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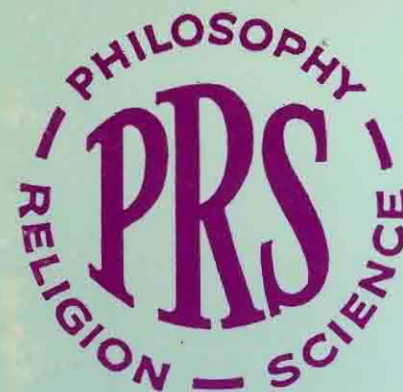
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Most of the reproductions of the early books, manuscripts, and objects of art which appear in this magazine are from originals in the collection of the Philosophical Research Society.

About the Cover: The seven planets with their zodiacal signs and their relationships to the days of the week. In the center is a scheme of aspects. First published about 1490.



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NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1983

(Lecture Delivered on January 23, 1983)

The 1983 horoscope of the United States is considerably better than that of 1982. It must be remembered, however, that separate countries are subordinate to the world chart set for the vernal equinox. The ruler of the United States chart this year is benevolent and good aspects predominate. The mental attitude improves, the public mind becomes more concerned with long-range planning, and minor reverses are accepted philosophically. There will still be some trend to favor those in the higher economic brackets, but as this may lead to more employment opportunities the public in general will be reasonably contented.

There may be an effort to establish a new political party, and the election of 1984 will be of deep concern to party politicians. There will be a positive emphasis upon constructive religions, but some dubious organizations may be in serious trouble. Progressives will gain in influence, and there may be a number of social experiments and a search for new answers for long endured difficulties. There can be major changes in the legal procedures and these could lead to another constitutional amendment.

There is considerable protection for financial institutions. Business transactions will be more conservative and investors will be more selective with their funds. There will be less fluctuation in the value of money and inflation will be restricted. Trade balances



will be more equitable, and money that has been assumed to be lost will be—at least in part—restored by changes in foreign governments. In the shuffle however, there may be major examples of corruption in high places. In April or May a major money scandal results in strong government intervention. There will be increasing opposition to massive appropriations for armament, and reductions in this program are inevitable.

There will be major increases in the cost of utilities and a further rise in postal rates is possible before the end of the year. Transportation costs will also rise. Various communities will be called upon to pay at least a part of the cost of maintaining roads, bridges, parks, and libraries. Advancement in sciences, especially electronics, will be spectacular and highly profitable. Growth may be too fast, however, and profits will decrease toward the end of the year.

Traffic conditions remain impossible, and the price of gasoline will probably rise slightly by the middle of the year. Publishing is overdone and the market may shrink considerably. Most newspapers are in difficulties, and a number of journals and periodicals must be redesigned or they will fade away.

Motion pictures and television are burdened with legislations and litigations, which some of them richly deserve. Popular indignation against pornographic material spreads and large advertising

groups will get the message. Intervention in the affairs of other countries will be increasingly hazardous and expensive. Trade with free countries and the Third World will be more brisk. Automobile companies should do a little better, but labor must remain conservative in its demands.

The political party out of office will be busily engaged in re-organizing and streamlining its basic structure. It will be plagued with scandals and unexpected revelations will embarrass a number of candidates. There are, however, some favorable aspects to help matters along. Both of the major political parties must prove competency to retain popular support. Things simply cannot continue as they are. We have been sweeping problems under the edge of the carpet too long. The old system must again fulfill its original purpose by protecting the public against dangers from outside powers and also dangers resulting from internal selfishness and exploitation.

Among the more difficult issues for which the chart does not show a major remedy are housing and welfare. There is considerable emphasis on the problems of elderly persons and some danger to welfare programs. This may be partly due to unexpected drains upon available funds because of national emergencies such as climatic and weather conditions or local disaster areas.

Housing problems continue to loom large, but higher standards of individual and collective integrity would be largely solutional. Heavy weather may be expected in many parts of the country. Litigation over the use or abuse of public parks and sanctuaries for animals will be widely publicized. Insect damage to crops may result in the use of insecticides dangerous to the health of the people.

Public morals will still be a problem of deep concern. Juvenile delinquency is apt to increase. Those starting out in life will experience severe disillusionment and bitterness. Major changes are becoming increasingly necessary in the public school system. The present curriculum is unrealistic and does little or nothing to strengthen character or discipline conduct. There will be increasing emphasis on the apprenticeship system. For many, the proba-

bilities of college education are slim and the high school must provide the information necessary for a constructive career.

The opposition to degeneracy in the entertainment field gathers momentum, and parents especially will establish remedial programs. The hope of becoming wealthy through speculation will have a serious setback. There can be population shifts out of expensive areas. Extravagant entertaining will antagonize groups forced to live on restricted incomes. The diplomatic corps will be infiltrated with espionage agents seeking to take advantage of the prevailing dissatisfactions.

The present defense budget has very little public support and allotments for military buildup will be substantially reduced. There may be some expansion of a naval program with emphasis on submarines. There will also be a tendency to bring home troops now stationed in foreign countries. The civil service is under affliction, and unemployment in this area will increase. The public health is afflicted with emphasis upon venereal disease, arthritis, and glandular disturbances.

Many unemployed persons will be financially unable to maintain proper health programs and Medicare may have to reduce its benefits. There will probably be some improvement on the labor front. Efforts will be made to distribute available employment more equitably. The ancients decided that there are only two solutions to a financial bind. The individual must either make more money or he must reduce his needs. Raising wages is not the answer—it merely adds momentum to the inflation spiral. Labor organizations face a difficult year. Union funds for emergencies are being rapidly depleted and strikes will only worsen the situation. Unless labor becomes deeply and sincerely involved in the preservation of a free society and is ready to make personal sacrifices toward this end, conditions cannot improve. It is hoped that this simple truth will be recognized in this year so that an honorable recovery may be possible.

International relationships would indicate the need for experienced statesmanship. In this area the country has been deficient for some time. By their very natures, politicians are seldom states-

men. Blunders in this area are indicated in the chart and involve three eclipses. While the chart for 1983 will not justify the danger of war, there will certainly be many misunderstandings concerning the place of the United States in the world family of nations.

Trouble will result from efforts of the United States to interfere in the internal problems of other countries. The free world will be inclined to accept American directives if it seems probable that the United States has a firm and workable basis justifying confidence. We will be considerably involved in treaties, arbitrations, and summit meetings; but the results are uncertain. Foreign trade improves somewhat, but nations we have industrialized are taking over many of our markets due to lower production costs.

The marriage rate will decline, but divorces may also decrease. The general condition of women will improve on both business and professional levels. These areas will show some gains over last year, and the trend towards settling legal differences out of court will markedly increase.

Financial relations with foreign countries will improve slightly, but every effort should be made to withhold financial assistance from corrupt administrations. The death rate will be less than last year, but suicides may increase due to discouragement and financial privation. Local administrations will be hard pushed to meet the needs of their communities, but private citizens may show unusual patriotism. The tax burden will become heavier which will cause another cycle of inflation and accomplish little permanent good. Unless the ten percent of the population which is in the highest income bracket cooperates wholeheartedly in a major economic reform program, the present difficulties cannot be solved. Administrators in general should take a hard look at world history as it has unfolded in the last fifty centuries. They will realize that selfishness and corruption have destroyed most of the powerful nations of the past.

We now come upon a rather more optimistic and immediately significant section of the national chart. Religion, especially denominations which recognize the pressing need for spiritual idealism, will receive considerable public support. There will be, how-

ever, a tendency to be more thoughtful and selective in matters of belief. Some sects and groups may be in difficulty because of their economic policies but, for the most part, morality and ethics will exercise a highly remedial influence.

This new spirit will also find strong supporters in the scientific community. The scientific materialism which has been dominant for the last fifty years has failed to lead the modern world out of the doldrums. Younger men and women especially are realizing that no amount of material progress can compensate for the failure of integrities which depend upon the maturing of the human soul. For many years higher education has contributed very little to philosophical insight. Instead of equipping the mind to contemplate the urgent problem of human survival, we have allowed philosophy to drift along catering largely to the rationalization of selfishness. The colleges and universities realizing that basic intelligence has passed them by are becoming more concerned with the cultivation of integrity and vision. The same may be said of the legal structure which has been drowning in its own complexity for a number of years. A Greek philosopher likened criminal law to a spider's web which captures small offenders but permits the greater ones to break through and escape.

Commerce in general will improve and, if we do not price ourselves out of the market, our products will find ready customers. In this part of the chart, the emphasis is upon straightening out the integrities of systems and institutions promulgating them. The wise, rather than the rich, should be the peer group earning and holding the respect of all honorable citizens.

Nearly everyone at the moment is concerned over the state of the American government. The chart gives us several indications. The close conjunction (but not combust) of Mercury and the Sun and their square of Neptune would indicate the danger of unwillingness to give due consideration to the public anxieties afflicting the security of the governed. The president is losing popularity which is not only detrimental to the national security but clouds international relationships. It would be wise for him to be more moderate in his opinions and do everything in his power to restore public

confidence. If he fails in this, there is very little possibility that he can get the ship of state back on course.

The chief executive has tremendous psychological influence in various areas including national trade, international integrity, and world credit. The unwise use of his influential position endangers the security of the entire civilized world. He should remember at this time that the eyes of the nation and the eyes of many other nations are fixed upon him, and it were best for all concerned that he show no partiality to any group or level of society and is constantly solicitous for the safety and improvement of the underprivileged. The party out of power will cause the president increasing difficulties unless he protects in every way possible those of limited means.

The Senate and the House of Representatives are not so much disturbed by planetary influence as by their own mutual relationships. These elected officials are not one happy family at the moment. The tendency is to keep peace with the executive branch of government and also with their constituencies back home. It looks like a lost cause. It seems likely that Congress will become increasingly powerful in the legislative area and will also have more to say in international matters. Their discontents will filter down to state, county, and city levels and result in nonproductive bickering.

Considerable public attention will be focused upon hospitals, mental institutions, reformatories, and charitable installations. Efforts will be made to reduce the cost of such facilities and prevent the misappropriation of funds allotted to such organizations. A thorough investigation will indicate considerable exploitation on the part of management and neglect of those in need of care. A new concept is in the process of development which will be less costly and more effective in various aspects of welfare services.

The crime rate should be somewhat lower and juvenile delinquency will probably be considerably less than last year as a result of an increasing realization of the consequences of lawlessness. Benevolent organizations and societies will increase in their constructive influence, but may be in financial difficulties due to inflation and unemployment. Subversive activities in the United States

will decline due to the increasing public realization that the survival of the country and its privileges must be assured. A number of small splinter groups that have proved troublesome will disband for lack of support.

Mystical religious organizations and societies for the advancement of interreligious understanding will advance their doctrines and attract many free thinkers who cannot conform with fundamentalist beliefs. Research in the areas of extrasensory perception and oriental esotericism will attract and hold increasing numbers of thoughtful persons. Organizations raising funds for service in foreign fields may be subject to investigation as to the disposition of the funds which they have raised by public appeals.

A few notes relating to prominent American cities may be of interest. In Boston the city government may be in difficulties which involve political scandals and the misappropriation of public funds. Detroit is likely to enjoy financial improvement with increased employment. Los Angeles may be in a financial bind in services, utilities, and the public school system. New York becomes increasingly dependent upon the voluntary cooperation of private citizens for the maintenance of its economy. Philadelphia may pass through a minor boom and set a constructive example for other communities. San Francisco may also have improved conditions and solve a considerable part of its housing emergency. Washington, D.C., can be a trouble spot and must rely upon federal funds. Storms and seismic difficulties threaten the Hawaiian Islands, and a political upheaval is marked for the Philippines. Early in the year Puerto Rico may experience some political violence, but conditions should settle down after midsummer.

The eclipses of the year add some burdens to the public mind; most of the worries, however, are not justified. International complications are inevitable, but their importance is exaggerated through the media. Many of the events which mark the year will have little effect upon the average citizen except that he must be more thoughtful in his expenditures and do everything in his power to live within his means. By strengthening aspiration and disciplining ambitions, we can still live better than any other country on earth.



WORLD TRENDS FOR 1983

(Lecture Delivered on January 9, 1983)

According to my understanding, the world chart for 1983 is a considerable improvement when compared with the previous three years. There seem to be serious attempts to solve the pressing problems of the hour—especially relating to finance and employment. Unrest continues in many countries, but people in general are likely to be taking a more positive attitude toward the solution of national and international dilemmas. There is also a note of idealism contributing to a willingness to seek new ways of coping with the prevailing insecurity. One keynote emphasizes greater self-discipline and an increasing willingness to cooperate toward a conservation of natural resources and the protection of levels of employment. Up to the present time, a considerable segment of the world's population has been prosperous, but conditions beyond their control will endanger the financial resources of those with large investments who may consider themselves as relatively secure.

The gravity of the prevailing situation can result in closer co-

operation and better mutual understanding between nations, races, and religious denominations. It would appear that a greater degree of common understanding will be thrust upon us. Individual contributions will be more numerous and private citizens will advance plans and policies, some of which will be useful and beneficial. Things are moving toward the world becoming a family of nations willing to cooperate for mutual improvement.

The ponderous theory of progress through intensive competition is breaking down. It is the average person, the almost forgotten majority, who is beginning to recognize the futility of the present approach to the prevailing confusion. There will be more experience of austerity and, generally speaking, a willingness to accept the restrictions of privileges and a limitation upon luxury spending. There will be minor outbreaks of discontent, but the balance of power is passing from the governing to the governed. This may in due time result in a genuine democratic system arising in many countries.

It will be very difficult to prevent the rapid expansion of computerization in business organizations, but some unfortunate incidents may result in unpleasant happenings. Dishonest exploitation may result in major losses to many large industrial establishments. It is also noted that most countries will experience an upsurge in patriotism and racial pride. Minority groups will fare better than in the recent past. Several constructive leaders will gain popular support. There is a note of reformation in the air which greatly reduces the danger of revolution.

A certain amount of propaganda must be expected, and intense propaganda campaigns could temporarily cause disturbances. Entrenched leaders will use many negative devices to continue their control over the public mind. This procedure will be overworked and will simply disillusion the average citizen. There may be some efforts to undermine the strength of religious organizations. Some necessary reforms may be implemented, but the effect on world thinking will be minimal. Humanitarian instincts will lead to the correction of several abuses. People discouraged by the present crisis in international affairs are beginning to realize that change is

absolutely necessary, and the sooner the better. There may be a sharp division between progressives and reactionaries, but a spirit of true progress is becoming obvious all over the world.

Where change gains the upper hand, there will be considerable improvement. Those dedicated to doing business as usual may suffer serious losses. Banks and investment organizations can be in trouble if they become involved in speculation. The stock market will not develop any lasting strength, and there is a tendency for vast conglomerates to be broken up in hopes of survival. The simple truth is that the profit system is collapsing, and the accumulation of wealth can no longer be considered as solutional—even to the wealthy. The pressing need for a world currency may result in important legislations in favor of the stabilizing of the monetary system. In general, incomes from investments will be adversely affected.

Transportation and communication facilities will be in trouble in nearly all nations. As a result of war, armament programs, and the diminishment of national funds, most countries have neglected their railroads, highways, and bridges. Continuing unemployment makes the solution increasingly difficult in all these areas. Communication systems—including telephones, postal services, radio and television facilities—will be in desperate quest of funds. Wherever possible, prices will be raised for these facilities when many users are unemployed or have lost a considerable part of their income. Newspapers will be in trouble; some of them will be closed and others will become little better than propaganda outlets for political leaders. However if prices rise too rapidly, there may be a major revolt or a sharp reduction in the use of the facilities which ultimately will only make things worse. Travel in foreign countries is likely to be restricted due to currency fluctuation or programs of political isolation.

