emphasis upon business relations with foreign countries, and these relations are apt to worsen before they get better. Famous persons are exposed to intensive criticism, and an increasing determination to force a redistribution of wealth in the near future.

If the executive branch of government is in difficulty, the legislative branch is no more fortunate. Broad and deep disagreements will disturb parliamentary procedure, and we are likely to be bogged down in minor issues to the neglect of major considerations. Here again, public sentiment will be aroused, and the legislative image still further damaged. Local governments within the country are also in trouble, and conscientious leaders will face heavy opposition. While these disturbances upset internal relations, there seems to be considerable improvement in our association with foreign powers. We may get more cooperation than we expect from other countries, and the broad trend is toward preserving the basic principles upon which this nation was founded. We are so involved in the community of nations that the freedoms natural to our own form of administration, will be saved if possible. Our leadership is important to the free world, and it seems wiser for other powers to watch our solutions to present difficulties and apply them to their own countries.

Major changes are impending in the management of hospitals, mental institutions, and private and public charities. There will be further investigations in the area of mismanagement, and the misuse of both private and public funds in this area. There should be a lessening of crime, especially narcotics and moral misdemeanors. Service clubs and fraternal orders are under favorable aspects,

and these organizations will exert considerable influence on the public mind emphasizing patriotic issues, and encouraging a higher level of ideology. Mystical religious organizations, metaphysical groups and Oriental sects will be more prominent. Many of these organizations are sincere, but there may be some unpleasant publicity against subversive movements masquerading behind religion. There will be increasing emphasis upon home care for the sick, and a major breakthrough is impending in the treatment of diseases now considered incurable.

To summarize our interpretation of the National Chart, it would seem that the broad overtones are constructive and progressive, but the period of confusion, restlessness, and negative thinking will continue, but is likely to lessen by the Spring of 1976 which is included in the annual reading. As directives become more clear, the public mind will accept them and cooperate at least moderately.



The most Curious Book in the World.

A book belonging to the family of Prince de Ligne, now in France, is said to be the most curious book in the world, because it is neither written nor printed.

The letters of the text are cut out of each folio upon the finest vellum; and, being interleaved with blue paper, it is as easily read as print. The labor bestowed upon it was excessive.

Rudolph II of Germany offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which is probably equal to \$60,000 at this day.

A remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure, is that it bears the royal arms of England; but it cannot be traced to have ever been in that country.



In Reply

A Department of Questions and Answers

QUESTION: *I have written several inspirational manuscripts which my friends feel should be published, but they also think that I should form some kind of a group, and teach them the ideas which have become important to me. Also, that I should go out and lecture. What would be your suggestions in these areas?*

ANSWER: We will begin by considering the publishing of metaphysical literature. As you probably realize, the market is extremely limited, especially for an unknown author. A few books are accepted, but they have to be skillfully written, well edited, and the subject material highly significant. Very few books dealing with any personal spiritual experiences ever see print. These experiences are most important to the individual who passes through them, but have slight or no appeal to the reading public. If you have had training in literary work, this will give you a slight advantage. To summarize the matter, your manuscript must be of a quality which will pass the preliminary readers to whom the publisher will refer the material before he comes to a final decision. The style should be simple, concise and must tell the story without superlatives, and with no obvious determination to convert the reader by emotional pressure.

Of course, if you have ample funds, there is no major problem in getting a book into print. We do not recommend such a procedure, as in almost every case there will be financial loss. It is not advisable to become involved with a vanity publisher. They frequently offer to pay part of the cost of printing and distributing, but demand a substantial commitment on your part. Such publish-

ers may send out a folder or brief review to their outlets. After that, the book is on its own and most copies are ultimately sold as waste paper.

Even the better writers with some reputation for success, prefer to work with an agent. A good literary representative of this kind will give the manuscript a preliminary reading and can tell you the probabilities of placing it in the book trade. Such an agent will often suggest corrections or aid in reconstructing the work to improve its chances of being salable. Most of these agents now require a fee for their work, which may be returned if the book becomes a financial success.

If you are not a trained writer it would probably pay you to enroll in some course which will teach literary form, and journalistic construction. A year or two spent preparing yourself as an author will ultimately be a sound investment, since inspiration does not compensate for lack of grammar. Do not be over-influenced by your friends. Some of them could be flattering you, and others whose ideas are similar to your own, might be entranced but the average reader will remain unimpressed. One way to circulate your ideas among your friends is by preparing mimeograph or offset reproductions until you are sure that you have a larger market. In the beginning, nearly all of my writings appeared in mimeograph form. If the demand exhausted the first 500 copies, it was time enough to contemplate the possibilities of printing.