Even though some agricultural nations may be disturbed by adverse climatic conditions, there is probability that the farming people in general will enjoy considerable protection. There will be popular indignation over allotments of land, the exploitation of housing, and the restoring of public buildings.

Some areas will be subject to severe wind storms and volcanic damage, and the Atlantic Ocean will be severely agitated. Wherever elections are normally held, incumbent parties will suffer from well organized oppositions. In some cases heads of government will be in danger of replacement, but at critical moments they may be saved by fortuitous occurrences.

Throughout the world the birth rate will decline. Infant mortality may be higher than usual, and in many countries necessities of life will not be available. Means must be taken to protect the very young or epidemical ailments will be out of hand. Educational programs for family planning have been reasonably successful and will expand. Public morals will not improve greatly this year, but worldwide austerity programs will curb some extravagance.

Theaters, television, nightclubs, and other places of amusement are relentlessly pricing themselves out of existence. Several television stations will be in trouble, motion picture theaters will only have good attendance when important films are released, sports events are becoming far too costly—and all will be adversely affected as employment is further eroded away.

Educational facilities are locked in a struggle between tradition and the practical problems of the hour. Tuitions are becoming prohibitive, and the probabilities of prosperous employment lessen daily. The international communities are unpopular nearly everywhere and find it extremely difficult to perform any useful services. Desperate speculation to maintain extravagance is simply adding to the troubles of the hour. Except for a small group of countries with a long history of military aggressions, the world in general is opposed to the use of force in the solution of world problems. Efforts to expand armament will be strongly opposed in 1983. Very few persons want to face war or be part of it.

The public health is afflicted, especially with ailments involving the lungs, the stomach, and arthritis. In many areas, malnutrition is undermining the constitutions of the young and depleting the resources of the elderly. Labor in general is under affliction and strikes will result in few benefits. The fishing industry and branches of labor handling foreign shipments by water should be as pa-

tient as possible this year. In fact, restrictions of all kinds should be borne with as much patience as possible as any strenuous action will make things worse.

International relationships will probably improve and will include constructive overtures and obvious willingness to arbitrate dangerous situations. If a desperate emergency arises, belligerent factions will probably back down. It does not seem to me that a major war is likely in 1983, but various minor conflicts can continue throughout the year. Some leaders might like to make trouble, but their followers do not enjoy the prospects of military involvement.

Foreign trade between nations may be somewhat slower but, for the most part, will remain profitable. The trend is in the direction of worldwide markets for all concerned. Marriages will not be as numerous as in past years, which in turn indicates that divorces will not be as common. The general condition of women will improve in most parts of the world, and still more favorable changes will occur in the next few years. The earning power of women in business will rise and more will be in executive positions. According to recent polls, forty percent of American industries include women in their executive branches.

All over the globe, governments are trying to survive by imposing additional taxes and it would appear that many new and aggravating experiments in taxation will add to the burdens of inflation. There is no sound evidence that increased taxes will solve the problems of the hour. Among the areas likely to be affected are Social Security, medicare, and welfare funds. Insurance rates will be raised, and if this condition continues we will all be left naked to our creditors. It seems however that some help is in sight. It is possible that many nations will curb the exploitation of medical and legal services and will be more aware of the danger of placing their citizens in desperate situations.

The death rate will continue to be high in many exploited countries, but world sympathy will be aroused and international councils are likely to be formed. The official suicide rate will be down, but unofficially alcohol and narcotics will take a heavy toll. As is

often the case, religious interests strengthen in times of disaster. Everywhere on the planet, religions are increasing influence and membership. They are the first line of defense against the tragedies of the day. There is an increasing tendency of religious groups to fraternize, and this may be regarded as major progress. Philosophical groups, formal or informal, are being strongly challenged and as a result are becoming aware of their own weaknesses. The high repute in which advanced educational and scientific institutions have long been held is fading away, and it is becoming obvious that the inner resources of the human being must be more sincerely cultivated.

Reforms in the legal area to simplify court procedures and to handle troubled persons more compassionately will be among the by-products of the present emergency. There will be some interferences in international trade and interworld communicational space stations. For the most part however, this area promises definite progress in the right direction.

In most countries the king, president, or prime minister will have a hard time. The executive branch of government is being strenuously opposed by public opinion. It is difficult to forgive governments for the collapse of their constituencies. A certain amount of panic is involved, but it is becoming obvious that common sense and remedial processes are not being given appropriate attention. The effort to maintain the status quo is unreasonable and contrary to the public good. Most of the major countries however have sufficient planetary protection to survive, but it would be best for all concerned if the level of political integrity could be raised. Leadership is a responsibility for unselfish service and an obligation to sacrifice personal prosperity to the needs of the governed. Credit will be in short supply, displays of extravagance will be dangerous, and to continue luxury spending can result in an overthrow of political incumbents.

The parliaments, congresses, and legislative bodies of a parallel type are subject to severe agitation and anxiety. Also, there is a probability of exposure of corruption in the higher brackets of government. This extends downward into lesser echelons. There

seems to be a tendency to believe that this is the last opportunity for individuals to become wealthy. Every exposure of corruption makes matters worse and causes citizens to lose respect for their leaders. This can go on for a time but, when it becomes too much of a burden on the human spirit, revolutions are never far away. Much depends upon making the best possible use of planetary support in 1983. There is enough positive influence to protect constructive effort but not enough to perpetuate corruption.

Charitable organizations and regulations set up to protect underprivileged groups are likely to be in some trouble in the early summer. Most countries are unable to meet their welfare obligations, but they must either perpetuate the existing system or create a new structure in which abuses are curtailed and the available funds are wisely administered. Profit should be taken out of compassionate enterprises and there will be considerable emphasis upon this problem. Subversive activities will continue to plague many nations, but these conspiracies will be exposed and the true facts made available to the public at large. The Food and Drug Administrations will be under direct fire and defenses against the distribution of narcotics will be strengthened. The international drug traffic will have a major setback in both Asia and Latin America.

There will be four eclipses in 1983—two of the sun and two of the moon. There is a total eclipse of the sun on June 11 in Gemini $19^{\circ} 40'$ and the annular eclipse on December 4 in Sagittarius $11^{\circ} 46'$. The lunar eclipses occur on June 25 in Capricorn $3^{\circ} 40'$ and on December 20 in Gemini $28^{\circ} 5'$. These emphasize scarcity of housing and disasters affecting homes and industrial structures. Another stress area affects young people and juvenile delinquency. Growing tension between government policies and the condition of the governed may force changes in the attitudes of leaders to their followers. The eclipses of the moon warn of a crisis in welfare structures and indicate investigations of the exploitation of underprivileged groups.

Climatic conditions are likely to be eccentric and irregular. There will be high winds and storms, especially in western Europe with

considerable damage to crops and transportation facilities. There will be water shortages in several parts of the world with special emphasis on eastern Asia. Aviation is afflicted both economically and in terms of accidents in the air.

Anxieties will be numerous and many of them may not be entirely justified. Exaggerations in the press and news releases will continue to perturb many citizens. It seems to me that there will be a gradual tightening process and members of most countries will begin to experience the advantages of the simple life. Need will help to overcome prejudice, and economizing will become increasingly popular. For the first time in many years, there is a tendency to learn from the happenings of the day and to accept the fact that we have been living beyond our means for the greater part of the present century.

AFRICA

This area in general will be concerned largely with improvement of educational opportunities and the development of a more adequate health program. During the spring and summer, political tension will mount and, unless leadership is constructive, there may be outbreaks of local violence. A number of these countries which are comparatively small may be disturbed by radicalism and imported propaganda. This area will be a major region of unrest.

ANGOLA This little country is apt to get itself involved in dangerous military and political alliances. It is opening itself to the danger of losing most of its independence.

EGYPT The government is insecure, and young people will be especially restive. Religious conflict may increase. The country should beware of the rise of a dictator. Infiltration of international agents should be watched carefully. The efforts to involve Egypt in a major armament program will be due, at least in part, to plotting by armament manufacturers. There could be a rough spot in

December, 1983. Conditions will slowly untangle themselves and may be considerably strengthened by major changes in Near Eastern political psychology. Much will depend on Egyptian officials polishing their own images in matters of good intention.

ETHIOPIA Astrological portents strongly favor Ethiopia. Military action in the area will diminish and some responsible leadership is likely to emerge. Reconciliation between church and state will have beneficial results and reduce the danger of radicalism. Minor officials in the Ethiopian structure may face loss of authority and even physical danger. Relationships with surrounding countries may require arbitration through the United Nations or other conciliatory groups. There will be better communication between the various sections of the country, and the Ethiopians show unusual progressiveness and determination to raise the standard of living in this rather remote country.

LIBERIA Political policies are a heavy burden on Liberian thinking and living this year. There is popular indignation over the administrative processes. Many Liberians will feel that the ideals which founded this African state are being eroded away by opportunists, with considerable interference by foreign interests. There is however some financial protection, and important mineral deposits may contribute to prosperity. Health problems, including virus infections, are indicated and inoculation against childhood diseases could protect the public health. The number of responsible and farseeing Liberians is increasing and will gradually stabilize the national economy.

MOROCCO There is a definite indication of improvement in this country. New educational facilities will contribute to better understanding of world affairs in general and the place of Islam in the modern world. Several dedicated leaders will contribute to the advancement of Morocco, socially and economically. There is some danger of a national disaster due to seismic upheavals or excessively destructive climatic conditions. The country will do well

to accept change and not become involved in Islamic fundamentalism. In this country, religion may be a very stabilizing and unifying force.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

There should be a definite improvement in these countries. The standard of living could be raised with less unemployment and considerable industrial expansion. It would seem that ingenuity and willingness to develop new ideas will prove beneficial. The health of the country should be generally better, but there may be injuries due to sports and transportation. The currency strengthens, heavy industry improves, and educational facilities are updated. There is one weak spot however involving housing and welfare programs. Large areas of land that have as yet been more or less neglected will be brought under cultivation and a number of new towns may spring up. The love of liberty is strong, but it is probable that Australia will remain in the British Commonwealth at least for a few years. Folk arts will become increasingly popular in foreign markets.

New Zealand shares in the general improvement. It is well protected in 1983, and living conditions will be sufficient to meet the needs of the country. Banking, investments, and salaries show a decided upturn. There is some problem in connection with volcanic disturbances and fires in less populated areas. Tourist trade should be fair, and the New Zealanders will be less afflicted with world difficulties than most other countries.

THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

ALBANIA AND BULGARIA As both of these countries are under the same rulership both astrologically and politically, it seems best to consider them together. They are both under affliction, and there is very little probability of major improvement in

1983. They are under repressive governments and have little or no opportunity to advance socially or politically. The death rate will probably be high and the standard of living in many areas will be below the subsistence level. The public health will not be good, and a revolt of some kind may occur in June but there is little chance of success. It is more than time for the troubles of these countries to be brought to the attention of the civilized world. The planet Pluto could contribute to a revival of spiritual resources, but this will probably have to be conducted in strict secrecy.

GREECE Greece is not one of the most favored nations this year. It will be seriously disturbed by propaganda, rumors, and minor revolts against whatever administration is functioning. The people are burdened now or will be soon with a very expensive and, for the most part, inefficient government. Unemployment will be high and the condition is likely to be seriously exploited. There will be very little opportunity for young people, and the older generation is still tied to ancient patterns and traditional policies. Tourist trade will help to some degree; artistic products including clothing, adornment, and replicas of ancient artistic treasures will have a brisk market. There is still danger of seismic activity, but it seems to be limited to sparsely populated areas. Relations with surrounding countries may improve somewhat, but the influence of religion is becoming negligible. Theater and music may be a valuable link with other countries. Sanitation needs more attention to protect the public health. In general, conditions will remain about the same.

HUNGARY There is a strong development of philosophy among the Hungarian people. They are carrying a difficult situation as gracefully as possible and have more or less decided to be happy at all costs. A certain gaiety has been restored and the political regime is inclined to be liberal as long as the people remain conservative. There is strong emphasis on tourism which attracts visitors and is enjoyed by the local populace. The image of Hungary is improving throughout the world, and the religious life of

the people has been for the most part undisturbed. Inflation will be somewhat reduced because some commodities will be in short supply. Considerable water travel is indicated with some danger of floods or serious storms. There may be an epidemic of influenza in the spring of 1983. There will be fewer marriages and smaller families, but small children will be well cared for and educational facilities are improving. Hungary is not likely to be involved in any armament projects, but may export more heavy machinery this year. Hope is the secret ingredient in Hungarian life and, as long as it endures, life will go on in quiet monotony.

ROMANIA The Romanians will become prominent in the world press and there may be considerable shuffling of leadership. The main incentive behind Romanian policy this year will be innovation and the effort to discover new and original cures for the political and industrial ailments of the country. The people are ready to support in every way possible any program that promises a progressive and idealistic future. To date, matters have been slow to change, but in 1983 means of publicizing grievances will increase and ways will be found to solicit the assistance of the major powers of the free world. Weather may be a little strenuous, but agriculture should not be seriously damaged. It will be profitable to all concerned to restore Romanian history as a means of inspiring progress and preserving the dignities of the citizen. Some effort will be made to improve the level of wages and provide additional benefits for workers, especially those in hazardous occupations. Things look a little better for Romania but the progress is slow.

TURKEY Turkey is troubled with an overload of international complications. Its control of the Dardanelles irritates Russia; its participation in the oil activities in the Arabian states and Arab Emirates has contributed to political dissatisfaction in the country. There is some danger of unrest among the people in general and the Christian community is under affliction. Efforts may be made to force Turkey to become further embroiled in the sectarian

differences of Islamism. There is considerable protection however and the economic condition of the country improves. It is likely that further earthquakes may occur in the western part of Turkey. Litigation involving the monetary situation may create an emergency but, in general, stability will be maintained.

YUGOSLAVIA Difficulties are likely to arise in this country, and the rights of the people may be considerably restricted. A number of the gains achieved by President Tito are likely to be lost. The labor force will be restive, and rebellion will be treated much as in Poland but more rapidly. Heads of the present regime may be replaced in an effort to placate popular discontent, but this will not result in any substantial improvement. The public health is likely to be a cause of serious concern with alcohol and drug abuse becoming spreading antidotes for frustration. Seismic and climatic conditions will be upset and floods are indicated. Religious difficulties will come into focus but will be smoothed over on the surface. There are housing shortages and inflation will continue to harass both the governing and the governed. Things may become better in the late summer or early fall.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA For several years Austria has been under intense planetary pressure. Numerous quiet changes are taking place under the surface of comparative calm and relaxation. The country continues to enjoy a conservative financial security. The arts prosper and the country will receive considerable recognition for its cultural achievements. Inflation may increase moderately and the monetary system is insecure. Many Austrians will leave the country and seek fame and fortune elsewhere. Interest in religion will increase and may come into conflict with the political structure. Educational and welfare organizations will suffer from a curtailment of funds. Austria is still favored by tourism, and works of art or reasonable facsimiles thereof will find a ready market. Cli-

matic conditions will be unsettled and unseasonal. Temperatures will be low and there may be some damage to agriculture. Accidents in transportation may reveal the need for improving roads and bridges.

BELGIUM The government of Belgium must be alert to dangers of espionage and sabotage. Radical groups receiving financial and moral support from outside countries will be increasingly active. Leadership therefore must polish its own image and do everything possible to increase its popularity with the people of the country. The prestige of the government is at a low ebb, opening the country to the ambitions of powerful political minorities. Important political meetings will be held in Belgium intended to strengthen the influence of the European community. Efforts may be made to intimidate representatives of foreign countries and there could be an outbreak of such disturbances in June or July. Members of the royal family are under special affliction in November and December of 1983. Belgium shares in the worldwide recession, but the average person shows a sincere determination to sacrifice self-interest for the common good. Unusual weather is likely to result in minor damage to farming and transportation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA Things in Czechoslovakia look considerably brighter. There should be a marked improvement in the economic structure and close cooperation between the people and the government. It would appear that religion contributes to the general betterment. There could be an outburst of positive thinking and a revival of national pride. The Czechs will be determined to strengthen the traditional respect for the national history and its inspiring examples of Czechoslovakian heroism and integrity. Living conditions in the country will improve and private incomes are likely to rise moderately. Unemployment will be less and the trend will be to face the future with greater optimism. Special attention will be directed to the improvement of opportunities for young people, educationally and in terms of industrial advancements. Communication will improve, including television and literary

productions. The condition of women will also improve and a number of new public buildings and private dwellings will provide employment and much needed home life. Athletics are also emphasized.

FRANCE There may be a tendency for the French people to overstep themselves in their modernization program. National pride has already resulted in noteworthy achievements, but it will be wise to curb future expenditures. As usual, the government is beset with difficulties. The French have always felt free to gossip about leadership and question the intelligence of their betters. They may be especially concerned about the cost of the renovation project in light of unemployment and a fluctuating currency. The present administration enjoys considerable planetary support, but relationships with other countries need further improvement. The effort of France to gain psychological superiority in the European community could end in disappointment. The nuclear program in France will meet strong objections, and armament in general will receive very little public support. If pushed too far, it could bring down the government. This year the French have an excellent opportunity to make friends and influence people, but to do this they must rescue their minds from provincialism. Health will be fair but there will be afflictions to the heart and stomach affecting many persons. Business will be better, new markets can be cultivated with good results, and the costs of raw materials will be somewhat lower. Weather is good but a little on the warm side with an adequate rainfall.

EAST GERMANY Conditions in this country will improve considerably. The citizenry will be more contented and less isolated. Emphasis upon improvement will shift from industrial growth to private housing and improved educational facilities. Incomes will rise, but not as rapidly as in West Germany. There will be strong emphasis upon sports and East Germans will win a number of sporting events. Contact with the outside world through radio and television will improve. An effort to further militarize East Ger-

many will meet strong resistance. Heavy industry will expand providing further opportunity for employment. While religion will remain unpopular with the government, its influence will increase among the people. A severe winter is expected for 1983 and there could be unusual political complications toward the end of the year.

WEST GERMANY The West Germans will appear to be reasonably successful, but there are difficulties under the surface which may never reach the world press. Old griefs and grievances are being revived and militarism is justified to defend its national survival against the continuing pressure of communist expansion. There is considerable unemployment and, while the monetary system is relatively strong, it is vulnerable to the pressures of circumstance. In 1983 economic growth will probably be marginal and the cost of running the country will rise. It may be necessary to hold an election in the early summer. Northern Germany must be prepared for acts of Providence. Serious storms threaten the area around Helgoland and the North Sea. There may be danger to public installations, shipping, and aviation. Southern Germany will not be greatly disturbed by world affairs, but property values will rise sharply and traffic will require a reorganization of shipping on the Rhine. Tourism will be good.

GREAT BRITAIN There is improvement in the starry portents for this year. The emphasis is still upon the financial conditions of Great Britain, but they should improve. The people seem to remain loyal to their government, and political leaders make conscientious efforts to stabilize the financial prospects. Relations with the Commonwealth should be good and disturbances among members of the Commonwealth are likely to subside. The royal family retains its popularity and is able to avoid critical involvements. Health problems may arise and travel is likely to be limited to member countries of the Commonwealth. Much of the general improvement will result from the basic loyalties of the various social groups which have always shown a strong sense of patriot-

ism. The religious life will be strengthened and educational standards will markedly improve. Relations with members of the European community will improve. Unemployment will still be high but will be less than in 1981 and 1982.

IRELAND Conditions in North and South Ireland will continue to be unsettled. The economic situation is under affliction and may lead to a political crisis. In terms of planetary symbolism, religious and ideological conflict will prevent what might have been a rather more progressive and prosperous year. The religious issue helps to prevent the solution of the unemployment crisis, and also prevents economic recovery. There will probably be less open violence, but secret organizations and activist groups will surface occasionally and add to popular anxieties. Accidents or sabotage affects transportation and communication, and helps to perpetuate old feuds and misunderstandings. The year will include repetitions of the tragic incidents of the last few years. An epidemic ailment will undermine the public health; the alcohol consumption will rise; and family life, including the protection of children, will deteriorate. Beneath the surface, there is also much to indicate that a reconciliation of damaging differences could result in an immediate wave of prosperity.

ITALY There are several favorable indications for Italy this year. The government will make sincere efforts to reduce crime and frustrate the activities of the Mafia. There may be a general housecleaning in Sicily. The Church lends increasing moral support in the program for a frontal attack on corruption and terrorism. Educational advantages will improve and religion becomes deeply involved in programs to root out corruption and support constructive measures. Health may be a cause of concern and ailments due to lack of hygiene may reach epidemic proportions. Weather conditions are uncertain with some danger to crops. The city of Rome is under affliction and there is need to root out corruption in the city government. Venice is also under adverse aspects and further floods afflict this area. Earthquakes causing

considerable damage are likely, especially in the late spring and early summer. Broadly speaking however, the Italian people can look forward to better employment opportunities and a more stable currency. Italy will also become a more active and valuable member of the European community.

NETHERLANDS The government of the Netherlands is under considerable affliction, and there is danger to the health of the royal family. Severe storms could endanger the coastal areas, and shipping will be more hazardous than usual. The morale of the Dutch is being adversely affected by a continuing moral decline among young people. Crime is likely to increase but will be met with appropriate severity. Housing may become a serious issue and landlords will be as unhappy as their tenants. Anxieties in surrounding countries will disturb the people of the Netherlands, and there can be some conflict between the Dutch and other European countries. A number of social experiments will be tried, but few of them will attract international attention. It is possible for the Netherlands to maintain the status quo in 1983.

POLAND Poland will be prominent in world news throughout 1983. The political and social problems of the country have not been solved and sporadic outbreaks may be expected. The Polish Communist Party is in an embarrassing position and a number of unaligned countries will be reluctant to associate themselves politically with the Soviet community. It would appear that toward the end of the year a fortuitous circumstance may favor the Polish cause, resulting in improved living conditions for the citizens of this country. There could be a major change in the communist Polish government. This change could set the stage for better times in the years immediately ahead. For the present, minor strikes and outbreaks of local violence are to be expected.

PORTUGAL This country will be concerned principally with internal problems in 1983. A number of new solutions will be advanced to assist the underprivileged and provide employment. The

efforts will be somewhat successful. Religious circumstances are likely to become unpleasant with negative social reactions. This could lead to serious embarrassment for the governing body with the possibility of a small but controlled revolt against political leaders. Storms and accidents continue to plague the coast of Portugal with some damage to the fishing industry. Subversive forces may make a strong effort to infiltrate Portugal but will not be successful. Arts and cultural activities will gain considerable influence, and mysticism with some Catholic coloring has interest for many Portuguese. Health may be only fair, but facilities to advance science and education are strongly supported. In a quiet way, Portugal will get along without major difficulties.

SPAIN This year there is strong emphasis upon instability of the Spanish government. Leadership is under severe planetary affliction and is being sustained largely by a small percentage of the population. Religion is losing public confidence, and the average citizen has no adequate defense against inflation and unemployment. The natural resources of Spain are in the hands of a small group which has very little consideration for the well-being of the public. Major national disasters traceable to the neglect of transportation facilities are possible. There will be difficulties along the Spanish border and agitators will enter the country illegally. Terrorism should be met promptly and effectively for the lives of prominent persons are endangered. Financially there will be some improvement and the annual income of the average Spaniard will rise slightly.

SWITZERLAND The Swiss may face some international lawsuits bearing upon the secret accounts of large depositors. It is becoming increasingly obvious that organized crime is abusing the present policy. It will become difficult for Switzerland to escape from the political and social difficulties affecting the rest of Europe. The inflation of land values and the protection of the needs of the elderly come into sharp focus. Means of raising additional funds to meet continuing inflation can force a major change in

the Swiss psychology of life. Climatic conditions could be adverse with heavy storms affecting internal transportation. Some religious difficulties are in the offing but, for the most part, the citizenry will maintain its sectarianisms with reasonable dignity. Young people will be of some concern and constructive changes in educational policies are in the making. The public health is under some adverse aspects suggesting bronchial ailments, pneumonia, and epidemical influenza. The public health will be better in the late spring.

U.S.S.R. The tendency for the Soviet Union in 1983 will be in the direction of polishing the national image. The Soviet conglomerate has been suffering from a bad press for several years. It is very difficult to expand communistic influence in the remaining independent countries in the face of recent occurrences in Poland and Afghanistan. Leaders are also confronted with internal difficulties. There is an uneasiness among several of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Promised improvements have been slow to appear. Young people are becoming restive, alcoholism is spreading in many areas, and there is danger in the expanding use of narcotics. Indications are astrologically that the Soviet Union reveals a strong rise in religious thinking and the administration will be hesitant to frustrate the trend. Some of the leaders may remember Napoleon's observation that in times of peace no government can survive without religion. Russia will gradually withdraw its military and financial support from small communistic countries and socialist dictatorships. The newly-appointed head of the Russian state is faced with dangerous decisions. His tendency will be to win the approval of noncommunist countries without, at the same time, running afoul of other Russian political leaders. Natural climatic conditions remain adverse. Russia must continue to import many of the necessities of life. The next few years will be critical to the prevailing Russian policies. Money that is now being lavishly expended to maintain such aggressions as those in Poland and Afghanistan will have to be carefully reconsidered in terms of long-range consequences. The new leadership will face trouble in the late

spring, further trouble in midsummer, and a serious crisis in November and December. The Russians will be inclined to encourage tourist trade, and may invite heads of state to special meetings and political conferences toward the end of the year. For the moment, it would be best for the Russians to be friendly and genuinely interested in joining with other nations in the solution of worldwide difficulties.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BLOC

These countries have an excellent reputation for handling their own problems even though they are within uncomfortably-close proximity to the Soviet Union. This year Denmark will improve its financial condition, construct considerable new housing, and make major reforms in its educational program. There could be some dissension involving religion, but this will have no serious or lasting result. Inflation will be better controlled, and young people will become involved in useful and practical projects. For Norway the political climate will be unsettled, but difficulties will be constructively arbitrated. Financial conditions will improve and the general atmosphere will be patriotic and progressive. Several rather pertinent reforms will be introduced, and definite efforts will be made to raise the moral standards of undisciplined young people. Sweden will receive considerable distinction for its contributions to progress. Breakthroughs in science, education, and medicine will contribute to the popularity of Sweden and its way of life. Aviation accidents are indicated, and there could be an upsurge of sabotage and espionage. If this is the case, the situation will be met promptly and effectively. High winds and severe storms are noted for the coming winter. Finland goes along quietly, holds the respect of most other countries, but is not permitted the luxury of any outstanding activity. There is emphasis upon care of the aged, socialized medicine, and additional privileges for young mothers. Generally these projects will be moderately successful.

THE NEAR EAST

The confusion in this area will not be quickly resolved, and there will be considerable tension throughout the Near East for many years to come.

IRAN Much of the Near East responds especially to the influence of Taurus, a fixed sign which finds great difficulty in changing its mind or its conduct. The Moslem religion is also under Taurus and will cling to its fundamentalism as long as possible. It is only fair to note however that the positive side of Taurus has much emotional warmth, love of beauty, and practical business judgment. Iran must devote part of the year at least to reorganizing its economy and providing employment for its people. Most of the utilities, roads, and conveyances are in a deplorable condition. The situation will never clear completely until the Iranians realize that they are part of a larger world which will never adjust to them but to which they must adjust their own culture. Public relations invite careful consideration. Several of the reactionary leaders are likely to drop out this year or at least lose much of their public influence. Outbreaks of violence between Iran and its neighbors are likely to continue at least until late summer. Iran's dependency upon oil will inspire further expansion of the petroleum industry, but defective machinery will result in serious accidents to workers. In spite of a noncooperative policy, the economic condition in Iran will get better and the religious fundamentalists will be forced to arbitrate their demands. Most of the liberties of women will be restored.

ISRAEL The real problem in Israel in 1983 is the need for funds. The country's economic condition could be the cause of deep anxiety. In this emergency, a fortuitous happening should be a relief to all concerned. Unfortunately however, an unexpected financial windfall could result in upheaval and disturbance. This will have to be handled with wisdom and prudence. Although Israel is a small country, it is already sharply divided between conservatives

and progressives. Unless these can unite their efforts, Israel could be in serious difficulties by late summer. The death of a prominent leader is indicated and a power grab could follow with most detrimental results. With care however, solutions can be found for chronic misunderstandings and things will begin to clear by next fall.

THE FAR EAST

AFGHANISTAN It looks as though the people of Afghanistan must continue their heroic struggle for independence throughout most of 1983. They have found that they are seriously inconveniencing the Soviet Union and will continue to do so as long as possible. I have a feeling that the Afghans are not fighting in vain. It could happen that a fortuitous circumstance might suddenly result in the termination of this conflict. The Afghans are receiving some help and will have more in future months. The whole world is taking a sincere interest in their plight. The normal activities of the country are mostly suspended, but there could be some improvement in smaller communities which must cooperate to feed the country.

BURMA Burma has not yet recovered from the confusion of its own political existence. Though normally a Buddhist country, it has become deeply involved in the shifting pattern of Far Eastern social and economic strategy. The country is under severe economic problems, and tourism is restricted at this time. Relations with India may be strengthened, and a number of Burmese have settled in other countries. The government is insecure and a policy of isolation cannot be successfully maintained. The public health is not good and the standard of living is perilously low. Burma must reach out and make adjustment to the policies of the surrounding countries or be in danger of having foreign policies thrust upon it. The death rate is likely to be high and natural disasters are possible. Water pollution will prove disastrous.

INDIA From ancient times it was assumed that the vast subcontinent of India was under the planetary rulership of Saturn. One of the important keywords of this planet is the importance of precedent. The vast size of the country and its overpopulation result in its domination by ancient customs, ways, and beliefs. Only time can bring about a complete remedy. At the moment however, confusion has infected both the governing and the governed. Even vast undertakings are scarcely noticeable. The present administration is not popular and may run into trouble before the year is over. New leadership, however, will be more or less ineffective unless it can win the active support of its constituencies. Climatic conditions will be adverse with torrential rains and danger of epidemical outbreaks. On the constructive side there can be considerable improvement in trade and industry, and vital statistics will show a major increase in life expectancy. India will find it necessary to maintain military forces on its major borders. Due to its size, the country probably will continue on its general path with only minor changes. It is advancing and has vast resources with many highly dedicated persons to cooperate in the building of a major world power. Northern India may be subject to earthquakes, and Hindu-Moslem tension in border areas will be annoying but not serious. In 1983 India must attack housing, hygiene, education, and unemployment. It lacks the resources to buy solutions to these difficulties, so it must continue to encourage the people themselves to do everything possible to improve living conditions and to create and maintain industries which will help them to stabilize their own society.