Obviously when you print a book you must devise some scheme for its distribution, so we will consider this next. It is virtually useless for you to approach retail book dealers, department stores, and other religious groups, hoping that they will accept your book, on consignment. The book business is far too complicated these days, and retail dealers buy from large wholesale organizations, which are in turn, the publisher's representatives. Religious groups are poor prospects because the members are studying the publications of the organizations to which they belong, and these organizations, for the most part, do not encourage extraneous literature. The advertising media are most limited, and to place an advertisement in a major publication is virtually prohibitive. Even if you place an ad, the chance of replies is dim. One publisher found it profit-

able to put "liners" (brief ads running two or three lines) in the book sections of the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune. They assured me, however, that it was not until these adlets had run weekly for two or three years that they were profitable. An ad placed by an unknown writer and run only once or twice, will never pay for itself. The only practical solution for the beginner is to sell his own book, and he must have ways and means to reach a considerable audience.

During the last fifty years, I have been in direct contact with dozens of organizations in the religious field. They are all burdened with the same problems, and have sought my assistance on countless occasions. Many individuals wishing to form religious corporations, set up projects for group activity, or promulgate inspirational teachings, have shared with me the hazards and complications attending their endeavors. I will try to summarize the difficulties they have all faced, and hope that the information will prove useful. A few of these have succeeded, but the secret of success has been a small group of deeply interested friends. These must be willing to spend considerable time, and some money to advance your cause. The leader of any organization is its most important asset, and all too frequently, its worst liability. The successful administrator in the religious field must be a practical idealist. He must be able to cope with the emotional conflicts of their followers, prevent undesirables from disrupting activities, and steer a straight course toward a reasonable end. Enthusiasm is an asset, but prudence is still better. The tendency to "think big," and assume that the world is breathlessly waiting for a new revelation, can prove troublesome. Even the most sincere idealist must be prepared for an almost endless cycle of disappointments. It is useless to assume that these reverses represent intolerance, or lack of spirituality; nor are negative forces seeking to undermine a noble cause. The competition is simply too great, and most folks have ideas of their own which they will defend at all costs. While you are trying to convert *them*, they may be working out a strategy to convert *you*.

Another often fatal circumstance is that a leader may become the victim of a small circle of hero worshippers. These will tell him how wonderful he is until he believes it, and begins to overestimate

his skill in handling flattery. Socrates said that flattery was more dangerous than a vulture, because vultures eat only the dead, but flatterers devour the living.

If it happens that you have had several years of business experience, or have already been associated previously with a successful religious group, you will be better prepared to handle the hazards that are likely to arise. Lacking such a background, you should estimate carefully how well equipped you are to face the cold, cold world. Many idealists live in a private universe and are not prepared to cope with reality.

We strongly recommend that those who wish to teach in religion or philosophy, first prepare a basic outline covering the entire field of their endeavor, for by this means lessons or lectures can be properly organized and presented in the correct sequence. Special training has some advantages, depending upon the temperament of the individual. If he is extremely reticent, overly self-conscious, or frightened by even a small audience, a course in elocution may be of assistance. Some are born with the gift of eloquence, others lack this endowment, and may never completely overcome the limitation. If a person is well versed in his subject matter, and feels that others are in need of his message, he will usually find ways to reach an audience. He may be unsure of himself, but he is sure of his message, and his conviction carries to his listeners. It is not advisable to speak from notes, or to read a talk unless the material is highly technical, and it is even worse to memorize the speech. If you have an adequate supply of basic material, the best way is to think out loud. Never speak down to an audience. Assume that your listeners have basic knowledge which you are refreshing in their minds, or expanding by your remarks. Voice placement can mean the difference between success and failure. A sharp, discrepant type of speech irritates and confuses those who hear it. Speak quietly in as low a register as possible, not too loud, and most of all, not too long. Watch your audience and if they grow restless, or attention wanders, bring in some interesting anecdote or discuss incidents from the lives of notable persons whose philosophies are similar to your own. A good sense of humor can be a saving grace, for it breaks tension and brightens an overly serious discourse.

In addition to these specific recommendations, it might be useful to add some general observations. When a missionary is educated for a ministry in a non-Christian country, he takes special courses on the religion of that country because he must understand even what he does not believe, or his endeavors will not be fruitful. Anyone hoping to found a small sect should have a fair foundation in comparative religion, since this is valuable in many ways. By learning to know what other people think and have thought, a beginner in the field can support his own views during discussion with those of other beliefs. He may also find that what he believes to be a unique revelation, has been taught in many countries for hundreds or even thousands of years. It is a fatal error to make a misstatement about another theology. If you cannot answer a question, say so immediately and research the subject at your earliest opportunity. Remember also that most folks live on the physical plane of life. Their education has been limited largely to everyday experiences, and they are seeking to improve themselves so that they can function more intelligently *here and now*. They can neither prove nor disprove the invisible world that lies beyond their sensory perception. It is wise to give some background based upon spiritual reality, but this background should be a foundation to support the validity of moral and ethical truths. Everyone needs to strengthen his idealism, but this does not mean that he is primarily concerned with abstractions. The religious material in a discussion should be supported by reference to outstanding leaders in appropriate theological systems when possible. The speaker should be well aware of the traditional backgrounds of his ideas, and not attempt to claim for himself something that has been better said long ago.

Travel seems to be useful to public speakers in nearly all fields. We understand the world best when we explore it personally. The more we know of the hopes and fears of other nations and races, the greater our respect will be for the strangers outside of our own gate. In travel we must have an open mind. If we visit other countries only to discover their shortcomings, we have wasted the precious opportunities. All is grist to the mill of the thoughtful person. He seeks to judge more honorably the faiths which have

inspired the human family, and not to disparage sincerity wherever it may be found. In speaking, we should never condemn followers of other sects, but we can, if possible, help them to live their own convictions wisely and lovingly.

A number of instances have come to my attention in which an enthusiast, having read two or three books by a favorite author, feels equipped to establish a new religion. One case I remember, involved a really fine and honorable man who had accomplished considerable good in his own quiet way. He became associated with a typical religious promoter, who claimed to be under Divine inspiration. When the facts came out, the virtuous man was bitterly disillusioned and died shortly thereafter, some say of a broken heart. This emphasizes the point of gullibility. Those unfamiliar with the ulterior motives which disfigure much of the field of popular religion, must gain the discrimination to recognize an imposture when it appears. The pseudo-teacher who promises speedy illumination for a moderate consideration, should be avoided like the plague. Hundreds of students have asked me if certain sects or their leaders, were legitimate. The best answer seems to be the biblical admonition to weigh all things, and cling to that which is good. The word, *good*, here seems to imply that honesty can be discovered by nearly every person who is not dishonest himself. In religion, that which promises all without demanding an appropriate self-improvement on the part of the member, is open to the gravest suspicion. There are no bargains in honest philosophy. The natural egotism from which most mortals suffer, can easily ensnare the unwary. It is nice to receive a notice that you have been selected by destiny to be one of the few persons in all the world to receive a priceless instruction withheld from the common herd. A rather disturbed lady, who had received such an announcement, discussed it with me one day. She said she just could not understand why she had been especially chosen for enlightenment. She was a housewife, had raised two children, and as far as she knew, possessed no extraordinary abilities. This is an example of how simple honesty can be a saving grace.

A number of years ago, a prominent exponent of higher thinking, sold homesites in a non-existent Utopia. The government

finally caught up with him, and he was out of circulation for several years. One of the victims told me rather wistfully, that he was sure his favorite teacher was not actually dishonest, Religious communities, except those with severe codes such as monasteries and nunneries, are often in trouble. It has been falsely assumed that given a gentle and peaceful environment, folks will dwell together in mutual respect and brotherly love. The assumption is too optimistic, and the projects almost invariably fail. It is far better to remain part of our contemporary world and apply our convictions in the social system where we live and labor.

Another cause of early mortality among mystical sects, is their tendency to involve themselves in doctrines outside of their own area of competence. For a psychic to make learned statements in physics, astronomy, or nuclear research is often fatal. He should confine himself to the moral and ethical implications of such fields, and not compete with the researchers. Several rather prominent organizations have suffered from pronouncements which were later discredited. Political involvements are also dangerous and can divide a religious group into bitterly militant factions. Religion is primarily concerned with integrity, discrimination, and the strengthening of individual character; and should not encourage a path of criticism and condemnation. It is hoped that when a person becomes wiser he will make the social corrections for himself, and stand firmly in the midst of the prevailing confusion.

Members of mystical organizations are nearly always interested in shortcuts to spiritual enlightenment, and are not slow in making their wishes known. Pressure of this kind is difficult to cope with, and the advantageous course of procedure is to point out that the best development exercise is the cultivation of personal integrity. Growth is a natural process in nature. When we deserve extensions of consciousness, they unfold without artificial stimulation. There is a tendency to meet the demand for esoteric instruction by recourse to one of the existing systems as taught by Oriental faiths. Very few Occidentals have sufficient knowledge to teach Yoga, esoteric Buddhism, or Zen. Western traditions provide little foundation for the contemplative life. Occasionally we come across a person born in America and of Anglo-Saxon an-

cestry, whose approach to living is essentially Eastern. An outstanding example was Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was known as the "New England Brahmin," even during his lifetime. A person so strongly attracted to Oriental philosophy should study with a duly qualified teacher, with proper credentials from an accredited organization. Such study generally requires years of dedication, and residence in the Orient. Trying to teach advanced techniques from books, or from those who have learned from books, is extremely dangerous.

The Pythagoreans had three disciplines which are comparatively safe. These are concentration, a kind of inward apperception of the Divine Plan for man; meditation, which is an increasing awareness of Deity through its natural manifestation; and retrospection, which is an examination of our own conduct and how it can be improved. Prayerfulness should be cultivated with emphasis upon its daily use in the home, and this is especially important where there are children, who should be taught the solving power of simple faith.