INDOCHINA This group which includes North and South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand occupies the most distressed area in the modern world. The only exception is Thailand which so far has been able to maintain its independence. For other members of the Indochinese group, survival is still precarious. Genocide has virtually decimated some regions and survivors have escaped the best they could and been scattered among countries that will accept them, including the United States. Many nations have tried to help

these people, but the most important factor working for their relief at this time is public opinion. Petty tyrannies will ultimately fall, and a concerted effort to restore national liberties will be instrumented in the present year. Minor outbreaks of violence may be expected in 1983, but assistance from outside countries will have a constructive effect—especially in Cambodia. It will be a long time, however, before these smaller countries will be liberated from militaristic domination.

INDONESIA This area will suffer considerably from worldwide problems of inflation, unemployment, and overpopulation. It will do as well as can be expected, but must guard against infiltration of troublemakers. Some financial assistance may be available from foreign powers to support industrial modernization and the improvement of living conditions in Bali and Sumatra. There is some danger of violent storms and seismic disturbances. The people are by nature happy and industrious, and local leaders will cooperate with the central government. Tourism could be expanded and the exporting of arts and craft materials will assist the economy. The most important consideration this year is to protect Indonesia against imported agitators desirous of establishing a firm foothold in Malaysia. In general this country is among the more fortunate.

JAPAN The Japanese are centering their attention on the expansion of their world trade. For this task, abundant energy will be available. The emphasis will be upon new products made available at reasonable prices. The Japanese will maintain their reputation for superior workmanship. They will present the world with a solution of the housing problem, and will find ways of keeping most of their working force employed. An important economic bridge between Japan and the countries of the British Commonwealth will be established. The government will be reasonably popular, but there may be sickness in the imperial family. June may be a difficult month. Climatic conditions are unpleasant as usual, especially on the western coast. The present administrative

policy is likely to continue throughout the year. Japan will strengthen trade relations with unaligned countries. The rate of crime will be reduced by prompt and effective handling by the police force. Family life will be progressive, but the birth rate may be considerably lower. The health of the people is well protected but, during the second half of the year in particular, the country will be accident prone. Religion, especially those sects with mystical overtones, will win many converts among the younger people.

KOREA Both North and South Korea will devote considerable time and effort to making friends and influencing people. North Korea, in particular, has long suffered from a poor press which it rather well deserved. South Korea has proven conclusively that it is not efficient in the maintenance of a democracy. Recognizing the hazards of their present conditions, there is increasing tendency to find some common ground for cooperation. In spite of old prejudices, South Korea may try to strengthen its relationships with Taiwan and both Koreas may eye India hopefully. Communication and transportation will be improved. In the north agriculture will be strengthened, and in the south the emphasis will be upon merchandising Korean products through markets in the free world. There is good probability that 1983 will provide time and opportunity for the improvement of living conditions and the corrections of serious political mistakes which disfigured past years.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA The People's Republic of China will also devote considerable attention to the polishing of its world image. Any ulterior motives will be carefully concealed and emphasis will be upon the improvement of living conditions and the expansion of industrial projects. It has become obvious that the Mao approach was totally impractical. There will be increasing emphasis upon the rights of individuals to select appropriate careers and share in the benefits of higher education. There will be less attention directed toward armament and nuclear projects, and tourism will be encouraged. In the spring there may

be tension in the political administration and opportunists will prove troublesome. The Chinese people have always been individualistic. They cherish small rights and privileges and cling tenaciously to ancient traditions. It will be noticeable that the present administration will capitalize on the ancient philosophies and religions of the country and expand its scientific researches in line with the ancient beliefs of the people. Climatic conditions may result in damage to crops and livestock, and seismic disturbances may hit heavily populated areas. In the distribution of its products, China will favor non-communist markets, will carefully protect the trade facilities of Hong Kong, and may sign an agreement to extend or expand existing treaties especially relating to the New Territory. Medical science will advance and the standard of living will rise slightly. With care, China can avoid most of the confusion rampant in other parts of the world. Younger people will strongly liberalize the political program and strengthen contacts with outside nations and cultures.

TAIWAN The National Republic of China will continue to expand its industrial program and cultivate new products for world markets. The country will show an active creativity and make a number of major contributions related to industrialism. Ties with Japan may be strengthened, and living conditions will remain about the same with few signs of inflation or unemployment. Relations with mainland China will remain about the same, but there might be a brief flurry of anxiety in September or October of 1983. Tourism will be good and economic associations with several European and Near Eastern nations will be strengthened. Accidents in factories may require some changes in working conditions, but for the most part the leadership is adequate.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Discontents are strong throughout these nations. Mexico is under heavy affliction financially and no immediate relief is in

sight. The country could pass through a major political upheaval. Subversive factions taking advantage of the prevailing confusion have infiltrated the country and may find a number of supporters among distressed classes. Health is afflicted; there could be an epidemic of venereal disease. Mexican discontent will spread through southwestern communities of the United States. Religion will have difficulty trying to sustain the moral life of the people, and petty crime will be out of control. Epidemical ailments will show a rapid increase in dysentery and skin disorders.

The Brazilian people are fortunate in one respect—they have a large country with abundant natural resources. However efforts to capitalize on these resources will not be especially successful at this time. Foreign capital will be of some help and major investments by outside companies and nations will contribute to employment. The government is not doing much to improve conditions, and there may be a political crisis in April and a period of internal stress in November. In spite of its troubles, Brazil will become in the course of time a major world power.

Argentina will require most of the present year to recover from the shock of 1982. Once things settle down, it is probable that the Falkland Islands incident will finally be solved by mutually satisfactory arbitration. There is also a rising tide of antagonism against the militaristic regime, and in this area also professional agitators will have a field day. Employment will rise slightly, but inflation will more than wipe away the gain. Military spending should be reduced to a minimum necessary to keep law and order within the country.

Conditions in the other Latin countries are similar to those mentioned to a greater or lesser degree. Agitators trained in Cuba are playing on the egotism of ambitious politicians. Some natural disasters are likely, and climatic conditions are detrimental to farming and cattle raising. Religion is under stress and churches are subject to pillage and vandalism. Transportation is poor and air travel is hazardous. Here as elsewhere, there is no cure for trouble but the correction of its causes. This thought is not generally acceptable to Latin American leaders.

CANADA

It would seem that the agitation for the partition of Canada will fade away, at least for the present. Anxiety over unemployment will continue, but in general the economy will be reasonably stable. Central Canada is likely to suffer from adverse climatic conditions with danger to crops. Relations with Great Britain will improve and trade with the Commonwealth countries is likely to increase. Western Canada will cease to be troublesome politically. Minor difficulties may arise between Canada and the United States, but new agreements and commitments on both sides will be profitable in terms of industrial expansion. Canadian trade with Asia will increase, and mining in the far north of Canada will be difficult but ultimately profitable. The tax burden will become somewhat heavier and inflation will be moderate. In the Newfoundland and New Brunswick regions, there may be severe weather and damage to shipping. Older persons must watch nutrition and be careful of accidents in periods of heavy weather. Storms on the Great Lakes will restrict travel; it may be necessary to suspend air transportation in January or February, and also near the end of the year.



If a cock ruffles up his feathers, he is easy to pluck.

—Burmese Proverb

In the hour of adversity be not without hope, for crystal rain falls from black clouds.

—Persian Saying

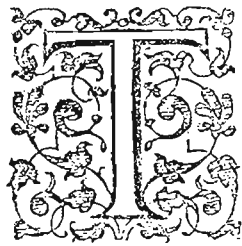
It is not the gown which adorns the man but the man the gown.

—Polish Proverb

Fasting makes the peasant thin and the landlord fat.

—Russian Proverb

HEYWOOD ON THE ETERNAL FEMININE



he Elizabethan era has been justly called the Golden Age of English Literature. One of the most interesting "pens" of the period was Thomas Heywood (1574?-1641). He was born in Lincolnshire and attended Cambridge University. It appears that he departed from the cloistered walls of Emmanuel College to follow his own star a few years later. A number of the outstanding literary personalities also found the curricula of the day sterile and frustrating.

There is a report of Heywood's extraordinary skill in languages and his proficiency in the wisdom of the ancients. Heywood's versatility can be better appreciated from a small work which he published in 1637, the title of which is as follows: *Pleasant Dialogues and Dramma's, Selected Out of Lucian, Erasmus, Texter, Ovid, Etc. With Sundry Emblems Extracted from the Most Elegant Jacobus Catsius. As Also Certaine Elegies, Epitaphs, and Epithalamions or Nuptiall Songs; Anagrams and Acrosticks; With Divers Speeches Spoken to Their Most Excellent Majesties. . . . With other Fancies Translated from Beza, Bucanan, and Sundry Italian Poets.*

It is obvious that Heywood was not indebted to Cambridge for the curious turn of mind which inspired his literary labors. His reference to the most elegant Jacobus Catsius indicates familiarity with the emblemata of the learned Dutch philosopher-mystic, Jacob Cats, one of his contemporaries. Heywood's reference to anagrams and acrostics may cause the thoughtful reader to suspect that he made use of such subtleties when circumstances justified them.

In one way or another, an early association of Heywood with the Shakespearean writings has been noted by several scholars.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* mentions that Charles Lamb refers to Heywood as "the prose Shakespeare." An even closer relationship between Heywood and other playwrights of his time appears in *The English Traveller* first published in London in 1633 and "Publikely acted at the Cock-pit in Drury-lane: by Her Majesties servants." In his preface to the reader, Heywood speaks of the play as one "amongst two hundred and twenty, in which I have had either an entire hand, or at the least a maine finger."

In *Apology for Actors* containing three treatises by Thomas Heywood, London: 1612, he appends a note of complaint to Nicholas Okes who printed the book. The following lines are extracted from a note at the end of the volume—"Here, likewise, I must necessarily insert a manifest injury done me in that worke, by taking the two epistles of Paris to Helen, and Helen to Paris, and printing them in a lesse volume under the name of another, which may put the world in opinion I might steale them from him, and hee, to doe himselfe right, hath since published them in his owne name." In Maggs catalog No. 44 the less volume to which Heywood alludes was *The Passionate Pilgrim*, republished by Jaggard in 1612, attributed to William Shakespeare.

The Hierarchie of the Blessed Angells. Their Names, Orders, and Offices, by Thomas Heywood, London: 1635, includes the following verse, reproduced from the original printed form, dealing with English poets of the seventeenth century:

Francis Bew-
mont.

William Shake-
speare.

Beniam. Iohn-
son.

John Fletcher.
Iohn Webster,
&c.

Excellent *Bewmont*, in the formost ranke
Of the rar'st Wits, was neuer more than *Frank*.
Mellifluous *Shake-speare*, whose enchanting Quill
Commanded Mirth or Passion, was but *Will*.
And famous *Iohnson*, though his learned Pen
Be dipt in *Castaly*, is still but *Ben*.
Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Iacke*.
Deckers but *Tom*; nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.
And hee's now but *Iacke Foord*, that once were *Iohn*.

If Heywood was familiar with acrostics, he might have intended to make use of one in these lines. At the beginning of lines four and six we read upward the letters *B*, *An*, and *Co*. In the last two books contained within this work are introduced a number of unusual ghost stories and tales of witchery. Among these is Heywood's version of *Macbeth*. Though taken from the same source as Shakespeare's play, it contains some curious variations, especially in the treatment of the witches. He describes them as "... Virgins wondrous faire,/ As well in habit as in features rare."

George Wither, a most mysterious person in his own right, is accredited with the authorship of *The Great Assises Holden in Parnassus by Apollo and His Assesours*, London: 1645. The second leaf of this work presents the cast of characters who appear variously in the poetic text that follows. In a rectangular frame at the top is a single word—Apollo. Below at left, is *The Lord VERULAN, Chancellor of Parnassus*. This assigns a high estate to Francis Bacon in the realm of poets and dramatists. Below is a column with the heading: *The Jurours*. They are properly twelve in number. The ninth juror is John Fletcher, the tenth is Thomas Haywood, and the eleventh is William Shakespeare. To the right is another column headed: *The Malefactours*. Actually these names are pseudonyms for the jurors, thus Fletcher is described as *The Poste*; Heywood, as *The Spye*; and William Shakespeare is *The writer of weekly Accounts*.

The genius of Heywood must have been taxed to the limit for him to name two small volumes, the first and second parts of *If You Know Not Me, You Know No Bodie*. We reproduce herewith the title page of the second part published in London in 1606. This part hymns the glories of the building of the royal exchange and the victory of the British navy over the Spanish Armada during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

To mention one more—in 1635, Heywood published a curious work, now very rare, under the title *Philocothonista, or, The Drunkard, Opened, Dissected, and Anatomized*. The volume contains a woodcut of animals, seated around a table in various degrees of inebriation. In this volume there is an interesting allusion to the Shakespearean plays, "To whom Sir John Falstaffe



<i>The Lord</i> VERULAN,	ERASMUS ROTERODAM.
<i>Chancellor of Parnassus.</i>	JUSTUS LIPSIUS
Sir PHILIP SIDNEY,	JOHN BARCKLAY
<i>High Constable of Par.</i>	JOHN BODINE
WILLIAM BVDEVS,	ADRIAN TVRNEBVS
<i>High Treasurer.</i>	ISAAC CASAVBON
JOHN PICVS, Earle	JOHN SELDEN
<i>of Mirandula, High</i>	HVGO GROTIVS
<i>Chamberlaine.</i>	DANIEL HEINSIVS
JVLIVS CESAR	CONRADVS VOSSIVS
SCALIGER	AUGUSTINE MASCARDIUS

The Jurours.

George Wither
Thomas Cary
Thomas May
William Davenant
Josuah Sylvester
Georges Sandes
Michael Drayton
Francis Beaumont
John Fletcher
Thomas Haywood
William Shakespeare
Philip Mafinger.

The Malefactours.

Mercurius Britanicus
Mercurias Aulicus
Mercurius Civicus
The Scout
The writer of Diurnals
The Intelligencer
The writer of Occurrences
The writer of Passages
The Poste
The Spye
The writer of weekly Accounts
The Scottish Dove, &c.

A 2

J 0-



THE
Second Part of,
If you know not me, you
know no bodie.

VVith the building of the Royall
EXCHANGE:

And the famous Victorie of Queene Elizabeth,
in the Yeare 1588.



AT LONDON,
Printed for Nathaniell Butter.
1606.

Title page of the second part of *If You Know Not Me You Know No Bodie*,
by Thomas Heywood, London: 1606.

Philocothonista,
OR, THE
DRVNKARD.

Opened, Dissected, and Anatomized.



LONDON,

Printed by Robert Raworth; and are to be sold at his house
neere the White-Hart Taverna in Smithfield. 1635.

Woodcut frontispiece of *Philocothonista*, etc. London: 1635, by Thomas Heywood.

may not unfitly be compared, who never durst ride without a Pistoll, charg'd with Sacke, by his side." Portions of this volume are in verse which was Heywood's favored medium.