If conditions permit, groups should have activities of a useful nature, or projects which they share together. One successful group adopted two Korean orphans, and another sponsored a youth organization with beneficial results. Each member of a study organization should participate, and those who remain simply auditors deprive themselves of most of the benefits. When forming a group, therefore, a well devised pattern is essential, and adherence should be maintained. What is learned by study must be applied directly to daily living, for theory without practice ends in psychological indigestion.



The Duke of Wellington slept in a very, very narrow bed. When a friend, to whom he showed it, exclaimed: "Why, a man has no room to turn over in this bed." The Duke replied, "When a man begins to turn in bed, it is time for him to turn out of it."

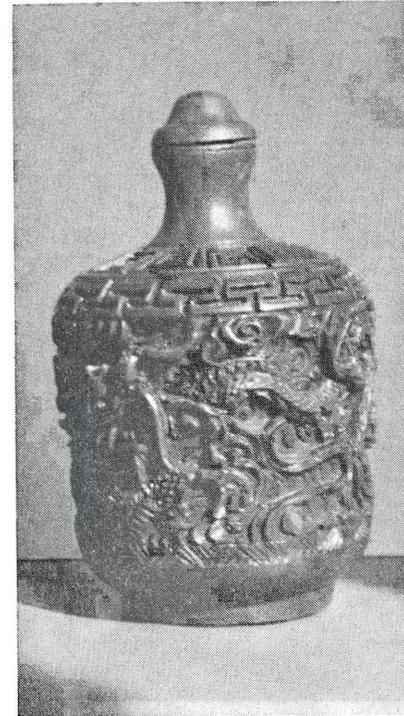


Curiouser & Curiouser

A DEPARTMENT DEDICATED TO ALICE IN WONDERLAND

CHINESE SNUFF BOTTLES

The use of snuff began in Europe in the 17th Century, but was limited largely to the aristocracy. The primary ingredient is powdered tobacco, but the preparation is a long, tedious process requiring approximately one year. From the beginning, various herbs and perfumes were added to the tobacco giving it a pleasant aromatic odor, which induced frequent sneezing. There were some religious overtones, for it was believed that the frequent use of snuff released the "spirits" which resided in the brain and were at least partly responsible for a variety of human delinquencies. Sneezing was also induced in exorcism to rid the sufferer from demons. For the most part, however, snuff was taken as a mild stimulant and became habit-forming. In Europe the compound was carried on the person in small containers called "snuff boxes." These were often of gold or silver with enameled designs, and artists of distinction prepared decorations to meet the requirements of prospective owners. Early snuff boxes often bore the heraldic arms of noble families, and those used by ecclesiastics carried scenes from the life of Christ or representations of sacred monograms. Museums have many collections of snuff boxes with beautiful miniature paintings from Greek mythology, pastoral scenes, and depictions of palaces, cathedrals, and famous monuments.



An unusual early 19th Century snuff bottle of carved cinnabar.

During the 18th Century, the use of snuff spread throughout Europe, and rich burghers shared the habit with humble tradesmen. Those who could not afford elaborate receptacles were content with the products of local craftsmen. Less expensive material included wood, pewter, brass and copper. The result was an intriguing type of folk art. The snuff itself was of poorer quality, but even with the deterioration of the product, a thriving business developed. Soldiers carried snuff boxes into battle, and the various concoctions were believed to ease the pain of wounds, and bring consolation to the dying. Napoleon I, always a practical man, had a snuff pocket in his vest. It was lined with leather, and in moments of stress, snuff powder mingled with the medals on his chest. Occasionally the Little Corsican shared his snuff with an especially favored general. Washington, Jefferson and Franklin were addicted to this habit and it spread rapidly through the American colonies. It is still widely used and there has been a considerable increase of the habit in recent years.



A 19th Century snuff bottle of glass with paintings of birds on the inside.

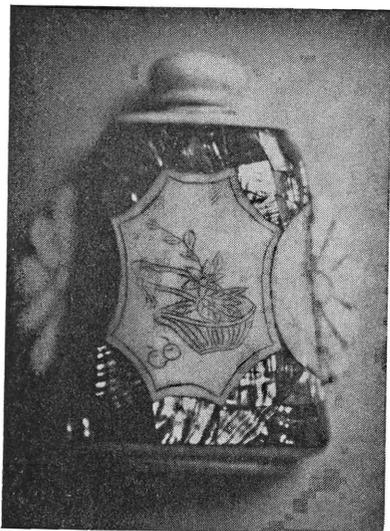
Jesuit priests introduced snuff into China together with other benefits of Western civilization. It was considered very rare and valuable, and small packets were appropriate gifts to the Imperial Family, and high officials of the State. Snuff boxes never gained special favor with the Chinese. They preferred to keep this powder in small bottles. These containers were often adapted from medicine bottles by the addition of a stopper tipped with a tiny spoon. Among the wealthy, the stoppers were of jade, coral or amber, and the spoons were delicately carved from ivory. The association of snuff with medicinal preparations was not accidental, and this Western innovation was soon incorporated into the Chinese pharmacopia. It was a sovereign remedy for head colds and bronchial congestion, and was also used to improve digestion, and as a panacea for constipation. The Chinese aristocracy lived not wisely, but too well, and after an elaborate banquet, snuff was taken to overcome the unpleasant symptoms of gluttony. Snuff powder was

beyond the means of the poor classes, and the habit was always a status symbol.