Most references to Heywood's theatrical productions indicate that they attracted large audiences including "quality" and were

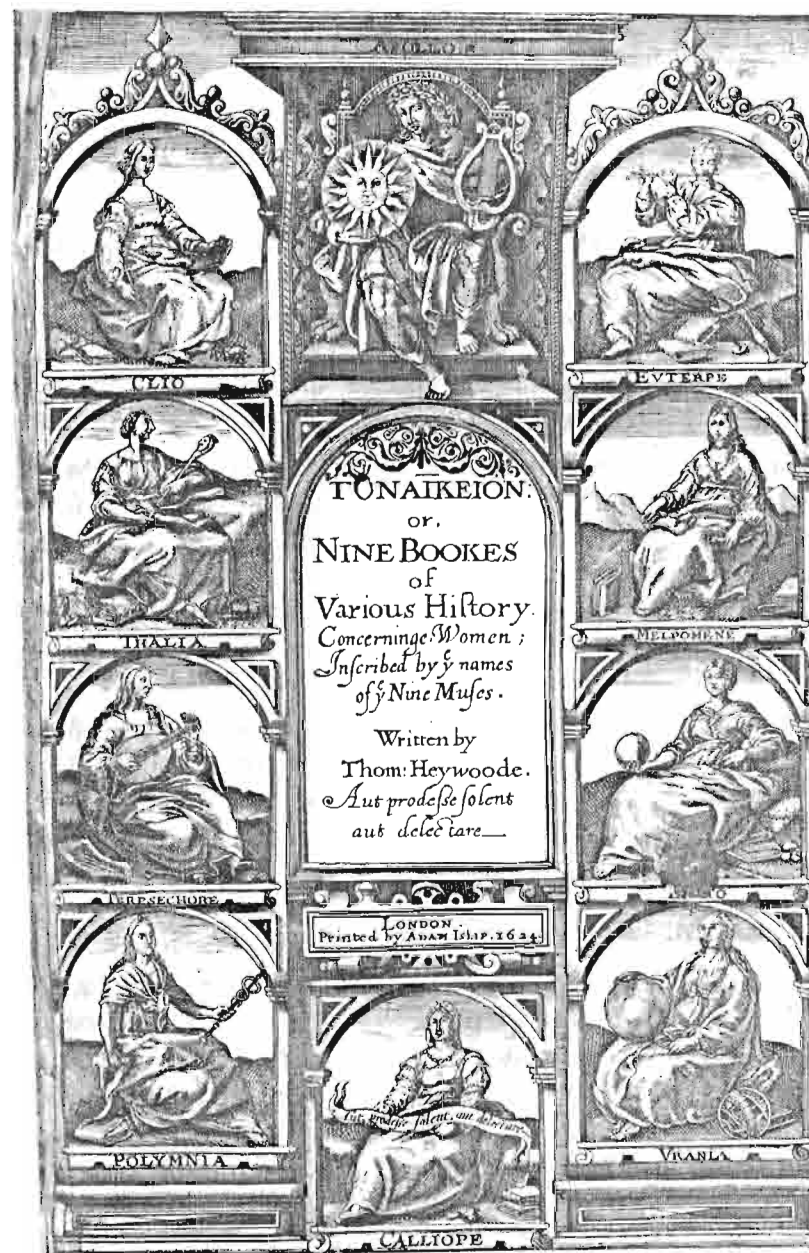
occasionally pirated. Charles I and his queen attended three performances of *Love's Mistress* in eight days.

It has been said that Heywood seldom delved into the supernatural; but it should be noted that in 1641, the year of his death, he published *The Life of Merlin, Surnamed Ambrosius*, a work of considerable scholarship. It covers the history of England from Brute to the reign of King Charles and abounds in miracles and prophecies. Some space is also devoted to a brief account of the Cumaean sibyl. A reprint of this work was published in London in 1813. According to Heywood, Merlin was born in the reign of King Vortigern, and is a dominating figure in the Arthurian cycle.

By strong circumstantial evidence at least, Thomas Heywood must be included in that constellation of poets assembled by Lord Bacon in his program of universal reformation. In *The Great Assises* already mentioned, his name is included with George Wither, William Devanant, Josuah Silvester, Michael Drayton, and Francis Beaumont. In the same book, Ben Jonson is listed as the keeper of the Tryphonian Den—a gentle term for the underworld of secret enterprise. It is reported that Heywood was married, possibly twice, and left several children. He was buried in Clerkenwell, London, where he had lived for most of his mature life.

We are fortunate in having in the PRS Library a fine copy of the first edition of *Gunaikeion; or, Nine Bookes of Various History Concerninge Women; Inscribed by Ye Names of Ye Nine Muses*, written by Thom. Heywoode, London: 1624. This is a very scarce and important volume interspersed with a number of poems, some of which were included in the first collected edition of Shakespeare's *Poems*, 1640. The work includes twenty pages on witches.

The engraved title page, reproduced here somewhat reduced in size, is divided into ten compartments containing representations of Apollo and the nine Muses. In the English language, the word *muse* means to meditate or to ponder, and *musings* is a kind of abstract reflection involving a certain play of imagination. Our word *museum* means a temple of the Muses. In Greek legendry and lore, Mnemosyne (Memory) was the mother of the Muses and their



Engraved title of the *Nine Bookes of Various History Concerninge Women*, by Thomas Heywood, London: 1624.

father was Zeus who symbolizes the mind of the world. According to Hesiod, Zeus took several wives—all of whom were veiled symbols of the operations of the created mind. There are several conflicting accounts concerning the abode of the Muses. At Delphi, they were attached to the suite of Apollo, but in southern Greece their permanent home was on Mount Helicon in Boeotia.

Apollo was called Musagetes, or leader of the Muses. According to Varro, a certain ancient city (Sicyon) commissioned three sculptors, each of whom was to make statues of the three muses venerated at that time. The city fathers had intended to purchase only the work of one sculptor, and a competition would enable them to select the best. When the time came, all of the statues were so exquisite that it was impossible to choose between them. The magistrates, therefore, purchased them all and the nine figures were arranged in groups around the altar of Apollo, who is sometimes referred to as the tenth Muse.

The Muses are pictured artistically as nine beautiful maidens divided into three groups. The Muses presiding over epics were Calliope, Clio, and Urania. These presided over the heroic epic, the historic epic, and the astronomical epic in the order given. The lyric Muses were Erato, Terpsichore, and Euterpe; and were the patronesses of the love lyric, the choral lyric, and flute music. The dramatic muses were Melpomene, Thalia, and Polymnia. They protected tragedy, comedy, and the religious themes as portrayed in the theater.

In Heywood's plate, Apollo is pictured seated with a wreath around his curling hair. He is enthroned, and the feet of the chair resemble those of a lion to symbolize the constellation of Leo. His right hand supports the solar disc, and his left hand holds a lyre.

It was only after the Renaissance that the artisans of Europe were impelled to turn against the prevailing traditionalism and express their own internal convictions. As such liberalism could lead only to persecution, disgrace, and probable death, progressive thinkers and dreamers formed themselves into secret fraternities much like trade or craft guilds. Within their own groups, they advanced the service of their Muses, protecting each other with obligations of sacred honor. The societies of creative artists chose

Apollo as their ruling spirit and acknowledged their allegiance to the classic Muses.

Mount Helicon became a symbol of their lodge-rooms, or places of assemblage, whether it was a secluded place in the forest or the upper room of some inn. With the passing of time, the secret empire of the poets took larger and clearer definition, assuming greater cultural and even political importance.

The arts languished in England during the Commonwealth but, with the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, there was a new flowering of knowledge involving not only the literati but most scientists and educators. In time, the Muses became the personification of that genius within human beings which impels to high achievements. Many seventeenth century title pages picture forth the assemblage of the Muses and sometimes include the likenesses of Athena and Mercury. Mythology became a convenient symbolism and, at the same time, was seldom examined critically by the spies of church or state.

In making an in-depth study of famous and infamous women, Heywood established a significant literary landmark. It must have required considerable time to explore ancient historical accounts and relevant fragments of gossip accumulated from the writers of antiquity, legendry, lore, and surviving biographies relating to ladies remembered for a variety of reasons. It is not possible to present, even in abridged form, all the aspects of Heywood's compendium, but there are points which should not languish in this almost unprocurable volume.

Much of the material that may intrigue the more thoughtful modern reader is set forth in the first and second sections of the text which are dedicated to Clio and Euterpe. The easiest way to simplify this aspect is to reproduce the opening page of the table of contents. Under the heading of Clio, the principal feminine divinities of the Greeks and Romans are discussed beginning with Juno. She is described as the daughter of Saturn and queen of the gods, being the chief of those called celestial. She presides over power and riches and the sanctity of marriage.

Of Cybele it is said that she is the wife of Saturn, is called the mother of the gods, and rides in a chariot drawn by lions. Her



AN INDEX, OR TABLE,
of Nine Bookes of Various Historie, onely
concerning Women, inscribed by the Names
of the Nine MUSES.

*The Contents of the first Booke, intituled Clío: Treating of the
Goddesse Celestiall, Terrestriall, Marine, and Infernall, &c.*

A Proeme of the severall opi- ons of all the antient Philo- sophers, concerning the De- itie. Fol. 1	Of Pandora.	32
Of the Goddesse Celestiall, and first of Iuno.	Of the Marine Goddesse.	33
Of Sybil.	Of Amphetrite.	ibid.
Of Venus.	Of Thetis, or Tethys.	34
Of Minerva.	Of the Nereides.	36
Of Diana.	Of the daughters of Triton.	37
Of Ceres.	Of the wives and daughters of Proteus.	38
Of Proserpina.	Of the daughters of Phœbus.	39
Of Nemesis.	Of Scilla and Charibdis.	40
Of Latona.	The Goddesse of Hills, Woods, Groues, and Trees, &c.	42
Of Fortune.	Of the Oracles.	43
Of the Goddesse called Selesta.	The Dryades, and Hamadryades.	44
Of the Goddesse Rhea.	Of the Goddesse Infernall.	45
Of Isis, or Io.	Of the Furie, or Eumenides.	46
Of Ate.	An abstract of all the Fables in the fif- teene bookes of Ovids Metamorphosis, as they follow in the Poeme.	48

*The Contents of the second Booke, inscribed Euterpe:
Treating of the Muses, Sybils, Vestals, Prophetesses,
Hesperides, the Graces, &c.*

A Discourse concerning the Muses. 57	Sybilla Cumœa, and her Prophetesses.	83
Of Clia.	Sybilla Samia, and her Prophetesses.	85
Of Euterpe.	Sybilla Cansana, and her Prophetesses.	86
Of Thalia.	Sybilla Hellespontica, & her Prophetesses.	88
Of Melpomene.	Sybilla Phrygia, and her Prophetesses.	89
Of Terpsichore.	Sybilla Europea, and her Prophetesses.	90
Of Erato.	Sybilla Tiburtina, and her Prophetesses.	91
Of Polymnia, or Polyhymnia.	Sybilla Egyptia, and her Prophetesses.	93
Of Frania.	Sybilla Eubœa, and her Prophetesses.	94
Of Caliope.	A discourse of the Virgin Vestals.	95
A discourse of the Sybils.	Of Oppia, Claudia, Fontia, Marcia, &c.	97
Sybilla Persica, and her Prophetesses.	Of the Prophetesses.	99
Sybilla Lybica, and her Prophetesses.	The Historie of a great Magician.	101
Sybilla Delphica, and her Prophetesses.		Of

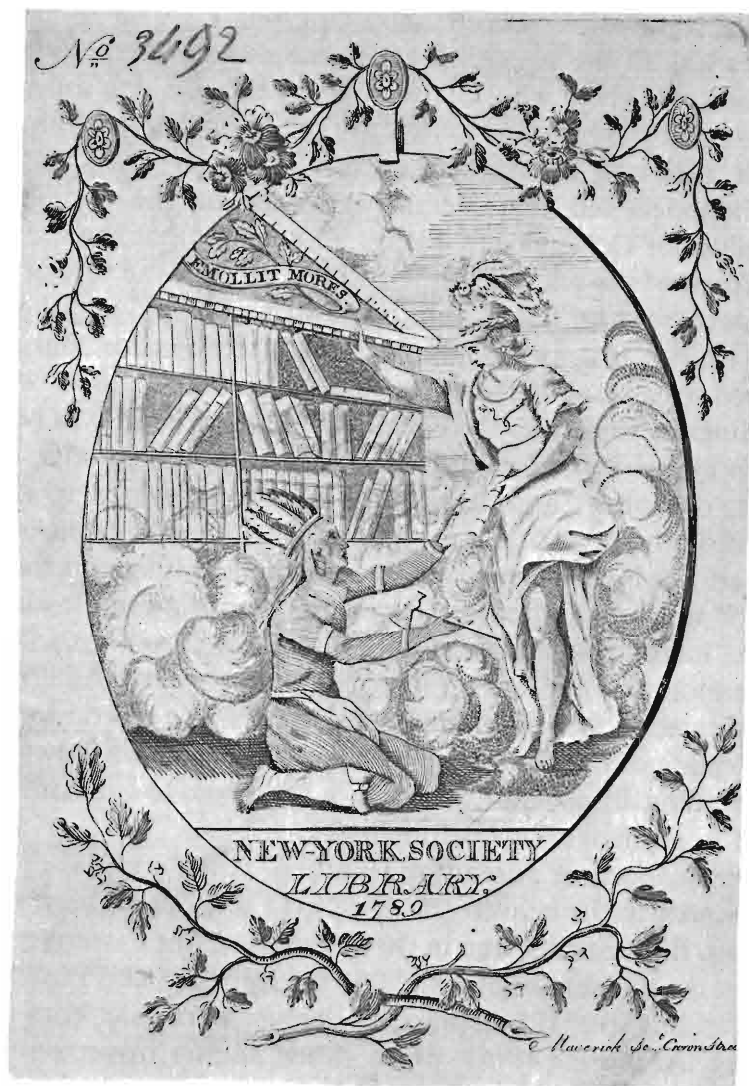
priests were called Curetes and Corybantes. The poets in their fables hid all the mysteries of learning under the rites and ceremonies of Cybele who is also called Vesta. In one aspect of her nature she is venerated as Rhea, the strength and vitality of the earth sustaining the generations of all things.

The poets tell that Venus was born of the nymph Dione, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. Others say that she was born of the foam of the sea. She is the goddess of love, the wife of Vulcan, the sweetheart of Mars, and the mother of Cupid and the Graces. Her chariot is drawn by swans. Her affections for Mars are discussed by several of the poets, especially Ovid.

Minerva, known to the Greeks as Pallas Athene, was born from the brain of Jupiter without a mother. She is the goddess of wisdom, discipline, and armament, and was elevated to the celestial order because of the inventions of arts and sciences attributed to her. She is the patron divinity of Athens. Minerva is the patroness of weaving and embroidery and, according to Heywood, she is the hieroglyphic of wisdom. She has long been associated with education and appears on the bookplates of early American public libraries, schools, and literary societies. We reproduce the 1789 bookplate of the New York Society Library which shows Minerva descending in a cloud, handing a textbook to an American Indian in exchange for his tomahawk.

Diana, born of Jupiter and Latona, is the goddess of virginity and chastity. In heaven she is called Luna, the moon; on earth, Diana, the huntress; and in the infernal regions Persephone. There was a magnificent temple to Diana at Ephesus, and Plutarch notes that in this special sanctuary all debtors were safe from their creditors. According to the poets, when Jupiter dispersed the darkness and said "let there be light," the sun and moon (Apollo and Diana) became administrators of day and night.

Ceres is the goddess of fruits and grains, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, a lawgiver of the Sicilians. Ceres received divine worship because she taught agriculture and the harvesting of crops. She was most venerated at Eleusis. Heywood moralizes by noting that all human beings should be sincere and till the earth which is the source of their nutrition. The miseries are the handmaidens of dis-



Bookplate of the New York Society Library issued in 1789, from the original in the PRS Library.

honesty, and those who exploit the prices of food are subject to the punishment of Ceres.