The Chinese snuff bottle was a work of art, and has come to be heavily collected by Western connoisseurs. Strictly speaking there are no ancient snuff bottles, and most of those of the 17th Century actually belong to the classification of miniature medicine vials. Bottles of the 18th Century are especially prized, and have become very valuable. When offered at auction, especially fine examples bring fabulous prices. Those which appear on the art markets are mostly of the 19th Century, and were the products of the master craftsmen of the later Ch'ing Dynasty. Occasionally snuff bottles made in Tibet and Nepal are found. These are usually decorated with rosettes of coral or turquoise. Some of the most intriguing are inset with enameled beans and the body of the bottle may be of bone.

Among the materials favored by the Chinese were jade, coral, various hard stones, crystal and synthetic materials. There is a fascinating group of glass bottles decorated on the inside with tiny paintings. The painting was done through the narrow neck of the bottle which was usually less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The inner surface of the glass was specially prepared to accept the painting. This type of work is still being done and the reproductions, though not as fine as the originals, are quite attractive. Another interesting type of workmanship is carved cinnabar, and the one reproduced here resembles a medicine bottle. An unusual example, quite ornate, has inlaid panels of Mother-of-Pearl with delicate tracings. One that has greatly intrigued me, carved from hard stone, features the cicada, symbol of immortality which is similar in meaning and general appearance with the Egyptian scarab. Simple Chinese glass vials often show the small spoon inside quite clearly.

There is still a considerable industry in designing snuff bottles for the foreign trade. These have never been used, but are quite collectable for those of moderate means. Among the more recent types, ivory bottles predominate. Some are carved to resemble a person, usually a mandarin or a Chinese stage actor. The head is removable and serves as a stopper. Elephants are also quite at-



LEFT: A curious snuff bottle made about 100 years ago, with ornate decorations including mother-of-pearl inlay. RIGHT: A snuff bottle carved from hard stone with an unusual grain decorated with a design featuring a cicada.

tractive, and the stopper is usually part of a decoration on the elephant's back. Double and triple bottles are known, and the better ones are often carved from natural branches of coral. Some nice lacquer work on wood can be found, and a few cases are known in which these bottles reached Japan, where they were specially mounted to serve as Netsuke.

As is usual with nearly all types of Oriental art, signatures which appear on snuff bottles do not necessarily prove their origin. Disciples of famous artists signed their master's names as a symbol of tribute. Later, of course, forgeries were made of the old signatures. The collector should judge by the quality of the work, and the feeling which is inspired in himself. It is always dangerous to pay a premium for a special artist or an early date unless the item is expertized.



Happenings at Headquarters



P.R.S. is pleased to have received two advance copies of the Italian Edition of Mr. Hall's popular book, *The Guru*. The new Edition is a good-looking hard paperback book with a symbolical cover published by Wesak Press in Rome. In about 3 months we will be able to supply copies to friends here.

* * * *

Once again, record audiences attended Mr. Hall's astrological trend lectures at P.R.S. January 12th was devoted to *World Trends for 1975*, and the following Sunday, January 19th brought us *National Trends for 1975*. January 26, February 2 and February 9, were given over to Personal Trends for 1975, and were repeated on Wednesday evenings, January 29, February 5 and 12, for those unable to attend on Sundays. This series has become an annual event at P.R.S., and is attended by the astrological community from the entire Southern California area.

* * * *

Our Vice-President, Dr. Henry L. Drake, took the platform at P.R.S. on Sunday, February 16th with an intriguing lecture on *The Seven Laws of Life—Their Meaning for Your Well-Being*. His inspiring and informative talk included keys to living life to its fullest. By popular request, Dr. Drake brought back the marvelous film on the Life and Work of C. G. Jung on March 23rd, giving personal comments at the beginning of the film, all the more authoritative since Dr. Drake studied at the Jung Conservatory. Sections of the film were: *In Search of the Soul: 67,000 Dreams*; and *The Mystery That Heals*.

* * * *

Dr. John W. Ervin, Dr. Robert Gerard and Dr. Robert Constat, Trustees of the Society, contributed to the success of the Winter Quarter. Dr. Ervin gave a fascinating talk on Healing—The Mystic Art and the Divine Science. He brought new and introspective understanding to his subject. Dr. Robert Gerard gave a lecture on Symbolic Appreciation—An Imaginative Approach for the Development of Intuition and Expansion of Consciousness. His discussions are always popular. Dr. Robert Constat gave two Wednesday evenings dealing with the subject of meditation, and an all-day workshop on overcoming fear. He presented a practical program for personal fulfillment, and the cultivation of the faculties of the soul.

* * * *

During the Winter Quarter, two P.R.S. regulars, Pearl M. Thomas, Librarian; and Rosemary Dennis, Program Coordinator and Assistant to Dr. Drake, had their own programs. Mrs. Thomas had a Library Workshop with the basic premise of *Our Heritage from China and Japan*, on Thursday mornings from February 20 through March 20. Subjects discussed were Chinese and Japanese history, people and arts; and included 35mm slides illustrating all art media.

Ms. Dennis introduced a new P.R.S. Film Festival on Friday Evenings from February 7 to March 21. This new happening was extremely well received and is expected to continue in the future. Among the films shown were: *Inner Spaces* and *The Ultimate Mystery* narrated by Edgar Mitchell, famed astronaut and Trustee of the Society. Also shown was *In Search of Ancient Astronauts*, narrated by Rod Serling and based on Daniken's book, "Chariots of the Gods?" An informal discussion followed the showings.

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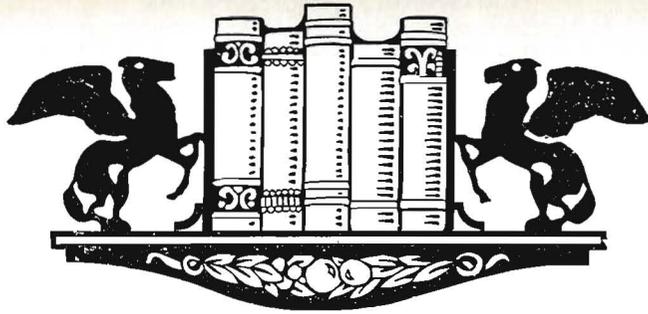
Among other good friends of the Society who spoke during the Winter Quarter, were H. Saraydarian who spoke Sunday morning on Full Moon Meditation; Ruth Oliver, who gave a new series of

ten classes on astrology; Mary McNutt, who gave a series of workshops on Mystical Art. Stephen Hoeller gave a series of five evenings on The Romance of Depth Psychology, and Frank Goble had a fascinating workshop focused upon the work of Dr. Abraham Maslow. Ethel Longstreet, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of General Semantics, devoted her all-day workshop to communication as creative experience.

We announce with sincere regret, the passing of Mrs. Agnes Finch, who departed from this life on January 18, 1975 in her 93rd year. Mrs. Finch had been associated with Mr. Hall and The Philosophical Research Society since 1921, and remained active in our work until June, 1973. She passed quietly in her sleep in the home of her son, Richard Finch, in Puyallup, Washington. Her devotion to the work of our Society, and to the advancement of Mr. Hall's work will be remembered always by her countless friends. Our deepest sympathy is with her son in his bereavement.

Never will I seek nor receive private individual salvation. Never will I enter into final peace alone; but forever and everywhere will I live and strive for the redemption of every creature throughout the world.

—Kwan Yin Pledge.



Library Notes by Pearl M. Thomas

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF AUTOGRAPHS

Letters are appendices of history, the best instructors in history, and the best historians.

—Francis Bacon

The Chinese believed that a man's soul flowed through his pen or brush, that when he signed his name part of his own life was in that signature forever. Collectors of autographs would probably agree with this ancient belief, and therefore original manuscripts of famous persons, letters or documents which they have signed, and even their simple signatures on the flyleaf of a book, are highly valued. Those assembling libraries of their favorite authors feel that such collections are incomplete unless at least one autograph of each celebrity is included. A feature of the approaching Bicentennial celebration will be a collection of documents signed by our founding fathers, and signatures of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Lincoln are among the most highly prized.

It is inevitable that a library of fair proportions should include some autographs, and we are no exception to the general rule. Within the area of our specialization, we have accumulated some interesting material in the fields of philosophy, comparative religion, science, of the esoteric arts, and the humanities. From this group we have selected a few examples which may be of interest to admirers of learning, and also students of graphology.

In ancient times, seals took the place of signatures, and even today in China and Japan actual autographs of famous persons may not even exist. Signet rings were used to authenticate documents, and there was a heavy penalty for the misuse of such objects. During the Dark Ages in Europe, when few could read or write, and even the nobility would sign their correspondence (actually written by professional scribes) with a mark or complicated glyph. Christians nearly always used an "X" as a symbol of the cross, and non-Christians were not permitted to use this device. Documents signed with the elaborate mark of Charlemagne are rare and extremely valuable, and a signature believed to be that of Jeanne d'Arc is unique.