Persephone was the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and many fables have accumulated around her—especially in the Eleusinian

Mysteries. Some have said that she is associated with the moon which increases in light in one half of each month and decreases in the other half. She wears a garment of many colors and her priests combine elements of male and female clothing, a practice which is still noticeable in the vestments of the clergy.

The ancestry of Nemesis is uncertain. Some ancient mythologists consider her the daughter of Oceanus, others of Jupiter, and still others of Justice. She has long been recognized as presiding over the consequences of conduct. The fate of the virtuous is protected by heaven, but the corruptions of the vicious are in the keeping of Nemesis, or Fate, who sentences them to various punishments. It is therefore generally assumed by the most learned writers that Nemesis had Justice for parent.

Latona was a Titaness, and according to some accounts was the mother of Apollo and Artemis. She represents the primordial instincts which still largely dominate human conduct. Latona's romances with Jupiter offended Juno who found various ways to implement her displeasure. Latona was also involved with the foundation of the Delphic oracle.

According to Plato, the human being only is left by nature naked and unarmed without shoe or garment. Because of this deprivation, all mortals propitiate Fortuna, asking her assistance when all other measures fail. When she withholds her favors she is blamed for disasters and may be represented as blind, bestowing her benefits without consideration of the merits or demerits of her supplicants. Heywood tells us that among the Scythians she is represented without feet having only hands and feathers. It should be remembered however that she bestows upon her devotees reason, industry, and providence. Fortuna is represented standing on a globe to indicate her instability. She may carry a bridle for prudence and a chalice to suggest the intoxication brought about by fame and wealth. She is most favorable to those who demand nothing from her.

The second section of Thomas Heywood's work of various histories concerning women is dedicated to the Muse Euterpe. From this rather expansive section we will concern ourselves principally with the sibyls.

It might be well to notice at this point that in the Winter 1977 issue of the *PRS Journal* there is an extensive article on the sibyls, illustrated with a series of engravings by Johannes-Theodorus de Bry. Heywood opens his discussion of these celebrated prophetesses by noting that according to Isidorus the word *sybilla* "is derived from *Syos*, which signifies *Deus*, God; and *Beele*, as much as to say, Thought." Thus the word would mean a woman who shared in the thoughts of God.

Heywood wanders about for a few paragraphs and then centers his attention on the opinions of various ancient writers. He then quotes direct prophecies attributed to each of the sibyls. As they are all supposed to have lived prior to the Christian era, their predictions bearing upon the advent of the Messiah are of special interest. For the convenience of the reader, we have modernized the spelling and punctuation.

The Persian sibyl was also known as a Chaldean or Babylonian prophetess who lived in very ancient times. One bearing that title however was contemporary with Alexander the Great. She is accredited with saying,

. . . of a Virgin shall be born
The Prince of peace, crowned with a wreath of thorn,
Him the seventh age shall follow, and extend
Till the worlds frame dissolve, and Time see end.

The Lybian sibyl was honored by ancient writers with the invention of heroic verse. She is believed to have lived in the fifth century B.C., and to have appeared in visions delivering oracles in the form of dreams. She prophesied as follows:

A King, a Priest, a Prophet, all these three
Shall meet in one: sacred Divinity
Shall be to flesh espoused. Oh who can scan
This mystery, uniting God with man!
When this rare birth into the world shall come,
He, the great god of Oracles, strikes dumb.

The Delphic sibyl should not be confused with the celebrated oracle at Delphi. She is said by Heywood to have lived before the Trojan War and to have been quoted by Homer. Some believe that she prophesied at Delphi long before the establishment of the oracle. Among her predictions is the following:

An Angel shall descend and say,
Thou blessed Marie, hail;
Thou shalt conceive, bring forth, yet be
A Virgin without fail.
Three gifts the Chaldeans to thy son
Shall tender, with much piety,
Myrrh to a Man, Gold to a King,
And Incense to a Deity.

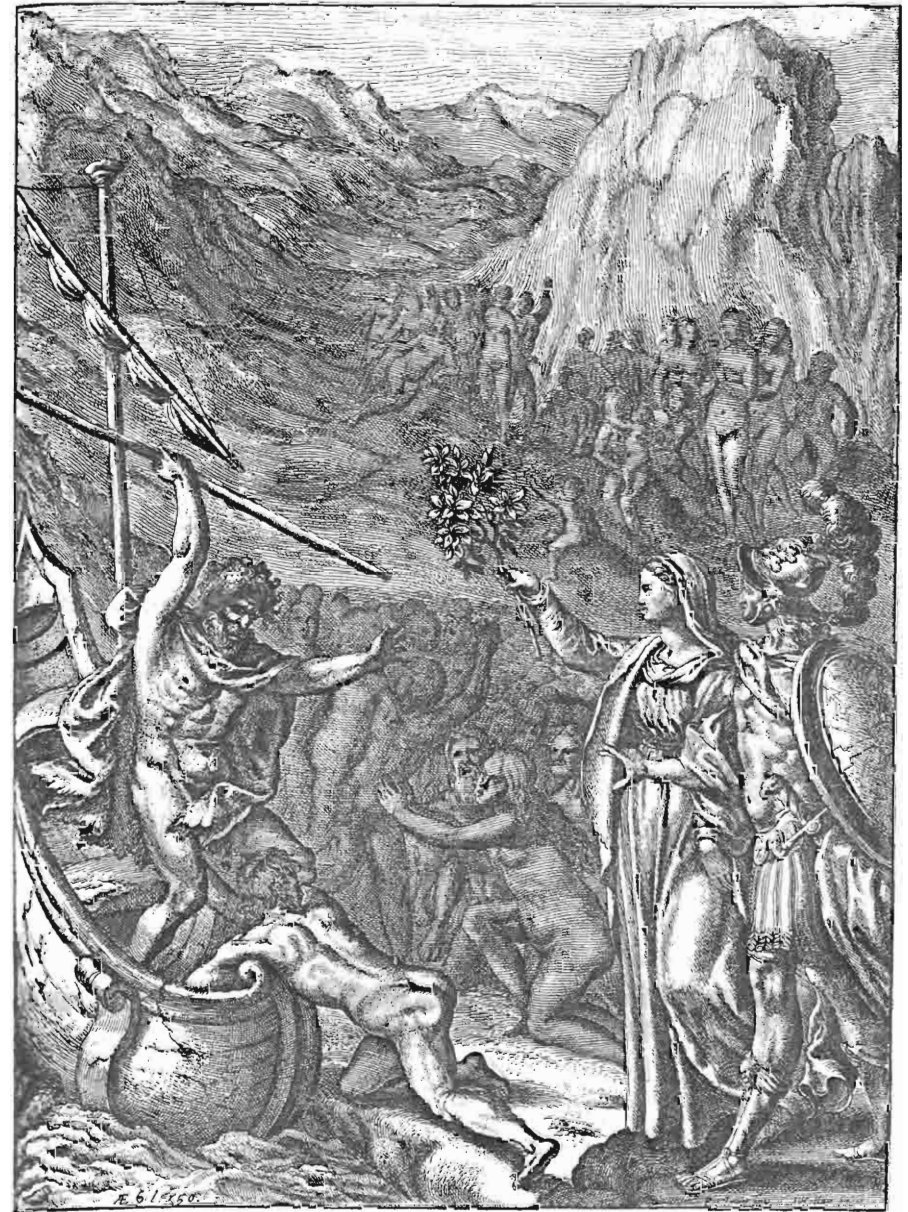
The Cumaean sibyl was a priestess of Apollo, born in the city of Cumae, a Greek colony in the Bay of Naples. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, translated by Dryden, 1697, there is an engraving showing Aeneas consulting the Cumaean sibyl at the entrance to her sanctuary. Later, the sibyl, carrying the Golden Bough, made it possible for Aeneas to enter the boat by which souls cross to the afterlife. It is noted that the sibyls uttered their divinations with a troubled brain and a distracted countenance. The words were harsh and unpleasant as though the sibyl was possessed by a powerful spirit. The following lines are attributed to the Cumaean sibyl:

The ancient of days, shall then submit to time,
The maker yield himself to new creation.
The deity and Godhead most sublime,
Take shape of man, to ransom every nation:
Die, to make others live, and every crime
Committed, from the round world's first foundation,
Take on himself—as low as Hell descending
To win man Heaven, upon his grace depending.

The Samian sibyl came from the Isle of Samos, the home of



Aeneas consulting the Cumaean sibyl, from Virgil's *Aeneid*, translated by Dryden, 1697.



The Cumaean sibyl, holding the Golden Bough, provides Aeneas with safe passage in the barque that carries souls to the realms of the dead.

Pythagoras, the birthplace of Juno, and where Aesop flourished and first published his fables. Of this sibyl very little is known, but she is believed to have composed the following prophecy:

*The world shall to six thousand years aspire,
By water once, but then destroyed by fire:
The first two thousand, void; the next, the Law;
The last two, under the Messiah awe.
And as repose by Sabbaoth is expressed,
Sun, Moon, and Stars, all things shall then have rest.*

The Cumana sibyl had so extensive a career that it is now generally believed that the title was borne by a succession of prophetesses. A number of writers, including Heywood, have had difficulty in separating the Cumaeian sibyl who was a priestess of Apollo and born in the city of Cumae in the Bay of Naples from the Cumana sibyl whose home was in Cuma, a Greek colony in Aeolia. Heywood notes that the Cumana sibyl was the one who brought the Sibylline books to the first King Tarquinius, the last of the seven kings of Rome who reigned in the sixth century B.C. When the king refused to pay the price she asked for the volumes, she burned six of the nine and demanded the same price for the remaining tomes. The king asked the privilege of reading the surviving volumes and was so amazed at the contents that he gave a larger price than the sibyl had required. The following lines are extracted from one of her prophecies:

*In those blessed days,
Shall come a King of kings, and he shall raise
A new plantation, and though greater far
Than all the Monarchs that before him are,
In majesty and power—yet in that day,
So meek and humble, he shall deign to pay
Tribute to Caesar—yet thrice happy he,
That shall his subject or his servant be.*

The Hellespontine sibyl is believed to have dwelt in the area of

Troy, and she sang of the wars between the Trojans and the Greeks. Heywood evidently lacked information concerning her life, but quotes her prophecy concerning the nativity of Christ:

*When Atlas's shoulders shall support a star,
Whose ponderous weight he never felt before,
The splendour of it shall direct from far
Kings, and Wise men, a new light to adore,
Peace in those days shall flourish, and stern war
Be banished earth, lost mankind to restore.
Then shall the Eastern Monarchs presents bring,
To one, a Priest, a Prophet, and a King.*

The Phrygian sibyl, according to Heywood, was probably Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, the last king of Troy. It is supposed that Apollo sought to win her favors. Cassandra finally agreed to accept his attentions in exchange for the gift of prophecy. Having learned the secret, she rejected Apollo, convinced that he could not break his promise. Apollo, however, added a postscript, declaring that Cassandra would always prophecy correctly but no one would believe her. She was probably involved with the Phrygian Mysteries. Heywood does not quote one of her predictions; but according to Boissardi, she prophesied the annunciation of Christ, his death, descent into the infernal regions, and his resurrection.

The European sibyl is passed over by Heywood with a single sentence stating that she is not included in the list of ten sibyls but is found where twelve are mentioned. He gives the following verse attributed to her:

*When the great King of all the world shall have
No place on Earth by which he can be known,
When he that comes all mortal men to save
Shall find his own life by the world overthrown,
When the most just, injustice shall deprave,
And the great judge be judged by his own,
Death when to death a death by death hath given,
Then shall be oped the long shut gates of Heaven.*

The Tiburlina (Tibertine) sibyl was consulted by the Roman Emperor Augustus. While in the presence of this sibyl, he had a vision of a beautiful virgin holding in her arms a lovely infant. Augustus was so overwhelmed that he caused a temple to be built dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This story is vouched for by St. Augustine. Her name is derived from the river Tiber, but she is also called Alburnea from the ancient city of Alba. Heywood publishes a poem by this sibyl describing the seven wonders of the ancient world which she concludes with these lines:

*What at these trifles stands the world amazed?
And has on them with admiration gazed?
Then wonder, when the troubled world to appease,
He shall descend, who made them that made these.*

Heywood tells us nothing about the Egyptian sibyl except that she was called Agrippa, and composed an extraordinary prophecy upon the meaning of the number three. The following lines are typical of her revelations:

*Three persons in one Godhead sole [soul] divine.
That individual essence who dares scan,
Which is, shall be, and ere the world began,
Was in eternity? When of these Three
One of that most inscrutable Trinity,
The second person, Wisdom, shall intomb
All majesty within a Virgin's womb.
True Man, true God, still to that blessed Trine links,
True light shall shine, and false stars be extinct.*

We are told by Heywood that the Erythraean sibyl was born in Babylon of the Assyrian nation and was the daughter of the famous astrologer, Berosus. Eusebius, who was secretary of the Nicean Council convened in 325 A.D., refers to the prophecies of this sibyl who predicted the futures of the Greeks who came to the siege of Troy. Her prediction concerning the advent of Christ includes the following lines:

*The times by the great Oracle assigned,
When God himself, in pity of mankind,
Shall from the Heaven descend and be incarnate,
Entering the world a lamb immaculate;
And as himself, in wisdom, thinks it mete,
Walk in the earth on three and thirty feet,
And with six fingers; all his subjects then,
Though a king mighty, shall be fishermen,
In number twelve; with these, war shall be tried
Against the devil, world, and flesh; their pride,
Humility shall quell, and the sharp sword
With which they fight, shall be the sacred Word,
Established upon Peter, which foundation
Once laid, shall be divulged to every nation.*

Although Heywood's references contain much valuable information, it should be remembered that all accounts concerning the sibyls are more or less conflicting, and their foreknowledge of the advent of Christianity has been open to considerable controversy. That these celebrated prophetesses really lived and received extensive recognition cannot be seriously doubted.

Heywood's book describes, or at least mentions, thousands of famous women of ancient times. The entire gamut from saints to witches is reported and much of the information is unavailable elsewhere. Our survey of Heywood's volume will be continued in a future issue of our journal. It will become evident that the influence of ladies in world affairs is much greater than has been generally supposed.



What men see in women or women in men to admire is generally a puzzle to those who know the men and women in question intimately.

—Lisle de Vaux Matthewman



A Department of Questions and Answers

Question: On three separate occasions, unless I did not fully understand, you have ruled out competition as an asset of the human character. Competition in all fields has urged man to greater and greater heights. In a utopian world if all persons were equally loving, had equal integrity, equal selflessness, etc., and there were no competition, would it not stop all incentive to live? Or is this what the wise ones call heaven or nirvana?

Answer: In spite of prevailing attitudes bearing on human relationships, there seems to be some reasonable doubt that the competitive policy is really responsible for the advancement of human culture. In recent years competition has come to govern most human relationships. Competitive armament to support political, industrial, and economic progress—so called—has brought us to the brink of annihilation. There is no proof that the struggle for status has brought us anything but anxiety and insecurity.