We cannot exhibit all of the material in our collection, but we can mention Mary Anne Atwood, whose work on metaphysical alchemy is justly famous. We have her own copy of the book, her autograph and errata in the text. A nice autographed letter of Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of *The Light of Asia*, is cherished. There is also an autographed letter in Persian, signed by Abdu-L-Baha' the famous Bahai leader; and a holograph note signed by Mary Baker Eddy. The list is long, but we present here a few outstanding items.

Franz Joseph Rakoczy II, Prince of Transylvania (1676-1735)
Hungarian patriot, and hero of the Magyar people.

According to Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, Rakoczy was the father of the mysterious illuminist, Comte de St.-Germain.

Military commission, with the autographed signature of Prince Rakoczy, and bearing the Great Seal of the Rakoczy family.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831-1891)
Russian Journalist, Orientalist, and Theosophist.

Madame Blavatsky wrote extensively on esoteric Buddhism and comparative religion, and was co-founder with Colonel Henry Steele Olcott, of The Theosophical Society. Her best known writings are: *The Secret Doctrine*, and *Isis Unveiled*. There are several autographs of Madame Blavatsky in the Library collection, and of special interest is her copy of *The Strange Story* and *Zanoni* (bound together) by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, New York, 1862. Her signature is on the inside front cover, and the volume is annotated by her. The book was originally in the Quest Library, placed there by the well-known Greek scholar, William S. Mead.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount of St. Albans
(1561-1626)

Jurist, scientist, philosopher and Lord High Chancellor of England.

Document addressed to the Honorable Sir Francis Bacon, Lord High Chancellor, in the form of a petition asking redress in a lawsuit. At the bottom of the document is Bacon's finding in the case, dated May 23, 1618. The decision reads as follows: "I think yt

reasonable that the paymt of ye money and the delivery of the writings together with Jugmnt to B. done accordingly And for the damages I bestow it to Sir John B—to pay." In his autograph, signed with the initials F.B. Ca. (Francis Bacon, Chancellor)

Athenagoras I,
Ecumenical Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church.

(Reigned from 1949 until his death in 1972) Spiritual leader of 142,000,000 members of the Orthodox Church. His Grace was an outstanding Platonist and humanitarian.

The Library has on file a number of letters typewritten in Greek and English, and signed by Athenagoras. One dated January 17, 1949, just before the Patriarch left for Istanbul, and addressed to Mr. Hall, contains the following statement: "I also take this opportunity to assure you that my association with you has been a very happy one, and that your books, which I most certainly will take with me, will constitute a source of inspiration for me always."

Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560)
German scholar and religious reformer.

Melanchthon was assigned the delicate task of revising Martin Luther's version of the Augsburg Confession.

Homer's *Odesseia*, Strassberg, 1525. This is the edition dedicated to Melanchthon, and is his personal copy with quotations, annotations, comments, etc., in his autograph, in beautifully written Greek. On the front end paper is the following statement, "Whosoever shelters himself with the Roman toga and the Greek pallia together, will be warmed against even a Thracian blast." There is also a fore edge inscription in Melanchthon's autograph. Original binding.

侍 何 聖 雅 世 地 伴
 心 作 第 聖 堂 聖 語
 宏 幾 章 守 禮 想 魯
 場 遊 婦 升 法 詠 小
 決 見 高 乃 祿 日 方
 志 志 高 色 祿 日 方

Sanjoin, Emperor of Japan (976 A.D.-1017)
 Statesman, litterateur, artist and calligrapher.

This Emperor ruled at the time when the Hiragana syllabary was introduced into Japan, and writers were released from the severity of the old Chinese written form. The development of a cursive script opened the way for the finest literary work on the Japanese people. Among the productions of this time, *The Tales of Genji* by the court lady, Murasaki Shikibu, is outstanding, and is recognized as the world's first novel.

YOURS,


Luther Burbank (1849-1926)

World famous horticulturist, whose principal objective was to breed new and better types of vegetables, fruits, and grains for human consumption. Through grafting Burbank came very close to producing trees that bore all manner of fruit.

In our collection are several typewriter script letters signed by Luther Burbank, one of which states that he had read some of Mr. Hall's publications with extreme interest. Mr. Hall was introduced to Mr. Burbank by the artist Mihran K. Serailian who painted several mystical pictures for the Society.



Augustus Le Plongeon (1826-1908)
 Photographer, writer, and archaeologist.

Dr. Le Plongeon was the first to photograph the ruined cities of Central America. He was also the official photographer appointed by Queen Victoria to photograph the monuments of Egypt. He worked in the various Maya areas in the 1870's and 1880's, as-

sisted by his wife, Alice Le Plongeon. An example of his autograph appears on the title page of *Diccionario de la Lengua Maya por D. Juan Pio Perez*. Yucatan, 1866-1877. We have an extensive collection of materials dealing with Le Plongeon, including the complete manuscript, *The Origin of the Egyptians*, which appeared serially in *The Word* magazine, but has never been published separately. The autograph shown here is from a personal letter.