If we are all here to dominate each other, there can be no end but chaos. The concept of the survival of the fittest requires a factual definition of fitness. The arrogant, the overambitious, and those concerned only with dominating their associates are not an attractive group. Fitness is more than physical stamina; and equality should not be defined as equal to adequacy. The human being is endowed with many abilities and aptitudes, but there is no reason why the development of individual resources should lead to conflict. One person may choose to be a musician, another an artist, and a third a poet. There is no real excuse for assuming that

the members of various groups should downgrade themselves or each other. Variety is magnificent proof of divine benevolence. The flowers in a well kept garden are not all the same shape, size, color, or fragrance. The very variety brings joy to those who appreciate beauty. Each form of life is fulfilling itself, for its growth comes from within itself. In a sense, within every living thing is an artist, and each—to borrow a few words from Kipling—draws “the Thing as he sees It, for the God of Things as They Are.”

The final proof that competition is contrary to the Universal Plan is that, in physical terms at least, daily living is autocracy and death is democratic. All the sins which we have worked upon one another to advance our personal estates are simply burdens upon the soul in the afterlife. Our responsibilities as citizens of eternity are greater than the advancements of our personal estates.

The difficulty with the utopian experiments has been that they attempted to establish a cooperative community in a competitive society. To accomplish the ends which they envisioned, it was necessary to impose rules and regulations which frustrated not only ambitions but also aspirations. Modern efforts to revive socialized communities have appealed, for the most part, to those seeking to escape the burdens of normal citizenship. The original program for colonizing the Western Hemisphere was, in a sense, utopian. The American continent was to be what William Penn called the *holy experiment*. Here, all virtues could be cultivated, and idealists could have the opportunity to free themselves from the tyrannies and conflicts that prevailed in Europe. In due course of time, the Western Hemisphere provided renewed opportunity for religious and secular competition. While the human being remains basically unchanged, principles will continue to be compromised for profits.

The modern world has inherited the tragic consequences of competition. Strength has always been used as an instrument of conquest because the enslavement of weaker nations advances the objectives of competition. Our entire way of life is dedicated to the advancement of self-interest regardless of cost. In the present century we are all involved in the common disasters resulting from un-

controlled and perhaps uncontrollable selfishness and ambition. Therefore, we may ask again what we actually mean by *the survival of the fittest*. Are we to understand that a nation with the strongest nuclear armament is the fittest? If we wish to assume that this is true, we must accept the obvious fact that fitness leads to extermination. While it is true that we should all strive for self-improvement, we can grow without becoming menaces to ourselves and others. The real panacea for our destructive tendencies is enlightened education. Increase of knowledge can inspire us to contribute to the improvement of ourselves and our environment. Proper reforms will remain extremely difficult to implement while higher education inspires us to succeed at the expense of one another.

The Darwinian theory is now a subject of considerable controversy. Plato's statement that the human being is only a biped without feathers is losing status in the scientific community. There is no particular reason to assume that man is required by nature to be a prowling predator who must continue to live by the law of the jungle. Many animals have rudimentary integrities which, for some reason or another, mankind has not inherited. The tigress will die in the defense of her young; and birds—such as the mandarin duck—mate for life, and if one dies the other will survive only a short time. Nor did we inherit our ambitions from the beasts of the fields. Among the creatures of the earth, the human being is the most privileged.

There is no justification for the concept that we are predestined and foreordained to follow the habits and practices of the lesser kingdoms. An ancient Grecian on his way to the Olympian Games met a casual acquaintance to whom he admitted frankly that he was not interested in athletics. The sports enthusiast explained that there were Olympian athletes who could swim like fish, run as fast as tigers, and lift great weights like elephants. The other man shook his head explaining that he would rather watch those who by natural dedications excelled in scholarship, composed great music, or were to be awarded prizes for their labors in the advancement of the common good. This seems to me to be a reasonable attitude.

At this point, the incentive factor should be examined. It is held to be generally true that unusual accomplishments deserve appropriate rewards. Within certain boundaries this is probably true. Difficulties arise, however, when all incentives are essentially financial. A heavy price has been placed upon both necessities and luxuries. With the present inflated economy, rewards are not fairly distributed. There is no just or proper reason why mediocrity should be extravagantly rewarded and honest endeavor be severely penalized simply because it cannot or does not engage the services of a public relations expert. The incentive system should not condone extravagance, wastefulness of natural resources, or the pollution of the environment. When those lacking integrity become wealthy, they waste their substance in riotous living and contribute to revolution, crime, and terrorism.

When a citizen of ancient Greece made a valuable contribution to knowledge of the creative arts, he was crowned with a laurel wreath and escorted down the main street to receive the applause of the populace. This was considered ample testimony of public approbation. If a Japanese storyteller gains a reputation for his skill, he may be declared a living cultural property and receive a small pension. Many countries have found it appropriate to recognize outstanding citizens without any financial consideration. This seems more appropriate than to create millionaires out of persons who have actually contributed very little to the advancement of essential progress. The entire civilized world is now involved in lawsuits as a further means of competing for financial benefits. If there must be competition, it could be for a silver-plated goblet or a neatly emblazoned plaque.

In older times, religion played an important part in conserving wealth. It could beatify or canonize a devout person who had already renounced all worldly goods and assign him a feast day in the hagiology. If he had already accumulated a large fortune by fair means or foul, he could bestow it upon the ministers of his faith and thus gain indulgences for future use. For centuries, poverty was the proof of virtue, and the principal object in life was to rectify character and be worthy of a happy estate in the afterlife.

Materialism has seriously depreciated the value of integrity and inspired intense competition. It has also corrupted the concept of wealth which is no longer the result of honest toil but payment for chicanery and corruption. It has been observed lately that the path of progress is littered on both sides with empty beer cans.

The question is asked if the Oriental doctrine of nirvana would deprive the average mortal of motivations inspiring the strengthening of character. If we look about us in space, we find little evidence of corruption. The stars are not striking for shorter hours nor do the planets demand annual raises of pay. The great inducement or incentive behind this magnificent scheme of existence is the will of God manifesting through wisdom and love. The planets are far enough apart to reduce the probability of spreading corruption from one to another.

Every good thing necessary for human life is available to humanity without manipulation or taxation. It is the human being who has brought about the mysteries and miseries of speculation in the stock market and foreign exchange. One of the Romans long ago is said to have bought the planet. I remember there was a note dealing with this in one of the cartoons of Ripley's "Believe It or Not." I seem to recall that he was assassinated for his audacity. Every so often, some militarist decides to conquer the earth or some political theorist feels it necessary to administer the future of the planet. Up to now they have all failed but, if they should succeed in the future, they will become proprietors of a graveyard.

The Buddhist concept of nirvana was never intended to be accepted as a political system. It simply emphasized the fact that happiness and security are not conferred by industrial competition, but must result from what may well be termed the ultimate incentive—the hope of survival. Peace will not come from the world. It must arise in the hearts and minds of dedicated persons who have come to understand the real meaning of progress. We like to think of it as further mechanization, and seldom pause to consider the consequences of commercialization. There are two ways of protecting our own futures. One is by having more, and the other by needing less. As it becomes obvious that the *more* is

not available, we must ration our consumption of essential resources.

Progress must be reinterpreted to mean the unfoldment and enrichment of human character and not the exploitation of natural resources. One of these days we shall have virtue thrust upon us. Having wasted everything in our environment, we must give serious attention toward releasing and perfecting our internal resources. We cannot become richer without someone else becoming poorer, but we can become wiser without depriving any other creature of its right to survival and security.

The futility of storing up material possessions has long been recognized. It once seemed desirable to assume that the wealthy could carry their worldly goods into the afterlife. The Egyptians provided their deceased pharaohs with every conceivable luxury. It was taken for granted that they could perpetuate their standard of living in the realms beyond the grave. The Chinese had much the same belief and, on at least one occasion, guarded the imperial remains with a regiment of lifesize clay horsemen. The old Norse people took it for granted that their heroic dead caroused in their grave mounds adequately supplied with food and drink and compatible associates. Unless the dead could carry their possessions with them into the afterworld, there seemed no reasonable excuse to accumulate vast fortunes in the mortal realm.

In due course, humanity in general came to the conclusion that physical possessions could not be transferred to the Elysian fields. There was also another rather practical consideration—the heirs and assigns were reluctant to see the family treasures buried forever with the dead. It had also been discovered that the tombs were rifled and pillaged, in many cases shortly after the funeral. As a proof of the natural thrift of progressive descendants, small clay models were substituted for valuable items on the assumption that the illustrious ancestor would not know the difference.

There is scarcely anyone today who honestly believes that competition has any future on the other side of the river Styx. Assuming that we are citizens of eternity, there must be something more important than the pursuit of fame and fortune. If there is

no afterlife, the tragedies of competition are completely meaningless; and if the soul does survive the grave, it will discover that the Universal Plan can never be commercialized.

Many believe that without competition there could be no progress. It therefore becomes important to estimate correctly the nature and substance of progressiveness. It is unreasonable to assume that we are advancing along a path that twists and turns and is beset with numerous hazards, real and imaginary, and which comes to a dead end at the grave. Medieval clerics developed the symbolism of the 'dance of death' in which persons of all estates, professions, trades, nations, and beliefs were dancing to a skeleton drummer who was leading them to the doorway of a tomb. Modern industrialists might object to this point of view, but the likenesses of successful businessmen are actually in the parade and in due time they also must follow the drummer. If this is progress, we are the victims of a sorry jest and, like another set of medieval drawings and paintings, we are sailing into the forever on a 'ship of fools'.

Scriptures tell us to store up our treasures in heaven where they cannot be taken from us by thievery or the vicissitudes of fortune. Instead of building a career principally dedicated to wealth and distinction, why not consider progress as the unfoldment of the human potential? As we look about us and realize the amazing achievements of the human mind, it is obvious that there is no limit or boundary to that potential for progress within the immortal soul. Why not think of progress as the improvement of the quality of personal living rather than the desperate effort to compete on the commercial level of career?

It would seem to me that progress is not increase in armament but the correction of the causes of war by raising the level of thought, emotion, and action. If we consider progress simply as advancements in technology, we sacrifice the humanity in man to a competitive program which is most likely to be advanced by ethical and moral compromises. In a universe which invites us all to enjoy the benevolences of Providence, we settle down to heartless exploitation of natural resources, becoming enslaved to conditions which should have brought us liberation.

Before Oriental societies came to be heavily influenced by Western economic theories, dedication to philosophy and service to the needs of each other were regarded as the highest standards of living. In the West however, we have been educated away from the Universal Plan and indoctrinated with shortsighted human purposes. We cannot progress collectively if we regress ethically and morally. We cannot become better by violating the dictates of conscience.

What would happen if progress and competition, as we interpret these terms today, came to dominate home and family? Suppose the parents were locked in competitive relationships with each other? Imagine the children interpreting progress as more complicated and expensive video games. How would we feel if grandparents tried to move in to inspire members of the family to forget all loyalties, duties, and moral responsibilities and to go out to make fame and fortune with no thought of the suffering they might cause? Lord Bulwer-Lytton tells a story of a father who taught his son that nothing mattered except money. The young man took the advice so literally that he murdered his own father to get his inheritance the sooner. The moment we become obsessed with the importance of material things, we come into violent conflict with universal laws.

In our Western environment, we have few opportunities to experience inner peace. One of the reasons why Oriental mysticism is becoming more attractive to those living in Europe and America is its emphasis upon serenity of spirit. The Japanese garden, the art of flower arrangement, and the tea ceremony are highly regarded by persons of good breeding. It takes years to attain proficiency in the appreciation of beauty. A Japanese gentleman told me that his daughter's education in a Japanese university was very expensive, but her course in flower arrangement cost twice as much. To sit quietly in a temple garden like that at Rengeji is to leave the pressures of progress far behind. There is really neither time nor place. The quietude permeates the soul and the beauty refreshes the spirit.

I strongly suspect that in the gentle atmosphere of natural beauty we realize the true meaning of progress. Although we still live in

a time dimension, we actually become aware of eternity. It is hard for Western people to understand inner peace, but it does come to those who have overcome the restless urge to dominate their neighbor and their world. Mencius reminded the thoughtful person of the importance of the child heart. The little ones who come into this world have no concept of progress; the very fact of being alive and protected by those who love them provides peace and security. It is only when they grow a little older and become involved in the ebb and flow of personal ambitions that disillusionment sets in. This impels the mind to a bitter irony and in due time they add their weight to the burden of progress.

I do not mean that we should have no incentives, but we cannot fulfill our own potentials while completely involved in the contemporary psychology of success. One man who had lost a fortune and suffered a broken home told me one day that he regarded himself as a successful failure. Competitively speaking, he had established a record for disintegrating his own career. Ultimately, he found the simple life, bought a small farm, and married again—this time to a girl who has no obvious ambitions. At last report, they were doing well.

Jewish and Christian mystics and cabalists have interesting interpretations of many biblical passages. In the Gospel according to St. John 2:15-16, it is stated that Jesus drove the changers of money from the steps of the temple in Jerusalem with the words "... make not my Father's house an house of merchandise." According to the old commentaries, the temple at Jerusalem, built upon the threshing floor of the Jebusites, stood directly under the invisible temple which existed forever in the heavens. Is not the created universe the sanctuary of the living God? Musing thus, the physical creation can properly be called the Father's house, for he abides in all its parts unto eternity.

Perhaps this earth was not intended to be a place of merchandising. We are inclined to feel that our financial structure is essential to our security. Barter and exchange may be necessary to survival, but they are a means and not an end. A lifetime should not be a span of years dedicated to the accumulation of worldly goods.

Man was not created to squabble over profit and loss or to clip coupons as a satisfactory occupation. Death alone can liberate us from our own competitive instincts. Even the Egyptians realized that man might carry his cupidity into the life beyond the grave. Those who dreamed of sound investments in the mortal sphere might imagine that a flourishing stock exchange in the Elysian fields could handle investments for the plutocratic dead.

Over a world already heavily burdened with economic competition now looms the monstrous form of competitive armaments. If competition is to be regarded as an incentive to progress, it may well be that we have exhausted the potential of this concept. No single person or even a well-organized minority can stand against the innate selfishness which disfigures human conduct. Some have said: "Things must get worse before they can get better." This is probably an unhappy truth. We will continue on our way until the situation becomes unendurable. Sometime, somewhere, however, we will ask the simple question, "Where do we go from here?"

In Hungary, after World War I, inflation became so bad that it required more pengo to mail one letter than it would have taken in normal times to retire the national debt. Military competition ruined Europe twice in the present century; industrial competition has led to worldwide unemployment and demoralization. How can we face the impending crises arising in most industrialized nations and still assume that competition can bring security to selfish, self-centered humankind. Peace begins with the Golden Rule, is supported by the Ten Commandments, and brought to fruition by the Sermon on the Mount. Now is a good time for that kind of competition in which we vie with each other in works of righteousness.



The only wealth which you will keep forever is the wealth which you have given away.

—Martial



Happenings at Headquarters



Manly P. Hall's Sunday morning lectures for the winter quarter included: *World Trends for 1983*, *National Trends for 1983*, *Personal Trends for 1983* (delivered on three separate Sundays), *Milton's Vision of Paradise Lost and Regained*, and *Stand Aside and Watch Yourself Go By*.

Other Sunday speakers and their topics were: David Dunlap, *Jung's Individuation*; Joy Mills, *Transforming Ourselves: Transforming the World*; our Vice-President Patricia Ervin, *How to Make a Successful Transition after the Loss of a Loved One*; and Dr. Robert Gerard, a Trustee of the Society, *Integral Psychology and Healing*.

Open House was held on Palm Sunday, March 27, from 10:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. At 1:30 P.M. MPH gave a short informal talk on *1983—The Chinese Year of the Smooth-Water Boar*. Light refreshments were served by the Hospitality Committee between MPH's two lectures. All facilities of the PRS were open for viewing and browsing.