Helen Keller
May 27th 1935

Helen Adams Keller (1880-1968)

Writer and lecturer who devoted most of her life to the encouragement of the handicapped.

Miss Keller became blind and deaf at the age of 19 months, and as a result failed to develop the power of speech. Through the dedicated assistance of Anne Sullivan she gained the use of her voice, and graduated from college *summa cum laude*. She was a deep student of the Bible, and became a Swedenborgian.

In 1935 Mr. Hall spent an afternoon in the home of Helen Keller, speaking to her through her secretary, who tapped his words in code on the back of Miss Keller's hand. As the result of this visit, she presented two volumes to our Library, one of which contains the following inscription in Miss Keller's autograph: "To Mr. Manly P. Hall, In whose heart there is no east or west, north or south, but the vision of all men new created in brotherhood. (signed) Helen Keller, May 27th, 1935."

Content of Vol. II

<i>Pericles</i>	
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<i>Publius Cornelius</i> 243
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<i>Aristides</i> 385

George Eliot (1819-1880). Pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans.
One of the great English novelists of the Victorian Era.

George Eliot's copy of *Plutarch's Lives* translated by John and William Langhorne. Six volumes, London 1823. A table of contents for each volume, pencil notes in her handwriting, and a pen and ink sketch map of ancient Sicily, also by George Eliot, make these books an important association item.

Smiling in every
place
Maha Mongkut
R. J. M.

Maha Mongkut, Rama IV, Premier King of Siam (1804-1868)
Prior to coronation, he was the Head of the Buddhist Church of Siam; outstanding Asiatic diplomat; and self-taught astronomer.

Maha Mongkut is best known in the West through the somewhat fictionalized book, *Anna and the King of Siam*, by Mrs.

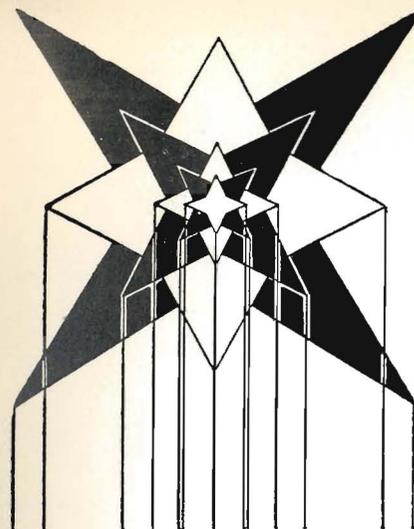
Anna Leonowens, governess of the Royal Court of Siam, and part-time secretary to the King. Holograph letter by the King to Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong; 19 page letter in English, with the Royal Seals and signature. On the front page of the letter is an interesting errata slip, also signed and sealed by the King as follows: "P.S., Wherever I wrote in the letter the word *smelling*, it is my mistaken in letter . . . shall be read *smiling* in every case." Also other autographic related materials.



LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

The Library has now been open on Saturdays for a year and a half. It has made our facilities available to many who could not come in on other days, and on Saturdays in 1974, 1371 people came to study and view our exhibits. The hours for the Library on Saturday will continue to be from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. We are also open Tuesdays through Fridays from 1 P.M. to 4 P.M., except on legal holidays.

During January and February of this year, the Library had a display featuring the "Ageless Chinese" covering a period of approximately 3,000 years. The oldest items are Oracle Bones from about 1,000 B.C., and postage stamps of The People's Republic of China, issued during the period of the Cultural Revolution, 1965-70. These stamps are rare and comparatively unknown in the United States. The emphasis in this display is upon folk art which best reveals the soul of a people. A number of "paper gods" were shown, also shadow puppets and examples of Chinese printing of the 10th to 12th Centuries A.D. There was also a fragment of a hand-written Buddhist sutra of the 10th Century from the famous "find" in the Tun Huang of Chinese Turkistan. The exhibit was well received and was given considerable publicity through the press.



ASTROLOGICAL BOOKLETS

by

MANLY P. HALL

\$1.50 EACH
Plus Tax

ASTROLOGICAL ESSAYS—In this collection of four essays, Mr. Hall relates astrology to infant mortality, marriage, death, and suicide. While the material will be of primary interest to the astrologer, it is presented in such a way as to be easily understood by the layman. The reprint is a 32-page, 6 x 9 booklet, with the original cover design.

ASTROLOGY AND REINCARNATION—The teachings of astrology as applied to the doctrines of rebirth and karma, giving a method for determining, from the position of the stars, the assets and liabilities brought forward into present existence. Eighth edition; 45 pages; 4 -1/2 x 6 booklet.

PSYCHOANALYZING THE TWELVE ZODIACAL TYPES—This booklet outlines the principal psychological characteristics of persons born in each of the twelve months of the year. By learning the starry implications of your birth month, you may find challenging ideas which will contribute to your better personal orientation. Tenth edition; 64 pages; 4-1/2 x 6 booklet.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.

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