Maritha Pottenger on eight Monday evenings at 8:00 presented *Astrology—Mirror of the Soul*. Dr. Stephan A. Hoeller gave two lecture series—*Understanding the Kabbalah* (in four sessions) and *Self-Knowledge—The Yoga of the West* (in nine sessions) on Wednesday evenings at 8:00. Roger Weir in thirteen sessions on Thursday evenings at 8:00 presented *Bodhisattvas*.

Friday morning Lyceum Programs hosted by Pearl Thomas presented Mary Langford on *A Personal Philosophical Quest*, Golda Sirota on *Investing in Richer Living*, Patricia Tinker on *Esoteric Numerology* (in seven sessions), and Edith Jones on *Merging and Blending of East and West*.

Saturday programs included Dore Deverell's "Why, Oh Why Am I Here?", Sandra Seagal's *The Voice Analysis Experience*,

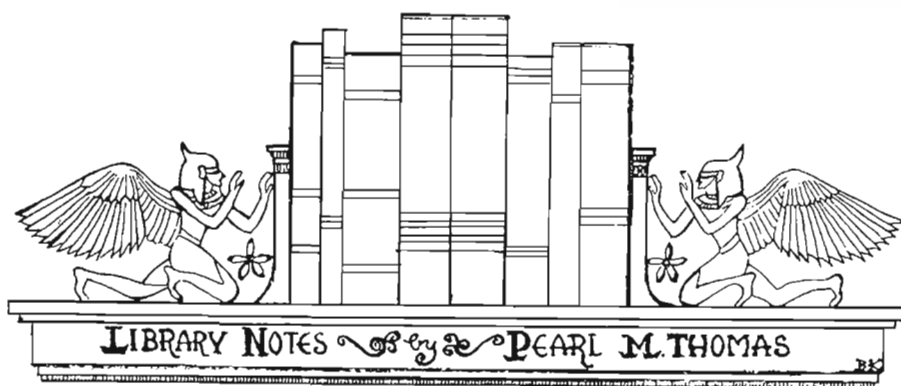
Ron Hogart's *New England Transcendentalism*, Virginia Dowling-Aguirre's *Integral Nursing from the Heart*, Charles McGruder's *Ergodic Studies and Keirseian Temperament Theory*, Judy Rich's "How to Get Out of Your Own Way," Clive Johnson's *The Message of the Upanishads*, Dr. James Kwako's *Health and Healing through Dreams*, Ray House's *Travel Films*, Roger Weir's *Roman Alexandria*, and Dianne De La Vega's *Development of the Ego*.

The annual exhibit of religious postage stamps was the feature in the PRS Library from January 9 through March 27. On display were a magnificent group of material from the Grand Duchy of Liechtenstein, mounted sets of first day covers with special Christmas cancellations, and a series depicting other-than-religious traditional celebrations.



A view of the exhibit in the Hearst Art Gallery.

The PRS lent material from its permanent collection to Saint Mary's College of California in Moraga. The exhibition was held in the Hearst Art Gallery and featured Japanese folk arts and crafts. The showing extended from January 8 to February 13. According to the director the exhibition was most successful, drawing more visitors than any other display held in the gallery since it opened in 1977. We are happy to have had the opportunity of participating in this event.



THE ROSE IN WESTERN SYMBOLISM

"Don't hurry, don't worry;
Take time to smell flowers."

—Dr. Ousler

First off, let me hasten to tell you not to worry that this article portends to philosophize about the subject of flowers. That is the field for the editor of this journal. Here the consideration will be largely a short study of the importance of flowers as they are interpreted in both the East and West.

In the West, most of us can honestly say that we love beauty—we enjoy our parks, like to admire the flowers, but actually do not take them very seriously. Public parks—sad to state—are usually a shambles after a weekend, and one wonders how much of the beauty of the surroundings were really enjoyed for their own sake.

Our yards are usually planted according to the space requirements—choosing trees that are tall where height is important for the sake of privacy, but not necessarily chosen for any significant merit of the tree itself. Bulbs, flowers, and shrubs are selected for their color, size, and apparent ability to fill a space adequately, largely leaving the symbolic meaning of the plants to the lands of the East.

One flower that has held significant meaning in the West, both in a religious and a philosophical interpretation, has maintained its

popularity for centuries. This is the rose which has always been prominent in symbolism.

In ancient Greek classical mythology, the rose was assigned either to Cupid or to Bacchus. They are both credited with changing to red certain white roses (white seemingly being the color of all early roses). Cupid, ever playful, took the opportunity one time to pour some red wine over white roses, whereupon they responded by turning a beautiful red. Bacchus, the Roman god of wine, having enjoyed too much of the beverage, accidentally spilled it on some roses and they also turned a beautiful red.

Another story related about Cupid tells that he was charmed by a certain rose and wished to show his appreciation by kissing one of the petals. It so happened that a bee was busy at the same bush and, resenting the intrusion, stung Cupid. The petulant Cupid rushed to Venus, his mother, who gave him a quiver of arrows which he shot at the bush, and from that day forth roses have carried thorns.

According to the Hebrew *Book of the Bee*, roses had no thorns until the fall of man—and many believed that as man sank lower the thorns on roses became more abundant and more prickly. While not literal, this type of story carries a certain fascination.

The rose has always been connected with romance and therefore has a particular association to women. Simply by rearranging the letters in rose we get Eros, the god of love.

Cleopatra made much of the rose and huge gardens were created even before her day, largely made up of roses. In fact, the Egyptians became the rose-supplying nation of that part of the world and the flowers were sent as far as Rome. I know that their secret to keep the flowers fresh for such a great distance would be a boon today. As early as 300 B.C. roses were frequently placed in the tombs of the departed.

The Virgin Mary has always been associated with the white rose. A charming story relates that the Virgin one day laid her veil over a rose bush to dry. When the veil was removed the roses had all turned an exquisite white as a symbol of her purity, and the descendants of that bush have all remained a true white.

The early Christian Fathers rejected the rose because of its connection with paganism. By the thirteenth century, however, the rose regained favor as a Christian symbol. In the fifth and sixth centuries several incidents in history show that the flower was still beloved. One story relates to St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscan Order. One day when he was bitterly cold in his damp and dark cell, the devil came and reminded him of the luxuries and joys he had known in the past and could enjoy again. The goodly saint went out into the snow, removed his robes and rolled in a bramble of thorns. Wherever his blood touched a thorn, it turned into a beautiful red rose. In gratitude St. Francis gathered them and gave them as an offering to the Savior and the Madonna.

While there have not been many legends or symbols relating to the rose in the United States, the Cherokee Indians held the white rose as an emblem of protection against the ravages of the intruding white man. Romantically, white roses were gathered to garland the hair of their Indian brides to insure a happy married life together. Today, the white Cherokee rose is the official flower for the state of Georgia, and several other states have chosen different roses as their emblems.

In England the rose has for centuries held great significance. "Good Queen Bess" started a tradition of having her banner with its embroidered white rose flown over any establishment wherever she slept, even if it was only for a night. The white rose was the emblem of the House of Tudor of which she was the final ruler. It became a popular carving on coffins, including those of Elizabeth I and Victor Hugo, and it has been quite prominently used in cemeteries all over the world. Elizabethan poets were inclined to make mention of roses, particularly in the Shakespearean plays, whose author manages to speak of roses in most of his dramas.

In a number of religious systems, the story of the creation of the rosary has been told in different ways, but always with the same happy ending. One such story tells of a pious young man who presented the Virgin an offering every day of 150 beautiful roses which he wove into a wreath for her altar. When his devotion for his Church led him to become a monk in a very austere order, he

could not continue this practice. He consulted his abbot, who suggested that he say 150 Ave Marias every day, which would be just as acceptable.

In Scandinavia, the rose was under the protection of the dwarfs and trolls. The king of the dwarfs lived in a garden of magical roses which was surrounded by a silver fence with four golden gates. Any human foolish enough to enter this garden would lose either an arm or a leg. One night, however, two young men did enter the garden because they had heard that these magical roses could grant three wishes. One did lose an arm and the other a leg. But the legless one remembered the promise of the three wishes and plucked one of the roses. His first wish was to have his leg back, and it was granted. Then he asked for his friend to receive his arm back, and that too was restored. The third wish was for great wealth and this wish was fulfilled for both of them. But the king of the dwarfs was so mad at these audacious mortals that he moved the gardens underground, and from that day forth the dwarfs have been busy watching over all rose bushes.

Nearly sixty years ago Manly P. Hall bought a manuscript on the subject of alchemy from Dawson's Book Store, one of our leading rare bookshops in Southern California. The manuscript, carefully handwritten, consisted of many pages in German, a language which the Maestro had little knowledge of at that time. Like most manuscripts, there was no title page so he devised one. Following the lead of a picture in one of Robert Fludd's alchemical treatises, he designed a stylized rose using as his theme the first lines in the manuscript which he freely translated as saying "From this flower the bee its honey takes and the spider its poison makes, each according to its nature." A number of years after this early purchase, the manuscript was bound in the print shop on the PRS premises.

The picture of that rose which Manly P. Hall created for the alchemical manuscript has been such an inspiration that I have envisioned a leaded glass rose window for the lower annex of the library. As its accompaniment in the corresponding window, we could have a reproduction of the *Mystic Lotus* of the Orient as



interpreted by Cyrus Young which appears on the cover of MPH's booklet *A Vital Concept of Personal Growth*. I made several inquiries for stained glass and was astonished by the current price for a truly fine job. If we could find some way of doing this, it would beautifully express symbolism relating to both East and West. Perhaps others will dream along with me and we can eventually make this dream come true.

At one of my early workshops, I repeated a story MPH had told to the effect that if a person is truly interested in a subject, he should buy as many early books and manuscripts as possible on that subject. Never mind if they happen to be in Greek, Latin, High Dutch, or whatever; but do not go through the agony of attempting to learn the language. And never mind if they seemingly cost too much. The main thing is to keep them around—pick them up often, study any pictures most carefully for little clues that undoubtedly have hidden meaning. He promised that within three years one would know everything in the manuscript. Exposure to original manuscripts and early books can have a tremendous impact on one's consciousness.

Roses have been revered the world over. It has been told that a sultan of Jehanghir had requested roses be placed in the palace pool as an added attraction. The petals soon broke away from the stem and the pool was literally covered with them. The heat of the sun caused the oil to separate and a tremendous fragrance ensued. This is believed to be the first method for preparing attar of roses.

Roses had an important place in early *materia medica* and all parts of the rose were used. Leaves, petals, and hips were employed in making well over thirty different remedies helpful in curing headaches, nervousness, indigestion, and other ailments. During the war, England, Norway, and Sweden were unable to get citrus fruits from abroad and each country put chemists to work trying to find Vitamin C in native plants. It was found that in rose hips (the fruit of the rose after the flower has bloomed and the petals have fallen) an amazing amount of Vitamin C was contained—in fact from ten to one hundred times more Vitamin C than any other known food. While its most common use is as a

tea, it was also used as a soup or a puree. As a bonus it also contains Vitamins A, B₁, B₂, E, niacin, K, P, plus calcium, phosphorus, and iron. The common variety of roses have less medicinal value than the wild plants. The medicinal use of rose hips is not new. They were in ancient times called the Food of the Gods.

In an entirely different vein, the rose has been much used in needlework. Our grandmothers at their "quilting bees" in the making of coverlets often chose designs to represent roses: Rose in Bloom, Cherokee Rose, Rose of Sharon, Rosebud, and countless others.

Again in the household, china has for many years had a central theme of roses. The pattern of the Rose Medallion was made famous on chinaware. The English, French, German, and Bavarian houses of porcelain can also lay claim to using many rose designs. Some of these establishments include Bristol, Lowestoft, Chelsea, Worcester, Limoges, and Meissen.

Roses are also well-known as a basis for potpourri, and when kept in a jar lend a pleasant fragrance to a room or with linens.

Dante was perhaps the first great poet to recognize true symbolism in the rose, making it the symbol of paradise or heaven. His Celestial Rose was the culmination of man's search for reality as he climbed the seven steps of purgatory. This journey is pictured fully in MPH's *Secret Teachings of All Ages*, facing page 185, and the heavenly regions are pictured as a rose in all its glory.

Rose windows have for centuries been a favorite theme for churches and cathedrals, one of the most famous being the great rose window of the Cathedral at Chartres.

Early alchemists likewise saw symbolic meaning in the rose. So, too, the early Rosicrucians whose name includes *rose*, and whose symbol was and is a cross (male) and a rose (female).

For further material on this fascinating subject, we have in the PRS Library a book by Jean Gordon, *Pageant of the Rose* (New York: Studio Publications/Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1953). The author has taken infinite pains to gather all manner of material—stories, myths, symbolism about the rose, and has prepared it most beautifully.

In a future issue of the journal, the meaning of plants in the Orient, where symbolism is important, will be considered. We shall discuss why an artist, like Hiroshige, would paint a snow scene in a town that seldom, if ever, sees snow and definitely not in August when Hiroshige first visited the town of Kambara. Certain insects and animals have, for them, a close relationship to the flower kingdom and invariably are placed in the same work of art. The emphasis in that article will be on the lotus, the sacred symbol of the flower world.



For three Saturdays in April (the 9th, 16th, and 30th) we will devote each morning lecture to gardens and flowers of the world. Our intent is to express this love of beauty on several levels and to encourage our friends to participate in the endeavor. "Friends of the Library" funds are involved in this program to improve the grounds at PRS. We are hoping that it will be well received. Instead of a stated donation, we will present these programs on a basis of a voluntary love offering. All moneys from these three lectures will be used to buy plants or equipment for the premises. The three speakers chosen are all well qualified to give us valuable information on their particular aspect on the subject of gardens.

On April 9, Gerow Reece, by profession a teacher, will discuss the new work being done on the grounds at PRS. Gerow lived for seven years in Japan and has studied many aspects of Japanese culture. He has taught Oriental calligraphy at headquarters and has, as of last July, taken over the renovation of our grounds. His principal volunteer helper is Barbara King who finds a great sense of fulfillment in gardening and enters into it with much enthusiasm. Slides will be shown—some "before" and "after" shots

with an emphasis on the symbolism of the various plants that are customarily used in Oriental gardens.

On April 16, Peter Dukish will present a program dealing with bio-dynamic methods of gardening which he has used for over twenty years. Since coming to Southern California in 1971, Mr. Dukish has taught courses at Pierce College in Woodland Hills, and at the Direct Relief Foundation in Santa Barbara County which provides assistance to the Third World countries. Peter is currently working on a project in Hawaii to develop a farm and orchard for a residential community for the mentally ill. He also acts as consultant for various bio-dynamic projects to assist farmers.

On April 30, Lolita Lowell, who is a world traveler and member of the Photographic Society of America, will present with background music a program of 35-mm color slides entitled *Flora and Fauna at Home and Abroad*. She will show wildflowers of California's Sierras, foothills, valleys and deserts; also mushrooms and floral arrangements; and landscapes and gardens from Keukenhof in Holland to Singapore.

*Est rosa flos Veneris; quo dulcia furta laterent,
Harpocrati matris dona dicavit Amor.
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis,
Convivae ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciant.*

—"The rose is the flower of Venus; in order that his sweet thefts might be concealed, Love dedicated this gift of his mother to Harpocrates. Hence it is that the host hangs it up over his friendly board, that the guests may know how to keep silence upon what is said beneath it." Harpocrates was the god of silence. Hence our expression, "It is said under the rose."

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

—Douglas Jerrold

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